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KURZ & ALLISON LITHO., CHICAGO.

MADISON IN JUNE 1837.

# HISTORY

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OF

# DANE 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.

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

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## PREFACE.

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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 limits of Dane County since its first settlement. As preliminary to the narrative proper, it has been thought best to give a succinct history of the State at large, including also accounts of its most prominent resources and interests. With this in view, leading articles are furnished by able writers, several of whom are residents of the county. The first of these contributions—a brief history of Wisconsin—includes, respectively, the antiquities of the State, an account of its Indian tribes, a sketch of pre-Territorial times, a view of Wisconsin when a Territory, and a narrative of each administration since the admission of the State into the Union. This is followed by articles on the topography and geology of the State; on its climatology; on its trees, shrubs and vines; on the fauna of Wisconsin; on the educational interests of the State; on its agriculture, mineral resources and railroads; on lumber manufacture, banking, commerce and manufactures, and on the public domain and health. Statistics of the State are then given; also an abstract of its laws and constitution, and of the Constitution of the United States.

In the history of the county at large, as well as in those of the city, towns and villages, the reader will find that incidents, reminiscences and anecdotes are recorded with a variety and completeness commensurate with their importance. Herein is furnished (and this is said with confidence) to the present generation a valuable reflex of the times and deeds of pioneer days; and in the following pages is erected, it is hoped, to the pioneer men and women of Dane County a lasting monument. The labors of all engaged in this enterprise have been cheered by the cordial assistance and good will of many friends, to all of whom grateful acknowledgments are tendered. The officers of the State Historical Society have, from the first, been unremitting in their endeavors to aid the undertaking.

DECEMBER, 1880.

THE PUBLISHERS.





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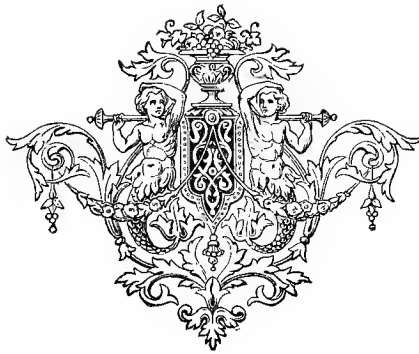
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# HISTORY OF DANE COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

AREA AND POSITION OF DANE COUNTY—DRAINAGE—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—ELEVATIONS OF DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE COUNTY—RIVERS—LAKES—NATURAL MOUNDS AND SINK-HOLES—THE VERONA CAVE.

### AREA AND POSITION OF DANE COUNTY.

Dane is one of the largest counties in the settled portion of the State, having a total area of twelve hundred and thirty-seven square miles. Its shape is that of an almost perfect rectangle, the northwest corner of which is cut off by the Wisconsin River. From north to south it measures thirty miles, including the five tiers of townships numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. From east to west it measures forty-two miles, including Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 east. It embraces thirty-five townships, two of which are fractional (Township 5, in Ranges 6 and 7 east). The county has a position about midway between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, its western line being sixty-three miles from the former, its eastern line fifty-seven miles from the latter. Its southern line is twenty-four miles north of the Illinois State line. On the north of Dane are the counties of Sauk and Columbia; on the east, the counties of Dodge and Jefferson; on the south, those of Rock and Green; on the west, the county of Iowa.

### DRAINAGE.

With the exception of an area of about one hundred and twenty square miles in the northwest that drains toward the Wisconsin, the drainage of the whole county is shed southward and eastward, through different channels, into Rock River. This result is due to the fact that nearly the whole area lies on the south side of the limestone dividing ridge that limits the valley of the Wisconsin on the south. This high limestone prairie belt, which separates the systems of the Rock and Wisconsin Rivers, crosses Green Lake County in a south-southwest direction, enters Columbia County on the north line of the towns of Scott and Randolph, crosses the county in a line gradually veering to the west, and enters Dane County on the north side of the town of Vienna, trends thence south of west across the town of Dane, and then, bending more to the south, passes through the adjoining portions of the towns of Roxbury, Berry, Springfield, Middleton and Cross Plains, and leaves the county on the west side of the last-named town. The ridge has a general altitude of five hundred to six hundred feet, and a width sometimes of a whole township, but on both sides is rendered quite irregular by erosion, the northern side especially projecting in long, bold points into the valley of the Wisconsin. The summit of the ridge is largely occupied by prairie—a continuation of the prairie belt that characterizes the same ridge in its passage across Columbia County—and has always, except in the towns of Middleton and Cross Plains, the Lower Magnesian as the surface rock. In these towns it rises into the St. Peter's and Trenton horizons.

In the northern portions of the towns of Middleton, Cross Plains, Berry and Mazomanie, the dividing ridge is cut entirely through by a valley half a mile to a mile in width, eighteen

miles in length, and one hundred to two hundred feet in depth, which connects the ground about the west end of Lake Mendota with that bordering the Wisconsin. The highest point of the valley is eighty-five feet above Lake Mendota, and in it are streams running in either direction. Black Earth River, the larger of the two, which runs westward to the Wisconsin, heads within three miles of the lake, and at only eighty feet above its level. It has been suggested that this valley indicates a former outlet, westward to the Wisconsin, of the Four Lakes. It is not impossible that such an outlet may have existed, but there is nothing in the structure of the region to show that we have here anything else than a case where two systems of erosion have approached one another until the dividing ridge has been partially broken down. South of Black Earth River, the high ground comes in again, and, taking a turn westward, to accord with the changed direction of the Wisconsin River, passes out of the county.

To the north and west, in the towns of Dane, Roxbury and Berry, the dividing ridge presents a very abrupt escarpment, which projects in long, bold points into the valley of the Wisconsin. Beyond the escarpment the low ground is occupied by numerous outlying patches of the high country, of varying sizes, similar to those occurring in the adjoining towns of West Point, Lodi and others, in Columbia County.

Southward from the dividing ridge there is a general and much more gradual descent to the south and east, conforming with the descent in those directions of the underlying strata. West of a line drawn centrally north and south through the county, the general descent of both the country surface and strata is southward only. East of such a line, the line of greatest descent veers more and more to the eastward, until, along the northern part of the east line of the county, it is almost wholly in that direction. The drainage system corresponds with this general structure. In the northeast, in the towns of York, Bristol, Sun Prairie and Medina, the drainage is eastward into Waterloo Creek. Farther south, in the towns of Cottage Grove, Deerfield, and Christiana, the drainage is also eastward toward Koshkonong Creek, which itself has a general southerly direction. In the central part of the county, the drainage along the Yahara Valley is in a southeasterly direction, whilst farther west the Sugar River system runs almost exactly southward. In minor detail, of course, the directions of the streams are due to other causes.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The valley of the Yahara, with its chain of lakes, is the central topographical feature of the county. The head-waters of the Yahara are a number of small streams which rise on the south side of the divide, in the towns of Springfield, Dane, Vienna and Windsor, and come together in the southern part of the town of Westport. From here to the junction with the Rock River, the valley has a southeasterly course, a length of twenty-seven miles, and a width, from high ground to high ground, of from four to nine miles. Its surface lies generally at from 250 to 300 feet above Lake Michigan, but is quite irregular, the irregularity being largely due to considerable accumulations of drift, but also to the occurrence of small rock outliers and to the projection into the valley, on either side, of low rock ridges. These have a general northeast-southeast trend, and tend to divide the valley into more or less separate parallel cross-valleys, which are very marked, and are doubtless to be attributed to the movement over the country of glacier ice, to which cause also is to be assigned the linear nature of the topography of all the eastern part of the county. The several lakes of the region about Madison are expansions of the Yahara Valley into such cross-valleys, the ridges between which here run entirely across the main valley, though not formed throughout of rock material. Lake Mendota occupies two of the cross-valleys, partially separated by the low ridge of Picnic Point and McBride's Point ("Maple Bluff"). Lake Monona lies in one similar valley, which extends far to the southwestward, and holds also the smaller body of water known as Lake Wingra. Further south, the glacial movement had a more nearly southerly direction, and the directions of the cross-valleys correspond. There is no prairie in the Yahara Valley proper. Along the head-streams, in the towns of Springfield, Westport and Burke, there are marshes of considerable extent.

Immediately east of the Yahara Valley the country lies higher, but soon sinks again, descending with the eastward descent of the strata, this part of the county running from 240 to 400 feet in altitude. Here we find a gently undulating surface, the ridges having a flowing contour, and all topographical features showing the linear direction induced by the glacial movement. Numerous narrow and linear marsh strips are found on the lowest portions, while prairies of some size occur on the highest, being for the most part underlaid by limestone.

On the west side of the valley of the Yahara is a high and hilly belt of country, from 400 to 600 feet in altitude, which extends southward from the town of Middleton along the adjoining parts of the towns of Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon and Montrose. Crossing the divide, in the Sugar River Valley, we find ourselves in an entirely different looking country, one where all irregularities are due solely to subaerial erosion; where the ridges are high and bold, and the branch valleys ramifying, narrow and steep-sided. The two main branches of the Sugar River separate on the southern line of the town of Montrose, one setting back in a more westerly direction than the other. Both have numerous branch streams, each of which has its steep-sided, flat-bottomed ravine. Here the ridges rise to 500 or 600 feet in altitude, and are nearly always occupied by fertile prairie, while the valley bottoms stand at 300 to 400, are wooded with a growth of small oaks, and show, rarely, narrow strips of marsh.

As to the fertility of soil, Dane County ranks as one of the best in the State. The prairies, found for the most part on the higher ground, owe their special fertility, usually, to the underlying limestone; but the low ground of the Yahara Valley, though often on the upper sand layers of the Potsdam series, has everywhere an excellent soil, which it owes to alluvial depositions or to the drift materials. A poor soil is seen only on the low grounds adjoining the Wisconsin River, where the sand comes from the Potsdam sandstone. The St. Peters sandstone rarely affects the soil over any considerable area. East of the drift limit it is buried beneath drift materials, while west of the same line it appears only on the steep sides of ravines. The prevailing timber of Dane County is small oak, occurring in patches or groves, constituting what are known as "oak openings."

#### GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The Dane County list of geological formations includes nearly the whole Wisconsin series. The Cincinnati and Niagara, however, occur only on the Blue Mounds, and in the western tier of towns of the county. The Archæan does not come to the surface in the county, but the artesian borings at Madison reached it at some 800 feet below the surface, and 480 feet below the level of Lake Michigan, at which point a dark-gray feldspathic rock is struck. Into this, one of the wells penetrates for 187 feet, reaching a point 667 feet below Lake Michigan and 82 below the level of the sea. The Potsdam sandstone comes to the surface along the valley of the Wisconsin, and along the bottoms of a number of smaller tributary valleys in the towns of Dane, Roxbury, Berry and Cross Plains. It is also at the surface over a considerable area at the head of the Yahara Valley and in the bottoms of branch valleys in Springfield, Westport, Windsor, Burke and other towns; but in all this area only the uppermost layers of the formation are at the surface. The Mendota and Madison beds are the surface rocks over a large portion of the valley of the Yahara, reaching from the south side of Lake Monona to the south side of Lake Kegonsa. These layers are at surface along some of the valley-bottoms of Northern Middleton, Southern Springfield, and adjoining towns, as also on the flanks of the higher ground and outliers that border the valley of the Wisconsin. The total thickness of the two layers in Dane County is about seventy feet. The Lower Magnesian limestone forms the upper part of all the dividing ridges of the north part of the county. It forms, also, the flanks of the high ground on both sides of the Yahara Valley, whose bottom it becomes in the region south of Lake Kegonsa. It comes up again underneath the low, marshy ground that borders Waterloo Creek in the towns of York, Bristol, Sun Prairie and Medina, its eastern descent having carried it here far below the altitudes at which it is found on the west side of the county. It lies



also at the bottom of the valley of Sugar River and its numerous branch valleys, crowns the outlying bluffs of the Wisconsin Valley, and occurs also in several small isolated patches within the Potsdam area of the valley of the Yahara.

The thickness of the Lower Magnesian in Dane County seems rarely to be more than eighty feet, whilst its very irregular upper surface brings it often into the horizon of the next formation above. The St. Peters sandstone occupies a large tract on the east side of the Yahara Valley, where it appears to be never more than fifty feet in thickness. It is found, also, forming a narrow band around the Trenton area of the towns of York, Bristol and Windsor. West of the valley of the Yahara, it occupies much of the high ground forming the divide from the valley of the Sugar River. In the last-named valley and its branches, the St. Peters forms the lower part of the bluff sides, having its full thickness of eighty to ninety feet. It occurs also in several detached areas in the high country north of Black Earth Creek. The Trenton limestone occurs in detached areas, mostly of considerable size, capping the high ground on both sides of the Yahara Valley. Some of the areas, however, are quite large, covering one or two townships, as in Middleton, Christiana and Albion. In the towns of Springdale and Primrose, the narrow ridges between the streams carry the whole thickness of the Trenton limestone, being at times capped by the Galena. For the most part, the Trenton areas of Dane County include only the lower part of that formation. The Galena limestone occurs only as a capping on the higher parts of the ridges of the towns of Springdale and Primrose and in two or three small areas in the town of Christiana.

#### ELEVATIONS OF DIFFERENT POINTS IN THE COUNTY.\*

*Chicago & North-Western Railway.*—East Madison depot, 264 feet; station 60, † road crossing, 266 feet; station 130, 273 feet; station 175, summit, 305 feet; station 262, summit, 325 feet; station 277, deep cut, surface, 355 feet; station 315, surface, Catfish Marsh, 255 feet; station 315, grade, 277 feet; station 400, 285 feet; station 458, grade, 323 feet; station 458, surface, 310 feet; station 520, Waunakee, 341 feet; station 570, 341 feet; station 667, surface, 369 feet; station 667, grade, 395 feet; station 787, Dane depot, 477 feet; station 900, 365 feet; station 1002, surface of creek, 233 feet; station 1002, grade, 267 feet.

*Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*—West line Section 12, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 272 feet; west line Section 11, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 280 feet; Marshall depot, 286 feet; west line Section 10, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 286 feet; west line Section 4, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 278 feet; Deanville depot, 305 feet; west line Section 5, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 295 feet; west line section 6, Township 8, Range 12 east (Medina), 377 feet; west line Section 1, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 315 feet; west line Section 2, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 374 feet; west line Section 3, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 393 feet; west line Section 4, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 369 feet; Sun Prairie depot, 356 feet; west line Section 8, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 349 feet; west line Section 18, Township 8, Range 11 east (Sun Prairie), 341 feet; south line Section 13, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 353 feet; west line Section 24, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 355 feet; south line Section 23, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 322 feet; west line Section 26, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 321 feet; west line Section 34, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 277 feet; south line Section 33, Township 8, Range 10 east (Burke), 270 feet; west line Section 5, Township 7, Range 10 east (Burke), 286 feet; East Madison depot, 263 feet; West Madison depot, 275 feet; Lake Monona (Third Lake), 262 feet; Lake Mendota (Fourth Lake), 270 feet.

Middle west line Section 32, Township 5, Range 12 east (Albion), 275 feet; middle north line Section 31, Township 5, Range 12 east (Albion), 284 feet; east line southeast quarter

\* The elevations given in this article are altitudes above Lake Michigan. By adding 589 feet to those of any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean.

† Stations are 100 feet apart, beginning with East Madison depot as zero.

Section 25, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 297 feet; west line southeast quarter Section 25, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 285 feet; west line Section 25, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 285 feet; north line Section 26, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 272 feet; north line northeast quarter Section 23, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 269 feet; west line northeast quarter Section 15, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 280 feet; south line southeast quarter Section 9, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 273 feet; middle west line Section 9, Township 5, Range 11 east (Dunkirk), 279 feet; Stoughton depot, 279 feet; south line Section 32, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 290 feet; north line section 32, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 294 feet; north line Section 29, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 267 feet; north line Section 20, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 267 feet; middle west line Section 17, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 278 feet; north line Section 18, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 275 feet; west line Section 7, Township 6, Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs), 269 feet; south line Section 1, Township 6, Range 10 east (Dunn), 273 feet; west line Section 1, Township 6, Range 10 east (Dunn), 282 feet; west line southeast quarter Section 2, Township 6, Range 10 east (Dunn), 296 feet; McFarland depot, 289 feet; south line Section 34, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 292 feet; west line Section 34, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 276 feet; west line northeast quarter Section 33, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 265 feet; west line Section 28, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 265 feet; west line Section 29, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 265 feet; west line Section 30, Township 7, Range 10 east (Blooming Grove), 270 feet; north line Section 36, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 267 feet; West Madison depot, 275 feet; west line northeast quarter Section 22, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 291 feet; west line northeast quarter Section 21, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 291 feet; west line Section 16, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 299 feet; west line Section 20, Township 8, Range 9 east (Westport), 326 feet; west line northeast quarter Section 19, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 332 feet; west line Section 18, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 340 feet; north line Section 13, Township 7, Range 9 east (Madison), 345 feet; Middleton depot, 347 feet; west line Section 11, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 353 feet; west line southeast quarter Section 10, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 365 feet; west line Section 10, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 360 feet; west line Section 9, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 352 feet; west line Section 8, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 353 feet; west line Section 7, Township 7, Range 8 east (Middleton), 339 feet; west line Section 12, Township 7, Range 7 east (Cross Plains), 326 feet; west line Section 2, Township 7, Range 7 east (Cross Plains), 300 feet; Cross Plains depot, 278 feet; west line Section 4, Township 7, Range 7 east (Cross Plains), 268 feet; center Section 31, Township 8, Range 7 east (Berry), 250 feet; Black Earth depot, 232 feet.

## RIVERS.

Central Wisconsin may be said to include portions of four distinct drainage systems—those of the Wisconsin, Black and Rock Rivers, flowing southward and westward to the Mississippi, and that of the Fox River, of Green Bay, flowing northward and eastward to Lake Michigan, and is thus tributary to the St. Lawrence. The direction and areas of these river systems are more or less directly influenced by the rock structure of the State. Extending into Wisconsin from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and forming the central nucleus of the northern half of Wisconsin, is a great mass of ancient crystalline rocks, which is bordered on all sides by newer and undisturbed formations, whose outcropping edges on the south, east and west succeed one another in concentric bands. The central crystalline mass, probably for the most part never covered by later formations, includes the highest land in the State. It has a general slope to the southward, reaching its greatest elevation—1,100 feet above Lakes Michigan and Superior—along its northern edge, within thirty miles of the latter lake. The waters which fall upon it are

shed in four different directions—to the north, into Lake Superior; to the southeast, into Lake Michigan; to the south, into the Wisconsin, which ultimately reaches the Mississippi, and to the southwest, directly into the last-mentioned river.

*Wisconsin River.*—This stream, which washes for about ten miles the northwest boundary of Dane County, is much the most important of those which drain the elevated lands of the State. Its total length from its source to its mouth is about 450 miles. It forms, with its valley, the main topographical feature of Central Wisconsin. Rising in Lac Vieux Desert, on the summit of the Archæan water-shed, at an elevation of 951 feet above Lake Michigan, it pursues a general southerly course for 300 miles over the crystalline rocks, and then, passing on to the sandstones which form its bed for the remainder of its course, continues to the southward some eighty miles more. Turning then westward, it reaches the Mississippi within forty miles of the south line of the State, at an elevation of only thirty feet above Lake Michigan, so that its fall from Lac Vieux Desert is 921 feet—an average of a fraction over two feet to the mile. Like all other streams which run to the south, southeast and southwest from the crystalline rocks, it has its quite distinct upper or crystalline rock portion and its lower or sandstone portion. This river, however, may be regarded as having three distinct sections—the first including all that part from the source to the last appearance of crystalline rocks in the bed of the stream, in the southern part of Wood County; the second, that part from this point to the Dells, on the south line of Adams and Juneau Counties; and the third that portion from the Dells to the mouth of the stream. The first of these divisions is broken constantly by rapids and falls, caused by the descent south of the surface of the Archæan area, and by the obstructions produced by the inclined ledges of rock which cross the stream. The second and third sections are alike in being almost entirely without rapids or falls, and in the nature of the red rock, but are separated by the contracted gorge known as the Dells, which, acting in some sort as a dam, prevents any considerable rise in the river below, the water above not infrequently rising as much as fifty feet in flood seasons, whilst below the extreme fluctuation does not exceed ten feet. The total lengths of the Archæan, upper sandstone and lower sandstone sections of the river are respectively 250, 62 and 130 miles; the distance through the Dells being about seven and a half miles.

The width of the river, where it enters Marathon County, is from three hundred to five hundred feet. It pursues a general southerly course through Townships 29, 28, 27, 26, 25 and 24 north, of Range 7 east, and Townships 24 and 23 north, of Range 8 east, in the southern portion of Portage County. In this part of its course, the Wisconsin flows through a densely timbered country, and has, except where it makes rapids or passes through rock gorges, a narrow bottom land, which varies in width, is usually raised but a few feet above the water level, and is wider on one side than on the other. Above this bottom, terraces can often be made out, with surfaces in some cases one or two miles in width. Above, again, the country surface rises steadily to the dividing ridges on each side, never showing the bluff edges so characteristic of the lower reaches of the river. Heavy rapids and falls are made at Wausau (Big Bull Falls), at Mosinee (Little Bull Falls), at Stevens Point and on Section 8, in Township 23 north, of Range 8 east (Conant's Rapids). All but the last named of these are increased in height by artificial dams. Two miles below the foot of Conant's Rapids, just after receiving the Plover River on the east, the Wisconsin turns a right angle to the west, and enters upon the sparsely timbered sand plains through which it flows for 100 miles. At the bend, the river is quiet, with high banks of sand, and a few low outcrops of gneiss at the water's edge. From the bend, the course is westward for about nine miles, then, after curving southward again, the long series of rapids soon begins, which, with intervening stretches of still water, extend about fifteen miles along the river to the last rapid at Point Bass, in Southern Wood County.

East of the river line, between the city of Grand Rapids and Point Bass, the country rises gradually, reaching altitudes of one hundred feet above the river at points ten or fifteen miles distant. On the west, the surface is an almost level plain, descending gradually as the river is receded from. At Point Bass, the gneissic rocks disappear beneath the sandstones which for some miles have formed the upper portions of the river banks and now become, in turn, the

bed-rock, and the first division of the river's course ends. The main tributaries which it has received down to this point are, on the left bank, the Big Eau Claire, three miles below Wausau; the little Eau Claire, on the north side of Section 3, in Township 25 north, of Range 7 east, just south of the north line of Portage County; and the Big Plover, on Section 9, in Township 28 north, of Range 5 east, just at the foot of Conant's Rapids; on the right bank, the Placota or Big Rib, about two miles below Wausau; the She-she-ga-ma-isk, or Big Eau Pleine, on Section 19, in Township 26 north, of Range 7 east, in Marathon County; and the Little Eau Pleine, on Section 9, in Township 25 north, of Range 7 east, in Portage County. All of these streams are of considerable size and drain large areas. They all make much southing in their courses, so that their lengths are much greater than the actual distances from the sources to the Wisconsin at the nearest point; and all of them have a very considerable descent, making many rapids and falls over the tilted edges of schistose and gneissic rocks, even down to within short distances of their junctions with the main river. The streams on the west side head on the high country, along the line of the Fourth Principal Meridian, about forty miles west of the Wisconsin, and at elevations of from two hundred to three hundred feet above their mouths; those on the east head on the divide between the Wisconsin and Wolf, about twenty miles east, at elevations not very much less. Reaching back, as these streams do, into a country largely timbered with pine, and having so large a descent, they are of great value for logging and milling purposes.

The second section of the Wisconsin River begins at Point Bass, with a width of from seven hundred to nine hundred feet. The next sixty miles of its course, to the head of the Dells, is a southerly stretch, with a wide bow to the westward, through sand plains, here and there timbered with dwarf oaks and interspersed with marshes. These plains stretch away to the east and west for twenty miles from the river bottom, gradually rising in both directions. Scattered over them, at intervals of one to ten miles, are erosion peaks of sandstone, from fifty to three hundred feet in height, rising precipitously from the level ground. Some of these are near and on the bank of the river, which is also, in places, bordered by low mural exposures of the same sandstone. The river itself is constantly obstructed by shifting sand-bars, resulting from the ancient disintegration of the sandstone, which, in the vicinity, everywhere forms the basement rock; but its course is not interrupted by rock rapids. As it nears the northern line of Columbia County, the high ground that limits the sand plain on the west, curving southeastward, finally reaches the edge of the stream, which, by its southeasterly course for the last twenty miles, has itself approached the high ground on the east. The two ridges, thus closing in upon the river, have caused it to cut for itself the deep, narrow gorge known as the Dells.

In the second section of its course, the Wisconsin receives several important tributaries. Of those on the east, the principal ones are Duck Creek and Ten-Mile Creek, in the southern part of Wood County; and the Little and Big Roche-a-Cris Creeks, both in Adams County. The two former head in a large marsh twenty-five miles east of and over one hundred feet above the main stream. The two latter head on the high dividing ridge, on the west line of Wau-shara County, at elevations between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet above their mouths. These streams do not pass through a timbered country, but have very valuable water-powers. Of those on the west, two are large and important—the Yellow and Lemonweir Rivers. Yellow River heads in Township 25 north, in the adjoining corners of Wood, Jackson and Clark Counties, and runs a general southerly course, nearly parallel to the Wisconsin for over seventy miles—the two gradually approaching one another and joining in Township 17 north, of Range 4 east. The Yellow River has its Archæan and sandstone sections—the former exceedingly rocky and much broken by rapids and falls, the latter comparatively sluggish and without rock rapids. The upper portions of the river extend into the pine regions, and much logging is done in times of high water. The water-powers are of great value. The Lemonweir is also a large stream. Heading in a timbered region in the southeast corner of Jackson County, it flows southward for some distance through Monroe, and, entering Juneau on the middle of its

west side, crosses it in a southeasterly direction, reaching the Wisconsin in Section 24, in Township 15 north, of Range 5 east, having descended in its length of some seventy miles about two hundred feet.

The Wisconsin enters the gorge, already spoken of as the Dells, not far above the southern boundary line of Juneau and Adams Counties. This famous passage, of about seven and one-half miles, has been often described. At its foot, between the counties of Sauk and Columbia, the Wisconsin enters upon the last section of its course, and also upon the most remarkable bend in its whole length. Through the Dells, its general course is southward, but it now turns almost due east, in which direction it continues, with one or two subordinate turns southward for about seventeen miles, through low sand banks as far as Portage. Here it bends abruptly south again, and, reaching its most eastern point not far below, soon swerves around into the final southwestward stretch to the Mississippi. The cause of this long detour to the east is sufficiently evident. As the river leaves the Dells, it finds lying directly athwart its course two bold quartzite ranges, extending east and west through Sauk County for upward of twenty miles, and, crossing into Columbia, finally unite about eight miles east of the county line in a sharp and bold eastwardly projecting point, rising four hundred feet above the river bottom. Above Portage, where the Wisconsin forms the southern boundary line of the town of Lewiston, the ground immediately north is lower than the water in the river—the heads of Neenah Creek, a tributary of the Fox, rising a short distance from its banks. In times of high water, the Wisconsin overflows into these streams, and thus contributes to a totally different river. At Portage, the Fox, after flowing south of west for twenty miles, approaches the Wisconsin, coming from the opposite direction. Where the two streams are nearest, they are less than two miles apart, and are separated by a low, sandy plain, the water in the Fox being five feet below that of the Wisconsin at ordinary stages. The greater part of this low ground is overflowed by the latter stream in times of high water, and to this is chiefly due the spring rise in the Fox River.

After doubling the eastern end of the quartzite ranges, as already said, the Wisconsin turns again to the west, being forced to this by impinging on the north side of a high belt of limestone country, which, after trending southward across the eastern part of Columbia County, veers gradually to a westerly direction, lying to the south of the river, along the rest of its course. Soon after striking this limestone region, the river valley assumes an altogether new character, which it retains to its mouth, having now a nearly level, for the most part treeless, bottom, from three to six miles in width, ten to thirty feet in height, usually more on one side than on the other, and bounded on both sides by bold and often precipitous bluffs, one hundred to three hundred and fifty feet in height, of sandstone capped with limestone. Immediately along the water's edge is usually a narrow timbered strip, rising two to four feet above the river, which is overflowed at high water. The line of bluffs along the north side of the valley is the northern edge of the high limestone belt just mentioned, which reaches its greatest elevation ten to fifteen miles south of this edge. In front of the main bluff-face, especially in its eastern extension, are frequently to be seen bold and high isolated outliers of the limestone country. On the north bank, the bluffs are at first the edges of similar large outlying masses, but farther down they become more continuous, the river crossing over the northwestward trending outcrop line of the Lower Magnesian limestone.

In this last section of its course, the Wisconsin is much obstructed by bars of shifting sand, derived originally from the erosion of the great sandstone formation which underlies the whole region, and to whose existence the unusual amount of obstruction of this kind in the river is due. The altitude of the water surface of the Wisconsin at Lac Vieux Desert above Lake Michigan, is 951 feet; at Wausau, above dam, 623 feet; at Knowlton (high), 538 feet—(low), 523 feet; at Stevens Point, 485 feet; at Conant's Rapids, 468 feet; at Grand Rapids—railroad bridge, 420 feet; at Kilbourn City—railroad bridge, 233 feet; at Portage, 211 feet; at Merrimack, 182 feet; at Sauk City, 165 feet; at Spring Green bridge, 134 feet; at Muscoda, 115 feet; at the mouth of the stream, 34 feet. The average velocity of the river below Portage is remarkably uniform, and is just about two miles per hour. The daily dis-

charges of the river at Portage, in times of extreme low water, is about two hundred and fifty-nine million cubic feet. The average fall of the water surface of the river below Portage is one and one-half foot per mile. This rapid fall, were it not for the great amount of sand in the river-bed, would make the stream a series of pools and rock rapids.

*Rock River.*—The Rock River, by its tributaries, drains, as we have already shown, all of Dane County, except its northwest part. This last-mentioned portion of the county—only one-tenth, in fact—is drained by the Wisconsin and its affluents. Rock River has no part of its main channel within the limits of the County—though Lake Koshkonong, which is but an enlargement of the stream, extends westward into a small portion of the town of Albion. Two of the principal western tributaries of Rock River are themselves rivers—Sugar River and the Yahara.

*Sugar River.*—This stream drains by two principal branches, as previously mentioned, a large part of the southwest portion of the county. The river proper, after leaving Dane and running through Green County, passes into the State of Illinois, discharging itself into Rock River, in Winnebago County.

*The Yahara.*—This stream (formerly known as the Catfish) crosses almost the entire width of the county from north to south. Its first course is a little to the southwest, until it reaches Lake Mendota. Passing through this lake, it takes a southeasterly direction, connecting it with Lakes Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa. It then pursues the same general course until it enters Rock County from Section 35 of the town of Dunkirk. It empties into the Rock River on Section 19 of the town of Fulton, in the last-mentioned county.

#### LAKES.

There are a number of lakes in Dane County, but the principal, and those most attractive are "The Four Lakes," lying in the valley of the Yahara, and nearly in a direct line from northwest to southeast.

*Mendota.*—This is the uppermost and the largest of the four lakes. The larger part was formerly in the town of Madison, and the remainder in the town of Westport; but "the entire surface, to the shores at high-water mark around it," is now included in the limits of the city of Madison. Its most northern shore is eleven miles south of the northern boundary of the county.

*Monona.*—This is the next lake below Mendota, and lies to the southeast of it, at a distance, in one place, of only 180 rods from it. Monona is also wholly within the limits of the city of Madison, though the larger part was formerly in the town of Blooming Grove, and the remainder in the town of Madison.

*Waubesa.*—This lake, the one next below Monona, and lying to the southeast of it a short distance, has its larger part in the town of Dunn, and the residue in the town of Blooming Grove.

*Kegonsa.*—The lowest of the four lakes is Kegonsa, distant from Waubesa, in a southeast direction, nearly three miles. It is seven miles north of the south line of the county, and lies in the towns of Dunn and Pleasant Springs.

Each lake is surrounded by a broad valley, which, with the bottom lands bordering upon the numerous small streams flowing into them on all sides, forms a portion of an agricultural country of great fertility.

The water of all these lakes is cold and clear. Their bottoms, which are visible at a considerable depth, are composed of white sand, interspersed with granite boulders. Their banks, with few exceptions, are bold. A jaunt upon them affords almost every variety of scenery—bold escarpments and overhanging cliffs, elevated peaks and gently-sloping shores, with occasional strips of meadow land between, affording magnificent views of distant objects of interest.

A writer who visited these lakes during the Black Hawk war, in 1832, gives this account of them: "It may not be uninteresting to the reader to give a small outline of these lakes. From a description of the country, a person would very naturally suppose that those lakes were as little pleasing to the eye of the traveler as the country is. But not so. I think they are the

most beautiful bodies of water I ever saw. The first one that we came to [Monona] was about ten miles in circumference, and the water as clear as crystal. The earth sloped back in a gradual rise; the bottom of the lake appeared to be entirely covered with white pebbles, and no appearance of its being the least swampy. The second one that we came to [Mendota] appeared to be much larger. It must have been twenty miles in circumference. The ground rose very high all around; and the heaviest kind of timber grew close to the water's edge. If these lakes were anywhere else except in the country they are, they would be considered among the wonders of the world. But the country they are situated in is not fit for any civilized nation of people to inhabit. It appears that the Almighty intended it for the children of the forest. The other two lakes [Waubesa and Kegonsa] we did not get close enough to for me to give a description of them; but those who saw them stated that they were very much like the others."

Could this writer now revisit these lakes he would see what a half-century has accomplished; he would conclude now that "the country" these bodies of water "are situated in" is eminently fitted "for any civilized nation of people to inhabit."

The numerical names of the Four Lakes—"First Lake," "Second Lake," "Third Lake," "Fourth Lake"—by which they were formerly known, had their origin in this wise: When the country was surveyed by the General Government, the surveyors numbered the lakes upon their plats in consecutive order. The survey having been commenced on the Illinois State line and carried north, the lower lake was the first one reached, and was noted as "First Lake;" the next one above was marked as "Second Lake;" and so on. The first map of the Four-Lake country having the lakes marked upon it with any degree of accuracy, was compiled from these surveys, and the numbering of the lakes was retained as found upon the Government plats. Other maps were soon published, having these bodies of water designated in the same manner, and they were, as a consequence, so distinguished by the early settlers.

This use continued general until 1849. Whether or not the Indians had separate names for the lakes is unknown. Collectively, they called them "Ty-co-be-rah;" that is, The Four Lakes; hence, the Indians were spoken of as living, not on any particular lake, but at "The Four Lakes"—Tycoberah.

"In 1849," writes Simeon Mills, "I employed a young man from Philadelphia by the name of Frank Hudson, to survey and plat what is known as the University Addition to Madison. Mr. Hudson was very fond of reading, devoting much time to such works as gave accounts of the habits and customs of the natives. While thus engaged, he found, in some Indian legends, the names Monona and Mendota, and at once suggested these appellations as suitable to the lakes which then limited, on either hand, the boundary of Madison. This suggestion was generally approved—Mendota being applied to the Fourth Lake, and Monona to the Third Lake."

"Some years later," continues Mr. Mills, "the subject of giving Indian names to all the lakes was brought up. The names Kegonsa and Waubesa were found and adopted by Gov. Farwell and others then taking an interest in the matter, as appropriate for the other two lakes—Waubesa for the Second Lake, and Kegonsa for the First Lake."

To make the naming of these lakes such a formal and public matter as to give it dignity and command respect, the following act was introduced into the Legislature, and became a law February 14, 1855:

An Act to change the names of the "First," "Second," "Third" and "Fourth" Lakes in Dane County and the Catfish River.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

- SECTION 1. The "First" Lake, in Dane County, shall hereafter be known as Lake "Kegonsa."  
 SEC. 2. The "Second" Lake, in said county, shall be known and designated hereafter as Lake "Waubesa."  
 SEC. 3. The "Third" Lake, in said county, shall be known and hereafter designated as Lake "Monona."  
 SEC. 4. The "Fourth" Lake, in said county, shall be known and hereafter designated as Lake "Mendota."  
 SEC. 5. The stream now designated and now known as the "Catfish," shall be named and hereafter be known as the "Ya-ha-ra."  
 SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.  
 Approved February 14, 1855.

The Four Lakes have awakened enthusiasm abroad as well as at home because of their beauty. Poets sing rapturously of these lakelets "strung like jewels on a cord of silver." Henry W. Longfellow, under date of January 20, 1876, writes :

Four limpid lakes—Four Naiades  
Or sylvan deities are these,  
    In flowing robes of azure dressed;  
Four lovely handmaids, that uphold  
Their shining mirrors, rimmed with gold,  
    To the fair City in the West.\*  
By day, the coursers of the sun  
Drink of these waters, as they run  
    Their swift, diurnal round on high;  
By night, the constellations glow  
Far down their hollow deeps below,  
    And glimmer in another sky.  
Fair lakes, serene and full of light,  
Fair town, arrayed in robes of white,  
    How visionary ye appear!  
All like a floating landscape seems  
In cloud-land or the Land of Dreams,  
    Bathed in a golden atmosphere!

Another poet has this description :

## I.

As when some vision, beautiful and mild,  
Dimples the fair face of a sleeping child,  
A viewless-winged zephyr breaks  
To wrinkling silver, yonder lakes;  
Now here, now there, while all between,  
Those shivered spots of sparkling sheen,  
Rivers of smoothest glass are seen.

## II.

You snowy sail seems lapped in dreamy rest,  
Immovable upon the lake's calm breast;  
So quiet all—without a stir—  
That one might almost dream it were  
The work of some painter's mastery—  
A glimpse of that blue Ægean Sea  
That lives, golden-hued, in the memory.

## III.

Beyond the shining floods, against the sky,  
The prairie lifts its smooth, green swells on high,  
While on yon summit—half-concealed  
Amid green groves, and half-revealed—  
There stands a youthful city, fanned  
By temperate airs and breezes bland,  
Fit Capital of this Arcadian land.

## IV.

Summer is here ; her touch has clothed these hills ;  
She swoons at noonday by the lapsing rills,  
Whose moist, cool gurglings charm the wood ;  
Her presence o'er this scene doth brood ;  
By her the fair earth is bedight ;  
She weaves its vestments green and bright,  
And floods its countless vales with light.

## V.

Lakes, forests, prairies, "beaked promontories,"  
Delight the eye, bright in their summer glories,  
And on yon height, those domes and spires,  
Up-pointing, glow like altar-fires ;  
Above its groves, and overhead,  
The bluest heaven of June is spread,  
The jasper pavement which the immortals tread.

\*The poet here refers to the city of Madison.



Charles George Mayers, of Madison, has completed three of a series of "Songs of the Lakes," from one of which the following extract, describing a young Indian hunter's first successful shot upon the banks of the Yahara, is taken. The scene is laid on the upper river, in the town of Westport :

Scarce the east has ta'en the tinting  
 Of the first gray dawn of morning,  
 When he sprang refreshed from slumber,  
 Donned the panther's rude adorning.  
 No more careless was his bearing ;  
 But while listening acutely,  
 Restless flashed his eyes like meteors  
 Trav'ling swiftly, softly, mutely.  
 Not a chirp of bird, or murmur  
 Of the woods, but well was noted ;  
 To the chase the youthful hunter  
 Every energy devoted.  
 Thus he sped until he halted  
 By the winding, broad Yahara.  
 In the east, the sun arising  
 Threw aloft his red tiara,  
 As the hunter reached Yahara,  
 Stealing cat-like through the bushes—  
 To the water's edge advancing,  
 Listening keenly for the breaking  
 Of the forest silence.  
 Ah ! why do the branches quiver  
 Just beyond the hillock, rising  
 At the sharp bend of the river ?  
 The air can scarcely hear his movements,  
 Though his steps are nearly flying,  
 Till the gentle breath of morning  
 From the spot, tow'rd him is sighing.  
 Then, still creeping nimbly forward,  
 Nature's stillness is unbroken ;  
 Until, at an easy bow-shot,  
 He perceives, in quiet, feeding,  
 Three good deer, in careless safety ;  
 His approach, unknown, unheeding.

One brave stag, with branching antlers,  
 Shook his crest and bid defiance  
 To the forest. He the monarch,  
 Stood erect in self-reliance.  
 Then the boy's heart was bounding,  
 Though his nerves were all unshaken,  
 As to head he drew the arrow.  
 Twice he tried if sure and steady,  
 He could aim behind the shoulder ;  
 But the intervening brushwood  
 Made him choose a method bolder.  
 Rose erect, like silent shadow,  
 And before the stag had seen him  
 Sped the fatal shaft like lightning.

Then by instinct, he embodied  
 The antique, the great Apollo,  
 Form of beauty standing rigid,  
 Sight and soul the arrow follow.  
 Right arm gracefully withdrawing,  
 Still his left the bow extending.  
 On the flying arrow's fortune,  
 Every faculty is hending.  
 But a moment stands the statue  
 Breathless, most intently watching  
 Ere the heart leaps up to manhood,  
 All the hunter's ardor catching.  
 One brave hound the stag attempted,

Then stood still, except the shivering  
 Of the death-stroke; for the arrow,  
 Deep-sunk in his flesh, was quivering.  
 Stealing swiftly, like a specter,  
 Fearlessly the hunter hurried;  
 And before the stag could rally,  
 Fatally the knife was buried.

Then he stood intently watching  
 Where the gasping and the sighing  
 Of the fallen forest monarch  
 Told the noble stag was dying;  
 And his heart was touched to sadness  
 By the piteous glance, appealing;  
 For an eye of matchless beauty  
 More than instinct seemed revealing.

The Four Lakes and the river which drains them, were surveyed in 1839, by Capt. T. J. Cram, under authority of the General Government. In his report, Capt. Cram says:

“The Fourth Lake, which is the summit lake, has a periphery of  $19\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and covers an area of  $15\frac{8}{10}$  square miles. Its longest diameter bears due east and west, and is 6 miles in length; and the transverse diameter, perpendicular thereto, is 4 miles long. The water in this lake is cold and pure, and of depth sufficient for all purposes of navigation by small steamers. The land bordering upon it is hilly, undulating, and in many places broken. On the north side it is well timbered, chiefly with hard wood, and lime and siliceous stone are found in abundance; the quality thereof, however, has not been sufficiently tested to enable one to form a just estimate of its value for building purposes.

“From information derived from His Excellency, Gov. Dodge, it is inferred that a canal, having the Fourth Lake for its summit reservoir, might be easily constructed between this lake and the Wisconsin River. The Indians are said to have made the passage through, with their canoes, in time of high water. It would be well to examine the ground along this route, with a view to test the feasibility of opening a suitable canal; and, if found practicable, plans and estimates of the cost of construction should be made.

“The channel between the Fourth and Third Lakes is 1 mile in extent, and varies in width from 60 to 100 feet; immediately at the outlet, the width, however, is but 35 feet; and the current is proportionately strong, the depth not exceeding two feet. This shoal extends 1,000 feet into the lake, and about 500 feet down the channel, before giving a depth of 3 feet. The total fall in this one mile of channel is approximately estimated at 22 inches. At the entrance to the Third Lake, a shoal occurs of a similar character to the one just described.

“The method of improving this channel would be to deepen it, and clear out the sunken timber and brush found in it, and to construct a lock of suitable lift at the entrance of the Third Lake, in a manner, however, not to produce stagnant water in the channel above.

“The Third Lake is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference and covers  $5\frac{9}{10}$  square miles. Its longest diameter is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in extent, and bears north  $41^\circ$  east, and the diameter perpendicular thereto is  $1\frac{37}{100}$  miles long. The water is pellucid, and has a depth along the usual boat track of more than 10 feet. The shores are hilly and undulating, bearing a scattered growth of burr and white oak.

“The channel through which this lake is discharged, has a depth of 9 feet immediately at the outlet, with a muddy and sandy bottom; but the depth soon decreases to 4 and finally down to 2 feet, where the bottom becomes gravelly, with numerous sand and lime rocks for an extent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile; these rocks, however, can be easily removed.

“The water is sometimes so low that the rocks are seen projecting above its surface, when the depth cannot exceed 12 inches. After leaving this bed of rocks, the channel carries from 3 to 6 feet depth to the entrance of the Second Lake; at this entrance there occurs a bar of 150 feet width, having from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water over its summit; after passing the summit, however, the water attains a depth of 1 fathom in a distance of 150 feet. The length of the channel,

between the Third and Second Lakes, is  $\frac{7}{10}$  of a mile, and its breadth averages not less than 350 feet, and its current is quite gentle. The method for improving its navigation is so obvious that description is not necessary.

“The Second Lake has a periphery of  $9\frac{625}{1000}$  miles, and a surface of  $4\frac{88}{100}$  square miles; its greatest diameter bears north  $17^\circ$  east, and is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. The diameter transverse and perpendicular thereto is  $1\frac{625}{1000}$  miles long. The water in this lake is likewise pure and carries a depth along the boat track of one and a half fathoms. On the north and east the shore is marshy, with a low, gravelly bank intervening between the marsh and the water's edge; on the southern and western shores the land is elevated, undulating, presenting high knobs and bluffs.

“The length of the channel between the Second and First Lakes is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; at the outlet of the Second there are many rocks in the bed of the stream, which, however, can be removed without blasting. At a short distance below the outlet, a rapid occurs, having a total fall of  $\frac{912}{1000}$  of a foot, in a distance of 800 feet, where there is but eighteen inches depth of water; below this rapid the depth soon increases to three feet, and the bottom becomes sandy. About one mile lower down a second rapid occurs for an extent of 560 feet, in which the total fall is  $\frac{231}{1000}$  of a foot, and depth from 22 to 30 inches; after which the depth increases to three and four feet. At a point about 1,200 feet further down, the stream expands into a breadth of four-tenths of a mile, and has a depth which varies between the limits of three and six feet; after attaining the last limit, the depth suddenly decreases to two feet, where a third rapid commences, whose total fall in 1,200 feet is  $\frac{644}{1000}$  of a foot. In this rapid the depth is but 12 inches, and several large rocks appear above the surface of the water, where an old Indian fish-dam crosses the stream. Immediately below the third rapid, the stream has a depth varying from 20 to 30 inches, and farther down from two and a half to three feet, with numerous rocks in its bed. Succeeding this, the stream is reduced to two feet in depth; then attains to three and a half feet, and holds this last depth to the entrance of the First Lake, excepting where two bars occur, over which the depth is but two feet.

“The method that appears to be suitable for the improvement of the channel (between the Second and First Lakes) is to erect a dam at the foot of the third rapid, to produce slack water between it and the Second Lake, of sufficient depth to cover all the intervening obstructions, which, in all probability, might be done without overflowing much valuable land; and to deepen the channel between the foot of said rapid to the entrance of First Lake, so as to give sufficient depth quite over the bar into this lake.

“The First Lake has a circumference of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and contains 5 square miles of surface; its longest diameter points due east and west, and is  $3\frac{1}{3}$  miles in extent; and the north-and-south diameter is 2 miles long. The water is as pellucid as that of the other lakes, and carries a depth along the boat track varying from 7 to 10 feet, excepting near the outlet, where, as usual, there is a bar over which the water is but 2 feet deep. The shores, with few exceptions, are good; in some places they are rolling and uneven, being broken by bluffs and interspersed occasionally with small marshes. The timber is scanty and of inferior quality.

“From the outlet of the First Lake to the head of the Dunkirk Falls, the distance, by the river (called the Catfish), is 9 miles. The average breadth of the stream is about 130 feet, being occasionally reduced to 60 feet at the short bends, where the depth is usually at least 5 feet; at other places it was found not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and generally from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet. The fall in these 9 miles is so uniform, and the current so gentle, that dams are deemed to be unnecessary; and all that would be required for the improvement would be to deepen the channel in a few places, and, perhaps, dredge off a point of ground occasionally, where an elbow occurs.

“From the head of Dunkirk Falls to the entrance into Rock River is  $12\frac{1}{3}$  miles. There is a continued succession of short rapids, with intervening pools, wherein the current is gentle.

“The banks of the river are high and generally bordered by hills, varying in altitude from 30 to 40 feet. They are generally favorable for the erection of dams.”

Besides the Four Lakes, there are numerous others of smaller size in Dane County, the principal one being Lake Wingra, in the town of Madison. The following are noted on the

County maps : Fish Lake, Crystal Lake, two Mud Lakes, Goose Lake, Lake Koshkonong (only a small part), Bass Lake, Island Lake, Hook Lake, Rice Lake, Crane Lake, Indian Lake, Harriett Lake and Turtle Lake.

#### NATURAL MOUNDS AND SINK-HOLES.

In Southwest Wisconsin there are no mountains, and the nearest approach to them are the natural mounds—the Sinsinawa Mound, in Grant County; the Platte Mounds, in La Fayette County; and the Blue Mounds, in Iowa and Dane Counties. The Sinsinawa Mound is a very conspicuous object in the southern part of Grant County, near the village of Fairplay. It is composed for the most part of the Cincinnati group, capped with a small amount of Niagara limestone. The Platte Mounds are three in number, about a mile apart, the middle one being very small in comparison with the other two. The large ones, the east and west mounds, are about the same elevation, and are capped with a very hard Niagara limestone, to which they doubtless owe their preservation in the general washing away of the surrounding country. The ground slopes away from them so gently, and blends so gradually with the surrounding highlands, that it is impossible to define exactly where the mounds begin. The Blue Mounds are two in number; one, the West Blue Mound, being in Iowa County, and the other, the East Blue Mound, being in Dane County. The top of the West Mound (which is the higher of the two) consists of a hundred feet of very hard flint, or chert rock, somewhat resembling quartzite; below this is the Niagara limestone. This cap of chert seems to have been removed from the East Mound, the top of which is a flat table-land under cultivation. These mounds are very conspicuous, and can be seen from any moderately high land for many miles around. The East Blue Mound is mostly in the town of Blue Mounds, in Sections 5 and 6, in Township 6, of Range 6 east.

The Blue Mounds, like the others mentioned, owe their origin to erosion, and not elevation. They are the outlines of an ancient world, landmarks of ages too remote to be computed by years—boundaries which remain to prove the existence of a former surface over all Southern Wisconsin, of which in the lapse of epochs more than six hundred feet have been dissolved and carried away by the action of the elements. The Blue Mounds, being the highest, dominate all the others. Sharp-cut valleys and ravines radiate from their hoary sides in nearly every direction; springs break out along the margins of the successive layers, and streams run to the four points of the compass. The West Blue Mound rises to a height of 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan, and 1,729 feet above the ocean, and is the most elevated point in Southern Wisconsin. There are other natural mounds in Dane County, serving as striking features of the locality where they exist; but they are small in comparison with the East Blue Mound.

Very remarkable features in the vicinity of the Blue Mounds are the numerous sink-holes found near their base, and frequently quite far up their sides. These sinks are usually in groups of three or four, and invariably in nearly an east-and-west line. One group is near the former residence of Ebenezer Brigham, at the foot of the East Blue Mound, in the town of Blue Mounds, in the southwest quarter of Section 5, in Township 6, of Range 6 east. There are about a dozen of them, nearly round, varying in diameter from ten to twenty feet, and about five feet deep, all in a line, bearing about 10° north of west. It is probable that the water, percolating through the earth into crevices beneath, has in the course of time carried so much of the soil with it as to cause a falling in of the surface, leaving the sinks as the result. Sinks do not appear to be confined to the Galena limestone, but seem to be quite as frequent at the Blue Mounds, in the Niagara formation. They have been observed in many other localities in the lead region.

#### THE VERONA CAVE.

“On the northeast part of Section 5, in the town of Verona, is the ‘Great Cave of Dane County.’ About eleven miles distant, and a little southwest of Madison, near the crest of the dividing ridge which separates the lake region from the valley of Sugar River, there exists the basin of an ancient pond or lake, covering about four thousand acres, whose waters have long

since departed, and whose drainage is directly into the face of a bluff. This inlet, a quarter of a century ago, was penetrated nearly two thousand feet, and yet has never been fully explored or its mysterious depths examined by mortal eye. It is about five hundred feet above the level of the four lakes, and the openings apparently tend to the west. Sugar River is about one and a half miles distant, but no evidence has ever been discovered to warrant the belief that these waters anywhere enter or make a part of that stream. All indications, indeed, point to the certainty that it is an entrance to that vast subterranean river system known to permeate the lead region at a great depth, and whose unknown outlet may be hundreds of miles away. Early explorers always halted from fatigue or lack of adequate preparation to proceed, and not because the way was not open; and nothing like an end has ever been reached.

“The deposit in which this immense grotto exists, is the cliff or Upper Magnesian limestone, which at this point is known to be underlaid by a sandstone formation, whose thickness is probably forty or fifty feet. That the channel has been cut down to this more friable material, at some point of its course, is not doubted, and hence it is naturally concluded that, if followed to the line of junction, the dimensions of the cave would swell to colossal proportions. As it exists at present, there are four narrow entrances, badly choked by the debris fallen at the mouth, or material carried in by currents. The two most southern openings unite at the distance of some fifty or sixty feet, whence cavern succeeds cavern, so far as known, for thousands of feet. Once within this rocky chamber, there was formerly no serious obstacle to progress; but the present difficulty of entrance has kept thousands from the spot. It has also had the effect of keeping the walls of the interior openings in a much damper condition than they otherwise would be, by preventing the draft of outer air, which passes steadily through the whole known extent of the cavern. The far inner rooms have all the usual characteristics of the most noted caves in the country. Pendant stalactite has its corresponding stalagmite, at present much discolored by the newly added sediment. The walls are worn into strange and fantastic shapes, and everywhere exhibit the erosive power of rushing water. Long corridors and halls, whose smooth, rocky sides would seem to bid defiance to any power, connect the numerous vestibules and chambers, some of which are from twenty to thirty feet in height and of great and almost unknown depth.

“That the cave consists of several stories, is evident from numerous indications, both exterior and interior. It is proved by the sound of voices when large parties are exploring the numerous ramifications; by variations in level; and more particularly by a whirlpool in seasons of flood, outside the entrance, which proves that the ancient channel has been choked by fallen rocks, and underlies the whole cavern thus far examined. It is still further proved by the clean-cut bank of the outside water-course, whose bottom is several feet below the present entrance—an impossible achievement if they were the natural inlet. Still further, no pond or water ever remains in front of the cave, in the basin below the existing entrance level, which would be impossible if it did not have a subterranean escape. Once cleared of accumulated *debris*, and instead of one or more, there would probably be found a cave of several stories, the lower of which would amply suffice to drain the region, leaving the others ordinarily dry and intact. Until this is done, the full extent and beauty of this mighty freak of nature will never be fully known or appreciated. Parties living close at hand give wonderful accounts of the phenomena witnessed after great and sudden floods, when the waters, dammed back by the choked entrance, rise ten or fifteen feet against the face of the cavern, compressing the inner air, which escapes through small fissures, to the crest of the hill, with a hiss and a roar somewhat akin to the shriek of a steam whistle. At one spot, indeed, the conversation of parties deep in the cave can be heard directly overhead, showing that if extra ventilation were ever needed it could be easily provided for. Anything like floods, in this elevated basin, however, are extremely rare, and could only occur after long-continued rains, or the sudden melting of great and heavy bodies of snow. No rain-fall from May to November has ever been known large enough to send any water into the opening, nor does any enter during the months of winter.



*Mrs Roseline Peck*

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN  
BARABOO VALLEY.



"It is greatly to be regretted that drift-wood and other material have been allowed access, and to accumulate in such quantities as to preclude thorough explorations. Fossil remains of the mastodon, the mammoth and the elephant, as well as of other extinct species, have been found in deep fissures in various parts of the lead region; and there is every reason to suspect their existence here. These cavities originated from a common cause, and have a natural relation to each other. Science had much to anticipate from the revelations of this vast subterranean tunnel. Its buried chambers, of curious form and magnificent proportions, would have been the delight of future generations, if rendered accessible. Possibly the entrance rubbish of the lowest cavity may yet be removed, and by that means the upper chambers be cleansed and restored. In any event, the spot will be visited by the curious, as it is unlike any other cavern in the country, and the only one whose entrance is at its source, and not the mouth. The darkness that hides its interior secrets covers a great mystery."\*

"A mystery hangs around the cave which has, perhaps, been intensified by the recollection of an adventure that occurred to two citizens of the town of Verona when in it, and, though it might have proved fatal, it could not possibly have occurred had a little more care been taken in providing enough lights to carry with them. The mouth of the cave is under a ledge of rocks that hangs over a small valley, of which it is the terminus. Before the rains had washed so much debris as now exists around its entrance, there was a large enough opening for any person to pass in and out conveniently.

"James Waddell and a Mr. Goodrich started one morning on horseback to examine the cave. Providing themselves with candles, they entered the cave and proceeded to investigate the interior, previously tying their horses outside. The fascination of desiring to continue their search farther than they had provided lights for, led them so far that their last candle was nearly exhausted before they thought it prudent to return. Unable to retrace their steps, however, before it gave out entirely, one of them, taking off his shirt, tore it into strips, and, lighting them, made some progress in the direction from which they had come. The cotton strips becoming exhausted, they were left in the solitude of the unknown cave, and, sitting down, felt themselves worse than lost—buried alive.

"Meanwhile, one of the animals that had been tied to the trees broke loose, and, going home, created considerable anxiety to the wife and brothers of Mr. Waddell. The two brothers, John and Walter, knowing that James had gone to the cave, immediately supplied themselves with a rope and candle, and proceeded in search of him, dreading that some choke-damp had destroyed his life. Arriving at the cave, they cautiously entered, and, lighting their candle, one stood near the mouth and held the rope, while the other took one end of it, and, with the light, started farther in, calling his brother by name. Repeated shouting brought no answer, until mental anxiety getting the better of both, they dispensed with the rope, and proceeded together farther in, repeatedly calling as they went. At length a faint response was heard in a distant part of the cave, and, as each hurried to the other, the sounds grew more distinct, and finally brought the two lost men to their side, overjoyed at their fortunate escape from a living tomb.

"The four men now endeavored to return, but it seemed evident, for some time, that it was impossible. The intricate passages on every side of them seemed to baffle every effort to retrace their steps, while their nearly exhausted candle gave them but little hope. Seeking for the outlet, Walter discovered on a number of the pillars supporting the arches, a portion of the rock assuming the shape of a spear or arrow-head, and always pointing one way. Concluding to follow these marks, they finally found them point toward the mouth of the cave, where they arrived in safety, although very late in the evening. With deep gratitude for their fortunate deliverance and second escape, they made all possible haste to relieve the anxiety of those at home, feeling satisfied that the deep and intricate passages of the cave were no longer a myth to them.

"It is supposed by some that the marks on the pillars were caused by the action of the water as it rushes through the passages during the heavy rain-falls; but these men were of the

\*From the pen of H. A. Tenney, of the town of Madison.

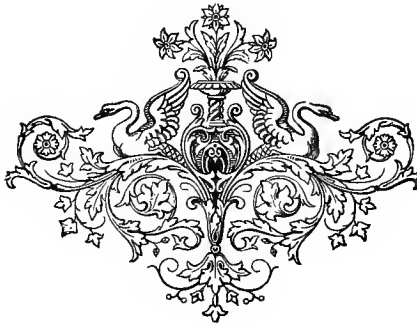


impression that they gave evidence of having been cut by human hands, perhaps by Indians, and that at one time the cave was known to them in all its intricate windings by these marks.

“The first white man known to have entered the cave was John MacDonald, Jr., who in 1845, went in about 8 o'clock in the morning and, losing his way, was unable to make his escape until far on in the afternoon of the same day. His intention was to go no farther than he could observe the rays of light reflected from the mouth, and which he endeavored to keep steadily watching, by walking in a half-turned position from the mouth to the interior. Finally thinking he had lost the light, he started back, and was only able to extricate himself after the lapse of time above stated. His case would have been a hopeless one, had he been unable to find his way out, as none of his friends knew of his intention; indeed, it was only a thought of the moment with himself.\*

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\*From “Madison, Dane County and Surrounding Towns,” pp. 581—583, note.



## CHAPTER II.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS—INDIAN OCCUPANCY—WAS JOHN NICOLET IN DANE COUNTY IN 1634?—  
FIRST WHITE MEN IN DANE COUNTY—EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS—JONATHAN CARVER'S  
VISIT IN 1766—THE WISCONSIN RIVER AN EARLY HIGHWAY—THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

## ANCIENT EARTHWORKS.

Perhaps no county in Wisconsin is more prolific of ancient earthworks—traces of the so-called Mound-Builders—than Dane. Indications of the former occupancy and industry of a people long since passed away, are seen on every hand. The United States Surveyors, when they surveyed the different townships of the county into sections in 1832, 1833 and 1834, noted many of the mounds. Early visitors to "the Four Lake Country" also noticed them. A writer in 1838, says:

"The [ancient] earthworks which have been constructed in the shapes of animals, abound in the Iowa District [county] of Wisconsin. They occur, mixed with the other varieties, in great numbers around the highlands which skirt the 'Four Lakes,' forming a species of *alto relievo* of gigantic proportions. This district appears to have been originally much resorted to by the early tribes, whose relics we here behold, mixed with those of the modern Winnebagoes. At one spot alone, probably, at least one hundred tumuli may be counted. The Indian path, along which we passed, has, for near half a mile in length, a series of these, mixed with circular mounds, in tiers several deep, on both sides; forming a cemetery in magnitude of itself sufficient, one would imagine, for the chiefs and warriors, and their descendants, of a whole tribe, if such was the original design of these earthworks. On the summit of some might be seen the recent graves, protected by palisades, of the last Indian possessors of the soil.

"The site of a singular group of mounds, where are seen the effigies of at least six quadrupeds; six mounds in parallelograms; one circular tumulus; one human figure; and one circle or ring—is about eighteen miles west of the Four Lakes, and seven miles east of the two remarkable hills called the Blue Mounds. The great Indian trail or war-path which leads from Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, to the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien, passes along the edge of this chain of works, and is now for many miles adopted as the route of the military to the latter fort [Crawford]. We pursued this route for a great distance along the dividing ridge between the northern and southern waters [that is, between the waters of Rock River and those of the Wisconsin]; and we continually saw memorials of the character above described, along its borders.

"What animals were intended to be represented by these rude monuments of earth, now covered with the rank prairie grass, is not altogether apparent. If of the horse, the design is somewhat doubtful. We were rather inclined, however imperfect the representation, to attribute the intention of the constructors to be that of exhibiting the figure of the buffalo, an animal which had here the finest pasturage and almost boundless range, within one of the most ample hunting-grounds, and was exceedingly numerous at the time of the first exploration of the country by the French. It is nevertheless to be admitted that the hump, a remarkable characteristic of the buffalo, which it would seem unlikely to have been omitted in the representations of that animal, is never seen in these figures, which are distributed over the surface of so many hundred square miles of this country.

"The respective dimensions of these animal effigies in the group before described, are 90, 100, 102, 103, 120 and 126 feet in length; all of them apparently represent the same description of animal. Figures having precisely the same proportions in their outlines, may be seen at

very short intervals throughout the Territory of Wisconsin, being generally from 90 to 120 feet, and extending to 150 feet long. This form, although the most prevalent, is by no means the only one. In the midst of the group before mentioned, and forming a very important portion of it, we have now to notice the representation of a human figure, lying in an east-and-west direction; the head toward the west, and the arms and legs extended. Its length is 125 feet, and it is 140 feet from the extremity of one arm to that of the other. The body or trunk is thirty feet in breadth, the head twenty-five feet, and its elevation above the general surface of the prairie is about six feet. Its configuration is so distinct that there can be no possibility of a mistake in assigning it to the human figure.

"There is nothing remarkable about the oblong mounds. The circular tumulus in the center is the highest and overlooks the whole group. Whether all or any of these earthworks contain bones, we had no opportunity of determining. They probably all do.

"The site of this interesting series is an elevated open prairie on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers. These monuments are covered with the same green carpet of prairie grass, intermixed with bright and brilliant flowers, as the prairie itself. There is an intervening space near the center of the group, now overgrown with bushes, which probably conceals some unnoticed mounds. Half a mile westward of this remarkable group, and on the same elevated prairie, occurs a solitary mound about ninety feet in length, representing an animal in all respects like those we have described, but with the head toward the southwest.

"Along the space of twenty miles from this position, extending to the Four Lakes eastward, similar monuments, intermixed with plain tumuli, are seen almost every mile, in the lowest situations as well as crowning the highest swells of the prairies; and they are still more numerous all around those beautiful but almost unknown lakes.

"An effigy ninety feet long, in form resembling the animal outlines previously described, is placed nearly at the foot and at the point of a remarkable picturesque, perpendicular bluff of coarse friable sandstone, fronting a rich meadow, the favorite resort, no doubt, of numerous buffaloes in olden times. In front of this bluff, and inclosing the mound or effigy, is a long earthwork in an exact straight line, about 200 yards in length, having an opening in the center opposite to the animal. The position of this earthwork indicates its having been designed for the purposes of defense or fortification against an enemy; perhaps as an outwork to the stronghold in the rear, formed by the bluff itself. The great Indian road to which we have already referred, skirts along the outer or southern side of this embankment.

"The same path passes between a couple of animal-shaped mounds, at a distance of six miles west of the Four Lakes. One, if not both, of these figures, represents a different species of animal from those already described. They are respectively 120 and 102 feet long."\*

Another early traveler to the Four Lake country, has left a record of what he saw of these ancient earthworks. He says:

"The path we were upon was an ancient Indian trail, holding its course steadily from the waters of the Mississippi to Tycoberah, or the Four Lakes; and, as if all things rare in their nature had here gathered together to enhance the interest which was inspired by this romantic country, we came to some Indian [prehistoric] monuments of a very remarkable character.

"These were figures of animals and men, formed of the soil, upon the surface of the ground, about six feet high, in alto-relievo, all of them perfectly distinct, and covered with a sod that appeared to be coeval with that of the prairie itself. Not one of them appeared to have been opened; and this circumstance, with the novelty of the spectacle, could not fail to detain me until I had examined, measured and sketched these interesting objects. They were very numerous, and extended more than half a mile on each side of our road, which, as before mentioned, was an ancient Indian war-path, leading from the waters of the Mississippi, in the direction of the Four Lakes, to Lake Michigan.

\*Adapted from "Notes respecting certain Indian mounds and earthworks, in the form of Animal Effigies, chiefly in the Wisconsin Territory, U.S.; by Richard C. Taylor, Esq."—*Silliman's Journal*, Vol. XXXIV—July 1838, pp. 88-91.

"At a point very near to the trail was a figure of a man, amid some oblong mounds; his arms extended north and south, his head lying to the west, and his legs to the east; east from this figure, about 200 feet, was a round tumulus, sufficiently high to overlook everything around; and about 600 feet east from it was a line of seven buffalo mounds, each representing distinctly, the head, horns, neck, fore and hind legs, body and tail, of that animal. Each of these animal mounds measured, from the nose to the tip of the tail, about 120 feet, of which the tail alone measured thirty-six feet. The figure of the man was about 150 feet long, from one extremity to the other; the limbs twenty feet apart at the east, and all the parts stood in bold relief, about six feet high from the face of the prairie. To the left of the trail was a circle about 60 feet in diameter.

"As we proceeded westward, we found other mounds of a similar character; a few, however, differed from them, and appeared rather to take the form of a beaver, as others, in distant parts of the Wisconsin Territory, did that of the turtle. At one point near to the trail was a large animal mound embossed upon the prairie betwixt a rampart of earth at least 200 yards long and a vertical escarpment of incoherent sandstone, of the same quality with the friable sand-rock I had seen on the banks of the Wisconsin, which underlies the metalliferous limestone.

"From the great abundance of mounds of various kinds which exist in this fertile territory, it is evident that it must have been in ancient times a favorite abode of powerful tribes remarkable for their ingenuity. We know that, having separated into tribes, the buffalo, the turtle, the beaver and other animals became the totems or badges of the Indians, and that, after their rude and simple manner, they used them as heraldic symbols. Among the various Indian nations, of which we have any knowledge, in the continent of America, we find its principal beasts and birds selected by them to designate their races, just as those objects in nature, the lion, the eagle, the horse, have been adopted in various parts of the old world; and it deserves notice that the presumption that the horse was not indigenous to America is strengthened by the fact that no Indian tribe has ever taken that animal for its totem or badge, and that no ancient name for it is to be found in any of their languages.

"That these mounds, whatever form has been given to them, are deposits of the dead, has been proved upon numerous occasions. Some of them, of all kinds, have been opened, and have uniformly been found to contain human bones. Nor is each mound the tomb of one individual, for bones are found distributed throughout, and in such a manner as to show that layers of bodies have been placed side by side, then covered over by earth, and another layer deposited. I can speak with certainty of this, having been present at the opening of more than one of them. A collection of such mounds, then, is to be regarded as an Indian cemetery, placed near one of their great war-paths; while those representing men may really have been so figured in honor of some conspicuous warrior, whose tomb, thus situated, could seen and honored by all who passed up and down the war-path."\*

A figure on Lake Monona, at the intersection of Wilson street with Wisconsin avenue, in the present city of Madison, was that of a man, but different, in some respects, from other effigies representing the human form, in having a neck and proportionately smaller body. Like most mounds of this general character, it had its head directed toward the water. It occupied high ground, having a gentle slope toward the lake, and was very near the steep, broken cliff. Its total length was 318 feet; length of head, 33 feet; length to first pair of legs, 63 feet; length to second pair of legs, 105 feet; breadth of head, 27 feet; breadth of neck, 21 feet; breadth of the body, 40 feet; diameter of two mounds near by, 42 feet.

On Section 22, in the town of Madison, formerly, but now within the limits of the city, and north of Lake Wingra, there was once a row of artificial mounds. The row was irregular, being accommodated to the shape of the ground. Two quadrupes, one bird, one mound with lateral projections, five oblong and twenty circular tumuli made up this group.

Near the south angle of Lake Monona were also, formerly, remains of the Mound-Builders. The rows presented more the appearance of order and system than is usual in works of this

\*From "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor," by G. W. Featherstonhaugh. Vol. II, pp. 89-93.

character. Around the east end of the lake are other interesting earthworks. On the shores of Lake Waubesa and Lake Kegonsa are numerous works; so, too, in other parts of the county. Along the northern shore of Lake Mendota, many ancient works may be found. The animal-mounds represent bears, deer and squirrels, also animals that are now extinct; while a few are made in the form of birds, some of which are very large. Three of them are located very near each other, and resemble eagles with expanded wings. The largest of these birds has a body of 100 feet long, whose expanded wings measure 300 feet on either side of the body, while the tail is 40 feet wide. The head is quite perfectly formed; the outline of the beak is 15 feet in length. The form of a deer, about 3 feet high, is found near the left wing of the gigantic bird. The body measures 65 feet and the legs are 14 feet long; the head measures 12 feet from the tip of the nose to the origin of the antlers. These latter are each 10 feet long, and have a branch extending at right angles from their center. Near the left wing of the other bird, there is the form of a bear, with a well-defined body, head and legs.

While many animal mounds are found near Lake Mendota, there are also circular and oblong mounds. Their elevation varies from 93 to 96 feet above the lake, and on some of them trees are growing, measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in circumference. The largest circular mound of this group measures 188 feet in circumference, and 35 feet from the base to its summit. It is the highest mound, and from its elevated position could have been used for observation and as a means of communication by signal with other mounds in the adjacent country. From its summit you have an extended view of the surrounding country for many miles in all directions.

#### INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

As early as the year 1615, Samuel Champlain heard of a tribe of Indians living many leagues beyond Lake Huron, called the Fire Nation, better known at a later date as the Mascoutins. Their homes were upon the Fox River at that time, as it is believed, and here they were visited by civilized man a little less than a score of years after. It is presumed that their villages were located within the present limits of Green Lake County, somewhere on Fox River, between Berlin and Lake Puckaway. The nearest tribe to the Mascoutins, down the Fox River, was the Winnebagoes, whose homes were at the mouth of that stream. To the south, extending perhaps as far north as the Wisconsin and well up Rock River, was the territory of the Illinois. In the immediate neighborhood of the Mascoutins (but in what direction is uncertain) were the Kickapoos and the Miamis.

The Illinois, who lived in a country "where was a quantity of buffaloes," were afterward driven beyond the Mississippi, but subsequently returned to the river which still bears their name. Meanwhile, there commenced an emigration of the Mascoutins and their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, to the southward, as far at least as the south end of Lake Michigan. Their place was taken by the Foxes, and their relatives, the Sacs; and, in time, probably near the close of the Revolution, these also emigrated, but not to the southward; the course taken by them was to the west and southwest. It is certain the Foxes claimed for a time the country now forming Dane County, as well as much circumjacent territory. Then came the Winnebagoes from below, that is, from the head of Green Bay, moving up the Fox River by degrees, having outlying villages on the shores of Winnebago Lake and in the valley of Rock River. They finally reached the "portage," and their territory extended down the Wisconsin. This brings us to the time when the United States began making treaties with them. The first of these was held at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, with that portion of the tribe residing on the Wisconsin. This treaty (held soon after the war with Great Britain, in which the Winnebagoes engaged on the side of the British) was one for peace only, no cession of land on the part of the Indians being made to the United States. In 1820, the Winnebagoes had five villages on Winnebago Lake and fourteen on Rock River. In 1825, the claim of this tribe was extensive, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the sources of Rock River to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west, it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing westward and southward into the Mississippi. To the north-

ward, it reached as far as Black River and the Upper Wisconsin; in other words, to the Chipewewa territory; but did not extend across the Fox to the lands of the north side, although the tribe contended for the whole of Winnebago Lake. Within their territory, then, in 1825, was the whole of the present county of Dane.

Early in 1829, a provisional boundary was established between the Indian lands, strictly such, and those belonging to, or expected soon to be purchased by, the United States. By this line, white people could settle in the western part of what is now Dane County without being trespassers upon the domain of any tribe, the boundary being a line drawn from the Wisconsin River nearly due south until it reached a point a little east of the East Blue Mound, when it turned and ran a southeast course to the head of that branch of the Pecatonica Creek, which runs near the "Spotted Arm's Village." All east of this line still remained Indian territory.

By a treaty held with the Winnebagoes on the 1st day of August, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, these Indians relinquished, among much other territory, all of their land in what is now Dane County, lying west of a line drawn along Sugar River, from its mouth to the source of the eastern branch thereof; thence due north to the road leading from the Eastern Blue Mound, by the most northern of the Four Lakes, to the crossing of Duck Creek, in what is now Columbia County. Three years later, at a treaty held at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, the residue of the Winnebago lands lying in the present County of Dane—that is, all east of the line just mentioned—was ceded to the United States. This treaty was proclaimed February 13, 1833, and on that day all of what had been before that time, in what is now Dane County, the lands of the Winnebagoes, belonged to the General Government.

West of the Wisconsin was still a part of Winnebago territory; but, in November, 1837, this nation ceded to the General Government all their lands east of the Mississippi. Not an acre was reserved.

It will be observed that the Winnebago occupation of the Four Lakes and adjacent country was not of very long duration. At the time this tribe ceded all of its lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, there were two divisions of its people; the headquarters of the one were at Prairie du Chien, and of the other at Fort Winnebago—that is, it was at these places the Indians were paid their annuities by the General Government. The principal villages of the last-mentioned division (those who were paid at Fort Winnebago) were at Lake Winnebago, Green and Fox Lakes, the Barribault (now written Baraboo), Mud Lake (in the present Dodge County), the Four Lakes, Koshkonong (White Crow's village), and Turtle Creek (now Beloit).

During the occupation of the country of the Four Lakes, the Winnebagoes had, at different times, villages in what is now Dane County; one on the north side of Lake Mendota, one at the mouth of Token Creek, a third on the south side of Lake Monona, a fourth on the southeast side of Lake Waubesa, and a fifth on what is now the south boundary of the town of Primrose, on the south line of Section 36.

When, in 1837, the Winnebagoes disposed of all their land to the United States east of the Mississippi, they stipulated that, within eight months, they would move west of the great river. This arrangement was not carried out fully, and many of the Winnebagoes were afterward forcibly carried beyond the Mississippi. They were in Dane County in considerable numbers at times until 1840, when force was first used to induce them, wherever they could be found, to migrate; but, after their last treaty (that of 1837), they had no particular abiding-place in the country of the Four Lakes. As late as 1873, there was a forcible removal of a party of them from the State. Not a single Indian of any tribe has now a permanent home in Dane County.

#### WAS JOHN NICOLET IN DANE COUNTY IN 1634?\*

The question is no longer an open one as to whether John Nicolet was the first white man who set foot upon any portion of what is now Wisconsin. It has been definitely settled. It is

\* By O. W. Butterfield, of Madison, Wis. "Mr. Shea avers, and Parkman twice repeats, that Nicolet partly descended the Wisconsin [sailing along a portion of what is now Dane County]." Collections of the State Hist. Soc. of Wis., Vol. VIII, p. 188. This article by Mr. Butterfield is introduced to show that such was not the fact.—PUE.

also quite as well determined that his explorations and discoveries were made in the great West during the last half of the year 1634—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock—and the first half of the following year. He, therefore, who would read understandingly the first chapter in the history of Wisconsin ought to investigate the life-history of that remarkable man. He will find him, at an early age, leaving his home in Normandy for the New World, landing at Quebec in 1618, and immediately starting for the Ottawa River to immerse himself in the dark forests of the Algonquins, sent thither by the Governor of Canada to learn their language. He will see how the young Norman applied himself to his task “in the midst of those hardships which may be readily conceived if we will reflect what it must be to pass severe winters in the woods under a covering of cedar or birch bark; to have one’s means of subsistence dependent upon hunting; to be perpetually hearing rude outcries; to be deprived of the pleasant society of one’s own people; and to be constantly exposed, not only to derision and insulting words, but even to daily peril of life.” He will note how the youthful Frenchman followed the Indians in their wanderings; how he partook of their dangers, their fatigues and their privations; how, finally, having become familiar with their language, he entered into their frequent councils.

The return of Nicolet to the St. Lawrence and civilization, after a half-score years of savage life, an excellent interpreter of the Algonquin language, was followed, in 1634, by his being sent to smoke the pipe of peace with nations beyond—far beyond—the Ottawa. So he started upon his perilous voyage. He visited the Hurons, upon the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron. With seven of that nation, he struck boldly into wilds to the northward and westward never before visited by civilized man. He paddled his birch-bark canoe up the St. Mary’s Strait to the falls. He floated back to the waters of Lake Huron, and courageously turned toward the west, passing through the Straits of Mackinaw out upon the broad expanse of Lake Michigan. He then entered Green Bay and Fox River. It is claimed that he ascended the last-mentioned stream as far as the “portage,” now the city of Portage, Columbia Co., Wis., and descended the Wisconsin River a considerable distance, thus re-discovering the great valley of the Mississippi. The term “re-discovering” is used, for no one will call in question its discovery by De Soto in 1541, although its existence seems soon to have well-nigh faded from the recollections of men—to have been almost wholly forgotten.

What has been written in support of Nicolet’s claim as the re-discoverer of the Mississippi is based upon this declaration of Father Vimont, in the Jesuit Relation of 1640: “The Sieur Nicolet, who has penetrated the furthest into these so remote countries, assured me that, if he had sailed three days further upon a large river which issues from this lake, he would have reached the sea.” It is evident that the “remote countries” referred to by Vimont are those of the upper lakes traversed by Nicolet, and that the words, “this lake” had reference to Green Bay and Lake Michigan combined. But we are told, also, that the phrase, “a large river,” means the Wisconsin, and that “the sea” spoken of is the Mississippi, Nicolet taking the word *missippi* (great water) to mean “the sea,” instead of that river. A careful consideration of the length of the Wisconsin below the “portage,” and of the time usually employed by Indians in navigating it, justify the assertion that the words of the Relation of 1640—“if he had sailed three days further upon a large river”—have no application to that stream. The words “three days further” clearly imply that he had already sailed several days; whereas, the distance, 118 miles, down the rapid current of the river, from the “portage” to the Mississippi, was less than three days’ “sail” for the swift birch-bark canoe of the savage, and would have been for the swift birch-bark canoe of Nicolet. Upon examination of the Relation of 1654, a sentence is found which has heretofore escaped attention in this connection: “It is only nine days’ journey from this great lake [Green Bay and Lake Michigan combined] to the sea,” where “the sea” is evidently identical with the one mentioned by Nicolet to Vimont and spoken of by the latter in the Relation of 1640. It is discovered, upon investigation, that the average time for canoe voyages up the Fox River, from its mouth to the “portage,” in early times, was nine days. The “sea,” then, of Nicolet—*missippi* of the savages—was the Wisconsin River,

considered by itself or as a tributary of the Mississippi; and the "large river" was the Fox River of Green Bay.

A word as to the mistake of Nicolet in stating, that, while on "a large river" (the Fox), he nearly reached "the sea." Nicolet's mind, even before he left the St. Lawrence, was inflamed with vague reports of a "great water" to the westward of Winnebagoes, which was supposed by him to be a sea. When, therefore, he entered Green Bay and the Fox River, and heard the savages, as they pointed toward the west, repeat the word *missippi* (great water, not "father of waters") it was an easy matter for him to mistake their meaning and conclude a sea was nigh, when, in fact, they were trying to tell him of the Wisconsin, which was itself the "great water," or a tributary thereof. But why should Nicolet have "sailed" up Fox River to within three days of "the sea" (that is to say, of the Wisconsin), and have gone no further? The answer is that six days' journeying brought him to the homes of the Mascoutins, or Fire Nation—Gens de Feu. These Indians were a powerful nation of Algonquins, who had for their neighbors, probably, the Kickapoos and Miamis. It is certain that Nicolet visited not only the Winnebagoes, but some of the surrounding tribes. It would be his policy, of course, to smoke the pipe of peace with the bravest and most warlike of these, were they of easy access. Such were the Mascoutins, as is to be inferred from cotemporaneous accounts and from the journals of those whites who, not long after, saw them in their villages, located, probably, within the present limits of Green Lake County, Wis. West of the Mascoutins, at that period (1634), there were living no tribes of Indians either upon the Fox or Wisconsin; at least, there is no tradition that such was the case. Beyond the Wisconsin, and above its confluence with the Mississippi, there resided some Dakota bands—the terrible Sioux. Without doubt, a journey so far as the villages of these savages was not to be thought of by Nicolet, if it was his purpose, as it must have been, to return to the St. Lawrence early in the summer of 1635. It is suggested, therefore, that he turned back, after visiting the Mascoutins, to the Winnebagoes—going up Fox River no farther than the village of the Fire Nation.

It will be borne in mind that Vimont speaks of a "large river [the Fox] which issues from the lake," meaning Green Bay and Lake Michigan combined. Now, the account taken from the lips of Nicolet by Vimont, found in the Relation of 1640, was not, probably, reduced to writing until sometime subsequent to its narration, and very naturally the writer (Vimont) would conclude that the narrator was mistaken in stating (and he probably did so state) that the "large river" flowed into Green Bay; at the same time declaring that, had he sailed three days further upon it, he would have reached the sea. Rivers do not flow out of seas into lakes; they frequently flow out of lakes into seas. Doubtless, then, when Vimont wrote down his recollection of what Nicolet had told him, he took the liberty of correcting what would seem to be so manifestly an error. Hence, as the sentence stands in the Relation of 1640, Fox River flows out of Green Bay, but every one knows that it empties into it. The language, therefore, of Vimont, as now interpreted, is equivalent to this: "The Sieur Nicolet, who has penetrated the furthest into the upper lake regions, assured me [Vimont] that if he had paddled his birch-bark canoe three days further up the Fox River, which flows into Green Bay, he would have reached the Wisconsin." Nicolet, then, did not reach the Wisconsin River; and he was not in Dane County at that period, nor at any subsequent or previous date.

#### FIRST WHITE MEN IN DANE COUNTY.

John Talon, intendant of Canada, labored assiduously to develop the industrial resources of New France. In 1670, he ordered Daumont de St. Lussou to search for copper mines on Lake Superior, and at the same time to take possession, in a formal manner, of the whole interior country for the King of France. St. Lussou set out accordingly, accompanied by a small party of men and Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian voyageur, as interpreter, who spoke Algonquin fluently and was favorably known to many tribes of that family. It was arranged that St. Lussou should winter at the Manitoulin Islands, while Perrot proceeded to invite the tribes to a general conference at the Sault Ste. Marie, in the following spring. The interpreter, having first sent



messages to the different tribes of the north, proceeded to Green Bay, to urge the nations upon its waters to the meeting.

St. Lusson and his men, fifteen in number, arrived at the Sault more than a month in advance of the day set for the meeting. When all the Indians had reached the rapids, the Frenchman prepared to execute the commission with which he was charged. A large cross of wood had been made ready. It was now reared and planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it with a metal plate attached, engraved with the royal arms. "In the name," said St. Lusson, "of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis, fourteenth of that name, most Christian King of France and of Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the Island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes, and streams contiguous and adjacent thereto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the North, and of the West, and on the other by the South Sea: declaring to the nations thereof, that from this time forth they are vassals of his majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs: promising them on his part all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies: declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—that they cannot and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms." Thus passed, so far as words and shouts could effect it, the Northwest, including the whole area of the present State of Wisconsin, under the domination of France. And why not? She had discovered it, had to a certain extent explored it, had to a limited extent established commerce with it, and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to its wandering savages. But none of her fur-traders, none of her missionaries, none of her agents, had yet reached the Mississippi, the great river, concerning which so many marvels had been heard. Now, however, the hour was at hand, in which would be solved the problem and be revealed the mystery of the "great water" of the savages. The Governor of Canada was resolved that the stream should be reached and explored. He made choice of Louis Joliet, who was with St. Lusson when the Northwest was for the first time claimed for the King of France, and who had just returned to Quebec from Lake Superior. This was in the year 1672. Said the Governor, on the 2d of November: "It has been judged expedient to send Sieur Joliet to the Maskouteins [Mascoutins] to discover the South Sea, and the great river they call the Mississippi, which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California." "He is a man," continues Frontenac, "of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost at the great river, the mouth of which he promises to see."

Joliet passed up the lakes, and, on the 17th of May, 1673 (having with him Father James Marquette and five others), started from the mission of St. Ignatius, a point north of the Island of Mackinaw, in the present county of Mackinaw, Mich., journeying in two bark canoes, firmly resolved to do all and to suffer all for the glory of re-discovering the Mississippi. Every possible precaution was taken, should the undertaking prove hazardous, that it should not be foolhardy; so, whatever of information could be gathered from the Indians who had frequented those parts, was laid under contribution, before paddling merrily over the waters to the westward, and up Green Bay to the mouth of Fox River. The first Indian nation met by Joliet was the Menomonees. He was advised by them not to venture so far into ulterior regions, assured that he would meet tribes which never spare strangers, but tomahawk them without provocation; that the war which had broken out among various nations on his route exposed him and his men to another evident danger—that of being killed by the war parties constantly in the path; that the "great river" was very dangerous unless the difficult parts were known; that it was full of frightful monsters which swallowed up men and canoes together; that there was even a demon there, who could be heard from afar, who stopped the passage and engulfed all who dared approach; and lastly, that the heat was so excessive in those countries, that it would infallibly cause their deaths. Nevertheless,

Joliet determined to persevere; so he ascended Fox River to the portage, he and his companions being the first white men to set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting Columbia County.

Joliet found the Fox River very beautiful at its mouth, having a gentle current. It was full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by wild oats, which were plentiful, and of which they were very fond. As the party advanced up the river a little distance, it was found to be difficult of ascent, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut their canoes. Nevertheless, the rapids in the stream were passed in safety, when the party, not long after, came to the nation of the Mascoutins. In their village were also gathered two other tribes—the Miamis and Kickapoos. The Miamis were found to be civil in their deportment. They wore two long ear-locks, which gave them a good appearance. They had the name of being warriors, and seldom sent out war parties in vain. They were found very docile, disposed to listen quietly to what was said to them. The Mascoutins and the Kickapoos, however, were rude, and more like peasants, compared to the Miamis. Bark for cabins was found to be rare in this village, the Indians using rushes, which served them for walls and roof, but which were no great shelter against the wind, and still less against the rain when it fell in torrents. The advantage of that kind of cabins was that they could be rolled up and easily carried whenever it suited these Indians in hunting-time.

The view from the Indian village was beautiful and very picturesque, for, from the eminence on which it was perched, the eye discovered on every side delightful prairies, spreading away beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of lofty trees. The soil was found to be very good, producing much corn. Plums, also, and grapes were gathered in the autumn in quantities by the Indians.

The arrival of Joliet and his party at the village of the Mascoutins was on the 7th of June; their departure was on the 10th.

“We knew,” wrote Father Marquette, “that there was, three [thirty] leagues from Mascoutens [Mascoutins], a river entering into the Mississippi; we knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was west-southwest, but the way is so cut up by marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is so covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel. Hence, we had great need of our two [Miami] guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces [the site now occupied by the city of Portage] and helped us to transport our canoes to enter this river [Wisconsin], after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence.

“We now leave,” continues Marquette, “the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands. Before embarking, we all began together a new devotion to the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, which we practiced every day, addressing her particular prayers to put under her protection both our persons and the success of our voyage. Then after having encouraged one another we got into our canoes. The river on which we embarked is called Meskonsing [Wisconsin]; it is very broad, with a sandy bottom, forming many shallows, which render navigation very difficult. It is full of vine-clad islets. On the banks appear fertile lands diversified with wood, prairie and hill. Here you find oaks, walnut, whitewood and another kind of tree with branches armed with thorns. We saw no small game or fish, but deer and moose in considerable numbers.”

As these adventurers floated down the Wisconsin, they saw on their left the territory now constituting a portion of Dane County; and in all probability they passed over parts of what are now the towns of Roxbury and Mazomanie, which extend to the center of the channel of that river; they were, therefore, the first white men to *pass over* a part of what is now the county of Dane, and it is not at all improbable that they may have landed somewhere within its present limits.

On the 17th of June, with a joy that was inexpressible, Joliet and his party entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the “great river” many miles, Joliet returned to Green

Bay, thence to Quebec, to report his discovery and explorations to the Governor of New France, while Marquette remained at the Bay to recruit his wasted energies.

#### EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS.

Not many years elapsed after the visit of Joliet and his companion to the Wisconsin, before that river was again navigated by civilized man. Louis Hennepin, a Recollet friar, and his party, as a detail from La Salle's expedition to the Illinois, reached the portage in 1680, on his way from the Upper Mississippi to the great lakes, passing up the Wisconsin and down the Fox River to Green Bay. He says :

"After we had rowed about seventy leagues upon the River Ouisconsin [Wisconsin], we came to the place where we were forced to carry our canoe for half a league. We lay at this place all night, and left marks of our having been there by the crosses which we cut on the bark of the trees. Next day, having carried our canoe and the rest of our little equipage over this piece of land [the portage], we entered upon a river [the Fox] which makes almost as many meanders as that of the Illinois at its rise."

Le Sueur and his party made the portage in 1683, on his way to the Mississippi. In connection with this voyage, it is said :

"About forty-five leagues up this river [the Wisconsin], on the right, is a portage of more than a league in length. The half of this portage is a bog ; at the end of this portage, there is a little river [the Fox] that falls into a bay called the Bay of the Puanz [Green Bay], inhabited by a great number of nations that carry their furs to Canada."

#### JONATHAN CARVER'S VISIT IN 1766.

"On the 8th of October [1766], we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin] River, which at this place [the portage, now the city of Portage] is more than 100 yards wide ; and the next day arrived at the Great Town of the Saukies [Sauks or Sacs]. This is the largest and best-built Indian town I ever saw. It contains about 90 houses, each large enough for several families. These are built of hewn plank neatly jointed, and covered with bark so compactly as to keep out the most penetrating rains. Before the doors are placed comfortable sheds, in which the inhabitants sit, when the weather will permit, and smoke their pipes. The streets are regular and spacious, so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations, which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc., so that this place is esteemed the best market for traders to furnish themselves with provisions of any within 800 miles of it.

"The Saukies can raise about 300 warriors, who are generally employed every summer in making incursions into the territories of the Illinois and Pawnee nations, from whence they return with a great number of slaves. But those people frequently retaliate, and, in their turn, destroy many of the Saukies, which I judge to be the reason that they increased no faster.

"While I stayed here, I took a view of some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward [Blue Mounds], and abound in lead ore. I ascended one of the highest of these and had an extensive view of the country. For many miles, nothing was to be seen but lesser mountains, which appeared at a distance like hay-cocks, they being free from trees. Only a few groves of hickory and stunted oaks covered some of the valleys. So plentiful is lead here, that I saw large quantities of it lying about the streets in the towns, belonging to the Saukies, and it seemed to be as good as the produce of other countries.

"On the 10th of October, we proceeded down the river, and the next day reached the first town of the Ottigaumies [Foxes]. This town contained about fifty houses, but we found most of them deserted, on account of an epidemical disorder that had lately raged among them, and carried off more than one-half of the inhabitants. The greater part of those who survived had retired into the woods to avoid the contagion.

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

#### THE WISCONSIN RIVER AN EARLY HIGHWAY.

At various times in the last half of the seventeenth century, also during nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, the Wisconsin River was a highway of travel between the great lakes and the Mississippi, for the fur-trader, the missionary and the explorer. Small squads of French soldiers sometimes passed down this stream to Western posts returning to the St. Lawrence by the same route. But the way was sometimes blockaded by the Fox Indians, who lived first upon the Fox River and then upon the Wisconsin. In the course of time, the French lost their supremacy upon these two rivers, and the English took (at least a nominal) possession of them. This was in 1761. Thenceforward travel was not seriously interfered with until the year 1827. Meanwhile, the two water-courses had passed into the possession of the United States. In 1814, Col. McKay, of the British Army, came up the Fox River from Green Bay, with a large force of whites and Indians, crossed the portage to the Wisconsin, and floated down that stream to Prairie du Chien, capturing the post at that place from the United States. In 1818, William Farnsworth, who subsequently resided at Sheboygan, accompanied by twenty others, traveled from Green Bay to St. Louis by these rivers and the Mississippi. In 1819, the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry moved up the Fox River from Fort Howard, and down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien. Ebenezer Childs, a well-known Wisconsin pioneer, made the same trip in a bark canoe in 1821. He conducted the first Durham boat that ever made this journey. In 1826, a flotilla of thirty-five boats carried the Third United States Infantry from Green Bay to St. Louis by the same rivers and Mississippi. In 1827, Gen. Cass passed along this route to ascertain the feeling among the Winnebagoes toward the United States, for hostilities were portending with that nation. It will thus be seen that along the northwest corner of what is now Dane County, passed and re-passed, at longer and shorter intervals, civilized as well as savage men, from the time the first white man passed down the Wisconsin until the period when the county received its first settler; and it will hereafter be seen that the travel afterward greatly increased. Only glimpses as yet of the county had been caught from passing boats; no one had explored its interior who left a record behind him of what he saw. The Four Lakes and the Four Lake country had often been seen by the French trader and *voyageur*; but of the surpassing beauty of these lakelets and the surrounding country, nothing had been as yet published to the world. Americans generally were in ignorance of the whole region. Occasionally, a hardy miner passed beyond the limits of the lead region, or some explorer crossed the country from the settlement at Green Bay to the lead mines. To the outside world, however, the valley of the Yahara was as yet a sealed book; no account of it had appeared in print, nor had any map noted its beautiful lakes.

#### THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

During the winter of 1825–26, there were confined in the guard-house of Fort-Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, because of some alleged dishonest act, two Winnebago Indians. In October, 1826, the fort was abandoned and the garrison removed to Fort Snelling. The commandant took with him the two Winnebagoes. During the spring of 1827, the reports about the Winnebagoes bore, at Prairie du Chien, a threatening aspect. It was circulated among them that the two members of their tribe at Fort Snelling had been killed. It was apparent that a spirit of enmity between the Indians and whites in Southwestern Wisconsin was effectually stirred up.

\*“Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767 and 1768,” by Jonathan Carver, pp. 46–49.

In addition to this, were the daily encroachments of miners in the lead region; for the latter had, at this time, overrun the mining country from Galena to the Wisconsin River. Finally, the difficulties led to an open rupture.

On the 28th of June, 1827, Red Bird, We-Kaw, and three of their companions, entered the house of Rijeste Gagnier, about two miles from Prairie du Chien, where they remained several hours. At last, when Mr. Gagnier was least expecting it, Red Bird leveled his gun and shot him dead on his hearthstone. A person in the building, by the name of Lipcap, who was a hired man, was slain at the same time by We-Kaw. Madame Gagnier turned to fly with her infant of eighteen months. As she was about to leap through the window, the child was torn from her arms by We-Kaw, stabbed, scalped and thrown violently on the floor as dead.

The murderer then attacked the woman, but gave way when she snatched up a gun that was leaning against the wall, and presented it to his breast. She then effected her escape. Her eldest son, a lad of ten years, also shunned the murderers; and they both arrived in the village at the same time. The alarm was soon given; but, when the avengers of blood arrived at Gagnier's house, they found in it nothing living but his mangled infant. It was carried to the village, and, incredible as it may seem, it recovered.

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

Mr. Lindsay's boats had descended the river as far as the village of Wabashaw, where they expected an attack. The Dakotas on shore were dancing the war-dance, and hailed their approach with insults and menaces, but did not, however, offer to obstruct their passage. The whites now supposed the danger over; and, a strong wind at that moment beginning to blow up stream, the boats parted company. So strong was the wind, that all the force of the sweeps could scarcely stem it; and, by the time the foremost boat was near the encampment, at the mouth of the Bad Axe River, the crew were very willing to stop and rest. One or two Frenchmen, or half-breeds, who were on board, observed hostile appearances on shore, and advised the rest to keep the middle of the stream; but their counsel was disregarded. Most of the crew were Americans, who, as usual with our countrymen, combined a profound ignorance of Indian character with a thorough contempt for Indian prowess. They urged the boat directly toward the camp with all the force of the sweeps. There were sixteen men on deck. It may be well to observe here, that this, like all keel-boats used in the Mississippi Valley, was built almost exactly on the model of the Erie & Middlesex Canal boats.

The men were rallying their French companions on their apprehensions, and the boat (named Oliver H. Perry) was within thirty yards of the shore, when suddenly the trees and rocks rang with the blood-chilling, ear-piercing tones of the war-whoop, and a volley of rifle-balls rained upon the deck. Happily, the Winnebagoes had not yet recovered from the effects of their debauch, and their arms were not steady. One man only fell from their fire. He was a little negro, named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered, and he afterward died of the wound. A second volley soon came from the shore; but, as the men were lying at the bottom of the boat, they all escaped but one, who was shot through the heart. Encouraged by the non-resistance, the Winnebagoes rushed to their canoes, with intent to board. The whites, having recovered

from their first panic, seized their arms, and the boarders were received with a very severe discharge. In one canoe, two savages were killed with the same bullet, and several were wounded. The attack was continued until night, when one of the party, named Mandeville, who had assumed command, sprang into the water, followed by four others, who succeeded in setting the boat afloat, and then went down the stream.

Thirty-seven Indians were engaged in this battle, seven of whom were killed and fourteen wounded. They managed to put 693 bullets into and through the boat. Two of the crew were killed outright, two mortally and two slightly wounded. The presence of mind of Mandeville undoubtedly saved the rest, as well as the boat. Mr. Lindsay's boat, the rear one, did not reach the mouth of the Bad Axe until midnight. The Indians opened fire upon her, which was promptly returned, but, owing to the darkness, no injury was done, and the boat passed on safely.

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

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

There was something heroic in this voluntary surrender. The giving-away of property to the families of the guilty parties had nothing to do with their determination to devote themselves for the good of their people, but only to reconcile those who were about to be bereaved to the dreadful expedient. The heroism of the purpose is seen in the fact that the murders committed at Prairie du Chien were not wanton, but in retaliation for wrongs committed on this people by the whites. The parties murdered at the prairie were doubtless innocent of the wrongs and outrages of which the Indians complained; but the law of Indian retaliation does not require that he alone who commits a wrong shall suffer for it. One scalp is held due for another, no matter whose head is taken, provided it be torn from the crown of the family or people who may have made a resort to this law a necessity.

About noon of the day following, there were seen descending a mound on the portage a body of Indians. Some were mounted and some were on foot. By the aid of a glass the Americans could discern the direction to be toward their position. They bore no arms, and no one was at a loss to understand that the promise made by the three Indians was about to be fulfilled. In the course of half an hour they had approached within a short distance of the crossing of Fox River, when on a sudden singing was heard. Those who were familiar with the air said, "It is a death song." When still nearer, some present who knew him said, "It is Red Bird

singing his death-song." The moment a halt was made, preparatory to crossing over, two scalp-yells were heard.

The Menomonees and other Indians who had accompanied the troops were lying carelessly about the ground, regardless of what was going on; but when the "scalp-yells" were uttered, they sprang as one man to their feet, seized their rifles, and were ready for battle. They were at no loss to know what these "yells" were; but they had not heard with sufficient accuracy to decide whether they indicated scalps to be taken or given, but doubtless inferred the first.

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

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

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

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

They were required to bring in the murderers. They had no power over any except two; the third had gone away; and these had voluntarily agreed to come in and give themselves up. As their friends, they had come with them. They hoped their white brothers would agree to accept the horses, of which there were perhaps twenty; the meaning of which was, to take them in commutation for the lives of their two friends. They asked kind treatment for them, and earnestly besought that they might not be put in irons, and concluded by asking for a little tobacco and something to eat.

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

Having heard this, Red Bird stood up; the commanding officer, Maj. Whistler, a few paces in front of the center of the line, facing him. After a moment's pause and a quick survey of the troops, he spoke, saying, "*I am ready.*" Then, advancing a step or two, he paused, saying, "I do not wish to be put in irons. Let me be free. I have given away my life; it is gone" (stooping and taking some dust between his finger and thumb and blowing it away) "like that," eyeing the dust as it fell and vanished from his sight, adding, "I would not take it back;



*Simon Mills*





*it is gone.*" Having thus spoken, he threw his hands behind him and marched up to Maj. Whistler, breast to breast. A platoon was wheeled backward from the center of the line, when, the Major 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. The comrades of the two captives then left the ground by the way they had come, taking with them our advice and a supply of meat, flour and tobacco.

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

The next spring, Red Bird, We-Kaw and another Winnebago prisoner were tried at Prairie du Chien, before Judge J. D. Doty, who went from Green Bay, by way of the portage, for that purpose, convicted and sentenced to death. Red Bird died in prison. A deputation of the tribe went to Washington to solicit the pardon of the others. President Adams granted it on the implied condition that the tribe would cede the lands then in the possession of the miners. The Winnebagoes agreed to this. Mme. Gagnier was compensated for the loss of her husband and the mutilation of her infant. At the treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1829, provision was made for two sections of land to her and her two children; the Government agreed to pay her the sum of \$50 per annum for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity of the Winnebago Indians.

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

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the miners pressed farther to the eastward in the lead region, and, as a consequence, the western limits of what is now Dane County were reached.

## CHAPTER III.

FIRST SETTLER IN DANE COUNTY—DANE COUNTY EXPLORED—INDIAN TRAILS—FIRST ROAD IN THE COUNTY—A GLIMPSE OF THE WILDERNESS—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—THE FOUR LAKE COUNTRY AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR—EARLY FRENCH RESIDENTS.

## FIRST SETTLER IN DANE COUNTY.

The first permanent American settler in Dane County was Ebenezer Brigham. He was born at Shrewsbury, Worcester Co., Mass., April 28, 1789. In 1818, he came to Olean Point, in the State of New York. The Alleghany River was then the only channel known through Western New York, and that was only navigated by canoes, rafts or skiffs. He came through in a canoe, and at Pittsburgh took a flatboat down the Ohio River. The villages on the river were all small. During the journey down, he saw but one steamboat. On arriving at Shawneetown, he landed and walked through to St. Louis. There was nothing at that place but a small French settlement—not more than three or four brick houses in the town. In 1822, he followed up the Mississippi, on horseback, to Galena, where he found James Johnson, a brother of Richard M. Johnson, who was just opening the mines. Galena then consisted of one log cabin completed, and another under way, which he assisted in finishing. He subsequently returned to Springfield, Ill. In 1827, he started for Wisconsin with an ox team, seeking the lead region again. At that time there was a large emigration to the southwestern part of the Territory, as lead ore was abundant and the price remunerative. He remained awhile with a small party on what is now the Block House Branch of the Platte River, about four miles south of the present village of Platteville, in Grant County, for the purpose of prospecting for mineral. From this point the party retreated in haste to Galena, owing to the commencement of hostilities by the Winnebago Indians. In the spring of 1828, he removed to Blue Mounds, the most advanced outpost in the mines, into what is now the town of Blue Mounds, Dane County, where, at some abandoned diggings, on Section 7, he soon discovered a valuable body of mineral, as lead ore was then and still is called by the miners in the lead region. The lode discovered by him had previously been worked by Indians and white men. The only source of food supply was from Galena. On his arrival he erected a cabin, the first house, in what is now Dane County, built by a permanent American settler. Its location was on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, as afterward (in 1833) surveyed by the United States Surveyors. It was east of south of the East Blue Mound, and distant from it nearly half a mile. Soon after he had raised his cabin, he took a trip with two companions to Fort Winnebago, to ascertain whether food could not be more easily obtained at that point. The route taken was north of Lake Mendota, on the line of the military road afterward laid out. He obtained a supply of salt pork, hard bread, powder and some other things, of a sutler, not loading heavily, and on the return struck south, striking the old trail that formerly ran between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota, following it up to the hill where the State House in Madison now stands, where he encamped overnight. Intercourse with the Indians had made known to him the existence of the lake region before he started. From the enchanting view of the spot, he predicted that a village would be built there, and probably be the future capital of the Territory. The isolated condition of Mr. Brigham, where he settled, will be apparent from the statement of a few facts: The nearest settler was at what is now Dodgeville. Mineral Point and other mining places where villages have since grown up, had not been discovered. On the southeast, the nearest house was on the Des Plaines River, twelve miles west of Chicago. On the east, Solomon Juneau was his nearest neighbor, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, and on the northeast, Green Bay was the nearest settlement.

Shortly after locating at the Mounds, Mr. Brigham, in company with William S. Hamilton, Mr. Gratiot and some others, visited Green Bay in order to settle on certain boundaries between the whites and the Indians. The line was fixed upon, and the Indians blazed the trees along this line, notifying the whites *not to pass it*, a prohibition not at all effectual, as any one would readily conclude.

For several years after his coming, the savages were plentiful around the Four Lakes; a large Indian village stood near the mouth of Token Creek; another stood on the ridge between Lake Waubesa and Lake Monona, and their wigwams were seen at different points along the streams.

Soon after his settlement, he was honored with the appointment of Magistrate from Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, of which Territory Wisconsin was then a part. He held this commission for four years, and all the duty he performed during that time was to marry one couple. He often related an anecdote of being called upon to go some thirty miles to marry a couple, but, on arriving within a short distance of the place, word had been left there that the fair lady had changed her mind, and he must not come any farther. Mr. Brigham, however, went on and introduced another friend, who succeeded in making a contract, and the next spring he was called upon to ratify it; this was the only official act of a four-years' term of Justice of the Peace.

The principal object of his location at the Blue Mound, as before stated, was mining for lead. His first diggings were on the section line between Sections 7 and 18, but his furnace was immediately west of his house. The location of his diggings was a mile and a quarter from his house, in a southwesterly direction. The military road ran east and west, between the house and his mine. Brigham, however, cultivated the soil in a small way, having his fields near his house. One of the "leads" on his land was "proved" before his death to the depth of over seventy-five feet, when the workmen were prevented by water from going deeper. Upward of 4,000,000 pounds were taken from this mine with no other machinery than the common windlass, rope and tub. His lead was hauled to Green Bay, Chicago and Galena. On his first trip to Chicago, there was not a house or wagon-track between that place and Blue Mounds. He was fifteen days in reaching his destination, fording with his oxen and load of lead the Rock and Fox Rivers, and the smaller streams on the route. In this expedition, he was accompanied by a favorite dog, for which he was offered in Chicago a village lot, which was situated where now is the most valuable property in that city. In those days, the whole site of the town could have been purchased for a few hundred dollars.

Brigham, at the organization of the Territorial Government, was elected a member of the Council, and was re-elected, serving nine terms, from 1836 to 1841. When the State Government was organized, in 1848, he was elected a member of the Assembly. He died at the residence of his niece, Mrs. H. G. Bliss, at Madison, September 14, 1861, aged seventy-two years. He was never married.

It must not be supposed that Brigham was the first white man—the first American—at the Mounds; but, although this was not the fact, yet he was the first permanent settler. Before him, as already explained, the diggings had been worked. William Deviese went there in the spring before Brigham's arrival, where he found two men named Moore, who were trading a little, in whisky at least, and one John Duncan, a very large and powerful man. But on the 12th day of August, Deviese moved to Sugar River diggings, leaving James Hawthorn to continue the work there. So it seems certain, that Brigham, upon his arrival, found miners at work at the Mounds, but none of them made a permanent stay. John B. Skinner had had at one time a furnace there. However, it is certainly known that, at the date of the survey of the lands at the Mounds, which was in 1833, there was left but one resident in the vicinity, and that one was Ebenezer Brigham.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that Brigham, at an early day, kept many articles for sale to the miners and pioneer farmers. The prices current in those times were different from now. An examination of an old day-book shows that, on the 28th day of June, 1828, he sold to

Samuel Carman, one barrel of flour, charging for the same \$8, and four pounds of sugar at 20 cents a pound. On the 17th of July of the same year, Duncan and Proctor were sold a half-bushel of salt, for which they were charged \$1.25. Labor was cheap in those days. Thomas Jones was credited on the 28th of June, of the same year, with four days and a half's work, at 69 cents a day, and John Murphy with four days' work at 77 cents a day. On the 6th of February, 1830, Wallace Rowan is charged for one pair of moccasins, 50 cents; for one pint of whisky, 25 cents; for one bushel of corn, 50 cents.

Mr. Brigham, on the 23d of October, 1830, agreed with W. J. Medcalf, to winter eight head of beef cattle, from the 1st of December until the 1st of April, 1831, for \$48, and also to deliver him 100 bushels of corn at the portage (Fort Winnebago) for \$70. Indeed, from the start, it is evident that "Brigham's Place," was one of business; for, during the year 1828, he had accounts with John Murphy, Thomas Jones, Downing Lot, Samuel Carman, John White, Mr. Kellogg, Kirkpatrick & Brigham, Mr. Wentworth, James Cloyd, Duncan & Proctor, Noah M. King, Mr. Dinwiddy, Terwan & Elington, Fish & Kellogg, Mr. Rader, Alexander Wilson, Soward & Blackmore, Thomas H. Price, Andrew Orr, William Fulton, George Spangle, Elijah Slater, Slater & Brigham, and Mr. Fish. It will be seen, therefore, that, although Mr. Brigham had located at the extreme eastern diggings of the lead region, he did not lack for laborers or for customers. It was not long after his location at the East Blue Mound before the road from Prairie du Chien to Fort Winnebago (this fort being erected in the fall of 1828, the very year of Brigham's arrival) was laid out, and already along the old Indian trail between these points was considerable travel. Then followed the road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi by his place; so that by the time emigration began to set in pretty briskly in this region, the Blue Mounds presented the air of a lively place. In 1836, Mr. Brigham was appointed Postmaster, the first person receiving that appointment within the present limits of the county.

The following anecdote, related by Ebenezer Childs, illustrates the "cuteness" of Mr. Brigham. "I left Carrollton about the middle of May [1827], passed through Jacksonville, where there were a few houses; the next place was Springfield [Ill.], which had a population of about two hundred.

"Thence I went to Sangamon, where I met Ebenezer Brigham, from Worcester County, Mass. He was the first live Yankee that I had seen from my native county since I had left there, in 1816, and I was the first that he had seen from that county. I had a yoke of blind oxen that gave my men a great deal of trouble to drive. As Brigham had a treadmill, I thought my blind oxen would do as well for that purpose as though they could see, so I proposed to the gentleman from Worcester County to exchange my oxen for a horse. He said that, as we were both from Worcester County, he would try and accommodate me. I told him my oxen were a little blind, but I thought they could do him good service. After it became a little dark, I took him to see my oxen. He liked them very well. He then took me to see his horse. It was by this time quite dark. I did not examine him much, but he appeared to be a fine-looking animal. We exchanged honorably, as we were both from Worcester County. We did not wish to take any advantage of each other, as we were from the same native region; in a word, we felt and acted like brothers. But the next morning, when I joined the drove, I found that my new horse was as blind as a bat, and I do believe he had not seen for ten years; and he appeared older than the ancient hills around us. But it was all right, as friend Brigham and I were both from Worcester County. We have many a time since laughed heartily over our early trade."

From "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans by the Names of Grout, Goulding and Brigham," published in Boston in 1859, is found the following concerning the first settler of Dane County:

"He [Ebenezer Brigham] is the proprietor of a large tract of land, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and one of the original proprietors of the city of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, now hardly twenty years old, yet containing, in 1859, a population of 12,000 souls. Mr. Brigham depends not on his wealth, nor this humble record, to preserve his history. He is exten-

sively and advantageously known, and, when the whole of his character shall come to be written, the reader must feel that a good name is emphatically better than riches, and constitutes the value of a posthumous memory." Mr. Brigham is buried in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hill, near the city of Madison, where a fine monument is erected to his memory

## DANE COUNTY EXPLORED.

While it is exceedingly probable that Americans had been in other portions of Dane County besides those washed by the Wisconsin River, yet no record is extant of any visit to its interior before that of Ebenezer Brigham in 1828. That he should have been captivated with the beauty of the lakes and their surroundings, seen as they were in a state of nature, no one who is familiar with the country can wonder.

In the month of May, 1829, James Duane Doty, Henry S. Baird and Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, performed a journey from their homes to Prairie du Chien on horseback. These gentlemen had, in 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828, taken the same trip by water, by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which was then the usual mode of communication between the two places. At the time above alluded to, they were anxious to obtain a knowledge of the country outside of this route, and of which no one had previously written. They were accompanied by a Menomonee Indian as guide, who led or rode a pack-horse. Their route was not a direct one, as the Indian was not well acquainted with the country west of Lake Winnebago. Following Indian trails as far as practicable, they traveled on the east side of that Lake to Fond du Lac, thence by way of Green Lake to the Four Lakes, crossing the Yahara between Monona and Waubesa Lakes, the site of the present city of Madison, and on to the Blue Mounds and Dodgeville, crossing the Wisconsin about six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi. They saw no white people after leaving home until they reached Brigham's, at the East Blue Mound. However, none of the impressions of these visitors were published until long after; but events were not far distant which were to bring hundreds of Americans within what are now the limits of Dane County; and of what they saw of this region, and especially of the Four Lakes, the outside world was soon advised. Reference is here made to the Black Hawk war.

## INDIAN TRAILS.

When Americans first visited the Four Lakes, they found Indian trails leading across this region in various directions. The most noted of these was the one running from the Blue Mounds, in a northeasterly direction, to the north side of Lake Mendota; thence in nearly a north course to what is now Poynette, in Columbia County; thence to the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, where the United States had built Fort Winnebago. In what is now the town of Montrose was a noted crossing of Sugar River, called the "Fish-Trap Ford." It was directly north of what was called at an early day, "Sugar Creek Springs" or "Dogharty's." The trail, in going north, after crossing the river at this ford, divided, one branch leading to Lake Mendota and the other to Lake Kegonsa. There was a trail leading from the northwest side of Lake Mendota round the north side of the Lake to the maple grove now known as McBride's Point ("Maple Bluff"). But the principal trail in this region led from the northwest side of Lake Mendota around its west end, in a south and southeast direction, between Lakes Wingra and Lake Monona, to the south side of the last-mentioned lake, across the Yahara, to what is now known as Winnequah. There were also trails running in a southeasterly direction on either side of the Yahara and Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa, and in a north-and-south course through the eastern parts of what is now Dane County; but these were not so generally used as some others. As the Indians occupying this region, when first explored by Americans, were Winnebagoes, of course these trails were Winnebago trails. Whether or not the Sacs and Foxes had any trails leading to and from the Four Lakes region is unknown; it is reasonable to suppose, however, that they had.

## FIRST ROAD IN THE COUNTY.

The first regularly laid-out road in Dane County was what was known as the "Military Road." It was built at the expense of the United States for the transportation of supplies from Fort Howard, as the army post was called at Green Bay, to Fort Winnebago, near what is now the city of Portage, Columbia County, and Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, and for the passage of troops to and from these posts. In summer, provisions and the munitions of an army could be transported in batteaus by water from the lakes to the Mississippi, but in winter this could not be done; hence the necessity for a road between Forts Howard and Crawford, by way of Fort Winnebago. It was run out through Dane County two or three years after the building, in 1828, of Fort Winnebago. The road was a crude affair, and was constructed by cutting through timber land, clearing a track about two rods wide and setting mile stakes. On the prairies, the mile stakes were set also, and mounds thrown up of earth or stones. On the marshes and other low places, corduroy roads were made by crossing timbers, and covering with brush and earth. It followed the well-trodden Indian trail from Blue Mounds to the northwest side of Lake Mendota; thence in a northerly direction to Fort Winnebago, in what is now Columbia County. For a number of years it was quite a traveled road; but, in the course of time, was abandoned as a continuous route from the Mounds to the Portage. Concerning this highway, a report was made to Congress September 1, 1839, by Capt. T. J. Crain, as follows:

"Military road from Fort Crawford, by Winnebago, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay:

"Commencing at Prairie du Chien, and running east as far as to the Blue Mounds, this road is laid on the ridge dividing the waters flowing toward the north from those flowing toward the south. At the Blue Mounds, this dividing ridge deflects toward the northeast, and continues on this course to within about four miles of Fort Winnebago, where it is lost in a summit level, denominated 'the Portage.' This remarkable summit is one among a few others of similar character in our country, possessing the property of dividing the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from those which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The part of the road from Fort Crawford to 'the Portage,' a distance of about 115 miles, will need the sum of \$5,700 to be expended, chiefly in the repairs and construction of small bridges and the opening of ditches, which are not only necessary to the immediate use of the road, but also to the preservation of the road itself. The construction of a safe and permanent road across the 'Portage,' for about four miles, will require the sum of \$5,955. Owing to the periodical overflowings of this summit level, the road across it is rendered utterly impassable, and continues so for several days at a time, amounting to some weeks during each year. At such times, the United States mail and travelers to Fort Winnebago are obliged to be taken around on a circuitous route of about fifteen miles, crossing a lake on their way, in order to reach the desired point; and it is not unfrequently the case that the unwary traveler is led into the middle of 'the Portage,' before he becomes fully apprised of his danger, when all of a sudden, his horses are mired in the midst of a flood of water, from which he finds it impossible to extricate his team, and might perish in sight of the fort, but for the assistance of the soldiers, who come off in canoes to his rescue. A thorough and critical examination has been made with a view of constructing a road around 'the Portage.' It is found, however, that the cost of such a construction, besides an increase of distance and the inconvenience of a ferry, would quite equal the cost of making the present road good and safe at all times.

"The sum required to complete the construction of the part of the road between Fort Winnebago and the south end of Lake Winnebago, a distance of about sixty miles, is \$6,320. The land in the vicinity of this portion of the road is of good quality, and similar in most respects to that described elsewhere in this report. From the south end of Lake Winnebago to within about six miles of Fort Howard, at Green Bay, the road is exceedingly bad, and the cost of transportation over it is a heavy tax upon the settlers, and tends greatly to retard the settlement of the whole tract of country between Green Bay and the Wisconsin River.

"The tract of land bordering the east side of Lake Winnebago, and thence along Neenah River to Green Bay, is chiefly covered with excellent timber, consisting of various kinds of oak, white pine, sugar-maple, basswood, black walnut, etc., and, from its proximity to navigable waters on both sides, must become valuable. The soil of this tract is deep, with a substratum of limestone, and, being well watered with numerous small brooks, is well adapted to farming. The military road along here passes directly through the settlements of the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians. The farms of the Brothertown people are in a promising condition; and the clearings, fences and snug buildings show that their proprietors are not behind any of the farmers of Wisconsin in the art of agriculture. Their respectable appearance, civil and quiet demeanor, and exceedingly industrious habits, all combine to render them good and worthy citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted, however, that the general appearances of the Stockbridge settlements are not so favorable; and yet, were it not for the contrast of their neighbors, the Stockbridge people might be said to have evinced signs of civilization not often met with in the settlements of the red men.

"The cost of constructing the road from Fond du Lac to Green Bay, about fifty-six miles, would be \$17,292, to be expended in bridging, ditching, and filling the wet places with durable materials, all of which exist in abundance on the road. Thus the whole sum required to complete the construction of the military road from Fort Crawford, by Fort Winnebago, to Fort Howard, an extent of about 235 miles, amounts to \$35,267. This sum, with strict economy in adopting the most simple kind of construction, would not more than cover the cost of completing this road, which, in a military point of view, is of unquestionable importance; connecting, as it does, a chain of military posts which the safety of the people of Wisconsin and the north part of Illinois will require to be maintained for several years to come."

#### A GLIMPSE OF THE WILDERNESS.\*

"During the latter part of February [1831], the cold became less severe. The snows melted away, and by the beginning of March, the weather was so warm and genial that we were quite confident of being able to make the journey [from Fort Winnebago to Chicago] on horseback without any serious difficulty.

"Our plans once settled upon, the first thing to be provided was warm and comfortable apparel. A riding-habit of stout broadcloth was pronounced indispensable to my equipment. But of such an article I was destitute. Nothing among my wedding traveling gear seemed in any way to offer a substitute. What was to be done? The requisite material was to be found in abundance at the settlers' store (*the shantee*, as it was technically termed), but how to get it manufactured into a suitable garment, was the question.

"The regimental tailor was summoned. He was cook to one of the companies, and there were at first some doubts whether he could be permitted to forsake the spit for the needle, during the time I should require his services. All his tailoring-work had, heretofore, been done at odd times on a bench in the company kitchen, and thither he now proposed to carry the riding-habit. I suggested that, in order to superintend the work, I should thus be driven to take up my abode for the time being in the barracks, which would be a decided inconvenience.

"To remedy the difficulty, he was finally so happy as to find a soldier in 'Company D,' who consented to officiate in his place as cook, until his term of service to me should expire.

"Behold, then, a little, solemn-looking man in his stocking-feet, seated cross-legged on an Indian mat by my parlor window. He had made all his arrangements himself, and I deemed it wisest not to interfere with him. The cutting-out was the most difficult part, and, as he had never made a lady's riding-habit, that task fell to my share. I was as great a novice as himself, and I must admit that this, my first effort, was open to criticism. But the little tailor was of a different opinion. He was in an ecstasy with our joint performance.

\* From "Wau Bun, The Early Day in the Northwest." By Mrs. John H. Kinzie, pp. 100-113.



“ ‘Upon my word, madam,’ he would exclaim, surveying it with admiring eyes, ‘we shall have a very respectable garment!’ I do not know how many times he repeated this during the three days that the work was in progress.

“ I believe he had not perfect confidence in the culinary powers of his comrade of ‘Company D,’ for regularly a half-hour before beat of drum, his work was folded and laid aside, his snips gathered up, and, all things being restored to order, he would slip out, resume his shoes, which, *Turk-like*, he had left outside the door, and speed over to the barrack-kitchen to see how matters were going on.

“ In the meantime, great preparations were making below, under the supervision of our tidy, active little French servant, Mrs. Pillon, the wife of one of the *engages*, by whom the irregular and unmanageable Louisa had been replaced.

“ Biscuits were baked, a ham, some tongues, and sundry pieces of salt pork were boiled, coffee roasted and ground, sugar cracked, isinglass cut in pieces of the size requisite for a pot of coffee. For the reception of all these different articles, cotton bags of different sizes had been previously prepared. Large sacks of skin, called by the Canadians *porches*, were also provided to hold the more bulky provisions, for our journey was to be a long one.

“ The distance from Fort Winnebago to Chicago was not very formidable, it is true, if the direct route were taken; but that we knew to be impossible at this season of the year. The route by Kosh-ko-nong was out of the question; all the Indians being absent from their villages in the winter, and the ice being now gone, we could have no means of crossing the Rock River at that place.

“ There remained, therefore, no alternative but to proceed south to Dixon, or, as it was then called, Ogie’s Ferry, the only certain means of crossing this broad and rapid stream. This route being so much out of our direct course that we could not hope to accomplish it in less than six days, it was necessary to prepare accordingly.

“ While the wardrobe and provisions were thus in preparation, arrangements were also being made as to our retinue and mode of conveyance.

“ Mr. Kinzie decided to take with him but two men: Plante and Pierre Roy—the former to act as guide, on the assurance that he knew every mile of the way, from the Portage to Ogie’s Ferry, and from Ogie’s Ferry to Chicago.

“ The claims of the different saddle-horses were discussed, and the most eligible one was selected for my use. We hesitated for a time between ‘Le Gris’ and ‘Souris,’ two much-vaunted animals, belonging to Paquette, the interpreter. At length, being determined, like most of my sex, by a regard for exterior, I chose ‘Le Gris,’ and ‘Souris’ was assigned to young Roy; my own little stumpy pony, ‘Brunet,’ being pronounced just the thing for a pack-saddle. My husband rode his own bay horse ‘Tom,’ while Plante, the gayest and proudest of the party, bestrode a fine large animal called ‘Jerry,’ which had lately been purchased for my use; and thus was our *cortege* complete.

“ Having taken a tender leave of our friends, the morning of the 8th of March saw us mounted and equipped for our journey. The weather was fine—the streams, already fringed with green, were sparkling in the sun—everything gave promise of an early and genial season. In vain, when we reached the ferry at the foot of the hill on which the fort stood, did Maj. Twiggs repeat his endeavors to dissuade us, from commencing a journey which he assured me would be perilous beyond what I could anticipate. I was resolute.

“ Our party was augmented by an escort of all the young officers, who politely insisted on accompanying us as far as Duck Creek, four miles distant. Indeed, there were some who would gladly have prosecuted the whole journey with us and escaped the monotony of their solitary, uneventful life. In our rear followed an ox-cart, on which was perched a canoe, destined to transport us over the creek, and also over an extensive marsh beyond it, which was invariably at this season overflowed with water to a considerable depth. We had much amusement in watching the progress of this vehicle as it bumped and thumped over the road, unconscious hitherto of the dignity of a wheeled carriage.

"Our little, shock-headed, sunburnt, thick-lipped Canadian (who happened most miraculously to be the husband of my pretty servant, Mrs. Pillon) vociferously shouted, as the animals lagged in their pace, or jolted against a stump, '*Marchez, don-g,*' '*regardez,*' '*prenez garde,*' to our infinite diversion. I was in high spirits, foreseeing no hardships or dangers, but rather imagining myself embarked on a pleasure excursion across the prairies. It had not even suggested itself to me that a straw bonnet and kid gloves were no suitable equipment for such an expedition. Never having traveled at so inclement a season, I was heedlessly ignorant of the mode of preparing against it, and had resisted or laughed at my husband's suggestions to provide myself with blanket, socks, and a woolen *capuchon* for my head and shoulders. And now, although the wind occasionally lifted my head-gear with a rude puff, and my hands ere long became swollen and stiffened with the cold, I persuaded myself that these were trifling evils, to which I should soon get accustomed. I was too well pleased with the novelty of my outfit, with my hunting-knife in a gay scabbard hanging from my neck, and my tin cup at my saddle-bow, to regard minor inconveniences.

"On reaching Duck Creek, we took leave of our young friends, who remained on the bank long enough to witness our passage across—ourselves in the canoe, and the poor horses swimming the stream, now filled with cakes of floating ice.

"Beyond the rising ground which formed the opposite bank of the stream, extended a marsh of perhaps three hundred yards across. To this the men carried the canoe which was to bear us over. The water was not deep, so our attendants merely took off the pack from Brunet, and my side-saddle from Le Gris, for fear of accidents, and then mounted their own steeds, leading the two extra ones. My husband placed the furniture of the pack-horse and my saddle in the center of the canoe, which he was to paddle across.

"'Now, wife,' said he, 'jump in and seat yourself flat in the bottom of the canoe.'

"'Oh, no,' said I, 'I will sit on the little trunk in the center; I shall be so much more comfortable, and I can balance the canoe exactly.'

"'As you please; but I think you will find it is not the best way.'

"A vigorous push sent us a few feet from the bank. At that instant, two favorite greyhounds, which we had brought with us, and which had stood whining upon the bank, reluctant to take to the water, as they were ordered, gave a sudden bound and alighted full upon me. The canoe balanced a moment, then yielded, and, quick as thought, dogs, furniture and lady were in the deepest of the water.

"My husband, who was just preparing to spring into the canoe when the dogs thus unceremoniously took precedence of him, was at my side in a moment, and, seizing me by the collar of my cloak, begged me not to be frightened. I was not in the least, and only laughed as he raised and placed me again upon the bank.

"The unfortunate saddle and little trunk were then rescued, but not until they had received a pretty thorough wetting. Our merriment was still further increased by the sight of the maladroït Pillon, who was attempting to ride my spirited Jerry across the marsh. He was clinging to the neck of the animal, with a countenance distorted with terror, as he shouted forth all manner of French objurgations. Jerry pranced and curveted, and finally shot forward his rider, or, rather, his burden, headforemost, a distance of several feet into the water.

"A general outcry of mirth saluted the unfortunate Frenchman, which was redoubled as he raised himself, puffing and snorting, from his watery bed, and waddled back to his starting-place. The horse meanwhile very sensibly making his way to join his companions, who had already reached the farther bank.

"'Well, wife,' said Mr. Kinzie, 'I cannot trust you in the canoe again. There is no way but to carry you across the marsh like a papoose. Will you take a ride on my shoulders.'

"'With all my heart, if you will promise to take me safely.' And I was soon mounted.

"I must confess that the gentleman staggered now and then under his burden, which was no slight one, and I was sadly afraid, more than once, that I should meet a similar fate to old Pillon; but, happily, we reached the other side in safety.

“There my husband insisted on my putting on dry shoes and stockings, and (must I confess it?) drinking a little brandy to obviate the effects of my icy bath. He would fain have made a halt to kindle a fire and dry my apparel and wardrobe properly, but this I would not listen to. I endeavored to prove to him that the delay would expose me to more cold than riding in my wet habit and cloak, and so, indeed, it might have been; but, along with my convictions upon the subject, there was mingled a spice of reluctance that our friends at the fort should have an opportunity, as they certainly would have done, of laughing at our inauspicious commencement.

“Soon our horses were put in order and our march recommenced. The day was fine for the season. I felt no inconvenience from my wet garments, the exercise of riding taking away all feeling of chilliness. It was to me a new mode of traveling, and I enjoyed it the more from having been secluded for more than five months within the walls of the fort [Winnebago], scarcely varying the tenor of our lives by an occasional walk of half a mile into the surrounding woods.

“We had still another detention upon the road, from meeting Lapierre, the blacksmith, from Sugar Creek, who, with one of his associates, was going to the Portage for supplies, so that we had not traveled more than twenty-three miles when we came to our proposed encamping ground. It was upon a beautiful stream, a tributary of one of the Four Lakes, that chain whose banks are unrivaled for romantic loveliness.

“I could not but admire the sagacity of the horses, who seemed, with human intelligence, to divine our approach to the spot where their toils were to cease. While still remote from the point of woods which foretold a halt, they pricked up their ears, accelerated their pace, and finally arrived at the spot on a full gallop.

“We alighted at an open space, just within the verge of the wood, or, as it is called by Western travelers, ‘the timber.’ My husband recommended me to walk about until a fire should be made, which was soon accomplished by our active and experienced woodsmen, to whom the felling of a large tree was the work of a very few minutes. The dry grass around furnished an excellent tinder, which, ignited by the sparks from the flint (there were no *loco-focos* in those days), and aided by the broken branches and bits of light-wood, soon produced a cheering flame. ‘The bourgeois,’ in the meantime, busied himself in setting up the tent, taking care to place it opposite the fire, but in such a direction that the wind would carry the smoke and flame away from the opening or door. Within, upon the ground, were spread first a bear-skin, then two or three blankets (of which each equestrian had carried two, one under the saddle and one above it), after which, the remainder of the luggage being brought in, I was able to divest myself of all my wet clothing and replace it with dry. Some idea of the state of the thermometer may be formed from the fact that my riding-habit, being placed over the end of the huge log against which our fire was made, was, in a very few minutes, frozen so stiff as to stand upright, giving the appearance of a dress out of which a lady had vanished in some unaccountable manner. \* \* \*

We carry with us in our journeys on horseback only a coffee-pot, a tea-kettle, and each rider his tea-cup and hunting-knife. The department at table is marked by an absence of ceremony. The knife is drawn from the scabbard—those who remember to do so, vouchsafe it a wipe upon the napkin. Its first office is to stir the cup of coffee—next, to divide the piece of ham which is placed on the half of a traveling biscuit, held in the left hand, to fulfil the office of a plate. It is an art only to be acquired by long practice to cut the meat so skillfully as not, at the same time, to destroy the dish.

“We take our places around the mat to enjoy what, after our fatiguing ride, we find delicious food. The Frenchmen are seated at a little distance, receiving their supplies of coffee, meat and bread, and occasionally passing jokes with the bourgeois, who is their demigod, and for whom their respect and devotion are never lessened by his affability or condescension.

“The meal being finished, the table furniture is rinsed in hot water and set aside until morning. A wisp of dry prairie-grass is supposed in most cases to render the knife fit to be restored to the scabbard, and, there being at this season of the year no amusement but that of watching

the awkward movements of the spanceled horses in their progress from spot to spot in search of pasturage, we are usually soon disposed to arrange our blankets and retire to rest.

“At break of day, we are aroused by the shout of the bourgeois—

“‘How! how! how!’

“All start from their slumbers. The fire, which has been occasionally replenished through the night, is soon kindled into a flame. The horses are caught and saddled, while a breakfast, similar in kind to the meal of the preceding evening, is preparing; the tent is struck, the pack-horse loaded—*tout demache*, as the Canadian says. The breakfast finished, we rinse our kettles and cups, tie them to our saddle-bows, and then mount and away, leaving our fire, or rather our smoke, to tell of our visit.

“March 9.—Our journey this day led us past the first of the Four Lakes [now known as Mendota]. Scattered along its banks was an encampment of Winnebagoes. They greeted their father [John H. Kinzie, Agent], with vociferous joy—‘*Bon-jour, bon-jour, Shaw-nee-aw-kee; Hee-nee-karry-kay-noo?*’ (How do you do?) To this succeeded the usual announcement, ‘*Wys-kap-rah tshoonsh-koo-nee-no!*’ (I have no bread).

“This is their form of begging; but we could not afford to be generous, for the uncertainty of obtaining a supply, should our own be exhausted, obliged us to observe the strictest economy.

“How beautiful the encampment looked in the morning sun! The matted lodges, with the blue smoke curling from their tops, the trees and bushes powdered with a light snow which had fallen through the night, the lake, shining and sparkling almost at our feet—even the Indians, in their peculiar costume, adding to the picturesque.

“I was sorry to leave it, as we were compelled to do in all haste, *Souris*, the pack-horse, having taken it into his head to decamp while we were in conversation with our red friends. As he had very sensibly concluded to pursue his journey in the right direction, we had the good fortune to overtake him after a short race, and, having received much scolding and some blows from young Roy, whose charge he specially was, he was placed in the middle of the cavalcade, as a mark of disgrace for his breach of duty.

“Our road, after leaving the lake, lay over a ‘rolling prairie,’ now bare and desolate enough. The hollows were filled with snow, which, being partly thawed, furnished an uncertain footing for the horses, and I could not but join in the ringing laughter of our Frenchman as occasionally Brunet and *Souris*, the two ponies, would flounder, almost imbedded, through the yielding mass. Even the vainglorious Plante, who piqued himself on his equestrian skill, was once or twice nearly unhorsed, from having chosen his road badly. Sometimes the elevations were covered with a thicket or copse, in which our dogs would generally rouse up one or more deer. Their first bound or ‘lope’ was the signal for a chase. The horses seemed to enter into the spirit of it, as ‘halloo’ answered ‘halloo;’ but we were never so fortunate as to get a shot at one, for, although the dogs once or twice caught, they were not strong enough to hold, them. It was about the middle of the afternoon when we reached the Blue Mound. I rejoiced much to have got so far, for I was sadly fatigued, and every mile now seemed like two to me. In fact, the miles are unconscionably long in this country. When I was told that we had still seven miles to go, to ‘Morrison’s,’ where we proposed stopping for the night, I was almost in despair. It was my first journey on horseback, and I had not yet become inured to the exercise.

“When we reached Morrison’s, I was so much exhausted that, as my husband attempted to lift me from the saddle, I fell into his arms.

“‘This will never do,’ said he. ‘To-morrow we must turn our faces toward Fort Winnebago again.’

“The door opened hospitably to receive us. We were welcomed by a lady with a most sweet, benignant countenance, and by her companion, some years younger. The first was Mrs. Morrison, the other Miss Elizabeth Dodge, daughter of Gen. Dodge.

“My husband laid me upon a small bed in the room where the ladies had been sitting at work. They took off my bonnet and riding-dress, chafed my hands and prepared me some warm wine and water, by which I was soon revived. A half-hour’s repose so refreshed me that

I was able to converse with the ladies and to relieve my husband's mind of all anxiety on my account. Tea was announced soon after, and we repaired to an adjoining building, for Morrison's, like the establishments of all settlers of that period, consisted of a group of detached log houses or cabins, each containing one or, at most, two apartments.

"The table groaned with good cheer, and brought to mind some that I had seen among the old-fashioned Dutch residents on the banks of the Hudson.

"I had recovered my spirits, and we were quite a cheerful party. Mrs. Morrison told us that during the first eighteen months she passed in this country, she did not speak with a white woman, the only society she had being that of her husband and two black servant women.

"A Tennessee woman had called in with her little son just before tea, and we amused Mr. Kinzie with a description of the pair. The mother's visit was simply one of courtesy. She was a little, dumpy woman, with a complexion burned perfectly red by the sun, and hair of an exact tow color, braided up from her forehead in front and from her neck behind. These tails, meeting on the top of her head, were fastened with a small tin comb. Her dress was of checkered homespun, a 'very tight fit,' and, as she wore no ruff or handkerchief around her neck, she looked as if just prepared for execution. She was evidently awe-struck at the sight of visitors, and seemed inclined to take her departure at once; but the boy, not so easily intimidated, would not understand her signs and pinches until he had sidled up to Mrs. Morrison, and, drawing his old hat still farther over his eyes, begged for a *whang*, meaning a narrow strip of deer-skin. The lady very obligingly cut one from a large smoked skin, which she produced from its receptacle, and mother and son took their leave with a smiling but rather a scared look.

"After tea we returned to Mrs. Morrison's parlor, where she kindly insisted on my again reposing myself on the little bed to recruit me, as she said, for the ensuing day's journey. My husband, in the meantime, went to look after the accommodation of his men and horses.

"During the conversation that ensued, I learned that Mrs. Morrison had passed much time in the neighborhood of my recent home in Oneida County, that many of the friends I had loved and valued were likewise her friends, and that she had even proposed to visit me at Fort Winnebago on hearing of my arrival there, in order to commence an acquaintance which had thus been brought about by other and unexpected means.

"Long and pleasant was the discourse we held together until a late hour, and mutual was the satisfaction with which we passed old friends and by-gone events in review, much to the edification of Miss Dodge and of the gentlemen, when they once more joined us."

#### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In previous pages, the Black Hawk war has been dwelt upon in a brief manner; but, as the Blue Mounds, the country to the north of them, and the immediate vicinity of the Four Lakes, are all localities where stirring events occurred during that brief conflict of arms, the subject is again properly referred to; and, so far as the immediate territory of Dane County is concerned, it is to be, necessarily, treated at some length. The principal points of interest, where there were Americans living, when reports of trouble first began to circulate, were the Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago. At the latter place, at that date, John H. Kinzie was Indian Agent. He had the assurance of the Rock River Winnebagoes of their firm friendship. The return of Black Hawk to the west side of the Mississippi dissipated all fears at the portage; and the same was the result at the Blue Mounds. But, in the latter part of April, 1832, when the news reached these points that the Sac chief had recrossed the Mississippi, with the flower of his nation, once more to take possession of their old homes, the alarm was greater than before. To guard against surprise, Brigham and the settlers in the vicinity of the Blue Mounds, built a block-house in a commanding position on the prairie, near the mounds, about a mile and a half from the former's residence. The buildings were commenced May 10, and completed about the 24th. They consisted of two block-houses, each twenty feet square, and a log building in the center, thirty feet by twenty feet, for a storehouse and barrack. The whole was inclosed by a

picket fence of about 150 feet on each of the four sides; the pickets were of stout oak, sixteen feet high, planted three feet in the ground. To defend the fort, fifty men were enrolled as a company, on the 20th of May, as follows: Ebenezer Brigham, John C. Kellogg, John Daniels, George Force, Thomas McRaney, John Messersmith, William Collins, Jacob Keith, John Sherman, Robert Collins, Jonathan Ferril, Moses Collins, Moses Foreman, W. G. Aubrey, Esau Johnson, A. G. Houton, Jeremiah, Lycan, Jason Putnam, Alpha Stevens, Hugh Bowen, John Steward, John Dalbey, Daniel Evans, James Hanlon, William H. Houghton, Ed Beouchard, 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 Messersmith, George Messersmith, Robert Crayton, Albert Hunt, French Lake, Henry Powell. James Aubrey had the first command of the men assembled at the fort; E. Beouchard was First Lieutenant, and, after Aubrey's death, succeeded to the command until June 14, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Capt. John Sherman. The families in the neighborhood all assembled in the fort, as no one knew how long they would be free from the attacks of the Sac warriors.

In the latter part of May, Col. Henry Dodge assembled a company of fifty mounted volunteers commanded by James H. Gentry and John H. Rountree and proceeded with them to the head of the Four Lakes, where, on the 25th of the month, he held a talk with the Winnebagoes, desiring to know their intentions as to the Sacs, whether or not they would aid, counsel or harbor them in the Four Lakes region; if they would, it would be considered as a declaration of war on their part; informing them that the Sacs had lied to them and given them bad counsel, and that, if they were unfaithful to the treaties, they must expect to share the fate of the Sacs. To all which the Winnebagoes made fair promises, and agreed to remain at peace.

But a much more effective "talk" with the Winnebagoes was held afterward by John H. Kinzie, Indian Agent at Fort Winnebago, at the same place. These Indians promised to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order among their own young men. They informed the agent that the Winnebago bands on the Rock River, with the exception of Win-no-sheek's, were all determined to remain friendly, and keep aloof from the Sacs; to that end, they were abandoning their villages and corn-fields and moving north, that their Great Father (the President) might not feel dissatisfied with them. With regard to Win-no-sheek and his people, they said they were unable to give information.

About the 1st of June, Capt. Sherman who then commanded at Mound Fort, fearing an attack from the Indians, sent word of his apprehensions to Col. Dodge, who immediately collected from the several posts, of which there were twelve or more in the mining districts, some two hundred mounted men. They proceeded to Mound Fort on the 3d of June, on which day the two Misses Hall, who had been captured by the Sacs at the massacre on Fox River, were delivered up by the Winnebagoes.

On the 6th of June, W. G. Aubrey, an inmate of Brigham's family, was killed by the Sacs while getting water at the spring near the dwelling-house; this was about a mile and a half north of the fort, but in sight of it. It has since been ascertained that the Sacs had been piloted to this place by certain Winnebagoes. Suspicion ever attached to this treacherous people.

On the 21st of June, some Indians were discovered in the vicinity of Mound Fort, and Lieut. George Force and Emerson Green, whose family was in the fort, mounted their horses and rode out to reconnoiter. In a short time, they fell into an ambush of the Sacs, about two miles in front, and immediately in view of the fort. The unfortunate men were plainly seen endeavoring to escape to the fort, but they were soon surrounded and killed by the savages, who mutilated the bodies in a most horrible manner. Lieut. Force had a heavy gold watch, by which the hours of standing guard were regulated; at the time he was killed, it was in his pocket, and was taken—his body being chopped in pieces and scattered about the prairie. Shortly after, Wallace Rowan coming up to the body of a savage on the prairie, over which the prairie fire had passed, consuming the Indian's pack and clothing, the watch of Force was found in the ashes. Rowan kept the watch over ten years before finally parting with it.

Mr. Brigham kept a diary during the most eventful period of the war. Under the head of a "Memorandum of Passing Events," he says:

"Blue Mound Fort, June 2, 1832.—Extract of a letter sent Gen. Dodge: Wakonka says there are two young prisoners with the Sauks. By the authority vested in E. Beouchard (by H. Gratiot), two Indians, White Ox and brother, were sent on express to the Four Lakes Indians

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

"June 5, 1832.—White Ox and brother and Wakonka returned; the two first named had been to the lake [Koshkonong], and informed me that the Winnebagoes had bought the 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 in direction for this country, 400 in number.

"June 5, 1832.—Gen. Dodge promised at this time (May 27) to communicate to 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 was 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 23.—Force is lying in the prairie, not buried. 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 killing of Force and Green, nothing worthy of especial mention occurred at the Blue Mound Fort. The arrival there in July of a part of Gen. Posey's Brigade put an end to all fears from attacks by the Indians.

It will be remembered that the retreat of Black Hawk up the Rock River and the pursuit of him by the Americans, led finally to the discovery of his trail just as he had left that stream for the Wisconsin. The retreat and pursuit, after leaving what is now Jefferson County, being continued toward the Four Lakes, brought both parties, of course, at once into the present Dane County. What occurred until the Indians and Americans finally left the county is best told by one who participated in the march and battle which ensued:

"July 19, 1832.—This day we had, for about twelve miles, the worst kind of road. To look at it it appeared impossible to march an army through it. Thickets and swamps of the worst kind we had to go through, but the men had something now to stimulate them. They saw the Sac trail fresh before them, and a prospect of bringing our campaign to an end. There was no murmuring, no excuses made, none getting on the sick report. If we came to a swamp that our horses were not able to carry us through, we dismounted, turned our horses before us and stepped in ourselves, sometimes up to our arm-pits in mud and water. In this way we marched with great celerity. In the evening of this day, it commenced thundering, lightning and raining tremendously. We stopped not but pushed on. The trail appeared to be still getting fresher and the ground better, which still encouraged us to overcome every difficulty found in the way. It continued raining until dark, and, indeed, until after dark. We now saw the want of our tents in the morning, a great number of us having left this necessary article behind, in order to favor our horses. The rain ceased before day, and it turned cold and chilly. In the morning, we arose early, at the well-known sound of the bugle, and prepared, in a very short time, our rude breakfast, dried our clothes a little, and by 7 o'clock, were on the march at a quick pace.

“On this day, some of our scouts took an Indian as a prisoner. On examination, he was found to be a Winnebago. He stated that Black Hawk was but a little distance ahead of us, and that he had seen some of his party not more than two miles ahead. But it was a bad piece of conduct, on our part, that this Indian was not kept as a prisoner of war, but was set at liberty and let go, no doubt, that he might inform the Sacs of our pursuit.

“We halted, and the order of battle was formed, as we expected we would overtake them this evening. The order was as follows: Gen. Dodge and Maj. Ewing were to bring on the battle. Maj. Ewing was placed in the center, with his spy battalion, Capt. Gentry and Capt. Clark's companies on our right; and Capt. Camp and Capt. Parkinson on our left. Our own battalion (Maj. Ewing's), was reduced to two companies (as Capt. Wells and his company had been left at Fort Dixon); Capt. Lindsey, of our own battalion, was placed on the right, and Capt. Huston's company on the left; Col. Fry and his regiment on the right; and Col. Jones with his regiment on the left; and Col. Collins in the center. In this order, we marched in quick time, with all possible speed, in hope that we would overtake the enemy on that evening. We were close to the Four Lakes, and we wished to come up with them before they could reach that place, as it was known to be a stronghold for the Indians; but the day was not long enough to accomplish this desirable object. We reached the first of the Four Lakes [Monona] about sundown. Gen. Henry here called a halt, and consulted with Poquet [Peter Pauquette], our pilot, as to the country we were approaching. Poquet, who was well acquainted with this country, told him he could not get through it after night; that we had to march close to the margin of the lake for some distance, as the underwood stood so thick, one man could not see another ten steps. Gen. Henry concluded to encamp here until the break of day. Gen. Dodge sent Capt. Dixon on ahead with a few men, to see if they could make any discovery of the enemy, who returned in a very short time, and stated they had seen the enemy's rear guard about one mile and a half distant.

“Gen. Henry gave strict orders for every man to tie up his horse, so as to be ready to start as soon as it was daylight. The order was strictly obeyed, and after we took our frugal supper, all retired to rest except those who had to mount guard; for we had marched a great way that day, and many were still wet by the rain that fell the preceding night; but, being very much fatigued, we were all soon lost in sleep, except those on guard.

“July 21, at the break of day, the bugle sounded, and all were soon up, and in a few minutes had breakfast ready, and after taking a little food, we mounted our horses and again commenced the pursuit.

“We soon found that the pilot had told us no lie; for we found the country that the enemy was leading us into to be worse, if possible, than what he told us. We could turn neither to the right nor left, but was compelled to follow the trail the Indians had made, and that, too, for a great distance at the edge of the water of the lake.

“We had not marched more than five miles before Dr. Philleo came back meeting us, with the scalp of an Indian. He had been on ahead with the front scouts and came on this Indian, who had been left as a rear guard to watch our movements. There were several shots fired at him about the same time, and I suppose all hit him, from the number of bullet-holes that were in him; but Dr. Philleo scalped him, so he was called Philleo's Indian, which reminds me of the hunters: ‘He who draws the first blood is entitled to the skin, and the remainder to the carcass, if there are several in the chase,’ which was the case at this time.\*

\*In the march in pursuit of the Indians, the detachment crossed the Crawfish River near Aztalan, and followed the trail until the high grounds between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota, the capitol grounds, and the site of Madison were reached. In the timber skirting the Yahara, at a fording place, they overtook the rear guard of the flying foe, where an Indian was wounded, who crept away and hid himself in the thick willows, where he died. A scouting party of fourteen men, one of whom was Abel Rasdall, was sent forward and preceded the main body about two miles. When they arrived at the point now the site of Madison, an Indian was seen coming up from the water's edge, who seated himself upon the bank, apparently indifferent to his fate. In a moment after, his body was pierced with bullets, one of which passed in at the temple and out of the back part of his head. On examination, it was found that he was sitting upon a newly-made grave, probably that of his wife, who had perhaps died of fatigue and exhaustion, and her discolorate companion had resolved to await the advancing foe and die there also. The trail was followed around the southern end of Lake Mendota, passing a little north of what is now the Capitol Park and along the lake near the present University. A few miles brought them to what appeared an admirable position for a battle-field, with natural defenses and places of ambush. It had been chosen by the enemy, and here they had apparently lain the previous night. This place was afterward laid out as the City of the Four Lakes, about three-quarters of a mile north of the present village of Pheasant Branch.—Er.



“But I am not done with Dr. Philleo yet. I will show you that he is a good soldier, and something of an Indian fighter. The sign now began to get very fresh, and we mended our pace very much. We had not proceeded more than ten or fifteen miles further before our fighting Doctor run foul of two more Indians; he showed his bravery in assisting to kill them. I suppose he killed one, and Mr. Sample Journey the other; so there was a scalp for each. But one of those miserable wretches sold his life as dear as possible. He, in the act of falling after he was shot, fired, and shot three balls into a gentleman who was himself in the act of shooting at him. The balls were all small; one went through his thigh, one through his leg, and the other through his foot. I am sorry that I have forgotten the gentleman's name; he belonged to Gen. Dodge's squadron.

“We now doubled our speed, all were anxious to press forward, and as our horses were nearly worn out, we carried nothing, only what was actually necessary for us to eat; camp kettles, and many such articles, were thrown away.

“The trail was now, literally, in many places, strewed with Indian trinkets, such as mats, kettles, etc., which plainly told us that they knew we were in pursuit. We, too, saw from the face of the country that we were drawing close to the Wisconsin River, and our object was to overtake them before they reached it; so now we went as fast as our horses were able to carry us. But this was too severe for our poor horses; they began to give out. But even this did not stop a man. Whenever a horse gave out, the rider would dismount, throw off his saddle and bridle, and pursue on foot, in a run, without a murmur. I think the number of horses left this day was about forty. The rear guard of the enemy began by this time (about 3 o'clock P. M.) to make feint stands; and as the timber stood thick, we did not know but that the whole army of Black Hawk was forming for action; in consequence of which, we got down and formed as often as twice, before we found out that their object was to keep us back until they could gain some strong position to fight from. Our front scouts now were determined not to be deceived any more; but the next they came to, they stopped not for their feigned maneuver, but pursued them to the main body of the enemy. They returned to us in great haste, and informed Gen. Henry that the Indians were forming for action.

“We all dismounted in an instant. The line of battle was then formed in the same order that it had been laid off the preceding day; Gen. Dodge's corps and Maj. Ewing's spy battalion still in front. The horses were left and every fourth man detailed to hold them; which gave seven horses to each man to hold.

“We had scarcely time to form on foot, before the Indians raised the war-whoop, screaming and yelling hideously, and rushed forward, meeting us with a heavy charge. Gen. Dodge and Maj. Ewing met them also with a charge which produced a halt on the part of the enemy. Our men then opened a tremendous volley of musketry upon them, and accompanied it with the most terrific yells that ever came from the head of mortals, except from the savages themselves. They could not stand this. They now tried their well-known practice of flanking; but here they were headed again by the brave Col. Jones and his regiment, who were on our left, where he met them in the most fearless manner, and opened a heavy fire upon them. Col. Fry was placed on the extreme right. They tried his line, but were soon repulsed. Their strong position was on the left, or near the center, where Cols. Jones, Dodge and Ewing, kept up a constant fire upon them for something like half an hour.

“The enemy here had a strong position. They had taken shelter in some very high grass, where they could lie down and load, and be entirely out of sight. After fighting them in this position for at least thirty minutes, during which time Col. Jones had his horse shot from under him, and one of his men killed and several wounded. Cols. Dodge, Ewing and Jones all requested Gen. Henry to let them charge upon them at the point of the bayonet, which Gen. Henry readily assented to, and gave the order, “Charge!” which was obeyed by both men and officers in a most fearless manner. All were intent upon the charge. We had to charge up a rising piece of ground. When we got on the top, we then fired perfectly abreast. They could



*Maria L. Mills*

MADISON.



not stand this. They had to quit their hiding-place, and made good their retreat. When they commenced retreating, we killed a great number.

"Their commander, who, it was said, was Napope, was on a white pony, on the top of a mountain in the rear of his Indians"; he certainly had one of the best voices for command I ever heard. He kept up a constant yell, until his men began to retreat, when he was heard no more. Col. Collins was kept, during this engagement, in the rear, as a reserve, and to keep the enemy from flanking and coming in upon us in the rear, which was a very good arrangement of Gen. Henry.

"It was now nearly sundown, and still raining, as it had been all the evening, but so slow that we made shift to keep our guns dry. The enemy retreated toward the river with considerable speed. The ground they were retreating to appeared to be low and swampy, and on the bank of the river there appeared to be a heavy body of timber, which the enemy could reach before we could bring them to another stand. So Gen. Henry concluded not to pursue them any further that night, but remain on the battle ground until next morning, and then he would not be in danger of losing so many of his men, knowing that, in the dark, he would have to lose a number, for the Indians would have the timber to fight from, while we would have to stand in the open prairie.\*

"Next morning, July 22, the troops were paraded and put in battle order on foot, except Col. Fry's regiment, and took up the line of march to the river, leaving Col. Collins' regiment to guard the horses and baggage, and take care of the wounded. We marched down to the river, which was about one mile and a half off; but before we reached the bank, we had a very bad swamp to go through, fifty or sixty yards on this side of the timber, which stood very high on the bank of the river. We now saw that Gen. Henry had acted very prudently. If he had attempted to follow them the evening before, he would have lost a great many of his men.

"When we got to the bank, we found they had made their retreat across the river during the night, leaving a great many articles of their trumpery behind. We also saw a good deal of blood, where their wounded had bled. We now returned to the camp, seeing there was no chance to follow them this day across the river.

"We, in this battle, were very fortunate indeed. We had only one man killed and eight wounded; and we have learned since the battle that we killed sixty-eight of the enemy, and wounded a considerable number, twenty-five of whom, they report, died soon after the battle.†

"We now were nearly out of provisions, and to take up the line of march against them, in the condition our horses were in, told us plainly that we would suffer for something to eat before we could get it.

We buried the brave young man who was killed with the honors of war. It was stated that he had just shot down an Indian, when he received the mortal wound himself. His name was John Short, and he belonged to Capt. Briggs' company, from Randolph County. He had a brother and a brother-in-law in the same company, who witnessed his consignment to his mother earth. The wounded were all well examined and none pronounced mortal. We continued this day on the battle ground, and prepared litters for the wounded to be carried on. We spent this day in a more cheerful manner than we had done any other day since we had been on the campaign. We felt a little satisfaction for our toils, and thought that we had, no doubt, destroyed a number of the very same monsters that had so lately been imbruing their hands with the blood of our fair sex—the helpless mother and unoffending infant.

"We dried our clothes which then had been wet for several days. This day was spent in social chat between men and officers. There were no complaints made; all had fought bravely; each man praised his officers, and all praised our General.

"Late in the evening, some of our men, who had been out to see if there were any signs of the enemy still remaining near us, returned, and stated that they saw smoke across the river.

\* The battle ground was on the east side of the northeast quarter of Section 24, in what is now the town of Mazomanie Dane County.—Ed  
 † Black Hawk afterward declared that his loss was only six men. There is no reason why this should be disbelieved.—Ed.

“ Gen. Henry had been of the opinion through the day that if the Indians did ever intend fighting any more, they would attack us that night, and this report went to confirm him in his belief more fully. That night he had a larger guard than usual. He made use of another excellent precaution. He had fires made in advance of our lines, at least forty yards, and had them kept burning all night. Orders were given for every man to sleep upon his arms; so that he could be ready for action at the shortest notice, should an alarm be given. We had scarcely got to sleep when we were alarmed by the running of our horses; we had to parade, as usual, to keep them from killing us. Men and officers now fully expected that it was the enemy who frightened them. Orders were now given, for no man to sleep that night, but for every man to stand to his arms, and be ready to receive the enemy. We all now expected to have hard fighting, and were prepared for the worst. There was not a man who shrunk from his duty. All punctually obeyed the orders of his officers, and made every preparation to receive the enemy, should he come.

“ About one hour and a half before day, on the same mountain from which the Indian chief had given his orders on the evening of the battle, we heard an Indian voice, in loud, shrill tones, as though he was talking to his men, and giving them orders.

“ Gen. Henry had his men all paraded in order of battle, in front of the tents, and the fires roused up. After all were paraded, Gen. Henry addressed his men in the most beautiful manner I ever heard man speak on such an occasion. I am sorry I cannot give the precise words, but I will attempt an outline of them. The Indian was still yelling in the most loud and terrific manner. Gen. Henry commenced: ‘ My brave soldiers, now is the critical and trying moment; hear your enemy on the same mountain from which you drove them only on the evening before last, giving orders for a charge upon you. There is no doubt but that they have mustered all their strength at this time. Now, let every mother’s son be at his post. Yes, my brave soldiers, you have stemmed the torrent of every opposition—you have stopped not for rivers, swamps, and, one might say, almost impenetrable forests; suffered through the beating storm of night, amidst the sharpest peals of thunder, and when the heavens appeared a plane of lightning. My brave boys, hear their yells; let them not daunt you; remember the glory you won the evening before last; be not now the tarnishers of this reputation that you are so justly entitled to; remember that you are fighting a set of demons who have lately been taking the lives of your helpless and unoffending neighbors. Stand firm, my brave Suckers, until you can see the whites of their eyes before you discharge your muskets, and then meet them with a charge as you have before done, and that, too, with great success.’

“ The Indian all this time was talking as though he was addressing his men, and appeared to approach nearer. Every officer then on the ground was at his post, and had his particular station assigned to him and the ground he was to occupy during the action. In this order we stood until daylight. Just before day, the Indian quit talking. When it was just light enough to discover a man a short distance, the brave and fearless Ewing took his battalion of spies, and, mounted on horseback, we were soon at the top of the mountain to see who it was that had serenaded us so long at that late hour of the night. We found only the sign of a few horse tracks that appeared as though they had been made that night. We marched in quick time around every part of the mountain, and found no one. We took a circuitous route back to camp, but found no one on the way. What it was that made this Indian act so was now a mystery that no one could solve. But before the reader gets through the history of this war, he will find out the cause. I cannot inform him now, as it does not come in its proper place.

“ It will be recollected that Dr. Merryman and Adj. Woodbridge were both started as express bearers by Gens. Henry and Dodge, as soon as the Winnebagoes informed them that the Indians were at the Cranberry Lake, and had to return on account of Little Thunder (who was their pilot) getting frightened. The day after that, late in the evening, they started again, still in company with the same pilot. They now left the Sac trail, and this child of the forest was less afraid; so, knowing the country well, he took them on that night, amidst the storm, to

Gen. Atkinson's camp, or Fort Kushkanong [Koshkonong], where Gen. Atkinson was, with his infantry and those of our volunteers who had lost their horses at Fort Winnebago. The next day, Adjts. Woodbridge and Merryman [the Doctor himself was an Adjutant], still with the same pilot, started back to Gen. Henry, with an express from Gen. Atkinson. They got to Gen. Henry during the action (July 21), but there was no time then for reading expresses, nor did those two men think of delivering expresses at that time, but immediately went to fighting. So those gentlemen performed a double duty, and deserve well of their country for the important services they rendered.

"Now for the expresses. Gen. Atkinson directed Gen. Henry to pursue on the trail of Black Hawk until he could overtake him and to defeat or capture him, also stating that he would start himself, with the infantry and Gen. Alexander's brigade; and that the rest of the volunteers who were with him under Lieut. Col. Sharp, would be left to guard the Fort; and that they would go by way of the Blue Mounds, and directed us, if we got out of provisions, to go to that place for a supply.

"We were now out of provisions, and were obliged to abandon further pursuit, and go to the Blue Mounds to procure a supply. Accordingly, on the 23d, we got in motion again; not in pursuit of the enemy, but for bread and meat, to satisfy our appetites, as we were now out of everything to eat.

"Our wounded this day suffered very much on account of having rough ground to pass over, and some very muddy creeks. When they got to the Blue Mounds, they were very hospitably treated. There was a small fort, and citizens plenty, who did not think it the least hardship to wait on those who had been shedding their blood to avenge the wrongs those people had suffered. For the Indians had killed three valuable men within one mile of this place, and one within view of the citizens who were in it—a gentleman by the name of Green, of high standing in society, and who had recently emigrated from the East. I have forgotten the names of the other gentlemen, but can say that the citizens spoke in high terms of their worth and seemed to lament their loss.

"We here found a part of Gen. Posey's brigade, who had been sent from Fort Hamilton to assist in guarding this frontier place. An express had been sent by Gen. Atkinson to Gen. Posey to march as soon as possible to a small town on the Wisconsin River, to intercept the Indians, should any of them go down the river. So, in the afternoon, Gen. Posey, from Fort Hamilton, passed on his way to Helena, and late in the evening Gen. Atkinson and Gen. Alexander arrived with their brigades, leaving Col. Sharp, with those who had lost their horses, still at Fort Kushkanong, also Capt. Low, with one company of regulars.

"We here drew three days' provision, and, on the 25th, we took up the line of march for Helena, on the Wisconsin River, where we intended to cross, again to take up the pursuit of the enemy."

What followed after the pursuit was again commenced until the close of the war has already been briefly related in the outline history of the State.

#### THE FOUR-LAKES COUNTRY AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR.\*

From the fort [Winnebago], there were traveled roads leading to the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien (or Fort Crawford), at the mouth of Fever River, near Galena, and at other points. After two days' rest, we took the route [from the portage] for Galena by way of the "Blue Mounds." At the distance of about fifteen miles in a southwesterly direction, the traveler discovers that he has imperceptibly attained an elevation commanding the timbered valley of the Wisconsin, and from which the stockade and white houses of the garrison are distinctly visible. On the east and northeast the Baribou [Baraboo] hills rise out of the flat woodland and stretch away northwardly toward Lake Superior. He stands upon an eminence of 500 feet, sloping gently down on all sides, covered with waving grass. On the east and south, as far as the eye

\*By Charles Whittlesey.

can distinguish, he perceives a succession of similar hills, their rounded summits ranging irregularly around, not a tree, nor a stone, nor any fixed object to be seen in the whole prospect. In the spacious valleys that intervene, millions of small flowers mingle their bright colors with the green of the meadows, chastening and ruralizing the scene. An excitable person would exclaim at the sublimity of such a prospect, having the grandeur of a mountain without its loftiness, and the command of the sea without its monotony. A painter would pass from the grand outlines and dwell with delight upon the beauty of its details.

It was through such a country, varied by a few small lakes, that we spent this day. We started up plenty of grouse, and frequently saw the deer quietly feeding on the hillsides, secure from our rifles in the distance. The sight of a prairie wolf was not an uncommon thing. This animal differs materially from the common wolf, being less in size, of a gray color, and wanting in speed. It feeds upon the mice and small animals of the low prairie, seldom assaulting the farmyard. He is less ferocious than the fox-tailed wolf, and may be soon overtaken with a fleet horse. Their uniform practice, in regard to us, after running away at a moderate step a couple of hundred yards, was to face about and examine the company. There were no Indians along the route. The Winnebagoes, following their established customs, had abandoned their allies after their defeat at the "Bad Axe" about four weeks previous, and were in pursuit of the fugitives [Sacs], who had made off northwardly during the engagement, toward the Sioux country.

At night, we slept upon the ground occupied by a war-party of the Menomonees a fortnight previous, on the banks of a clear, little brook. The transparency of running water in the prairie districts is a matter of general surprise. The war-party had left a good supply of odd fire-brands and chunks, for the purposes of our cookery and evening comfort. They had beaten down the grass, making a smooth place for our blankets, upon which were deposited our bodies, after the Indian fashion.

This tribe, though not in a war-like mood, had become impatient of the delay attending the subjugation and punishment of their late murderous and ancient foes, the Sauks. They had collected their warriors at the agency, three miles up the Fox River from Fort Howard, anxious to avenge themselves. Col. Stambaugh, the agent, had at length promised them if the war was not ended by a certain date, that they might march under his direction to the Wisconsin and take part in the work of our troops. Their progress *en route* was about twenty miles a day, marching in single file, which, of course, left a distinct trail upon the ground. Our own men made twenty-seven miles a day on foot over the same country. About sundown, the Indian soldiers would collect themselves at a convenient spot, generally near a thicket, and always near water. They build fires, and set up a row of posts or crotches in front, and lay poles from one to the other as a protection against the enemy. After the evening meal, they frequently hold a dance about the leading chief, accompanied by a due proportion of songs and threats against the foe. Then all compose themselves in perfect security about the fires, intrusting the guardianship of the camp to the watchfulness of their little dogs. Sentinels were sometimes persuaded to take post a few yards in advance, but they also betook themselves to their blankets, and slept till daylight.

It was now early in September, 1832, and everything conspired to nerve the system and animate the senses. The sky had not shown a cloud for many days; the air was cooled by an ever moving breeze; countless flowers shone in purple and gold about us, and wherever we chose to move, the ground was firm and smooth as a turnpike. A new and unmingled pleasure diffused itself through the company, of which even the animals seemed to partake.

The path wound around the northern shores of the Four Lakes, from which Gen. Dodge,\* with a band of mounted militia of the mining district, had lately driven the remnant of Black Hawk's force.

On the second day, we passed the foot of the Blue Mound. It is a high hill of regular ascent, overlooking the country, and serves as a beacon to the traveler thirty miles distant. At night, we slept in a block-house in the mining district. Within sight of the station, a newly

\* When this was written, the position occupied by Dodge in the army was not well understood by the writer.—En.

made grave lay at the roadside in the midst of a solitary prairie. The person over whom it was raised, had ventured too far from the house, and approached a thicket of bushes. Suddenly a band of concealed Indians sprang upon him, with the fatal whoop on their tongues; his scalp, heart, and most of his flesh were soon stripped from the body, and a savage dance performed about the remains.

The country is still prairie, with scattering tufts of inferior timber. The huts of the miners had been deserted on account of the difficulties now terminated, and the business of making lead was about to re-commence.

Occasionally, a farm might be seen running out from an island of timber, and supplied with comfortable buildings. But most of the improvements were of a temporary nature, consisting of a lead furnace and the cabins adjacent. The process of reducing lead ore is very simple and rapid. The furnace is a face wall, about two feet thick, located upon a gentle slope of the ground, with an arch or passage through the center; on each side of the arched opening, and in the rear or up-hill side, two wing walls run out transversely to the face wall, between which the wood is laid. The ore is placed upon it, and a continual fire kept up. The lead gradually separates from the dross, and runs into a cavity in front of the arch.

#### EARLY FRENCH RESIDENTS.

After the Black Hawk war, and when Dane County began to receive a something of a population from abroad, there were found within its present limits a number of Canadian Frenchmen, either domesticated among the Indians, or trading with them. Their names were Michel St. Cyr, Joseph Pelkie, Phillip Covalle, Oliver Emell\* and one Lavec. But none of these can be considered as settlers of Dane County. They soon disappeared as civilization advanced into "the Four Lakes region."

*Michel St. Cyr* resided at a point a little north of the mouth of Pheasant Branch, on the north side of Lake Mendota, in what is now the town of Madison, where the "City of the Four Lakes" was afterward located and platted. Here he traded with the Indians, his stock consisting mostly of whisky and tobacco. The whisky was at first dealt out to his Indian customers in full strength, and pretty liberal quantities, until they became considerably oblivious, when the liquor was diluted, and finally, as they became still more intoxicated, water was freely substituted, and, as St. Cyr said, answered every purpose. But this trade was not sufficient for a livelihood, and St. Cyr cultivated about eight acres of ground, surrounded with a rude fence, raising corn, oats, potatoes and a few vegetables.

His cabin was a small affair, about twelve feet square, with a dirt floor; and almost adjoining it was a stable of about the same dimensions. With a Winnebago woman for his wife, and two sons and two daughters, all young, he entertained the very few travelers that passed through the country. A. F. Pratt and companion stopped there in February, 1837. They had served up to them a kind of pot-pie which relished very well; and, after finishing their meal, and inquiring what kind of meat they had eaten, they were informed that it was *muskkrat*. Indeed, muskrats, and occasionally pheasants, seemed to form the principal articles for his table; and St. Cyr would pleasantly observe, that the Englishmen, meaning white people generally, "would just as soon eat pheasant as rat, when all were cooked up together."

St. Cyr was a Canadian half-breed, born about 1806; had always lived on the frontier and among the Indians, and could speak English quite well, though he was entirely illiterate. He was a man of ordinary size, about one hundred and fifty pounds weight; with a thin visage, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, a quick step, and a ready, active man generally, in both body and mind. He was amiable and kind to all, and scorned a dishonest man or a liar. He exercised a commanding influence over that portion of the Winnebagoes with whom he was associated.

\*The name of this Canadian is variously spelled, frequently Armel; but there are notices extant with his name signed to them spelled as above.—En.



St. Cyr claimed that he had made some arrangement with J. D. Doty to enter for him the land where he lived; if so, the arrangement failed of its object. The lands which he had cultivated were bought without his knowledge, for, in fact, he took no interest in anything except trading with the Indians. W. B. Slaughter entered the tract in 1835, and conveyed an undivided half-interest to Doty, December 20, in that year, with a view of having a town laid out there, and eventually securing the location of the Territorial Capital at that point. Doty employed John Bannister, a surveyor of Green Bay, who subsequently removed to Fond du Lac and died there, to lay out on the land "the City of the Four Lakes." The certificate of the plat bears date July 7, 1836. Subsequently to purchasing an interest in Slaughter's tract, Doty, with Gov. Mason, of Michigan, entered the tract embracing the present locality of Madison, which was probably regarded in a more favorable light than the Slaughter location. At the time of the eventful session of the Belmont Legislature, when the location of the capital of the Territory was decided upon, Slaughter was absent in the South to spend the winter, and no one was present with tempting offers of corner lots in his behalf, and Madison was the successful competitor for the interesting prize at stake. So much for "the City of the Four Lakes" and its unhappy fate.

To compensate St. Cyr for his trifling improvements, Slaughter gave him some \$200, and about the 1st of July, 1838, he removed first to Minnesota and soon after to the Winnebago reservation in Iowa, where he died about 1864.

*Joseph Pelkie* was domesticated with the Winnebagoes. He was employed in the erection of the first house occupied in Madison. He remained in and around the place for some time. Once he was shot, but not killed, by Berry Haney, and, when last heard of, he was still carrying the ball in his back. The dispute was about a land claim. Pelkie was an expert hunter and fisherman. He was once summoned as a jurymen in Judge Irvin's court, in Madison, but, on making his appearance to take the oath, the Judge challenged him with—"Go home, you dirty Frenchman, and wash yourself, and put on some clean clothes, and then come back and take the oath." Court adjourned, to give him time to obey the order. Nothing is known of the earlier or later history of "Old Pelkie." He was married to a Winnebago woman and had a family, and, when the question came up as to his right to receive a stipulated sum from the General Government, he conceived it necessary to be re-married under civilized authority; so Simeon Mills, as Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony in the autumn of 1838.

*Philip Covalle* was a fisherman, hunter and trapper. He was the only white man found on the present site of Madison when it was first visited by A. A. Bird, in the spring of 1837. Covalle was a Canadian of French extraction, and a fair type of the early *voyageurs* and adventurers who penetrated the wilds of the Northwest in search of furs, and whose natural affinities made them at home among the wild men of the forest. Born and bred among the half-civilized border-men, he pressed back into the wilderness as the tide of civilization rolled on its Western course, occupying the ground so reluctantly relinquished by the red men and their ready associates, the trappers and traders, whose occupation followed in the train of the receding Indians; and, with the fading forests, disappeared entirely from the regions which but a few years before were known to the world only as the hunting grounds from which came the rich furs so universally admired in civilized life.

Covalle was the descendant of a Hudson Bay trapper, and followed the movements of his family, and for many years thereafter was in the employ of a fur company as a trapper, spending years in the wilds north of the Saint Mary's River, returning to the trading establishments only at stated seasons to bring in his furs and obtain supplies. Nothing pleased him more than the opportunity of recounting his adventures and "hair-breadth escapes" among the men of the wilderness in which he has spent so much of his early life. Tired of this wild life, he left the employ of the Hudson Bay Company and commenced operations for himself, trapping along the streams emptying into Green Bay, falling back as civilization advanced—giving up his cabin to villages, and his trapping resorts to lumbermen. Following up the Fox River, he kept in advance of the settlements, gathering in the little game that lingered along the line, until he was

forced to abandon the vicinity of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and find hunting grounds away from the business routes of white men. Taking his Indian woman and his small family of half-breed children, with his ever-present companion, "Alex, the fisherboy," he came across the country to the chain of lakes, then in the undisturbed possession of the Indians, and built a cabin at the outlet of Lake Mendota. Here he was found by the men who came to lay the foundation of the capitol of the Territory, and here he remained until, tired of his surroundings, and longing for the quiet of the wilderness, he, with his little family, left, to join his old associates who had been transferred to the wilds west of the Mississippi.

Covalle, though illiterate, was a companionable, good-natured man, interesting in the long stories he used to tell of the happy life he led in the country before it was taken possession of by the white man. He tried hard to accustom himself to the usages of civilized life, but it was unnatural to him, and the attempt only made more apparent the force of early habits. Learning that white men married, he brought his Indian woman before a Justice of the Peace, that his own marriage might be solemnized in the presence of his children, a proceeding which was important to them only as it conformed to the customs of white men. He would send to Dr. A. Lull, the village physician, to treat complaints that would be thought nothing of in his former solitary life, simply because white men employed the doctor; and many a joke came back to the settlement, of Covalle's efforts to bring his half-breed family under treatment; and ludicrous enough were the attempts of the family to adapt some article of clothing, the gift of white people, to their native costume of buckskin and blanket. The "first families" of Madison (those who are left) remember the curiosity with which Madame Covalle and her children looked in upon them through the windows of their houses, refusing to enter the dwellings, and with what interests they would gather at the doors to witness the proceedings of meetings on Sunday.

*Oliver Ermell* was a trader with the Indians in 1832, having his headquarters on the site of the present city of Madison. He had his goods in a temporary Indian-built hut, and he seems to have done a large business, as, in the year above mentioned, no less than 500 Indians were encamped between where the State House now stands and the shore of Lake Monona, who came here for the purpose of trading with him. He lived on Lake Waubesa, on the west side, and had a Winnebago woman for a wife, with a family of children; but was re-married according to civilized usages, in the autumn of 1838, by Simeon Mills, Justice of the Peace. He left the county to join the Indians.

*Lavec*, like *Pelkie*, assisted in the erection of the first house occupied in Madison. He had a squaw wife, whose brother was stabbed and killed on the beach of Lake Monona. The murderer was also an Indian. As this happened after the settlement of Madison had commenced, considerable excitement ensued, but nothing was done in the matter. It was only one Indian killing another.



## CHAPTER IV.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS—DATES OF SURVEYS AND NOTES OF SURVEYORS—DANE COUNTY INCLUDED IN THREE LAND DISTRICTS—CENSUS OF 1836—YE ANCIENT PIONEERS—EARLY GOVERNMENT OF THE DANE COUNTY REGION—FORMING AND NAMING THE COUNTY—VISITS TO DANE COUNTY IN 1837.

## UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

The first surveys by the General Government, of lands in Wisconsin, were made south of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, fixed April 11, 1818, on the parallel of 42° 30' north latitude, became, properly enough, the base line of these surveys. A principal north-and-south line (known as the Fourth Meridian) was run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior, at right angles with the last-mentioned line. The Fourth Meridian is west of the territory of Dane County, running on the east boundary of what is now the county of Grant, and on the west boundary of La Fayette and Iowa Counties, and thence onward due north, a distance west of the west line of Dane County of thirty miles, striking Lake Superior a short distance west of the mouth of Montreal River.

Parallel lines to the Fourth Meridian were run every six miles on the east and west sides of it. The intervening six miles between these lines are called ranges. Range 1 east is the first six miles of territory east of the Fourth Meridian; Range 2 east is the second six miles, and so on to Lake Michigan—Dane County lying in Ranges, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 east.

Parallel lines north of the base line (the north boundary line of the State of Illinois) were run every six miles, which, crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square, called townships. These are numbered by tiers going north from the base line, the first tier being known as Townships 1 north, the second tier as Townships 2 north, and so on. As the most southern boundary of Dane County is distant from the base line twenty-four miles, or four townships, of course the first or most southern tier of townships in the county is numbered five north; and, as there are five tiers, they are numbered consecutively, Townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 north.

Dane County, then, lies in Townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 north, of Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 east, except that the northwest part of Township 9, in Range 6 east, and the northwest corner of Township 9, Range 7 east, are a part of Sauk County. After this territory was surveyed into townships, the latter were subdivided into sections and quarter-sections.

Each town in Dane County contains exactly a surveyed township of land of the United States survey, except such as are hereinafter mentioned.

The town of Albion is organized of Township 5, Range 12 east; the town of Berry, of Township 8, Range 7 east; town of Blooming Grove, of Township 7, Range 10 east, except so much as is included in the city of Madison; Black Earth, of the south half of Township 8, Range 6 east; Blue Mounds, of Township 6, Range 6 east; Bristol, of Township 9, Range 11 east; Burke, of Township 8, Range 10 east; Christiana, of Township 6, Range 12 east; Cottage Grove, of Township 7, Range 11 east; Cross Plains, of Township 7, Range 7 east; Dane, of Township 9, Range 8 east; Deerfield, of Township 7, Range 12 east; Dunkirk, of Township 5, Range 11 east; Dunn, of Township 6, Range 10 east; Fitchburg, of Township 6, Range 9 east; Madison, of Township 7, Range 9 east, except so much as is included in the city of Madison; Mazomanie, of the north half of Township 8, and all of Township 9, lying south of the Wisconsin River, all in Range 6 east; Medina, of Township 8, Range 12 east; Middleton, of Township 7, Range 8 east; Montrose, of Township 5, Range 8 east; Oregon, of Township 5, Range 9 east; Perry, of Township 5, Range 6 east; Primrose, of Township 5, Range 7 east; Pleasant Springs, of Township 6, Range 11 east; Roxbury, of Township 9, Range 7

east, except a small fraction northwest of the Wisconsin, in Sauk County; Rutland, of Township 5, Range 10 east; Springdale, of Township 6, Range 7 east; Springfield, of Township 8, Range 8 east; Sun Prairie, of Township 8, Range 11 east; Vermont, of Township 7, Range 6 east; Verona, of Township 6, Range 8 east; Vienna, of Township 9, Range 9 east; Westport, of Township 8, Range 9 east, except so much as is covered by a portion of Lake Mendota, which is in fact a portion of the city of Madison; Windsor, of Township 9, Range 10 east, and York, of Township 9, Range 12 east.

The number of acres in each of the townships included within the limits of Dane County are, according to the survey of the United States, as follows—excluding meandered lakes and streams, and including the city of Madison:

Township 5, Range 6 (Perry), 22,992.11; Township 5, Range 7 (Primrose), 22,663.79; Township 5, Range 8 (Montrose), 22,662.88; Township 5, Range 9 (Oregon), 22,614.41; Township 5, Range 10 (Rutland), 22,699.09; Township 5, Range 11 (Dunkirk), 23,003.67; Township 5, Range 12 (Albion), 22,609.37; Township 6, Range 6 (Blue Mounds), 22,926.07; Township 6, Range 7 (Springdale), 22,892.43; Township 6, Range 8 (Verona), 23,153.97; Township 6, Range 9 (Fitchburg), 23,255.28; Township 6, Range 10 (Dunn), 18,885.16; Township 6, Range 11 (Pleasant Springs), 21,527.75; Township 6, Range 12 (Christiana), 23,198.55; Township 7, Range 6 (Vermont), 22,924.06; Township 7, Range 7 (Cross Plains), 23,020.30; Township 7, Range 8 (Middleton), 22,972.80; Township 7, Range 9 (Town of Madison and most of the City of Madison), 12,949.32; Township 7, Range 10 (Blooming Grove and a south of the City of Madison), 19,539.30; Township 7, Range 11 (Cottage Grove), 22,451.59; Township 7, Range 12 (Deerfield), 22,381.88; Township 8, Range 6 (Black Earth and south part of Mazomanie), 22,874.11; Township 8, Range 7 (Berry), 23,032.49; Township 8, Range 8 (Springfield), 22,998.70; Township 8, Range 9 (Westport), 21,497.25; Township 8, Range 10 (Burke), 22,876.30; Township 8, Range 11 (Sun Prairie), 22,731.70; Township 8, Range 12 (Medina), 22,578.25; Township 9, Range 6 (north part of Mazomanie), 8,031.96; Township 9, Range 7 (Roxbury), 22,661.23; Township 9, Range 8 (Dane), 22,954.06; Township 9, Range 9 (Vienna), 23,033.01; Township 9, Range 10 (Windsor), 22,687.19; Township 9, Range 11 (Bristol), 22,637.13; Township 9, Range 12 (York), 22,906.44.

#### DATES OF SURVEYS AND NOTES OF SURVEYORS.

The township lines in Dane County were run by John Mullett, assisted in some cases by John Brink, in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833—mostly in the latter year. The section lines were run in the years 1832, 1833, 1834 and 1835, by J. W. Stephenson, Lorin Miller, John Mullett and Orson Lyon. The first surveying was done by John Mullett, who ran the township lines of Township 6, Range 7 east (town of Springdale), in the latter part of 1831. The last surveying was done by Lorin Miller, who ran the section lines east of Sugar River, in Township 5, Range 8 east (Montrose), in the second quarter of the year 1835. Robert T. Lytle, one of the Surveyors General, on the 21st of September of that year, declared the survey finished of all that is now Dane County, besides much other territory, south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers.

From the field-notes of the surveyors and the Government plats, many items of interest are obtained. These sources furnish the following facts:

*Township 5 north, of Range 6 east (Perry)*—Was surveyed into sections by J. W. Stephenson, in the first quarter of the year 1833.

*Township 6 north, of Range 6 east (Blue Mounds)*.—This township was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, beginning the survey February 24, 1833, and ending the following March. He was assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker; C. H. Stowell, H. M. Draper and John Brink, Chainmen.

*Township 7 north, of Range 6 east (Vermont)*.—This township was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, in the first quarter of 1833, assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker; C. H. Stowell, H. M. Draper and John Brink, Chainmen.

*Township 8 north, of Range 6 east (Black Earth and south half of Mazomanie).*—This township was surveyed in the first quarter of 1833, by the same parties who surveyed the last-mentioned townships, 6 and 7 north, of Range 6 east.

*Township 9 north, of Range 6 east (north half of Mazomanie).*—The survey of this township into sections was begun January 15, 1833, and finished on the 18th of the same month, by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, assisted by the same marker and chainmen as before mentioned.

*Township 5 north, of Range 7 east (Primrose).*—This township was surveyed into sections by J. W. Stephenson, in the first quarter of 1833.

*Township 6 north, of Range 7 east (Springdale).*—The northeast half of Section 1, being so much of the section as lies to the northeast of Sugar Creek, was the first land surveyed in this township, this was done by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor in the second quarter of 1833, assisted by Russell Baldwin and Noah Phelps, Chainmen, and Richard Reese, Marker. The residue of the township was surveyed by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker, and C. H. Stowell, H. M. Draper and John Brink, Chainmen, during the quarter of the year.

*Township 7 north, of Range 7 east (Cross Plains).*—The survey of this township into sections was begun March 12, 1833, and finished on the 18th of the same month (excepting so much as lay south of the military road), by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, assisted by the parties last mentioned. That portion lying in the southeast corner of the township, consisting of Section 36 and portions of Sections 35, 34, and 25, were not surveyed until December, 1834, when the lines were run by Orson Lyon, Deputy Surveyor.

*Township 8 north, of Range 7 east (Berry).*—This township was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, assisted by the same men who aided him in the survey of the township last mentioned, who began his labor February 15, 1835, and finished the same on the 23d of the same month.

*Township 9 north, of Range 7 east (Roxbury).*—All of this township, except the small fraction lying west of the Wisconsin River, was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, with the same assistants before mentioned, who began his labor January 29, 1833, ending February 6, thereafter. Alvin Burt surveyed the fraction now lying in Sauk County, in 1842; it contains only 37 acres and a fraction.

*Township 5 north, of Range 8 east (Montrose).*—So much of this township as lies east of Sugar Creek, was surveyed into sections by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, who commenced his work (assisted by Russell Baldwin and Noah Phelps, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Marker,) January 19, 1834, and completed the same on the 22d of the same month. In his field-notes, he says: "The east part of this fraction [that is, the east part of the present town of Montrose] is very hilly, but of good quality of soil; heavily, not densely timbered, with black, white, and yellow oak. As you approach the Sugar Creek, the land becomes more level, with less timber. The First [Lake Kegonsa] and Fourth Lake [Mendota] trails unite at and cross the Sugar Creek at the 'Fish Trap Ford,' which is directly north of Sugar Creek Springs, or Dogharty's." This survey was canceled, and the same was re-surveyed by Orson Lyon, in 1834, but the latter wrote no description of the fractional part of the township, thus re-surveyed by him. West of Sugar Creek was surveyed into sections by J. W. Stephenson in the last quarter of 1832.

*Township 6 north, of Range 8 east (Verona).*—This township was surveyed into sections by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, who commenced his work (assisted by Russell Baldwin and Harvey Booth, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Marker), December 15, 1833, and completed it on the 22d of the same month. Mr. Miller, in his field-notes, says: "This is a good township of land, and timbered with burr, white, and yellow oak, and some hickory. It is watered by Sugar Creek and its tributaries. The water is of the best quality. There are no bad marshes. The timber is low and not valuable."

*Township 7 north, of Range 8 east (Middleton).*—This township was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker, and C. H. Stowell, H.

M. Draper and John Brink, Chainmen ; but the southeast half of the survey was canceled and re-surveyed by Orson Lyon, in December, 1834 ; that is, all southeast of the military road was thus re-surveyed. Mr. Lyon, in his field-notes, has these "General Remarks :—" "The southwest part of Fractional Township 7 north, of Range 8 east, is hilly and second-rate land. The northeast part is rolling and second-rate. It is timbered with burr, white and black oak, with an undergrowth of grass. Near the west side of the township, there is about three square miles of prairie. There is also a small portion of the southeast part of the township dry, rich prairie and first-rate land, with a growth of grass."

*Township 8 north, of Range 8 east (Springfield).*—This township was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, with the assistants last mentioned ; commenced his labor March 19, 1833, and finished the same on the 24th of the same month.

*Township 9 north, of Range 8 east (Dane).*—John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, with the same assistants before mentioned, surveyed this township into sections, in the first quarter of 1833.

*Township 5 north, Range 9 east (Oregon).*—This township was surveyed into sections by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, assisted by Russell Baldwin and Joshua Hathaway, Jr., Chainmen, and Richard Reese, Marker. Mr. Miller began his labors September 23, 1833, and ended on the 30th of the same month. In his notes, he says : "The last half of this town is good second-rate rolling land, and the whole town timbered with burr, white and yellow oak. The west half, except the marsh, is hilly and rather broken. There is little or no water upon the upland. It has a bad marsh on the west side, with a stream passing through it."

*Township 6 north, Range 9 east (Fitchburg).*—Lorin Miller surveyed this township into sections, assisted by Russell Baldwin and Harvey Booth, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Axman. Mr. Miller commenced his survey December 7, 1833, and completed the same on the 14th of the month, when he wrote : "This is a good township of land, mostly gently rolling, with a good soil ; is not well watered ; otherwise holds out many inducements to the farmer. It has some springs and streams on the east side. On this township we saw many deer and prairie wolves."

*Township 7 north, of Range 9 east (Madison).*—Orson Lyon surveyed this township in December, 1834. In his field-notes, he says : "The township is rolling and second-rate land, timbered with burr, white and black oak. It has an undergrowth of oak and grass. The bank of the Third Lake is high, dry and rich land, except a part of the southwest side of the lake, in Section 25, which is low and marshy, also the southeast and west side of a pond [Lake Wingra], in Sections 26, 27 and 28. The bank of the Fourth Lake is, with few exceptions, high, dry ground, timbered with black, white and burr oak. In Section 1, there is a perpendicular bluff of rocks about sixty feet high. There is, in the northwest part of Section 1, a fine grove of sugar-trees, containing about two hundred acres of ground. The lakes are shallow, and well supplied with a variety of fish."

On Section 6, on the southeast side of the military road, Mr. Lyon sketches a house with a field adjacent. It is on the northwest shore of the lake, which he numbers "Fourth" Lake, now Lake Mendota. This incipient settlement is noted by the surveyor as "Mitchell's." On the east side of Fourth Lake, in Section 1, the "perpendicular bluff" he speaks of, is McBride's Point ("Maple Bluff"). The grove is called "Sugar Grove" by Mr. Lyon. There is an Indian trail leading from Mitchell's around the west end of "Fourth Lake," in a southeast direction along the west end of "Third Lake," thence onward in an easterly direction along the south side of the last-mentioned lake.

*Township 8 north, Range 9 east (Westport).*—All west of the military road in this township—that is to say, the two west tiers of sections nearly—was surveyed by John Mullett, in the second quarter of 1833. He was assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker, and C. H. Stowell, John Brink and H. M. Draper, Chainmen. The residue of the township was surveyed in November and December, 1834, by Orson Lyon, assisted by Harrison Flesher and John Straight, Chainmen, and Madison Young, Marker. Mr. Lyon says : "The north part of Fractional Township 8 north, of Range 9 east, is high, rolling and hilly prairie, and first-rate land. The south and

east part of the township, with the exception of the marshes, is rolling and second-rate land, timbered with black, burr and white oak, with an undergrowth of grass. The marshes are level, second or third rate, with a growth of grass. The bank of the lake (the north side of Lake Mendota) is rolling first and second rate land, timbered with black oak, white oak, sugar-tree and linn. The southwest part of Section 27, and the southeast part of Section 28, is low, marshy ground and third rate."

*Township 9 north, of Range 9 east (Vienna).*—The west half of this township, or so much of it as lay west of the military road, was surveyed into sections by John Mullett, Deputy Surveyor, who began his work April 11, 1833, and ended the next day. He was assisted by Mahlon Blaker, Marker, C. H. Stowell, H. M. Draper and John Brink, Chainmen. The east half of this township, or so much as lay east of the military road, was surveyed by Orson Lyon, Deputy Surveyor, in November, 1834. Of the tract surveyed by him, Mr. Lyon says: "The fractional township (east half of what is now the town of Vienna) is nearly three-fourths high, dry and rich prairie, with a growth of grass and weeds. The remaining is fourth rate, and thinly timbered with burr and white oak, having an undergrowth of oak and grass. Near the corner of Sections 13 and 24, on the east side of the sections, there is a circular mound fifteen chains in diameter at the base, and about 120 feet high. In the middle of the township, the land is hilly and broken from the south part of Section 12 to the southwest part of Section 21, from a half to three-fourths of a mile in width, the remaining part rolling and nearly all first-rate land."

*Township 5 north, of Range 10 east (Rutland).*—This township was surveyed by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, into sections, assisted by Russell Baldwin and John Hathaway, Jr., Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Marker. The survey was commenced October 2, and completed October 9, 1833. Mr. Miller says: "This township is composed mostly of fine rolling land, well timbered, though not densely, with burr, white and yellow oak. A deep creek [Bad Fish] rises near the northwest corner, meanders across diagonally and leaves at the southwest corner, which with its tributary forms a stream of some importance, but is without sufficient fall for machinery. Its bottom is wide and marshy."

*Township 6 north, of Range 10 east (Dunn).*—This township was surveyed by Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, who commenced his survey December 3, 1833, and completed the same March 2, 1834. He was assisted by Russell Baldwin and Harvey Booth, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Marker. Mr. Miller says: "This is a good township of land, and is watered with First and Second Lakes and two ponds, with Catfish Creek and a number of small streams, and has few marshes. Its waters abound with different kinds of fish, such as cat-fish, pike, black bass and rock bass. Geese and ducks are found in abundance. The land is rolling, and has many artificial mounds in different parts of the township. Between Sections 34 and 35 is a natural mound. In turning north at thirty chains you come to the foot of a circular ridge, the base of which is fourteen chains, including the diameter of the circle. In the middle of this hollow is a beautiful natural mound, twenty-five feet in height, and beautifully sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and entirely detached from said ridge. On the top of this mound (or nearly so) is a burr oak tree fourteen inches in diameter, and in exact line of the survey."

*Township 7 north, of Range 10 east (Blooming Grove).*—This township was surveyed in May and June, 1834, by Orson Lyon, Deputy Surveyor, who says: "The township is thinly timbered with burr and white and black oak. The north half is first and second rate, and gently rolling, except the marshes and swamps. The north part of the lower lake [Waubesa] is bounded by large marshes each side; the water is shallow a considerable distance from the shore, and is well supplied with a variety of fish. The shore of the north or upper lake [Monona] is high and dry, good soil, and the lake is from two to four miles across, the water clear and shallow. No mineral of any description is known to exist within said township."

*Township 8 north, of Range 10 east (Burke).*—Orson Lyon, Deputy Surveyor, surveyed this township into sections in September and October, 1834. He was assisted by Harrison Flesher and John Straight, Chainmen, and Madison Young, Marker. "This township," says Mr. Lyon, "is high, dry, rolling land, except the marsh in the west part of the township, which

is low, wet land, and of little or no value. The prairie is first-rate soil, the woodland second rate, timber rather scrubby burr, black and white oak. The southeast part of the township is hilly and broken. On the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, there is a natural circular mound, about 20 chains in diameter at the base and 100 feet high. At thirty-seven chains and sixty links east of the corner to Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, there is a natural mound 3 chains in diameter at the base and 25 feet high. No mineral is known to exist within said township."

*Township 9 north, of Range 10 east (Windsor).*—This township was surveyed into sections in November, 1834, by Orson Lyon. He was assisted by the parties mentioned in the last township. Mr. Lyon remarks: "The south and west part of this township is rolling, first and second rate land, thinly timbered with burr, white and black oak, with an undergrowth of oak, hazel and grass. The north and east part is rich, rolling prairie and first-rate land, with a growth of grass and various kinds of reeds, except a part of Sections 12, 13 and 24, which is thinly timbered with black, burr and white oak, and has an undergrowth of oak, hazel and grass."

*Township 5 north, of Range 11 east (Dunkirk).*—Lorin Miller, Deputy Surveyor, commenced surveying this township into sections on the 12th of October, 1833, and completed his work on the 20th of the same. He was assisted by Russel Baldwin and Harvey Booth, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Marker. "The aggregate quality of the soil of this township," says Mr. Miller, "is perhaps a shade better than second rate. It is tolerably well watered by the Catfish [now the Yahara] and four small tributaries, two on either side. A narrow skirt of prairie is divided from the Catfish by a like skirt of good timber. A good, dry, rolling prairie extends from the northwest quarter of the township far to the north, the soil of which is a dark, sandy loam. The Catfish Creek, or outlet of the Four Lakes, meanders pleasantly through the township, and abounds in fine fish and water-fowl, especially wild geese."

*Township 6, north of Range 11 east (Pleasant Springs).*—Lorin Miller surveyed this township into sections, assisted by the same parties as last mentioned. He commenced November 24, 1833, and completed March 3 following. Mr. Miller has this note: "This township, though divided by its share of crooked marshes, may be ranked as good second-rate land. The soil is generally a warm, light, sandy loam, which will richly repay the cultivator. It may be said to be well watered by the narrow marshes, in which is running water, in some places contracted into brooks, but mostly expanded over the marsh. The First Lake [Kegonsa] is a beautiful sheet of pure water, abounding in excellent fish and a great variety of water-fowl, which offer fine inducements to the sportsman. The Catfish Creek, at a moderate expense in deepening the channel, may become (and undoubtedly will) navigable for steamboats from Rock River to this lake, a distance, by its meanders, of about twenty miles. A branch of the Whitewater Creek [the latter now known as the Koshkonong] rises on Section 24, and running north leaves the town on Section 12. The surface of the township is for the most part rolling, timbered with burr, white and yellow oak, rather thinly. A fine old sugar grove is noticed on Section 20. The evident remains of artificial mounds and embankments furnish food for the speculations of the curious."

*Township 7 north, of Range 11 east (Cottage Grove).*—This township was surveyed in May, 1834, by Orson Lyon, assisted by Claudius J. Pettibone and John S. Faber, Chainmen, and Madison Young, Axman. Says Mr. Lyon: "The southeast, north and northwest parts of this township are rolling prairie, and first-rate land. From the northeast to the southwest part of the township, there is a line of marshes that lie so flat and low that they cannot be drained so as to be of any consequence. The ridges of dry land between the marshes are thinly timbered with white oak, black oak and burr oak; poor, second-rate land. The streams are deep and muddy, the currents dull and sluggish. There are no springs except those which rise up in the marshes. This township might be called second rate."

*Township 8 north, of Range 11 east (Sun Prairie).* In September, 1834, Orson Lyon surveyed this township into sections, assisted by Harrison Fletcher and John Straight, Chainmen, and



Madison Young, Axman. Mr. Lyon says: "The northeast half of this township is rolling and first-rate land, containing about three and a half square miles of prairie; the remaining part timbered with burr, white and black oak, except the marsh in the southeast and northeast corner of the township. The southwest half, with the exception of the marsh, is rolling and second-rate land, thinly timbered with burr, black and white oak, with an undergrowth of oak and grass. The marshes are level and third rate, and have a growth of grass."

*Township 9 north, of Range 11 east (Bristol).*—This township was surveyed by Orson Lyon into sections in October and November, 1834, assisted by the same parties last mentioned. The remarks of Mr. Lyon concerning this township are as follows: "The southwest and northwest part of this township is a rolling prairie and first rate. The east and north part, second rate, and is rather wet; timbered with burr, white and black oak, with an undergrowth of oak, grass and weeds. The northeast part of the township is well supplied with water by springs rising near the heads and on the borders of the marshes."

*Township 5 north, of Range 12 east (Albion).*—Lorin Miller commenced October 22, 1833, to survey this township into sections, he completed his labors on the 1st of November following; assisted by Russell Baldwin and Harvey Booth, Chainmen, and Richard Rees, Axman. Mr. Miller remarks: "This is a good township, with the exception of its marshes; soil dark, sandy loam, well timbered with white, burr, and yellow oak and hickory, and is tolerably well watered, though some of its sections are otherwise. Sections 25 and 36 are bounded on the east by Lake "Kuskonong" [Koshkonong], which is but an expansion of Rock River. This lake abounds in a variety of fish, such as pike, black and rock bass and catfish. Also at this season of the year are seen an innumerable multitude of ducks, wild geese and some swans. It has a stream called Muskrat Creek passing through its center, and another, crossing its northeast corner, called the Whitewater [now Koshkonong], the bottoms of which are marshy and bad."

*Township 6 north, of Range 12 east (Christiana).*—Lorin Miller surveyed this township into sections November 16, 1833, and completed the same on the 23d of the same month, assisted by the same party last mentioned. "The larger half of this township" says Mr. Miller, "consists of high, dry, rolling prairie of rich, light, sandy loam, tolerably well watered by the Whitewater [Koshkonong] which crosses the northwest corner of the township and intersects the northeast corner of the same, meanders across the east side and leaves at the southeast corner. The Muskrat Creek rises in marshes on southwest quarter of the same and leaves on Section 32. The several streams are skirted by good oak timber, some hickory and aspen. The mounds (artificial) are worthy the attention of the curious."

*Township 7 north, of Range 12 east (Deerfield).*—This township was surveyed into sections by Orson Lyon in April and May, 1834. Mr. Lyon says: "This township is thinly timbered with white, burr and black oak, except in the marshes and swamps, which are timbered with tamarack; the growth in the marshes is flags and grass; the marshes and swamps are nearly connected through the township, and lie so flat and low that the land is of little or no value. The land between the marshes is rolling; soil, sandy, second and third rate. No mineral, no natural or artificial curiosities are known to exist within said township."

*Township 8 north, of Range 12 east (Medina).*—This township was surveyed in June and September, 1834, by Orson Lyon, assisted by Peter M. Hannaman and Immanuel Richey, Chainmen, and Madison Young, Axman. Concerning this township, Mr. Lyon says: "This township is rolling, second and third rate land, timbered with burr, black and white oak, with an undergrowth of oak and grass, except the swamps and marshes, where the growth is tamarack, grass and flags, with low, level, wet and third-rate land."

*Township 9, north of Range 12, east (York).*—Orson Lyon surveyed this township in 1834, assisted by Harrison Flesher and John Straight, Chainmen, and Madison Young, Axman. The remarks of Mr. Lyon are as follows: "This township is first and second rate land, timbered with burr and white oak, with an undergrowth of oak and grass, except the southwest corner of the township, which is low, level and marshy ground, and of little or no value. The water in the marshes in many places is impregnated with copperas; besides the marshes the township is watered by several spring brooks."

DANE COUNTY INCLUDED IN THREE LAND DISTRICTS.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of the public land in Wisconsin, south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, had been surveyed; and, the fact being reported by the Surveyor General, two land districts were erected by an act of Congress, approved June 26, 1834. These districts embraced all the land north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, included in the then Territory of Michigan. The area was then divided by a north-and-south line, drawn from the base line to the Wisconsin River, between Ranges 8 and 9. All east of that line was called the Green Bay Land District; all west, the Wisconsin Land District. A land office of the eastern district was established at Green Bay; of the western district, at Mineral Point.

In general terms, it may be said that all of the present county of Dane, lying west of a north-and-south line drawn along the western extremity of Lake Mendota, including what are now the towns of Perry, Primrose, Montrose, Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Cross Plains, Middleton, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Mazomanie, Roxbury and Dane, fell into the Wisconsin Land District; all east of that line, including the present towns of Oregon, Rutland, Dunkirk, Albion, Fitchburg, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Madison, Blooming Grove, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Westport, Burke, Sun Prairie, Medina, Vienna, Windsor, Bristol and York, also the city of Madison, fell into the Green Bay Land District.

Public sales of the surveyed lands in the two districts (and all the present territory of Dane County had been surveyed), were held in 1835, at Green Bay and Mineral Point, immediately after which the whole that remained unsold was open to private entry at \$1.25 an acre.

By an act of Congress of June 15, 1836, the Milwaukee Land District was erected out of the southern portion of the Green Bay District, including all the land lying between Range 8 east and Lake Michigan, bounded on the south by the Illinois State line and extending north so as to reach to and include the tier of townships numbered 10 north; also Townships 11 and 12 north, of Ranges 21 and 22 east. Of course, in this new district fell all of the townships now included in Dane County that are in Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 east, and the present county limits were no longer—any portion of them—in the Green Bay District.

The land office for the new district was located at Milwaukee, where the first public sale of lands, which had been surveyed after the other lands had been offered at Green Bay and Mineral Point, was held. This was in the spring of 1839, but as all the lands in the townships last mentioned had been offered at public sale in Green Bay and Mineral Point, in 1835, of course they were not again put up for sale; but parties desiring to enter lands in those townships had to go to Milwaukee to purchase of the Government instead of Green Bay, as formerly.

CENSUS OF 1836.

The first enumeration of the inhabitants living within what are now the limits of Dane County was taken in July, 1836, when its territory was a part of Iowa and Milwaukee Counties. It so happened that three of the families were living in the county last mentioned, but were so near the line (though actually in Milwaukee County) that they were enumerated in Iowa County. In numbering the inhabitants, the names of the heads of families only were noted; but the males were numbered separately from the females; thus:

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ebenezer Brigham*.....	7	1	8
Berry Haney*.....	4	1	5
Wallace Rowan*.....	4	5	9
Michel St. Cyr†.....	4	2	6
John Emell.....	4	2	6
Abel Rasdall†.....	2	—	2
Whole number.....			36

\* Resident, in fact, in Iowa County—in that part which afterward became the western half of Dane County.—Eo.  
 † Resident, in fact, of Milwaukee County—in that part which afterward became the eastern half of Dane County. The name "John Emell" was undoubtedly intended for the Frenchman whose real name was Oliver Emell, frequently found written "Armel" as previously explained.—Eo.

Subsequently, but before Dane was erected into a separate county, Eben Peck and wife came to the East Blue Mound, at Brigham's place, while Wallace Rowan and family moved into what was afterward set off as Columbia County, at Poynette. When, therefore, the capital of Wisconsin Territory was located at Madison—November 28, 1836—the country now included within the limits of Dane County, contained not less than twenty-nine inhabitants.

#### YE ANCIENT PIONEERS.

*Abel Rasdall* was a native of Kentucky, born August 15, 1805, in Barron County, son of Robert and Elizabeth Rasdall. He was raised a farmer. When a young man, he went to Missouri and engaged in lead mining, and in 1828 went to Galena and assisted awhile the late James Morrison in his mining operations at Porter's Grove, about nine miles west of Blue Mounds, and soon engaged in the business of an Indian trader, locating his cabin on the eastern shore of Lake Kegonsa, about a half-mile south of its outlet. He married a Winnebago woman by whom he had three children. She was a real help-meet to him in the Indian trade, but, accompanying him to Fort Winnebago at some Indian payment there, she sickened and died of small-pox, Rasdall alone attending her and burying her remains. He had been vaccinated when young, and did not take the disease. He subsequently married another Winnebago woman; they had no issue, and when her people migrated west, she concluded to go with them—so Rasdall and his Indian wife cut a blanket in two, each taking a part, the Indian mode of divorce. In his trading with the Indians, Rasdall did not, by any means, confine himself to his trading establishment, but would pack several ponies with goods, and would take a tour among the Indian camps and settlements, and dicker off his goods for skins and furs. He obtained his goods at Galena, where he disposed of his furs and peltry. Not only ponies were used for packing and transporting goods, but Indians also. In 1846, he was married to Mary Ann Pitcher, in Madison, by whom he had three sons. Mr. Rasdall died at his home at Token Creek, Dane Co., Wis., June 6, 1857, at the age of nearly 52 years. He will long be remembered as an early settler of the County, his trading adventures around the Four Lakes having commenced as early as 1831.

"Among those [early settlers] recently deceased," wrote one of the pioneers soon after the death of Rasdall, "was Abel Rasdall, who, I believe, was one of the first settlers in the Four Lakes region. His first settlement was at Porter's Grove, which is situated about nine miles from the Blue Mounds, at which place he had charge of some business in connection with James Morrison. This was in 1828, and the same year they were joined by Ebenezer Brigham. Mrs. Morrison joined her husband in January, 1829. Henry Dodge preceded them by but one year in the occupancy of this region, having located near his present home in 1827. Mr. Morrison built two cabins, in 1828, near the locality now known as Porter's Grove, one of which was designed as a repository of goods. The means of traffic with the Indians were then very limited, consisting mostly in the exchange of goods of various cheap kinds for furs, of which the Indians had no just knowledge. Their goods consisted mostly of calico, woolen cloth, wampum and beads. There was nothing like a fixed system of exchange. An article of goods worth one shilling would often readily exchange for the skin of an otter worth \$5. The Indians had no idea of the value of anything, and had no frugal ideas with regard to means of living. They subsisted mostly upon animal food, which generally consisted of ducks and fish. There was a root used by the Indians which they regarded as a substitute for potatoes, which was found in marshes, growing in a succession of bulbs. Mr. Rasdall said it had no resemblance to the arrow-root either in root or top. I was quite unable to get a satisfactory impression of what it was. Mr. Rasdall had not seen it for several years. The name given it by the Indians was No-ah-how-in. Mr. Rasdall was once cast ashore from Lake Mendota, and, having no provisions, subsisted upon this root for ten days. This was in 1835, while arranging a trading establishment near Lake Kegonsa. At a prior date, while on an excursion near the same lake, he saw a bear, and soon after, coming across the wigwams near its outlet, he informed the Indians, who willingly sallied out, being in great want of food, and soon succeeded in capturing it. They readily



*J. C. Finkler*

(DECEASED.)

MADISON.



divided the prey, allowing a liberal share to Rasdall's party, although quite short of food themselves. The Winnebago Indians, at that time, were regarded as friendly. The Sacs and Foxes had been displeased by the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, which led to a visit from Big Thunder to the region of the Four Lakes about that time. The Indians then appeared to be more provident, for in 1831, 1832 and 1833, Rasdall believed that they raised not less than 3,000 bushels of corn at the various fields and villages about the lakes. This was mostly stored in places arranged below ground, inclosed by the trunks of small trees, with which it was covered, and then often covered with earth.

"In the month of June, 1832, was the first assault from the Indians in this region of country. At that time, three men were killed near the rude fort which had been reared at Blue Mounds. The Indians seemed to cherish cruel intentions, as was inferred from their treatment of the bodies of these men, after they were slain, for they were horribly mutilated. These men were Smith, Force and Green; others have only referred to the names of Force and Green, which has led to the impression that Mr. Smith may not have been killed at that precise time. Mr. Rasdall was one of fourteen men who were sent forward as a scout, when the army was pursuing Black Hawk from Rock River westward, before the battle at Wisconsin Heights. His party encamped about ten miles east of the Catfish [Yahara].

"They left their encampment early in the morning, and preceded the main body about two miles, crossing the Catfish, and reaching the present site of the city of Madison. Here an Indian was seen coming up from the shore of Lake Monona. He seated himself upon the bank, apparently indifferent to his fate. In a moment after, his body was pierced by several balls, one of which passed in at the temple and out at the back part of his head. Mr. Rasdall said the Indian proved to have been seated upon a grave, where he probably seated himself with the heroic intention of ending his days upon the grave of some dear friend or kindred. This, he thought, occurred about 8 o'clock in the morning, possibly earlier. The Indian was seated with his back partly toward the party, and was turning, apparently to look at them, when he received the shot. If the party had more fully appreciated the character of their victim, his life would, most likely, have been saved; but, so frequent had been the deceptions practiced upon the whites, that it was not deemed safe to trust him, and they were at the time impressed with the idea that he was one of a party lying near in ambush.

"This party, which was commanded by Capt. Gentry, was sent forward in order to reconnoiter, and prevent a surprise by the main body, for they were well assured that the main body of Indians was but a short distance in advance, as was afterward proved, for this was the morning of the memorable 21st of July, near the evening of which was fought the battle of Wisconsin Heights. They hastened forward, passing a little north of what is now the Capitol Park, in Madison, and along Lake Mendota, near the University. When near Pheasant Branch, they saw an Indian in advance of them, who continued for the same distance for a short time, with no apparent definite purpose; when he suddenly placed himself behind a tree, from which he fired at them. As he had plainly exhibited his intentions, their course was very plain, and he was soon slain by a shot from one of the party. By spreading out to right and left, his place of refuge from them was of little avail, and in an effort to escape he was shot down. So hot was their chase, that no time was appropriated to the examination of his body; but some weeks afterward, and after the prairie had been burned over, on examination of his body, the watch which had been taken from the body of Mr. Force was found among his effects. The watch was the more readily recognized, as it had been used at the fort at Blue Mounds to regulate the service of sentinels. Mr. Rasdall, with his party, hastened onward, after their adventure with the Indian near Pheasant Branch, and was engaged with the army under Gens. Henry and Dodge at the Wisconsin.

"During the battle, Mr. Rasdall said an Indian of noble form stood upon a high rock, apparently engaged in cheering on his men, when a gun, considerably larger than others, was brought to bear upon him, but without effecting any injury. He soon retreated from his position. This Indian was supposed to have been the old chief, Black Hawk.

“Another incident which illustrated the mode of Indian warfare was related, showing the necessity of meeting them with some tact. As a number of men were in close proximity to some straggling Indians in the midst of the battle, and were firing from behind bowlders, logs or anything that would afford protection, a man, who was near Mr. Rasdall, would often raise his head above the log in order to reconnoiter. While thus engaged, a ball from the gun of an Indian, who was concealed quite near them, and before unobserved, took effect just above the eye. The poor fellow thus paid a dear forfeit for his disregard of the advice given him by his more careful companions.

“During the years referred to, other scenes were being enacted, and by other parties, in the Four Lakes region. On the 15th and 16th of October, 1832, Capt. Gideon Low, with Privates James Halpin and Archibald Crisman, encamped on the Monona Lake ridge. At that time, about five hundred Indians were encamped between where the Capitol now stands and the shore of Lake Monona. These Indians came here for the purpose of traffic with a French trader, who had his goods in a temporary Indian-built hut. The name of this trader was Louis Arnel [Oliver Emell]. Capt. Low and his command came down from the Portage (Fort Winnebago), in pursuit of some deserters, whom they readily found, as they had imbibed too freely of the French trader's bad whisky to be well qualified to secrete themselves. One of them had taken so great liberty in his debauch that he was unable to be carried back immediately. The amiable officer and his command, were led to patronize the drinking department which was conducted by the French trader, quite as much as corresponded well with their mission.

“This expedition came from the Fort by the way of Dekorra and Hastings' Creek, now known as Enspringer's, and then across the prairie and along the northwest side of Lake Mendota, through the old plat of the City of the Four Lakes, and around the west end of the lake, through the present University grounds. A cabin was built at Enspringer's place at a very early day. This house, which for some time served as a resort for persons coursing through the country, was supposed to have been burned by a soldier named John H. Megan, who had been flogged and drummed out of the garrison at Fort Winnebago, to which punishment he was subjected for selling liquors clandestinely. The man perished from cold the night following, about eleven miles toward Galena, along what is known as the military road. The poor fellow, probably finding that he would not be able to stand the severe cold, strapped himself to a tree with the fastenings of his soldier's knapsack. He was soon after discovered, frozen stiff, by an expedition on its way from Galena to Fort Winnebago, where his effects, including \$500 in gold, were taken, and forwarded to the War Department, where they might be claimed by his friends. A command was immediately sent back to bury him. His body is supposed to rest at the foot of the tree under which he perished. This was about midway between Hastings' and Runey's, between which places there were no habitations at that period, and this was the way most commonly traveled by persons who were passing from Fort Winnebago to Madison.”

“Rasdall at one time kept a trading store on the east side of King and Webster streets, in Madison, and on one occasion a young Indian entered his store and attacked him with an open knife. Rasdall was unarmed, but, after guarding the blows, was finally able to wrench the knife from the hands of the Indian, and, though wounded across the back of his fingers, pursued him out into the street, where he caught and threw him down and then struck at him with the knife while he held him down with one hand. The knife each time struck a heavy buckskin belt the Indian wore, and thus failed to injure him. The father of the young man, coming up at the time, rushed up to Rasdall and besought him to spare the life of his son and take his, as he was an old man and had few moons to live. The appeal touched the heart of Rasdall, and, though naturally rash and vindictive, he allowed the young man to get up and go off with his father without further molestation.”

*Wallace Rowan*, one of the pioneers of Dane County, whose name appears on the list of those enumerated in July, 1836, lived in what is now the town of Cross Plains. Of his early history nothing is known. He was largely employed in trafficking with the Indians,

but was also inclined to "settle down," as the phrase is, instead of leading the wandering life of the trader. He was the owner, by purchases from the Government, of several tracts of land in what is now Dane County, but soon after disposed of them. He left the county late in 1836.

Rowan was the first settler in what is now Columbia County. On the 6th day of June, 1836, he entered, at the Green Bay Land Office, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 11 north, of Range 9 east, in what is now the town of Dekorra, adjoining the village of Poynette. This was the first land entered in the county, but it was then Brown County, in Michigan Territory, afterward Brown County, Wisconsin Territory, subsequently Portage County, Wisconsin Territory; then Columbia County, Wisconsin Territory; finally Columbia County, State of Wisconsin, and so it remains. He moved from Dane County to his forty acres in what is now Columbia County. "I was at his house," says Moses M. Strong, "on the 19th day of February, 1837, and there was no appearance of his having just arrived there." He was living in a log house, built by himself on his own land, and he went there to stay. There was no other settler (as the term settler is usually understood), within the limits of what is now Columbia County, so early as Rowan.

Rowan's house was a double log tenement, built for the purpose of trafficking with the Indians and as a house of entertainment for travelers. It was on the military road that ran from Prairie du Chien, by the way of Fort Winnebago, to Fort Howard. On this highway, there was considerable travel for a number of years. Rowan's tavern was a little south of what is now Dole's mill, near a large spring. Rowan was a kind-hearted man, perfectly honest, one in whom you would at first sight be persuaded you could put confidence. His wife, though not so refined as her husband, was equal to him in kindness to travelers and friends. Rowan was a man of medium height, rather thin in flesh, and of a somewhat dark complexion. He had great conversational powers, was very social, and took great pains to make everybody who stopped with him as comfortable as his situation would permit. He carried on a small farm at the same time, raising corn, potatoes, oats and the very best kinds of vegetables. He had a large family of children. His oldest daughter Mr. Rowan always called "Ducky." She was a splendid girl—handsome, smart and well-behaved. His second daughter was called "Pop." Rowan also kept a trading-house at Portage City, in 1838. "A daughter of Mr. Rowan," says the *Wisconsin Enquirer* of June 1, 1839, "who resides twelve miles this side of the Portage, was on Tuesday last shockingly burned, her clothes having caught fire during the absence of her parents from the house. Her recovery is very doubtful. She is eight or nine years old."

In 1840, with a man by the name of Wood, he made a claim on the Baraboo River. They built a saw-mill just at the upper end of Baraboo Village. They supplied the lumber that was used in building up the village, and rafted lumber down the river, which was so crooked that it caused them a good deal of trouble to reach the Wisconsin. In 1842, Rowan left Columbia County, and took his family with him to Baraboo. He soon after died; his beautiful daughter quickly followed her father to the grave, and then the mother.

Rowan and his wife were from the State of Indiana, as understood by a remark made by Mrs. Rowan, who, when asked to what tribe she belonged, answered, "Gol darn it, I don't belong to no tribe! I am from *Indianer!*"

There have been many stories told of Rowan's Hotel. An old settler relates this one: "I arrived there in 1837, at about 11 o'clock P. M., on horseback. The hostler, a Frenchman, was yet up, making fires to keep those comfortable who were sleeping on the floor. After taking care of my horse, I went into the house. There was a good fire, and the floor was covered with men, sleeping. I asked the French hostler for something to eat; so he went into the kitchen and brought me a whole duck and two potatoes. He said that was all he could find cooked. After eating, I felt like lying down. He pointed to a place between two men. I took my blanket and crowded myself into it. Next morning the teamsters got up to feed their teams, and, in taking out their corn, they scattered some inside and outside the house. James Duane Doty, (afterward Governor), was lying next to the door, in his robes; I was next to him, in my blanket. A lean, long old sow found the corn that the teamsters had scattered outside the door.



This encouraged her to follow up the corn that was scattered inside. Finding some among Doty's robes, she put her nose under him and rolled him over, when he exclaimed: 'Landlord! Landlord! you must postpone my breakfast for some time, as I have not yet got rested.' Instead of the landlord disturbing him, it was the old sow. Then I heard some curious noise outside, which kept me awake; so I got up, and found that the noise was created by a modern grist-mill, erected in front of the door, for grinding corn into meal. A pestle hung to the end of a spring-pole; there was a mortar made by burning out a hollow in the top of a stump. We all of us had the first mess made out of this mill, and you could compare it to nothing but the fine siftings of stone coal, such as you find in a blacksmith-shop. We had good coffee and plenty of honey. We made a hearty breakfast, and were thankful for it."

*Perry Haney*, another of "ye ancient pioneers," well remembered by the old settlers of the county, was a resident of what is now the town of Cross Plains. Of his early history nothing is known. He was one of those enumerated as residing in what is now Dane County, in July, 1836. He was, in the true sense of the term, a borderer. His home was near the present depot in Cross Plains. He lived in a small log house; was married; his wife's maiden name was Baxter. He remained in the county until after the Territory became a State, when, in true pioneer style, "he went West;" but, of the manner of his going, history is necessarily silent. Mention has already been made of Haney's shooting the Frenchman Pelkie. It is recorded that they "had the dispute about a claim of land in Cross Plains, and Haney shot the Frenchman through the thigh, the ball entering the folding leaf of a cherry table, and which for years afterward was shown by Haney to his friends as a curiosity. Haney, however, took care of Pelkie until his final recovery."

It is also related that Haney at one time borrowed \$50 of a citizen of Madison, and tendered him his note, which the latter refused, remarking that it was a matter of honor between Haney and himself, and all he wished was that the money should be returned at a given date. Haney was never known to honor his note, but this matter of verbal promise to pay was the highest form of integrity to him, and, on the appointed day, Haney passed over the lawful amount with a nervous earnestness that he never was known to experience at any other time when his note of hand fell due.

#### EARLY GOVERNMENT OF THE DANE COUNTY REGION.

The first civilized claimants to the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin were the French. The whole of the Northwest was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763 when it was surrendered to the British. By the "Quebec Act" of 1774, all of this region was placed under the local administration of Canada. It was, however, practically put under a despotic military rule, and so continued until possession passed to the United States. Before the last-mentioned event, and during and after the Revolution, the conflicting claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut to portions of the country, were relinquished to the general Government. All these claims were based upon supposed chartered rights, Virginia adding to hers the right of conquest, as she contended, of the "Illinois country" during the Revolution. As early as October, 1778, Virginia declared, by an act of her General Assembly, that all the citizens of that commonwealth who were then settled, or should thereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, should be included in a distinct county, which should be called Illinois. No Virginians were then settled as far north as the southern boundary line of what is now Wisconsin, and, as none thereafter located so far north before Virginia relinquished to the United States all her rights to territory on the western and northern side of the Ohio, it follows that no part of the territory which afterward became Wisconsin was ever included in Illinois County as a part of Virginia; nor did the last-mentioned State ever exercise any jurisdiction over any portion of the territory now constituting this State, or make claim to any part of it by right of conquest.

Notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government over the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which territory was acquired by the treaty of 1783 from

Great Britain, possession only was obtained by the United States of the southern portion, the northern part being held by the British Government until 1796. Arthur St. Clair, in February, 1790, exercising the functions of Governor, and having previously organized a government for the country under the ordinance just mentioned, established, in what is now the State of Illinois, a county which was named St. Clair. But, as this county only extended north "to the mouth of the Little Mackinaw Creek, on the Illinois," it did not include, of course, any part of the present State of Wisconsin, although being the nearest approach thereto of any organized county up to that date.

In 1796, Wayne County was organized, which was made to include, beside much other territory, all of what is now Wisconsin watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. But no part of what is now Dane County came within its jurisdiction. From 1800 to 1809, what are now the limits of Wisconsin were within the Territory of Indiana, and, in the year last mentioned, passed into the Territory of Illinois. It is probable that Indiana Territory exercised jurisdiction over the Territory now included in the State of Wisconsin, at least to the extent of appointing two Justices of the Peace, one for Green Bay and one for Prairie du Chien. In the year 1809, the Illinois Territorial Government commissioned three Justices of the Peace and two militia officers at Prairie du Chien, the county of St. Clair having previously been extended so as to include that point, and probably Green Bay, thereby bringing into its jurisdiction what is now Dane County. In the course of time, other Illinois counties had jurisdiction, until, in 1818, what is now Wisconsin became a portion of Michigan Territory.

By a proclamation of Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, of October 26, 1818, Brown and Crawford Counties were organized. The county of Brown originally comprised all of what is now Wisconsin east of a line passing north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, except a small portion of the Door County peninsula, which was included in the county of Michilimackinac. The limits of the county extended north into the territory of the present State of Michigan so far that its north line ran due west from the head of Noquet Bay. An east-and-west line, passing near the northern limits of the present county of Barron, separated the county of Crawford from the county of Michilimackinac on the north; on the east, it was bounded by the county of Brown; on the south, by the State of Illinois, and on the west, by the Mississippi River. The present county of Dane was thus included in both the counties of Brown and Crawford, and the line "through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers," extending south to the Illinois line, divided the territory now forming Dane County into two nearly equal parts. By an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, approved October 29, 1829, to take effect the 1st of January following, the county of Iowa was established, embracing all the present State of Wisconsin south of the Wisconsin River and west of Brown County; in other words, it included the whole of what was previously Crawford County lying south of the Wisconsin River. What is now Dane County was thereby included in portions of Brown and Iowa Counties. On the 6th of September, 1834, the eastern boundary of Iowa was extended so as to be identical with the line between the Green Bay and Wisconsin Land Districts; that is, it was fixed upon the meridian between Ranges 8 and 9 east. By the same act, all that district of country before that time in Brown County, lying south of a line drawn between Townships 11 and 12 north, in all the ranges east of Range 8 (the east line of Iowa County as established by the same act), was constituted a new county, and named "Milwaukie;" so that what is now Dane County fell into Iowa and Milwaukee Counties instead of Iowa and Brown Counties, as before; that is to say, all of the present county of Dane lying west of a line drawn north and south through the extreme west end of Lake Mendota was then in Iowa County; while all east of that line was in Milwaukee County; and the divisions so remained until December 7, 1836.

#### FORMING AND NAMING THE COUNTY.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of December 7, 1836, Townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 north, of Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 east—that is, so much of them as was then surveyed

—were set apart as a new county, to which was given the name of Dane. The seat of justice was located at Madison, and the county was attached to Iowa County for judicial purposes. It was more than two years after the erection of the new county out of the thirty-five townships previously enumerated, before its organization for all county purposes was effected.

James Duane Doty gave the name Dane to the new county, in honor of Nathan Dane, who, when a delegate in the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, introduced into that body the Ordinance of 1787. Doty deemed it very proper that the county in which was the capital of the last Territory organized out of the old Northwest Territory should perpetuate the name of Dane.

#### VISITS TO DANE COUNTY IN 1837.

##### I.—BY G. W. FEATHERST. NHAUGH.

The banks [of the Wisconsin after leaving the portage] at first were low, and verdant with overhanging foliage, as were the beautiful islands which frequently presented themselves; whilst often the river expanded into an uninterrupted sheet of water, of a reddish color, marking the quality of the soil it had passed through. The river, however, was so shallow in many places that our canoe frequently grazed the bottom; and, going with unusual velocity, we more than once got so fast in the sand that we found it difficult to force it back into deeper water. Upon such occasions, or at any difficult passes, the men never hesitated to jump out, knowing what frail vessels birch-bark canoes are, and that no time is to be lost. I never had men in my service more to be depended upon in emergencies of this kind.

About 10 A. M., we came up with sandstone strata, of the same character with those which I had examined at Fort Winnebago. At 11, the country began to rise, and became hilly in the distance. We passed a sandstone bluff sixty feet high, the strata still preserving that horizontal character which distinguishes the coal measures and the other intervening silurian beds I had left behind me, all of which lay above these rocks. The loose sandbanks of the river contained seams of red oxide of iron, showing that they were derived from the strata the river had broken down, they being everywhere banded with red and yellow oxides. Our course being southwest by south by compass, we came up at noon with some pine trees, and a sandstone bluff on the right bank 150 feet high. As a storm appeared to be rising in the west, I stopped here a short time, not wishing the men to eat their meal in so much discomfort as they had done upon other occasions; but we were soon off again, and got into a fine expanse of the river, free from islands, with lofty, sloping banks, pleasingly interspersed with oak trees. At half-past 2 P. M., we passed an isolated ridge standing a little back from the left bank, with a singular crest, rudely resembling walls and batteries, near 200 feet high. Every now and then we passed heaps of dead valves of the unios, many of which, from their freshness, appeared to have been very recently dragged there by the otters and musk-rats. I occasionally stopped to examine them, and sometimes obtained very beautiful shells, especially a large *U. rectus*, with a deep, salmon-colored nacre. The species generally resembled those in the Tennessee, Cumberland, and other Western rivers, and confirmed my previous experience of the separation of Atlantic and Gulf species.

The day at length becoming cold and rainy, our musical propensities became dormant, and we went silently on, anticipating the evening encampment and its comfortable fires, when we discovered that we had not exclusive possession of the country, a small canoe heaving in sight from below. On coming up with it we found it contained an old-looking Indian, his squaw and two young children; the squaw had some clothes on, but the man and the children were quite naked. They looked uncomfortable enough, to be sure, but Indians are so accustomed to suffer in this manner that they never complain. They are only really unhappy when they cannot procure food. I gave this poor family a few biscuits, and the woman seemed grateful.

At 4 P. M., we passed a picturesque-looking mass of horizontal sandstone, extending with some interruptions for about a mile, distant probably about forty miles from the *portage*; and at half-past five, observing a comfortable place, near to an ancient abandoned Indian village [now

Prairie du Sac, in Sauk County], I made, to the great joy of the men, the signal for landing. Whilst they were pitching my tent, I attempted to walk to an elevated ridge that appeared not very far from us, to get a look at the country, but I found it excessively fatiguing; the distance was greater than I supposed; the wild grass was wet, and often up to my chin; night was coming on. I was alone and unarmed, and when I reached the foot of the ridge, and looked at the ascent, I began to think the wisest thing I could do was to return without delay, and I did return, but bedraggled in a most extraordinary manner. After regaling myself with dry clothes, a comfortable repast and a lounge at the cheerful fire, I shut myself in the tent for the night.

My rest was a good deal disturbed by the mosquitoes, which had taken possession of the tent; and, although I was up early, we could not start for a dense fog that was upon the river. I therefore amused myself with looking at the deserted wigwams near us. They were formed with nine poles, about twelve feet high, fixed into the ground in a circle, about two feet apart from each other, and their tops bent to a point and fastened together. These poles were strengthened with others interwoven round them, and the whole covered with birch bark. An Indian house of this kind costs but very little labor, and with a small fire in the middle is comfortable in the coldest weather, the smoke escaping through a hole where the poles meet. The fog began to clear away at 7 A. M., and we resumed our voyage.\*

## II.—BY ALEXANDER F. PRATT.

[In the month of February, 1837, the writer of the following, in company with Augustus Story, started on a tour to the mining regions. Passing through Prairie Village, now Waukesha, they proceeded by the way of Fort Atkinson to the Yahara River, near the present site of Duncirk. Here they encamped, building a fire, which they kept up till morning, on account of the wolves, which watched them closely. The next morning they proceeded up the stream, knowing that it would lead them to the Fourth Lake, as it was then called, where there were several wigwams, and where they could obtain something to eat, even if it were not of the choicest kind.]

At about noon we reached the First Lake [Kegonsa,] and, seeing moccasin tracks in the snow, we followed them for a short distance to a wigwam, but found it tenantless. After searching it from top to bottom, we found a few cold roasted potatoes, which we (after having fasted for twenty-four hours) relished well. We remained in this wigwam an hour or two, and then passed on to the point where Madison is now located. At that time, neither the ax nor "the shovel and the hoe" had been hung up or laid down in that vicinity. It was nearly sundown when we crossed the Third Lake [Monona]. After traveling over the first eminence—where the State House now stands—we struck a ravine (between Capitol Square and the present site of the University), where we made a halt, struck up a fire, and encamped for the night, without even making any inquiry about supper. The cold potatoes which we ate at noon supplied the place of breakfast, dinner and supper. The weather had moderated a little, which, together with the hardships of the journey and our extreme fatigue, caused us to sleep quite comfortably during the night. The next morning we crossed Fourth Lake [Mendota], a distance of about four miles, where we saw a small log cabin, which was the first building of the kind we had seen since leaving Fort Atkinson. We knocked at the door, but all was silent. We were both cold and hungry, and the sight of a cabin was some relief. We did not wait for ceremony, but bolted in, where we found a squaw and some four or five paposes. We spoke to her in the Pottawatomie language, but she made no reply. We were soon satisfied that she did not understand us. We then made all the signs that our Indian education or ingenuity would admit of, to show her that we were hungry; but all in vain. We expected that her husband would soon come in and kick us out of doors, without waiting for an explanation, and were at a loss what to do. A white man [St. Cyr], however, soon came in, spoke to us in good English, and seemed glad to see us. He informed us that he was a Canadian, that the squaw was his wife, and that the children were

\*From "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor." By G. W. Featherstonhaugh. Vol. I., pp. 193-196.

also his. The squaw belonged to the Winnebago tribe, and spoke a different language from the other Indians in the vicinity.

He had been an Indian trader there for years. The lands which he had cultivated had been sold [entered] without his knowledge; for, in fact, he took no interest in anything except trading in furs, etc. His wife, on being made acquainted with our wants, flew around and prepared for us a supper. It was a kind of pot-pie, which we relished very well. After finishing our meal we inquired what kind of meat we had eaten, and were informed that it was musk-rat. We remained there till morning, and then left for the Blue Mounds.

### III.—BY G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

May 28, 1837.—Having finished our investigations in the course of the day, I began to pack up my fossils and minerals, preparatory to an excursion to Tycoberah [the Four Lakes]. A more melancholy and dreary place 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.

May 29.—Having engaged a wagon, we took our places in it very early, and I turned my back, not unreluctantly, upon our late quarters, leaving my luggage to keep company with the *asafoetida* until my return. We were now bound to Tycoberah, and to those prairies and lakes whose beauty had been so much extolled to me. Madison City, too, was an attraction before us; in truth, we had been so wretchedly off at our apothecary's that we were convinced any change would be much for the better, and were ardently longing to see new faces in the shape of potatoes, fresh fish and meat. As to architectural expectations, I was cautious enough, in consequence of my late experience, not to entertain any very exalted ones, and therefore limited my anticipations to the larder of the best tavern of the metropolis of the Territory, where it was clear there must be something better than treacle and *asafoetida*. About five miles from Mineral Point we called upon the Governor, Gen. Dodge, at a quiet cabin he had built for himself in a small, secluded valley, tolerably well wooded, and spent half an hour with him. This gentleman, at that time the chief magistrate of the Territory, was said to be a perfect Western *character*. I had seen him on horseback in the streets of Mineral Point, and was struck with the appearance of his accouterments, having, although dressed in plain clothes, immense horse-pistols staring out of his holsters. He had been brought up on the frontiers, and since his manhood had been rather notorious for his desperate feuds with various individuals, many of whom still surviving, he always went armed, the invariable practice of bloods of his caliber being to fire immediately at any hostile approach.

On taking our leave of His Excellency, we passed some "diggings," with a few miserable huts erected near them, dignified with the name of Dodgeville. From hence we pursued our way across a rolling prairie, covered with charming wild flowers, and then came to some woodland, where the country became somewhat hilly. Here, at noon, we were met by my acquaintance, Mr. Messersmith, who was on the lookout for us, and who conducted us to his farm-house, situated at the bottom of a little wooded dell, near a copious spring of delicious, clear water. We were received in the kindest manner by his family, and, after partaking of a homely repast, served to us with unceasing kindness, we set out on a long ramble to visit *his* diggings, which appeared to be very productive. On our return to the farm we were surprised by a hurricane and a heavy storm, accompanied with torrents of rain, in which we had to walk about four miles, drenched through and through. We were glad to get back to our host's cabin and repair our misfortune as well as we could at a rousing wood fire. Mrs. Messersmith then gave us a cup of coffee, and we lay down whilst our clothes were taken care of by the good lady.

May 30.—At the dawn of day I rose, and, finding my clothes comfortably dried, dressed, and went to the beautiful spring, where having made my ablutions, I took a stroll before

breakfast, and, having taken our cup of coffee and thanked our friends for their very hospitable reception, we again got into our wagon and drove sixteen miles over the prairie to the Blue Mounds, two considerable elevations of rock, consisting of a silicious hornstone, resembling that which I had seen in 1834, in the lead district of Missouri. The Galena procured in this neighborhood is so very white and brittle, and contains such a superabundance of sulphur, that, upon breaking many of the cubes, I generally found crystals of pure sulphur within. We here found an old bachelor, named [Ebenezer] Brigham, living in a log hut at this solitary place, following, as everybody does in this Territory, the occupation of a miner. He gave us a couple of hard-boiled eggs and some stale bread, and charged us about ten times what they were worth for them.

Pursuing our journey at 1 P. M., we passed the military road leading to Fort Winnebago and Navarino [Green Bay], and soon afterward got into one of the most exquisitely beautiful regions I have ever seen in any part of the world. The prairie, that had hitherto been distinguished by a regular rolling surface, here changed its character and took the form of ridges, somewhat elevated, which frequently resolved themselves into masses of gracefully rounded hills, separated by gentle depressions, that occasionally become deepened valleys. In these, some of the heads of a stream called Sugar River, a tributary of Rock River, took their rise. In whatever direction our eyes were turned, the most pleasing irregularities of surface presented themselves. But that which crowned the perfection of the view, and imparted an indescribable charm to the whole scene from the knoll where we stood to the most distant point where the alternate hills and vales blended with the horizon, was the inimitable grace with which the picturesque clumps of trees that sometimes enlarged themselves into woods, embellished this rural landscape from the hand of nature.

Here a thick grove hanging upon the slope of a hill, distinguished by its symmetry from its numerous companions impended over the amenity of the valley beneath; whilst further on, a more robust line of dense foliage betrayed the ample volume of some pellucid stream whence it was nourished. Turn where we would, every object within the ample range concurred to cherish and to establish more indelibly the pleasing impression caused by the whole; whilst the softness of these attractions contrasted here and there so strikingly with the noble rock escarpments peering out from the bluffs, that nature might be said to speak to you in a voice that must be listened to, and to tell you that she had here surpassed the most polished efforts of English park scenery, the most difficult of all her achievements. America will justly boast of this unrivaled spectacle when it becomes known, for certainly it is formed of elements that no magic could enable all Europe to bring together upon so great a scale.

The aspect of this lovely country at once accounted for so great a population flocking to the lakes, on whose enchanting banks those cities were founded of which we had heard so much, and to which we were now advancing. Four noble lakes, in the center of a region of such unrivaled beauty, must constitute perfection itself. Our expectations were exceedingly raised. Every moment produced a new excitement: the occasional glimpse of the shy deer, with their elegant fawns, and the more frequent flushing of the prairie-hen from her nest, gave animation to the still beauty around us. Enraptured with all I saw, I could not but occasionally reflect on the oddity of seven large cities, each capable of containing a population of half a million of people, having congregated so close together. There was Madison City, which was the metropolis; adjacent to this was the City of the Four Lakes; a short distance beyond this was the city of North Madison. Close upon this again was the city of East Madison. Then there was the city of West Madison, the city of South Madison, and finally the City of the First Lake. Of each of these I had a beautifully engraved plan, with all its squares, streets, institutions and temples.

Having stopped to make a sketch of some ancient earthworks, the first of the kind I had ever seen, we hastened on, as the day was drawing to a close, and we had yet some distance to go to Madison City. For some time, I had kept a good lookout for some of the enterprising farmers, who must have come from great distances to this fertile country, and was rather surprised that we should hitherto have met with no one. We had not passed a single farm, and concluded that, being an Indian country, the settlers had clustered round the great city we were

bound to, and had established themselves near that lake, where the best fish abounded. Fresh fish! prodigious varieties! cat-fish, pike, pickerel, salmon, trout, buffalo, perch! What anticipations for men who had for so many days been bolting pieces of tough fat bacon, cured 1,000 miles off! At length we came to a belt of open trees, and, passing through it, we reached the flat, marshy shores of the largest of the four lakes; we could see almost entirely around it, and much did we look; but, alas! no vestige of human dwelling was in sight.

This considerably changed the current of our thoughts and materially impaired the beauty of the prospect. Not being disposed to express all we felt, we reluctantly took to the woods again, along the margin of the lake, in the hope to stumble on some one or other. Night was gradually drawing her veil over everything, and it became rather doubtful whether we should not have—in the language of backwoodsmen—to camp out. Keeping, therefore, all my visions of fried fish in the background for awhile, I felt for my box of matches, and, finding it safe, turned my attention—as old Indian travelers always do—to the next best thing, a rousing fire to lie down by. Black clouds were forming in the horizon; we had been drenched thoroughly the day before, and it became pretty certain there would be another storm. Groping our way, and occasionally jolting over the fallen trees, we, at the end of an hour and a half, got to the shore of the Third Lake, having somehow or other missed the Second Lake, where Madison City was supposed to be. We now changed our course again, and, keeping to the northwest, and meandering, and wondering and shouting for my companion, who had got out of the wagon to follow a small trail he thought he had discovered, I at length gave up the attempt to proceed any further, and, selecting a dry tree as a proper place to bivouac near, had already stopped the wagon, when, hearing my companion's voice shouting for me in a tone that augured something new to be in the wind, I pushed on in that direction, and at length found him standing at the door of a hastily patched-up log hut, consisting of one room about twelve feet square.\*

This was Madison City, and, humble as it was, it concentrated within itself all the urban importance of the seven cities we had come so far to admire, and to which, according to our engraved plans, Nineveh of old, Thebes, with its hundred gates, and Persepolis, were but baby-houses. Not another dwelling was there *in the whole* country, and this wretched contrivance had only been put up within the last four weeks. Having secured our horses, we entered the grand and principal entrance to the city, against the top of which my head got a severe† blow, it not being more than five feet high from the ground. The room was lumbered up with barrels, boxes and all manner of things. Amongst other things was a bustling little woman, about as high as the door, with an astounding high cap on, called Mrs. [Rosaline] Peck. No male Peck was on the ground.‡

My first inquiry was, whether she had any fresh fish in the house. The answer was "No!" Inflexible and unwelcome word. No fresh fish! no large, delicious catfish, of twenty pounds' weight, to be fried with pork, and placed before the voracious traveler in quantities sufficient to calm those apprehensions that so often arise in Indian lands, of there not being enough for him to eat until he falls fast asleep. "Why, then," exclaimed my alarmed companion, "what's to be done?" "I calculate I've got some salt pork,"§ rejoined our little hostess. "Then, madam, you must fry it without the fish," I replied. So to the old business we went, of bolting square pieces of fat pork, an amusement I had so often indulged in, that I sometimes felt as if I ought to be ashamed to look a live pig in the face. Our landlady, however, was a very active and obliging person; she said she would make us as comfortable as it was possible for her to do, and "she guessed" she had a little coffee, and would make us a cup of it. Whether it was acorns, or what it was, puzzled me not a little; it certainly deserved to be thought tincture of myrrh,

\*The building (that part that was then being used, the other two not yet completed) was 18x24.—W. H. C.

†Twenty-four feet long and eighteen or twenty wide, wherein we used to dance cotillions, three sets at the same time.—ROSALINE PECK.

‡A door of common height and well constructed.—W. H. C.

Why, at that time, A. A. Bird, tall as he was, needed only to make a very polite bow when crossing our threshold, to call for the wherewith to renew the inner man. But, recollect, this was one of the kitchen doors, opening afterward into a dining-room; there were three other outside doors to the buildings.—R. P.

§My husband and little son were both present. I cannot be mistaken; as we had but two arrivals previous, I well recollect every particular.—R. P.

‡He accuses me of using the term "calculate;" that is generally used by Hoosiers, and surely I am not one.—R. P.

and, as we drank and grimaced, dear Mrs. Peck, in her sweetest manner, expressed her regret that she had no other sugar for our coffee, they having, "somehow or other, not brought any with them."\*

Whilst we were at this repast, the thunder-storm broke over us, and a deluge of rain came down, streaming through the roof in various places. In the midst of the confusion, two other vagabonds came in; one of them a ruffian-looking fellow, who said he was a miner, on his way across the Indian country from Milwaukee; the other, a stupid, boorish, dirty-looking animal, said he had not tasted anything for two days, having lost his way on the prairie; and, having been overtaken the preceding night by a very heavy rain, whilst making his way up a *coulee* or vale, had been afraid to lie on the ground, and had passed the whole night sitting on a fallen tree. Fortunately, there was pork enough for us all, and when our landlady had put the frying-pan to bed, she did the same to us by the act of blowing the candle out. Where she stowed herself was her own secret. Choosing a place between two barrels, I lay down,† and drew my cloak over me; of sleep there was very little to be had, for it rained in torrents almost the whole night, and, not having pitched my camp skillfully, it poured upon me from the unfinished roof as I lay stretched upon the floor,‡ not daring to move in the dark lest I should pull some of the articles of Mrs. Peck's museum upon me, or break some of her crockery.

May 31.—With the first ray of light, I jumped up from my uncomfortable berth, and having procured some dry clothes from my carpet-bag, strode over the two hang-gallows-looking fellows that were snoring near me, and gained the door. The illusion was now dissipated, and I had completely awoke from my dream of the Seven Cities, wondering how I could have ever thought it possible to have so deceived myself. *Smart* as I knew these Western Americans were, I had not thought them so systematically and callously fraudulent as to cause engravings to be made of cities, with all their concomitant appendages, in countries where not a human being was to be found, and where not a single tree was cut down; and this for the purpose of robbing their own countrymen. To rob strangers might, from the prejudice of education, be considered even meritorious; but to rob their own countrymen so remorselessly argued an absence of principle so universal and total, that I do not know where it is to be paralleled in history.

The all-absorbing passion for money, which the absence of those moral distinctions that so much protect society from it in Europe, has established in the American mind, has, with this class of men, obliterated every sense of that feeling that naturally inclines men to obey the divine injunction of "doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you." If a smart man cheats any one, no part of the disgrace of knavery falls upon him; and if one smart man cheats another smart man, he receives the most unbounded admiration; so that these smart fellows, having no motive whatever to be commonly honest, at last become callous and forget even the nature of justice, living only to carry out their own base and selfish maneuvers. The vender of cities, took no particular pains to conceal from me the atrocious nature of the occupations he had followed, and was hardy enough, in an argument with me, to attempt to justify his practices. "Men," said he, "that keep a bright lookout are never taken in; it is only fools that take themselves in, and they are of no account."

It is fearful to reflect what will be the condition of society here when honesty retires altogether from the field of action, and leaves fraud, smartly perpetrated, to be the principal feature in all transactions; how much is to be apprehended from the future, when the generations of

\*He says he did not know whether the coffee was made of acoros or tincture of myrrh, and he grimaced. I think he must have been born with his face awry, or been very much troubled with worms or gout, or perhaps reflections continually fitted across his memory of the many nauseating remedies he had been accustomed to swallow, so that he could not avoid drawing his face askew, and of course kept it in a continual grimace; for there was a perfect sameness on his countenance whilst he remained there, unless my memory is very treacherous. If there was any one thing I took a pride in, it was in making good coffee; and it is the first and only complaint that I ever heard of our table or its fixtures. Ask some of the old settlers of Madison in regard to this subject. [Simeon Mille testifies to the fact that Mrs. Peck did make most excellent coffee.] True, we had no cream, as our cow was left at Blue Mounds, until grass started.—R. P.

†I had a bed with over thirty pounds of fresh geese feathers, laid on a good backwoods bedstead, with plenty of clean bedding, was not good enough for his majesty, then he ought to have carried his accommodations, with blanket on his back, as many a better man has done. Squire Seymour purchased the same bed when we left Madison; if he owns it yet, I presume he will permit our Historical Society and the public generally to examine it for their own satisfaction.—R. P.

‡As for it raining through the roof into his face, it's all gas. I guarantee that not one drop of moisture touched it, unless he was troubled with the glanders, for I stood in the doorway watching flights of pigeons until late in the evening, and no clouds were to be seen.—R. P.



men that will have no good examples before their eyes, may abandon even the intention to be respectable.

Having now fully made up my mind that I was in an Indian country as wild and unsettled as any I had yet visited, I hastened to the shore of the lake to espy what truly turned out to be the nakedness of the land, not a vestige of any human being or habitation to be discerned. Rambling, however, along the lake shore, picking up unios and anadontas, I came upon a wigwam, inhabited by a squaw of the Winnebago tribe, and learned from her that her mate was a French Canadian, and was fishing from a canoe a little lower down. Thither I hied, and, having found him, engaged him, with the assistance of his squaw, to procure us a mess of sun-fish. This being accomplished, I sent them to Mrs. Peck, and, following my messenger to Madison City, requested her to prepare them for our breakfast. No time was lost in doing this, and we made a very hearty meal without putting her to the trouble of preparing us any coffee. Sallying out again, I walked across a tongue of land which separated this [Lake Monona] from the Fourth Lake, and soon reached its shore, whence I had a view of an extremely beautiful sheet of water.

Advancing along, I found more signs of humanity. Two men were cutting some poles down; the one a Canadian, the other a somewhat desperado-looking young American, with cropped hair. Near to the lake, I observed other poles laid aslant upon a fallen tree, forming a sort of shed, and, looking beneath, beheld a youthful Winnebago squaw lying down on a filthy blanket, thoroughly drenched with the rain of the preceding night. She was puffy and immensely fat, but had some good features. Near to her was a bower of similar character, containing an elderly squaw, with only one eye, as hideously wrinkled and frowsy as she could well be. Whilst I was standing near to these creatures, the men came up, and I soon saw that the young American was the cavaliero of the fat squaw, and that the couch where she was lying was their bower of bliss. This fellow, having a canoe, agreed, for a dollar, to take me out upon the lake, and down a channel [the Yahara] that connects the Fourth [Lake Mendota] with the Third Lake [Lake Monona], and thence to Madison City. Accordingly, getting into a badly constructed log canoe with his fat beauty, we paddled off.

After visiting various parts of the lake, and being more than once nearly upset from the awkward management of this youth, at whom the squaw laughed heartily, we entered the channel which connects the two lakes. It was about three miles and a half long and about forty feet in breadth, and we found the current so very strong at the entrance that we shot down it with great rapidity, the shores on each side being, for the greatest part of the distance, a swamp very little raised above the level of the stream. At length we came to a piece of ground where a part of the band of Winnebagoes had their wigwams. Three horrible-looking, frowsy she-savages were eviscerating fish, which they were curing by fire on some stakes. Their matted, coarse black locks stood out at right angles, like the strands of a mop when it is twirled; scarcely anything was to be discerned in their lineaments that was human, and more loathsome and disgusting objects I never beheld. Everything about the wigwams was in keeping with their revolting and odious persons; ordure and dead fish in the last stage of corruption made a perfect pestilence around, amidst which they moved in the most contented and philosophic manner. Alecto, Megæra and Tisiphone, the far-famed furies, must have been beauties compared to these hags. I just stayed long enough to purchase from them a fine alligator gar (*Esox osseus*) for the sake of its skeleton, and then came away. Just as we were starting, one of these she-devils, wanting to visit the one-eyed squaw we had left behind, strode into our canoe, and a pretty inside passenger we had of her. The canoe itself was a wretched, tottering affair, imperfectly hollowed out of a small log, and wobbled about in such a doubtful manner that we had been several times near upsetting in crossing the lake. In this "dug-out"—for that is the expressive name they go by—I had taken my seat on the bottom near the prow, with my face toward the stern, holding the sides with my hands; thus situated, this she-monster, clapping herself immediately in front of me, and seizing a paddle, of which she seemed a perfect mistress, most vigorously began to ply it. At first I was amused by her motions, but, alas! my satisfaction was of short dura-

tion, for, warming with the exercise, every time she raised her brawny fins to propel the canoe, she at each stroke almost bobbed a particular part of her person into contact with my nose, when such lots of unknown odors came from her that I soon became wretchedly sick at my stomach, and was delighted when we arrived at dear little Mrs. Peck's paradise.

These Howchungerahs, or Winnebagoes, well deserve the name of "Puants," which the first French adventurers gave them. Establishing themselves where fish is plentiful, they never change the site of their wigwams, at the entrances to which they throw down the entrails and offal of their fish. They have thus become notorious amongst the other Indians for the filthy existence they lead. I learned from our hostess that the young Adonis, in whose canoe I had been, had deserted from the American garrison of Fort Winnebago, had been apprehended, flogged, his head shaved, and then drummed out of the fort to choose his own mode of life. He had wandered about until he fell in with this band of Indians, and, rejected by his own race, had found refuge and a mistress amongst the savages.

As soon as we had taken a good reconnoissance of the country around, and packed up the unios and other fresh-water shells I had collected, we bade adieu to the little inhabitant of Madison City and turned our faces to the prairie again. It had been part of my plan to strike across the country to a branch of Rock River, being desirous of examining the remains of an ancient city which I had heard a great deal about, and to which the name of Aztalan had been given. This had been described as of large dimensions, having archways and casements made with brick and mortar, as if a city had, in ancient times, existed here, built of cal-y-canto, like those which Cortez found when he advanced into Mexico. But, having spoken with various Indians well acquainted with the country, who declared they had never seen or heard of anything of the kind, or, indeed, anything but some mounds near the supposed locality, and, considering the small success I had had in my researches after modern cities, I gave up my intention of looking up this ancient one. It would have taken us at least two days to reach the mounds, and, being without a guide in a region where there was neither road nor inhabitants betwixt the lakes and them, we inclined more willingly to the supposition that it was quite as likely that the whole affair was a poetical speculation got up to establish a modern Thebes upon the ruins of the older one, for the purpose of selling the lots; an ingenious device, of which we soon had a curious and instructive instance.\*

\* From "A Canoe Voyage up the Mionay Sotor." By G. W. Fatherstonhaugh. Vol. 2, pp. 84-104.



## CHAPTER V.

UNITED STATES ROAD FROM MILWAUKEE THROUGH DANE COUNTY—PIONEER LIFE—DANE COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS—ORGANIZATION—A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—RECORD OF THE COUNTY BOARD FOR 1839—COUNTY BOARD FROM 1840 TO 1880—PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY—CENSUS IN 1842—THE FIRST SERMON IN DANE COUNTY—A DARK DEED.

## UNITED STATES ROAD FROM MILWAUKEE THROUGH DANE COUNTY.

Under an appropriation made by Congress, a road from Milwaukee by way of Madison to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, was commenced in 1838. Capt. T. J. Cram reports, September 1, 1829, concerning this road, as follows:

“This road was located during the last autumn and winter as far as to Madison, a distance of seventy-nine miles. The road has been cut and cleared as far as located, where the timber needed it, and log causeways and bridges constructed, so that wagons with very light loads may now reach Madison on this route. The whole appropriation, amounting to \$10,000, has been expended between Milwaukee and Madison, and to complete the road between these two towns in a manner to meet the wants of the inhabitants along the line and of Milwaukee and Madison, an additional appropriation of \$5,000 would be required. This sum, although inadequate to the construction of a durable road, would nevertheless leave it in such a condition that the inhabitants settled along on the line of the road might keep it in repair between Milwaukee and Rock River. Between that river and Madison there are few, if any, settlers, and the ground is wet and unfavorable for a road, and the land is not so well adapted to farming purposes as to induce the belief that it will be settled for some years to come. Between Madison and the Mississippi, nature has done so much toward providing for a good road that an expenditure of about \$10,000 in bridging the streams, ditching and grading, would be sufficient, making an additional sum of \$15,000 necessary to be appropriated to complete the construction of the road through from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.”

## PIONEER LIFE.

Records of the olden time are interesting, and they are not without their lessons of instruction. By the light of the past we follow in the footprints of the adventurous and enterprising pioneer. We see him, as it were, amid the labors and struggles necessary to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field. We sit by his cabin fire, partaking of his homely and cheerfully granted fare, and listen to the accounts which he is pleased to give us of frontier life, and of the dangers, trials, hardships and sufferings of himself and others in their efforts to make for themselves homes in regions remote from civilization, and unexplored hitherto, save by wandering Indians and wild beasts. Through these ancient records we make our way along to the present. From small beginnings we come to the mighty achievements of industry, the complex results of daring enterprise, subduing and creative energy, and untiring perseverance.

Following on in the path of progress and improvement, we see once waste places rejoicing under the kindly care of the husbandman; beautiful farms, with all the fixtures and appurtenances necessary to make the tillers of the soil and their families contented and happy, are spread out before us; villages and cities have arisen as if by magic, and hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of human souls are congregated within their precincts; the marts of trade and traffic, and the workshop of the artisan are thronged; common schools, academies and colleges have sprung up; young and ardent minds—children of the rich and poor—

may press forward together in the acquisition of science; churches are built, and a Christian ministry is sustained for the inculcation of religious sentiments and the promotion of piety, virtue and moral goodness; the press is established, whence floods of light and glory may emanate for the instruction and benefit of all; railroads are built to bring the products of every clime and the people from afar to our doors; and the telegraph, "upon the lightning's wing," carries messages far and near. Let the records of the olden time be preserved; in after years, our children, and our children's children, will look over them with pleasure and profit.

The first important business of the pioneer settler, upon his arrival in Dane County, was to build a house. Until this was done, he had to camp on the ground or live in his wagon—perhaps the only shelter he had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be a home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of a home entered very little into his thoughts—it was shelter he wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or, as they were sometimes called, "cat-faced," sheds or "wike-ups," the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a "claim" cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs, light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat side laid up), or with earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stones and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made, in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently, a fire-place of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouth fire-place was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back-wall against the effects of fire, two back-logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them. The animal was driven in at the door, when the log was unfastened before the fire-place. It was afterward put in proper position. The horse would be driven out at another door.

For a chimney, any contrivance that would convey the smoke out of the building would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay; others, the more common perhaps, were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or "cat in clay," as they were sometimes called. Imagine, of a winter's night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double back-log and well-filled fire-place would hold! It was a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco; or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had any needles and yarn. At any rate, it gave something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But, as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger-hole. As a substitute for window-glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of sash was sometimes used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but, of course, lacked transparency.

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which,

owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and there were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter was designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purposes. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stick was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each were laid. The wall ends of the pole either rested in the openings between the logs, or were driven into auger-holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy house-wife spread her straw tick, and, if she had a home-made feather-bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound, and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it for tapestry added to the coziness of the resting-place.

The house thus far along, it was left to the deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a "truck patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were usually at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it upon an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But the grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it; and a very common substitute for bread was hominy—a palatable and wholesome diet—made by boiling corn in a weak lye till the hull or bran peeled off, after which it was well washed to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use, as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling. A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly cleaning it of the charcoal, the corn would be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for thrashing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time may come when the settler's methods of thrashing and cleaning may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and, if the earth was dry, to dampen it, and beat it to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to turn and stir the straw in the process of thrashing. Then as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing around the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were thrashed, the straw was carefully raked off and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain. This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got



*Andrew Prindle*

MADISON.



mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with an addition of smut, often rendered it so dark that it had less the appearance of bread than of mud; yet upon such diet the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of the settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whomever would attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They were mere paths about two feet wide—all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay his expenses, and he was lucky who could find employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as in those days the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs at home.

Those milling trips often occupied several weeks, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of the breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain-feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home, that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cash figure of from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family, it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer, was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true, in a figurative sense, that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense. There were two species of these animals—the large black timber wolf, and the smaller gray wolf that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody. It has been found by experiment that but one of the canine species—the hound—has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common



cur, but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back in token of surrender. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and not infrequently dogs and wolves have been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seeming to signify "no quarter;" or at least, so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynx, wildcats, catamounts and polecats, were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance were the swarms of mosquitoes, which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

The trials of the pioneer were innumerable, and the cases of actual suffering might fill a volume of no ordinary size. Timid women became brave through combats with real dangers, and patient mothers grew sick at heart with the sight of beloved children failing in health from lack of the commonest necessaries of life. The struggle was not for ease or luxury, but was a constant one for the sustaining means of life itself.

#### DANE COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS.

The country of the Four Lakes, all of which was afterward included in Dane County, appears for the first time with any degree of accuracy upon a map published in 1829, by R. W. Chandler, of Galena, entitled a "Map of the United States Lead Mines, on the Upper Mississippi River." The four lakes are represented with a tolerable degree of accuracy, but, as the date of the publication of the map was prior to the survey of the country by the General Government, they are not designated by numbers; indeed, no names are given them. The stream which runs through them (now known as the Yahara) is designated as the *Cos ca-ho-e-nah*. It is stated that there is "Fine farming land around these lakes." Time has verified this, notwithstanding a writer who visited this region in 1832, declared that the country in which the lakes are situated, "is not fit for any civilized nation of people to inhabit." "It appears," says the writer, "that the Almighty intended it for the children of the forest."

Two Indian (Winnebago) villages are indicated on this map as being located in the Four Lakes region—one on the north side of what is now known as Mendota Lake; the other, on the southeast side of Lake Waubesa. Through the first of these villages runs a "trace" from the Blue Mounds to the portage (Fort Winnebago, now the city of Portage). Through the second, runs a "trace" from Spotted-Arms village to Green Bay. Both these traces or trails lead from the Lead Region in a northeast direction, through what is now Dane County. The trail which led along the north side of Lake Mendota, was the one then traveled by persons going from Prairie du Chien or Cassville to Fort Winnebago. It ran northeasterly through Dodgeville, by the Blue Mounds and Lake Mendota; thence in a more northerly direction, across Duck Creek, in what is now Columbia County, to the portage.

On John Farmer's "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin," published in 1830, the country of the Four Lakes is fairly represented. The publisher evidently drew largely for information from some one acquainted with this region. The name given to the Yahara, is *Goosh-ke-hawn*, or River of the Four Lakes; the first word having a resemblance to the one heretofore mentioned, *Cos-ca-ho-e-nah*, the principal change being in the pronunciation of the last part, which, if rapidly enunciated, nearly corresponds with the syllable "hawn." Lake Koshkonong is noted as "The Lake We Live On." This map not only gives the two Winnebago villages, described on Chandler's map as being located, one on the north side of Lake Mendota, and the other on the southeast side of Lake Waubesa, but also locates a third one, giving its site as on the south side of Lake Monona.

No sooner had a considerable portion of the country south of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers been surveyed by the General Government, than there appeared a "Map of the Surveyed Part of Wisconsin Territory, Compiled from Public Surveys." It accompanied "Reports and Estimates from the Surveyors General for the Year 1836," made to the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. In a letter to E. A. Brown, Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated September 21, 1835, Robert T. Lytle, one of the Surveyors General, says: "In the Northwest (or Wisconsin) Territory, there remains to be surveyed only the tract ceded to the United States by the united nation of the Chippewa, Ottawas and Pottawatomie Indians, by treaty of Chicago, of September 26, 1833, embraced in the Green Bay Land District. This tract did not include any portion of what is now Dane County. As the various townships afterward erected into this county had been surveyed, the representation upon the map of the country of the Four Lakes was much more accurate than upon any preceding one. The Government plats were an excellent guide for the draughtsman. However, as it was about a year subsequent to this that Dane County was created, of course its boundaries are not indicated on the map.

The last map published before the erection of Dane County, was one by David H. Burr, draughtsman to the House of Representatives of the United States. It was entitled "Map of the Territory of Wisconsin," and was dated 1836. It shows that the territory now constituting Dane County was then in both the Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Land Districts. On the north side of Lake Mendota is located the "City of the Four Lakes," and there is given the line of a "Proposed Rail Road," extending direct from the mouth of the Wisconsin, east to the "City" just mentioned; thence, in a course nearly due east to Milwaukee. On this map and on the one last above described, the "Battle Ground" is prominently located, where was fought the battle of Wisconsin Heights, between the Americans and Black Hawk's army.

On Farmer's "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin," of 1836, the "Four Lakes" are partly in "Milwalky County," and partly in the county of Iowa. It was not, however, until all the lands south of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers had been surveyed; not until many new counties, in the beginning of the winter of 1836-37, had been created, that a map was published showing Dane as one of the counties of Wisconsin Territory. This was entitled a "Map of Wiskonsin Territory, Compiled from the Public Surveys." Now, for the first time, Madison appears upon a Territorial map; and the "City of the Four Lakes" is still in existence—upon paper. The Lakes are numbered as upon the Government plats. The lower one is the "First Lake;" the next one the "Second Lake;" the one next above, the "Third Lake," and the last one, the "Fourth Lake." A tributary of the latter, upon its north side, is "Tokun River;" while the stream which connects the Lakes is put down as the "River of the Four Lakes." The small lake to the southwest of Kegonsa is denominated as "Weengra Lake." Since the publication of this map, there has been no lack of accurate delineations of Dane County and the Four Lakes.

#### ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1839, it was provided that the county of Dane, from and after the first Monday of the succeeding month of May, should be an organized county for all the purposes for which any county in the Territory had been organized. It was provided, also, that the first election should be held on the first Monday of the month last mentioned, at the American Hotel, in Madison, and thereafter the elections were to be holden at such times and places as should be provided by law. The returns of the first election were to be made to the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Madison, who was, in the presence of one or more Justices of the Peace, to canvass the same and certify the result.

The term of the District Court, required to be held in the month of April in each year, was not to be holden until the Judge of the district should so order, which order was to be directed to the Sheriff, and by him published at least two months before the time of holding the court; and the Librarian of the Territory was required, on the application of the Board of

Commissioners of the county, to cause to be opened a suitable room in the capitol at Madison, in which the sessions of the District Court should be held until otherwise provided for.

The term of office of the Board of Commissioners first elected in the county, was to be determined as had already been provided for in the second section of an act, entitled "An act organizing a Board of County Commissioners in each county in this Territory," approved December 20, 1837.

At the election on the first Monday in May, 1839, as provided by the act of organization, the following county officers were chosen: Eben Peck, Simeon Mills and Jeremiah Lycan, Commissioners; John Stoner, Treasurer; Robert L. Ream, Register of Deeds; William A. Wheeler, Assessor, and Adam Smith, Constable.

The following appointments were made by the Governor for Dane County: John Catlin, District Attorney; Isaac H. Palmer, Judge of Probate; Nathaniel T. Parkinson, Sheriff; Isaac Atwood, Administrator; George P. Delaplaine, District Surveyor; William N. Seymour, Justice of the Peace, vice Eben Peck, resigned; John T. Wilson, Auctioneer.

At the first meeting of the Commissioners, held May 15, 1839, Eben Peck was appointed Chairman, and La Fayette Kellogg Clerk. The latter resigned on the 22d of July following, and R. L. Ream was appointed in his place. On May 16, the county was divided into two election precincts—Madison and Moundville.

At the general election, held on the first Monday of August following, a number of county officers were elected. The following "notice" was published several times in the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, the only paper then printed in Dane County:

Agreeably to an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 7, 1839, the qualified electors of the county of Dane are hereby notified that an election will be opened at the several precincts heretofore established, on the first Monday [5th] of August next, then to choose by ballot one person for Delegate to Congress, one Register of Deeds, one County Treasurer, one Collector, one Coroner, three Assessors, two Constables in the Madison District and one Constable in the Moundville District, which election will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and will continue open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated at Madison, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1839.

(Signed)

L. F. KELLOGG,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

As already mentioned, the county had been divided into two election districts, or precincts. At the one known as the Madison Precinct, the following persons voted at the August election: Berry Haney, A. A. Bird, George A. Tiffany, John Vosburg, George Vroman, William N. Seymour,\* Darwin Clark,\* W. W. Wyman, W. G. Simonds, Almon Lull, John Catlin, John T. Wilson, Simeon Mills,\* Abel Rasdall, W. G. Van Bergen, Ebenezer Brigham, N. T. Parkinson, Charles H. Bird,\* Jefferson Kinney, Samuel Chappell, Zenas H. Bird, Reuben Brown, Abram Wood, Lucius Hammond, Prosper B. Bird, Isaac H. Palmer, Eben Peck, Thomas Jackson, Jonathan Butterfield, Charles S. Peaslee,\* Josiah A. Noonan, R. L. Ream, W. B. Slaughter, George H. Slaughter,\* J. Pelkie, Adam Smith,\* A. Wakefield, W. A. Wheeler,\* W. Hoadley, David Hyer, H. Lawrence, J. S. Potter, George Baker, Oliver Emell, John Stoner, John Betts, Henry Fake, N. C. Prentiss, Nelson Hart, Thomas Perry, Isaac Atwood, Hiram Fellows, Richard Palmer and Luther Peck. Total, 54 voters.

The following county officers were chosen at this election: Collector, Adam Smith; Assessors, George Vroman, William N. Seymour and Mahlon Blaker; Treasurer, John Stoner; Register of Deeds, R. L. Ream.

This was the first general election held in the Territory which was participated in by Dane as an organized county; and, as already indicated, a Delegate in Congress was chosen. The choice fell upon James Duane Doty. His opponents were Byron Kilbourn and Thomas P. Burnett. The vote in Dane County stood as follows: For Doty, 40 votes; for Kilbourn, 27 votes; for Burnett, 6 votes. The whole number of votes cast in the county was seventy-three. As there were fifty-four of these cast in the Madison District, it leaves nineteen as the number polled in the Moundville Precinct. Voters at that time were not compelled to vote in the pre-

\*Still a resident (October, 1880) of Dane county.

cinct where they resided, and this will explain why Ebenezer Brigham voted in the Madison Precinct, as previously indicated.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

The first history of the county was the work of J. A. Noonan, and was published in the *Wisconsin Enquirer* of May 25, 1839, not many days after the county was organized. It was exceedingly brief, and as follows :

“The County of Dane was formed in 1836, from the counties of Brown,\* Milwaukee and Iowa, and includes Townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, of Ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 east, making thirty-five townships. A law was passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly to organize the county, and in pursuance thereof it was organized on the 6th inst., and the first court will be held in October next. Until the spring of 1837, there were but few families in the county, and those few resided at the Blue Mounds. The county now numbers over 300 inhabitants, a greater part of whom reside at Madison. the county-town and seat of government of the Territory.

“The County of Dane very early attracted the attention of speculators. In 1835, Lucius Lyon, who had surveyed the Four Lake country, and who was well acquainted with the soil, etc., purchased at the land sales for himself and others a considerable portion of valuable lands. It is owing to this reason and no other, that the settlement of the county has been very much retarded. It is, however, at the present time, attracting the attention of the emigrant; and it is believed that the present season will do much toward settling and improving it.

“The county is known as the ‘Four Lakes Country,’ so called from a chain of lakes which are connected with the Rock and Wisconsin Rivers. These lakes are four beautiful sheets of water, and are stored with fine fish, and plenty of game is found on their banks. The county contains a large portion of rich and valuable lands, principally prairie, but interspersed with groves of timber. The prairies are very handsome, and are generally of a deep black soil. The timber lands are oak openings, but in the immediate vicinity of the lakes and along their outlet there is a large body of excellent timber, consisting of maple, ash, butternut, walnut, hickory, linn, aspen, etc. The outlet of these lakes, called the Cat Fish, or River of the Four Lakes, empties itself into the Rock River in Town [ship] 4, of Range 12 east, being about twenty miles from Madison. In this stream there is plenty of water. There is also a water-power in the immediate vicinity of Madison, but none of these as yet have been improved.

“This county offers as great inducements to emigrants as any other section in the Territory. Good farms can be obtained at the government price—\$1.25 per acre—having timber, prairie and water, and no country exceeds it in health. Madison is the only town of any importance, and has a delightful situation. It contains two stores, three public-houses, three groceries, one steam-mill, and in all thirty-five buildings. During the sessions of the Legislature, Madison afford quite a good market for the surrounding country. Prices the past season have ranged as follows: Corn, per bushel, \$1.25; oats, 75c.; potatoes, \$1; butter, 37½ to 62½; eggs, 37½ to 75 cents per dozen; pork and beef from 7 to 12 cents per pound.”

## RECORD OF THE COUNTY BOARD FOR 1839.

There were many matters besides the election and qualification of officers arising under the law, to be attended to in the organization of the county before the machinery of the county government was fully put in motion, and there were several meetings of the County Commissioners during the year 1839, for that purpose. The record of these meetings has an historical significance, and is as follows :

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Dane County, Wisconsin Territory, held at the Madison Hotel on the 15th day of May, A. D., 1839. The Commissioners viz.,

\*Brown County ought not to have been included in the list of counties out of which Dane County was formed.—En.

Simeon Mills, Eben Peck and Jeremiah Lycan, presented their several certificates of election and ordered the same to be entered on record. Eben Peck, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the Board. LaFayette Kellogg was appointed Clerk of the Board, who appeared and was duly qualified to act as such. The following persons presented their bonds, with security, which, were approved by the Commissioners and filed in the Clerk's office, and the several persons sworn, to wit: John Stoner, as County Treasurer; William A. Wheeler, as Assessor; Robert L. Ream, as Register of Deeds; John T. Wilson, as Auctioneer; Adam Smith, as Constable. Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk.

Thursday, May 16, 1839.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. The following precincts of election were established for the year 1839, viz., one at Madison, one at Moundville, and the polls of election ordered to be opened at the following places to wit., in Madison, in the Madison Hotel; in Moundville, at the house of Ebenezer Brigham, Esq.

The following-named persons were appointed Judges of Election in the two precincts to wit, in the Madison precinct—Prosper B. Bird, Darwin Clark, Jairus S. Potter. In the Moundville precinct—Prescott Brigham, John C. Kellogg, Sidney Carman.

*Ordered*, That \$200 be raised on the credit of the county to defray the expenses of books, stationery, etc.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk procure a list of all lands in the county upon which the taxes of last year remain unpaid.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk procure all necessary blanks for the use of the county, at the expense of the county. Board adjourned until meeting in course.

L. F. KELLOGG,

*Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.*

June 4, 1839.—George P. Delaplaine filed his bond with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners as District Surveyor. Nathaniel T. Parkinson filed his bond with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, as Sheriff.

Monday, July 1, 1839.—At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Dane County, held at the Commissioner's office, in Madison, Present Eben Peck and Simeon Mills, Esqs: two of said Commissioners. Complaint having been made and satisfactory evidence produced by persons feeling aggrieved by the value which the Assessor and Appraiser have set to their lands and town lots, it is therefore ordered by the Commissioners that the Clerk so alter and amend the assessment-roll that first-rate lands be valued at \$6 and second rate at \$4 per acre, and that such alterations be made in the value of town lots as have been designated and marked on the assessment roll.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk make a copy of the assessment roll containing such alterations and amendments as will be suitable for the use of this office. Board adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 2, 1839.—Board met and corrected assessment roll.

Wednesday, July 3, 1839.—Same as above.

Thursday, July 4, 1839.—Board met. Present—Eben Peck, Simeon Mills, and Jeremiah Lycan, Esquires; a full board.

Friday, July 5, 1839.—Board met; all present.

*Ordered*, That the county of Dane be divided into two Road Districts, and that Ranges 6, 7 and 8 constitute District Number 1, and Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 constitute District Number 2.

*Ordered*, That the following-named persons act as Supervisors in the two districts, to wit: In District No. 1, Edward Campbell; in District No. 2, Horace Lawrence.

*Ordered*, That Horace Lawrence, Charles S. Peaslee and Isaac Atwood act as Commissioners to lay out a county road, to commence at some point on the United States road, east of the Catfish Bridge (so called), and running thence north in the direction of Fort Winnebago, on the most convenient and practicable route, to the north line of the county, and make returns of the survey and location of said road to this office, on or before the first Monday in October, next.

*Ordered*, That the rates of tavern licenses shall be as follows to wit: In Madison, \$20 each; in other parts of the county, \$12 each, and that rates for grocers to sell liquors in quantities not less than one quart, be \$30 each. Board adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Saturday, July 6, 1839.—Board met pursuant to adjournment; all present.

*Ordered*, That the rates of tax for the current year be established as follows, to wit: For county purposes, one-half cent per centum, and for school purposes, one mill on each dollar.

*Ordered*, That Simeon Mills, Esq. be authorized to purchase books and stationery for the use of the county at the expense of the county.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners be authorized to receive proposals for the erection of a County Jail, in the town [village] of Madison, until the first Monday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time such proposals will be opened and read publicly by the Commissioners. Said jail to be 24 feet long by 18 feet wide; to be divided into two equal apartments or rooms, one story high, to be constructed of square timber, the walls to be eight inches in thickness, and that notice of this order be published in the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, up to the said first Monday in August.

*Ordered*, That Simeon Mills, Esq., be authorized to make a loan of \$1,000, to defray the expenses of building the jail, in such manner as he shall think fit.

Board adjourned until meeting in course.

L. F. KELLOGG, *Clerk*.

Monday, July 22, 1839.—R. L. Ream was appointed Clerk of the board, vice L. F. Kellogg, resigned, who appeared and was duly qualified to act as such.

Monday, August 5, 1839.—Special session, held at the Commissioner's office. Present—Eben Peck and Simeon Mills, Esqs. Bids were received for building and completing a jail in Madison, according to proposals published, as follows, to wit: Bid No. 1, from Peter W. Matts, for \$1,775; No. 2, George Vroman, \$1,525.25; No. 3, Jairus S. Potter, \$1,139; No. 4, Nelson Hart & Co., \$1,575; No. 5, Isaac Atwood, \$1,600; No. 6, Abel Rasdall, \$2,000; No. 7, David Ayer, \$1,745; No. 8, Thomas Jackson, \$1,447; No. 9, N. T. Parkinson, \$1,348.

Upon examination, it appeared that Jarius S. Potter was entitled to the contract, he having offered the lowest bid (No. 3), but, failing to offer sufficient bonds, it was ordered that the contract be let to the next lowest bidder. Whereupon N. T. Parkinson, having offered the next lowest bid (No. 9), appeared and entered into contract with the Commissioners.

August 23, 1839.—Nathaniel T. Parkinson filed bond with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for building the jail, with the following-named persons as securities: Prosper B. Bird, A. A. Bird, A. Lull, William N. Seymour, Darwin Clark.

Berry Haney and H. F. Crossman having complied with the law in relation to ferries, by giving bond, license is this day granted them in words and figures as follows, to wit:

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, DANE CO., SS.

*To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:*

KNOW YE that Berry Haney and H. F. Crossman, having complied with the act entitled an "act to regulate ferries," approved March 6, 1839, are hereby licensed to keep a ferry across the Wisconsin River, from Section 6, town 9, Range 7 east, on the southeast side of said river, to a point directly opposite, on Prairie du Sac, for three years from the date hereof. They are to provide and keep in repair, good and sufficient boats for the accommodation of passengers and teams. Said ferry is to be kept open from sunrise in the morning, until sunset at night.

The following are the rates of ferriage established by the Commissioners, to wit:

For every foot person, 25 cents; for every horse and rider, 50 cents; for every one horse and wagon, 75 cents; for every one span of horses and wagon, \$1; for every yoke of oxen and wagon, \$1; for each additional horse, ox or cow, not to exceed six in number, 25 cents; for any number of horses or cattle, exceeding six in number, each, 12½ cents; for sheep and hogs, 12½ cents.

Given under our hands at Madison, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Signed) EBEN PECK, SIMEON MILLS, *Commissioners.*  
R. L. REAM, *Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.*

Tuesday, August 20, 1839, the following persons presented their bonds with security, which were approved of and filed in the Clerk's office, to wit :

Adam Smith, as Collector ; George Vroman, as Assessor ; William N. Seymour, as Assessor ; William N. Seymour, as District Surveyor ; Mahlon Blaker, as Assessor.

Saturday, August 24, 1839.—This day a duplicate of the assessment roll completed and placed in the hands of the Collector, containing precept under seal, and the amount of the assessment handed to the County Treasurer, it being two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, seventy-one cents and nine mills.

R. L. REAM, *Clerk.*

Monday, September 30, 1839.—At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Dane County, held at the Commissioner's office in Madison, present Simeon Mills and Jeremiah Lycan, two of said Commissioners.

*Ordered*, That, according to the act entitled "an act to provide for the destruction of wolves," three dollars to be allowed as a bounty on each and every wolf scalp, but no charge will be allowed for affidavit or certificate of the same.

*Ordered*, That, according to the provisions of the act entitled "an act for assessing and collecting county revenue," the county of Dane be divided into three districts, as follows, to wit : Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of Ranges 6 and 7, and townships 8 and 9, of Range 8, constitute district No. 1.

That townships 5, 6 and 7, of Range 8, and townships 5, 6, and 7, 8, and 9, of Ranges 9, and townships 5, 6, and 7, of Range No. 10, constitute district No. 2.

And that townships No. 8 and 9, of Range 10, and townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, of Ranges No. 11 and 12, constitute district No. 3.

*Ordered*, That district No. 1 be assigned to Mahlon Blaker.

*Ordered*, That district No. 2 be assigned to William N. Seymour.

*Ordered*, That district No. 3 be assigned to George Vroman, for the purpose of making the assessment for the year 1840.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the board, notify the Assessors of their assignment of districts, and furnish them with blank assessment forms.

Board adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 1, 1839.—Board not meeting pursuant to adjournment, adjourned by the Wednesday, October 2, 1839.—Board not meeting pursuant of adjournment, adjourned by the Clerk until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

Thursday, October 3, 1839.—Board met. Present Eben Peck and Jeremiah Lycan, Esqs.

*Ordered*, That the order passed on Monday last in relation to wolf scalps, be so amended that one dollar only be allowed on each and every wolf scalp as a bounty.

Board adjourned until Saturday, October 5, 9 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, October 5, 1839.—Board met pursuant to adjournment, present Eben Peck, Simeon Mills and Jeremiah Lycan, Esqs.

*Ordered*, That John Stoner, County Treasurer, be required to appropriate and apply the first moneys that may come into his hands for county purposes, in payment of order No. 55, drawn in favor of S. Mills, for money by him advanced in the purchase of books and stationery for the use of the county.

*Ordered*, That John Stoner, County Treasurer, be required to appropriate and apply the first moneys that come into his hands for county purposes (after paying order No. 55), in payment of order No. 56, drawn in favor of S. L. Rood, in payment of books and stationery purchased for the use of the county.

Adjourned until Tuesday, October 8, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 8, 1839.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Eben Peck and Simeon Mills.

*Ordered*, That the Commissioners accept of lot No. 10, in block No. 113, donated by Messrs. Pritchette & Mason as the property of the county, and that the jail be erected thereon.

*Ordered*, That the contract made with N. T. Parkinson for the building of the jail be extended until December 1, 1839.

Adjourned until meeting in course.

R. L. REAM, *Clerk*.

Wednesday, October 16, 1839.—James S. Alban having complied with the law in relation to fences, by giving bond, license is this day granted him in words and figures as follows, to wit:

*To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:*

Know ye that James S. Alban, having complied with the act entitled "An act to regulate fences," approved March 6, 1839, is hereby licensed to keep a ferry across Wisconsin River, from Sec. 7, Town 9, Range 7, to a point directly opposite, on Prairie du Sac, for three years from the date hereof; he is to provide and keep good and sufficient boats for the accommodation of passengers and teams, said ferry to be kept open from sunrise in the morning until sunset at night. Rates of ferrying established.

(Signed)

SIMEON MILLS, } *Commissioners.*  
EBEN PECK, }  
R. L. REAM, *Clerk.*

Monday, November 11, 1839.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Dane County, held at the Commissioners' office; present, Eben Peck and Simeon Mills, Esqs. *Ordered*, That John Stoner be appointed School Inspector, to fill the vacancy of John Catlin, and the Clerk notify him of his appointment. Satisfactory evidence having been established that Sec. No. 5, in Township No. 7, of Range 10 east, has been unreasonably taxed, it is therefore *ordered* that \$11 and 25 cents of the same be remitted, and that the Collector be credited in settlement for the amount.

Saturday, December 24, 1839.—License has this day been granted to William T. Herling to keep a tavern for one year, he having complied with the law in relation to taverns and groceries. License has this day been granted to Lloyd & Nichols to keep a grocery for one year from the 1st day of December, 1839.

#### COUNTY BOARD FROM 1840 TO 1880.

The members of the Board of Commissioners from 1840 to 1846 inclusive, were: 1840-41, Simeon Mills,\* Eben Peck, Prescott Brigham; 1842, Prescott Brigham, Horace W. Potter, P. W. Matts; 1843, William D. Daggett, William A. Wheeler, Solomon Shafer; 1844, W. A. Wheeler, A. W. Dickinson, W. H. Hubbard; † 1845, E. Brigham, L. S. Augur, William A. Webb; 1846, William A. Wheeler, J. R. Larkin, L. Stone.

The Board of Commissioners was, by a law of 1846, changed to a Board of Supervisors, made up of the Chairman from each town in the county. This law was as follows:

#### AN ACT TO CHANGE THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY OF DANE.

*Be it Enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin:*

SECTION 1.—That the act entitled an act to provide for the government of the several towns in this Territory, and for the Revision of County Government, approved February 18, 1841, and other acts amendatory thereto, now in force, shall be in force and take effect in the County of Dane on and after the first Tuesday of April next.

SEC 2.—The first town meeting to be held in said county shall be held at the places hereinafter designated in the several towns on the first Tuesday of April next, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county, at least twenty days prior to said day of election, to place in the hands of the

\* The person whose name is first given in each year was Chairman.

† Resigned, and B. F. Collins appointed.



Sheriff of said county three written notices, to be posted up in each town of said county, specifying the time when and place where said town meeting is to be held for the election of town officers, and the said Sheriff shall post up said notices in three of the most public places in each town at least fifteen days previous to said election.

SEC. 3.—At the time and place of holding such town meeting, the electors present shall, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., organize such meeting by choosing a Moderator and Clerk to conduct such meeting, and thereafter, such meeting shall, in all respects, be conducted in the manner provided by the acts and amendatory acts mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4.—That the official duties, and liabilities of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and Treasurer, now in office in said county, shall extend to the expiration of the present year; *Provided*, the said Clerk shall file with the Treasurer of said county, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, a bond, to be approved by said Treasurer in conformity with the acts now in force relative to Clerks of the Board of Supervisors; *And Provided*, also, the said Treasurer shall, on the day of the first meeting of said County Board of Supervisors, give bond to the said Board of Supervisors of said county, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned act and the act amendatory thereto; in default of which, in either case, the Board of Supervisors shall appoint some other suitable person to discharge the duties of said officers, respectively, until others are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 5.—That Township 5 north, of Range 10 east, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Rutland, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Sereno W. Graves.

SEC. 6.—That Townships 5 and 6 north, of Range 9 east, and Township 6 north, of Range 10 east, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Rome; and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of William Quivey.

SEC. 7.—That Townships 5 and 6 north, of Range 12 east, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Albion; and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Jesse Saunders.

SEC. 8.—That Town[ship] 5 north, of Range 11 east, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Dunkirk; and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Mr. ——— Lyons.

SEC. 9.—That Townships 8 and 9 north, of Ranges 11 and 12 east, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Sun Prairie; and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of John A. Peckham.

SEC. 10.—That all of the remaining townships in said county shall constitute a separate town by the name of Madison; and the first town meeting shall be held at the Madison Hotel, in the village of Madison: *Provided*, That the Supervisors of said town may establish one or more precincts in said town for the purpose of opening the polls at the general election, and in said precincts the Supervisors shall appoint Judges of Elections, and the votes shall be canvassed and returns thereof made in like manner as from the several towns in the county.

SEC. 11.—That the several towns set off and organized by this act shall each be entitled to and enjoy all the rights and privileges which are granted by law to the other towns of this Territory.

SEC. 12.—All laws in force of a general or local nature contravening any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13.—The three Supervisors of the town of Madison shall each be entitled to a seat in the County Board of Supervisors, and to have a vote in the transactions of county business.

Approved February 2, 1846.

By one of the sections of the "Act to provide for the government of the several towns" in the Territory, passed February 18, 1841, and referred to in the above act as being "now in force" and to "take effect in the county of Dane," it is made the duty of the person chosen Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town, to attend to the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County.

The first session of the Board of Supervisors was held on Monday, the 14th of September, 1846. The members of that year and of those following, down to and including the year 1861, were:

1846-47—William C. Wells, Chairman; Ed Campbell, James R. Larkin, S. Head, A. Barlow, J. Lawrence, R. Boyce (William Quivey acted as substitute for Mr. Boyce, during his sickness, until January 4, 1847).

1847-48—W. C. Wells, Chairman; H. L. Bush, W. H. H. Coon (Deputy for William Mayhew till January 3, 1848), R. Worden, L. Farnum, D. M. Holt, R. Boyce, D. Tipple, W. A. Pierce, R. Atwood, C. M. Nichols, J. Vroman, J. Sanders, W. M. Mayhew, W. Boyce.

1848-49—George Anderson, Chairman; C. Maxon, W. W. Patrick, E. Brigham, A. Keyes, B. Haney, A. Harris, G. E. Cowen, D. C. Miller, R. P. Rawson (resigned, O. B. Moore elected), J. Vroman, W. C. Wells, C. Lum, T. T. Whittlesey, J. Webb, A. Salisbury, D. Wheeler, J. Lawrence, S. R. Ayers, J. M. Babcock (deceased, P. Rider appointed), M. Nash, S. Taylor, C. M. Nichols, B. B. Freeman.

1849-50—Berry Haney, Chairman; J. J. Clark, William H. Clark, E. Brigham, Charles Drakeley, George O. Babcock, O. B. Moore, S. R. Ayers, L. S. Augar, J. M. Matts, A. Salisbury, J. Lawrence, B. Fairchild, D. Codey, William Barrus, A. A. Boyce, N. P. Spaulding, M.

Mallory, W. Brown, D. Thomas, G. E. Cowen (resigned, J. Blake appointed), R. Brown, A. E. Adsitt, J. Nelson, William C. Rood, O. Cook, D. Wheeler, J. Harlow, Charles H. Bird.

1850-51—William M. Colladay, Chairman; I. S. Brown, J. Bowman, G. D. Neal (resigned, D. M. Stillman appointed), J. L. Lewis (substitute for N. H. Dryden during his sickness), W. W. Patrick, R. Brown, M. S. Foster, J. W. Thomas, G. O. Babcock, H. L. Foster, Wm. M. Colladay, S. Oziah, C. Reeve, H. W. Yager, W. N. Seymour, L. Purmer, C. Lum, J. M. Matts (resigned, N. J. Tompkins appointed), William Dudley, J. Phillips, Z. Gilbert, T. M. Warren, E. Isham, R. Winston, P. Munger, C. H. Bird, A. A. Boyce, W. Barrus, T. R. Hill, N. P. Spaulding, D. E. Emery.

1851-52—C. Lum, Chairman; A. Burdick, T. Haney, M. Ripley, J. Bowman, N. J. Tompkins, C. Reeve, D. Davidson, H. Van Orman, T. Arland, D. C. Miller, A. E. Adsitt, O. B. Moore, J. Gott, J. Keenan, L. J. Farwell (R. T. Davis to fill vacancy), W. Gammon, J. W. Thornton, W. Dudley (J. Devine to fill vacancy), H. C. Chandler, Z. Gilbert, T. M. Warren, E. Isham, W. Beardsley, R. N. Ashmore, A. Bailey, A. Henry, I. Mann, J. Collins, E. Grover, D. E. Emery.

1852-53—E. Isham, Chairman; J. H. Potter, R. W. Davison, T. Steele, R. D. Frost, J. Bowman, J. R. Rutter, A. E. Adsitt, J. Keenan, J. Webb, W. Gammons, I. M. Bennett, H. C. Chandler, J. Bronte, W. Beardsley, H. Childs, C. Flower, W. Barrus, I. Mann, O. M. Cross, J. Collins, D. E. Emery, A. Smith, R. Brown, H. Van Orman, J. Steele, O. E. McIntyre, C. Barnard, P. Dunning (Mr. Warren to fill vacancy), H. J. Jackson, R. Richards, Mr. Thompson.

1853-54—Calvin Barnard, Chairman; J. J. Clark, Thomas Barber, Richard D. Frost, Thomas Steele, Daniel Pickett, John Vroman, Orien B. Hazeltine, Nathan G. Van Horn, W. R. Taylor, William F. Baker, James Steele, A. E. Adsitt, William M. Colladay, John Keenan, J. T. Marston, Sardine Muzzy, Elisha Bailey, O. H. Mallette, C. P. Moseley, D. Wheeler, J. Chandler, R. Richards, E. Isham, J. P. McPherson, G. O. Babcock, W. A. Pierce, A. White, D. K. Butler, M. Reade, O. M. Cross, D. E. Emery, J. Mosher.

1854-55—William R. Taylor, Chairman; J. M. Wood, Thomas Barber, Levi E. Thompson, R. D. Frost, E. Brigham, Daniel Pickett, E. Grover, Jr., G. Dow, J. Read, J. Steele, A. E. Adsitt, J. Mosher, William M. Colladay, S. W. Field, J. H. Lewis, L. Hatch, E. Bailey, O. H. Mallette, C. P. Moseley, B. F. Denson, Z. Gilbert, J. Chandler, C. W. Waterbury, H. Bigelow, R. Blackburn, William Beardsley, C. Flower, J. Beath, J. Poyner, J. Collins, J. C. Pinney, G. Van Gaasbeck.

1855-56—William M. Colladay, Chairman; E. Sherman, J. W. Ford, L. E. Thompson, J. R. Hiestand, T. Steele, William A. Fields, N. G. Van Horn, H. Catlin, J. Read, A. G. Hadder, L. Knudson, C. Barnard, S. W. Field, H. J. Hill, M. D. Currier, W. Gammons, O. H. Mullette, I. M. Bennett, B. F. Denson, J. A. Johnson, J. La Follette, C. M. Waterbury, S. W. Graves, A. Malone, George Johnson, R. T. Cameron, J. Beath, J. Poyner, L. Ryan, E. Combs, G. H. Van Gaasbeck, E. Grover, Jr., O. M. Palmer.

1856-57—W. M. Colladay, Chairman; E. Sherman, C. Laughlin, J. B. Sweat, J. R. Hiestand, T. Steele, W. A. Fields, D. B. Crandall, A. Norman, J. Bryan, A. G. Hadder, A. E. Adsitt, J. Allen, S. Nye, H. J. Hill, A. E. Brooks, N. B. Van Slyke, A. S. Wood, S. M. Van Bergen, H. S. Clark, W. Gammons, P. W. Matts, E. W. Dwight, A. Sanderson, J. L. Lewis, Z. Gilbert, T. M. Warren, S. B. W. Graves, J. P. McPherson, W. Beardsley, C. Bailey, J. Caldwell, W. D. Stanley, S. B. Coryell, M. O'Malley, J. W. Helden, A. A. Huntington, C. G. Lewis, G. Bjornson, H. Jones.

1857-58.—P. W. Matts, Chairman; G. W. McDougal, Charles Laughlin, S. H. Vedder, R. D. Frost, T. Steele, W. A. Field, C. G. Lewis, I. Brown, W. R. Taylor, J. Bryan, W. J. Welch, W. H. Miller, E. H. Lacy, O. B. Moore, J. Keenan, H. J. Hill, A. E. Brooks, N. B. Van Slyke, C. C. Mayers, S. M. Van Bergen, C. Lum, E. Bailey, R. Boyce, B. F. Denson, J. Chandler, J. A. Johnson, J. Pauly, S. Axtell, J. P. McPherson, William Beardsley, L. H.

Pearsons, J. C. Steele, W. D. Stanley, J. Beath, J. Kershaw, J. W. Helden, A. A. Huntington, H. M. Warner.

1858-59—J. Beath, Chairman; G. W. McDougal, C. Laughlin, J. Greening, R. D. Frost, E. Dale, W. A. Field, C. G. Lewis, N. G. Van Horn, W. R. Taylor, J. M. Haney, R. Bower, W. H. Miller, E. E. Roberts, O. E. McIntyre, J. Keenan, W. D. Bird, T. Heeran, D. J. Powers (resigned, E. S. Oakley appointed), J. G. Griffin, T. Kinney, C. Lum, J. B. Colton, P. W. Matts, M. Wolf, B. F. Denson, N. Randall, J. A. Johnson, S. W. Graves, C. M. Waterbury, O. B. Hazeltine, J. P. McPherson, J. Wiessenborn, L. H. Pearsons, J. C. Steele, D. K. Britton, C. H. Arnold, S. H. Sabine, A. Sawyer.

1859-60—A. M. Hanchett, Chairman; G. F. Lawton, O. Kerl, W. A. Webb, S. F. Lighthizier, N. H. Dryden, E. Crowell, E. Grover, Jr., J. T. Crandall, M. E. Emerson, J. M. Haney, W. Dunlap, A. E. Adsit, E. E. Roberts, A. L. Beebe, J. E. Mann, T. Reynolds, A. Sherwin, E. S. Oakley, D. Clark, C. Fairchild, L. A. Lincoln, J. B. Colton, P. W. Matts, M. Colby, O. B. Daley, H. M. La Follette, F. B. Ames, C. E. Loveland, F. Ritchie, R. Blackburn, R. Ford, C. Flower, G. Beatty, J. Beath, H. Cramer, W. Keefe, A. H. Pinney, A. Sawyer.

1860-61—T. Reynolds, Chairman; L. O. Humphrey, J. W. Ford, H. M. Warner, S. F. Lighthizier, E. Dale, Isaac Adams, C. G. Lewis, W. D. Potter, C. Drakeley, J. M. Haney, W. Dunlap, L. Torgerson, C. Barnard, A. L. Beebe, J. Keenan, J. Zehnphenning, J. T. Bayer, J. Byrne, J. B. Stickney (O. Park substitute during the sickness of Mr. Stickney), A. M. Hanchett, E. Bailey, J. M. Matts, E. W. Dwight, Mr. Sanderson, G. Tollefson, F. B. Ames, S. W. Graves, F. Ritchie, H. Stevens, S. T. F. Ward, C. Flower, G. Beatty, W. Charleton, H. Cramer, J. Tierney, I. N. DeForest, L. G. Shephard, J. M. Gile, F. C. Festner.

1861-62—J. P. McPherson, Chairman; L. O. Humphrey, J. Bunnagel, O. B. Hazeltine, J. L. Davison, T. Haney, R. W. Davison, A. D. Goodrich, D. B. Crandall, W. R. Taylor, T. Murphy, A. J. Luce, L. Torgerson, H. H. Giles (resigned; W. M. Key appointed), W. M. Colladay, J. Keenan, H. A. Tenney, F. O'Bryan, J. W. Sumner, D. Clark, T. Kinney, G. T. Whitney, E. Bailey, P. W. Matts, J. D. Tipple, J. Jones, G. Bjornson, W. Chandler, Z. Gilbert, H. A. Colburn, F. Ritchie, R. Ford, C. Flower, G. Beatty, W. Charleton (resigned, J. Beath appointed), H. Cramer, H. J. Benson, I. N. DeForest (resigned, J. M. Miller appointed), W. H. Slater, Mr. McBride.

The Board first met under the law providing for the government of the county by District Representation, on the 13th day of January, 1862.

1862-63—First District, W. M. Colladay; Second, J. Douglas; Third, Otto Kerl; Fourth, E. Dale; Fifth, P. H. Turner. Mr. Colladay, Chairman.

1864-65—First District, F. B. Ames; Second, J. E. Hidden; Third, Otto Kerl; Fourth, M. Colby; Fifth, H. J. Hill. Mr. Colby, Chairman.

1866-67—First District, F. B. Ames; Second, O. W. Thornton; Third, Mansfield Arries; Fourth, M. Colby; Fifth, Neely Gray (deceased, Timothy Brown appointed). Mr. Ames, Chairman.

1867—First District, F. B. Ames; Second, O. W. Thornton; Third, D. Schafer; Fourth, M. Colby; Fifth, Timothy Brown. Mr. Ames, Chairman.

1868—First District, F. B. Ames; Second, O. W. Thornton; Third, D. Schafer; Fourth, D. L. Daley; Fifth, Timothy Brown. Mr. Ames, Chairman.

1869—First District, W. M. Colladay; Second, O. W. Thornton; Third, M. Arries; Fourth, D. L. Daley (resigned, W. C. B. Weltzin substituted); Fifth, H. J. Hill. Mr. Thornton, Chairman.

1870, ending March 24—First District, W. M. Colladay; Second, H. D. Goodnow; Third, O. B. Hazeltine; Fourth, L. M. Anderson; Fifth, H. J. Hill. Mr. Hill, Chairman.

Commencing May 23, 1870. The Board met under the Town System of Representation.

1870-71.—J. P. McPherson, Chairman; L. O. Humphrey, J. C. Fischer, J. Adams, R. D. Frost, J. Mitchell, R. D. Freeman, S. H. Hall, J. E. Johnson, T. Black, T. Murphy, H. H. Brereton, K. O. Heimdall, W. H. Watson, W. T. McConnell, W. D. Bird, H. J. Hill, T. C. Bourke, W. T. Leitch, J. M. Bowman, C. G. Mayers, S. Moulton, W. H. Porter, E. Bailey, J. Lyle, J. S. Jackson, L. M. Anderson, S. Helland (resigned, Mr. Glenhus appointed), W. Seamonson, J. Brosmer, C. E. Loveland, W. Beardsley, F. Allen, C. Pond, W. H. Chandler, J. Ollis, J. H. Steaman, G. Beatty, W. Woodward, E. A. Spencer, J. Phillips.

1871-72.—W. H. Chandler, Chairman; O. S. Head, H. Keller, J. McKenzie, A. Morton, O. Hanson, I. W. Haner, S. H. Hall, W. B. West, W. R. Taylor, T. Murphy, H. H. Brereton, A. E. Adsit, R. S. Allen, O. B. Moore, J. Travis, E. E. Bryant, T. C. Bourke, C. H. Billings, A. Herfurth, J. Miller, S. Moulton, W. H. Porter, W. Ankitell, J. W. Norton, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, W. C. B. Weltzin, W. Seamonson, J. Brosmer, S. Divall, J. P. McPherson, N. Martin, J. Norris, C. Pond, J. Ollis, J. Stewart, S. Caldwell, J. H. Tierney, E. A. Spencer, G. Weeks.

1872-73.—E. A. Spencer, Chairman; W. Short, F. Schuman, J. McKenzie, S. F. Lighthizer, O. Hanson, A. Chipman, T. S. Phillips, J. E. Johnson, W. R. Taylor, R. Burns, O. Chipman, P. B. Grinde, G. B. Moore, R. S. Allen, Abel Dunning, P. Barry, M. B. French, C. H. Billings, H. Christoffers, L. D. Stone, S. Moulton (resigned, Mr. Clifford appointed), W. H. Porter, W. Gammons, J. Seeley, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, W. C. B. Weltzin, W. Seamonson, M. Theisen, M. Johnson, N. Martin, J. Norris, C. Pond, J. Gibbons, J. Ollis, J. Stewart, S. Caldwell, J. H. Tierney, J. Johnson, S. Divall.

1873-74.—W. R. Taylor, Chairman (resigned, P. Baldwin elected); G. B. Huntington, F. Schuman, J. McKenzie, D. Bechtel, O. Hanson, J. M. Haner, A. Smith, S. H. Butler, P. Zander, R. Steele, P. B. Grinde, J. Allen, W. T. McConnell, P. Barry, G. C. Russell, B. M. Minch, J. Rodermund, J. G. Ott, L. D. Stone, G. F. Clifford, J. Hart, W. Gammons, J. Seeley, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, C. Dixon (resigned, Mr. Seamonson appointed), G. T. Mandt, M. Theisen, S. Tusler, M. Johnson (resigned, Mr. Malone appointed), N. Martin, R. S. Allen, F. L. Warner, W. H. Angell, J. Ollis, H. H. Cornwell, S. J. Caldwell, J. H. Tierney, W. Blanchard, J. Phillips.

1874-75.—G. C. Russell, Chairman; J. H. Palmiter, W. Stumpf, W. Manwaring, D. Betchel, O. Hanson, A. Chipman, A. Smith, J. E. Johnson, I. Adams, P. Zander, T. Leitch, P. B. Grinde, W. H. Watson, W. Lalor, J. Travis, Thomas C. Bourke, George A. Mason, John George Ott, L. D. Stone, L. Clark, W. H. Porter, W. Gammons (resigned, E. Bailey appointed), J. Lyle, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, E. Pederson, W. Seamonson, P. M. Fabing (resigned, M. Theisen appointed), S. Tusler, M. Johnson, D. Ford, F. Allen, W. H. Slatter, W. H. Angell, R. J. Poyner, J. Stewart, O. M. Helland (resigned, Mr. Blake appointed), J. H. Tierney, D. Crowley, J. Phillips.

1875-76.—G. C. Russell, Chairman; J. H. Palmiter, W. Stumpf, W. Manwaring, D. Bechtel, O. Hanson, J. E. Hidden, F. Ritchie, S. E. Billsted, C. Drakeley, H. J. Bollig, T. Leitch, P. B. Grinde, I. E. Wright, J. M. Sampson, J. McWilliams, William Vallender, John N. Jones, Stephen D. Carpenter, A. Sexton, L. Clark, W. H. Porter (W. Knapton, substitute), F. Elver, J. Lyle, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, W. C. B. Weltzin, A. B. Devoe, P. M. Fabing, C. E. Loveland, M. Johnson, D. Ford, J. Norris, T. C. Hayden, C. G. Cross, R. J. Poyner, J. Stewart, A. B. Erbe, J. H. Tierney, D. Crowley (resigned, O. S. Holum appointed), J. Phillips.

1876-77.—G. C. Russell, Chairman; J. H. Palmiter, J. C. Fischer, D. D. Logan, D. Bechtel, O. Hanson, J. E. Hidden, F. Ritchie, P. N. Johnson, C. Drakeley, H. J. Bollig, M. L. Boyce, K. O. Heimdall, I. E. Wright, J. M. Sampson, D. L. Van Hoesen, J. Hess, Robert Wootton, Stephen D. Carpenter, J. Nader, J. D. Bradford, L. Clark, W. H. Porter, F. Elver, J. Lyle, P. Baldwin, L. M. Anderson, W. C. B. Weltzin (resigned, O. O. Barton appointed), W. B. Atkinson, P. M. Fabing, C. E. Loveland, M. Johnson, D. Ford, J. C. Chandler (resigned, J. Norris appointed), F. L. Warner, C. G. Cross, R. J. Poyner, H. Hathaway, S. J. Caldwell, J. H. Tierney, H. S. Grinde, J. Phillips.

1877-78.—Albion, Henry Marsden; Berry, John C. Fischer; Black Earth, D. D. Logan; Blooming Grove, Daniel Bechtel; Blue Mounds, Ole Hanson; Bristol, A. Chipman; Burke, Francis Ritchie; Christiana, William B. West; Cottage Grove, Thomas Black; Cross Plains, H. J. Bollig; Dane, Thomas Leitch; Deerfield, P. B. Grinde; Dunkirk, I. E. Wright; Dunn, J. M. Sampson; Fitchburg, Hiram Vroman; Madison Town, William Windsor; Madison City, 1st ward, John Hess; Madison City, 2d ward, F. D. Fuller; Madison City, 3d ward, Dexter Curtis; Madison City, 4th ward, Elisha Burdick; Madison City, 5th ward, George Anderson; Mazomanie, Luther Clark; Medina, K. W. Jargo; Middleton, Fritz Elver; Montrose, John Lyle; Oregon, Phineas Baldwin; Perry, L. M. Anderson; Primrose, M. F. Van Norman; Pleasant Springs, William Seamonson; Roxbury, P. M. Fabing; Rutland, C. E. Loveland; Springdale, Michael Johnson (Chairman); Springfield, David Ford; Stoughton Village, James Norris; Sun Prairie, F. L. Warner; Sun Prairie Village, C. G. Crosse; Vienna, Adam Coldow; Verona, John Mason; Vermont, S. J. Caldwell; Westport, James Hogan; Windsor, S. H. Sabin; York, J. H. Porter.

1878-79.—Albion, W. A. Short; Berry, Frederick Schumann; Black Earth; John McKenzie; Blooming Grove, Daniel Bechtel; Blue Mounds, G. E. Mickelson; Bristol, A. Chipman; Burke, Francis Ritchie (Chairman); Christiana, S. E. Bilstad; Cottage Grove, Thomas Black. Cross Plains, Joseph Wallraff; Dane, Thomas Leitch; Deerfield, John A. Quammen; Dunkirk, J. M. Estes; Dunn, Robert Henry; Fitchburg, W. C. Kiser; Madison, William Windsor; Madison City, 1st ward, B. M. Minch; Madison City, 2d ward, Philo Dunning; Madison City, 3d ward, Ernst Mueller; Madison City, 4th ward, Elisha Burdick; Madison City, 5th ward, William Charleton; Mazomanie, G. T. Whitney; Medina, K. W. Jargo; Middleton, John E. Brumm; Montrose, John Lyle; Oregon, W. H. Draher; Perry, L. M. Anderson; Primrose, P. O. Baker; Pleasant Springs, William Seamonson; Roxbury, P. M. Fabing; Rutland, George Pritchard; Springdale, John Fosshage; Springfield, David Ford; Stoughton Village, Thomas Beattie; Sun Prairie, Thomas C. Hayden; Sun Prairie Village, William H. Angell; Vienna, Adam Coldow; Verona, Henry Wineland; Vermont, Samuel J. Caldwell; Westport, William O'Keefe; Windsor, Dennis Crowley; York, L. G. Shephard.

1879-80.—Albion, W. A. Short; Berry, Frederick Schuman; Black Earth, John McKenzie; Blooming Grove, Daniel Bechtel; Blue Mounds, G. E. Mickelson; Bristol, A. Chipman; Burke, Francis Ritchie; Christiana, John E. Johnson; Cottage Grove, Harvey Campbell; Cross Plains, Joseph Wallraff; Dane, Thomas Leitch; Deerfield, K. O. Heimdal; Dunkirk, J. M. Estes; Dunn, P. E. Sherlock; Fitchburg, William C. Kiser; Madison Town, William Windsor; Madison City, 1st ward, B. M. Minch; Madison City, 2d ward, C. P. Chapman; Madison City, 3d ward, Ernst Mueller; Madison City, 4th ward, A. S. Frank; Madison City, 5th ward, William Charleton; Mazomanie, G. T. Whitney; Medina, W. H. Porter; Middleton, John E. Brumm; Montrose, Henry Goodnow; Oregon, M. Wolfe; Perry, L. M. Anderson; Primrose, P. O. Baker; Pleasant Springs, Oliver Johnson; Roxbury, P. M. Fabing; Rutland, George Pritchard; Springdale, John Fosshage; Springfield, David Ford; Stoughton Village, L. K. Luse; Sun Prairie, F. L. Warner; Sun Prairie Village, William H. Angell; Vienna, Adam Coldow; Verona, Thomas A. Stewart; Vermont, Samuel J. Caldwell; Westport, Raymond Packham; Windsor, E. P. Sherman; York, John Johnson.

#### PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY.

The boundaries of Dane County remain as established December 7, 1836 (the date of the formation of the county). By the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, of 1849, were confirmed, as follows:

“The district of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Dane, to wit:

\* Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Wisconsin River, where the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east of the meridian aforesaid, crosses said river; running

thence south, on said range line, to the southwest corner of Township 5 north, of Range 6 east; thence east, on the line between Townships 4 and 5 north, to the southeast corner of Township 5 north, of Range 12 east; thence north, on the range line, between Ranges 12 and 13, east, to the northeast corner of Township 9 north, of Range 12 east; thence west, on the line between Townships 9 and 10 north, to the middle of the Wisconsin River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

These boundaries were re-affirmed by the Revised Statutes of 1858, and by those of 1878.

## CENSUS IN 1842.

In July, 1842, the census of Dane County was taken by A. A. Bird, Sheriff, noting the heads of families and giving the number of males separate from the females in each family, as follows:

*Madison*.—A. A. Bird, 7 males, 3 females; Tryfusa Starks, 4 males, 3 females; Alfred Boyles, 3 males, 2 females; Nicholas Smith, 2 males, 3 females; David Brigham, 2 males, 2 females; James Lemon, 5 males, 1 female; Thomas Daily, 3 males, 2 females; David La Fey, 6 males, 1 female; William Pyncheon, 3 males, 5 females; J. G. Knapp, 2 males, 1 female; William N. Seymour, 7 males, 4 females; James Carman, 4 males, 3 females; E. Cluet, 3 males, 3 females; W. D. Daggett, 2 males, 2 females; I. Lyman, 2 males, 2 females; A. Raddall, 6 males; S. Mills, 3 males, 4 females; G. P. Delaplaine, 1 male, 2 females; J. George, 10 males; W. C. Wells, 10 males, 4 females; W. W. Wyman, 5 males, 5 females; George Bailey, 2 males, 3 females; P. B. Bird, 5 males, 3 females; James Morrison, 12 males, 9 females; D. Hyer, 5 males, 6 females; John Stoner, 5 males, 5 females; J. M. Clark, 1 male, 5 females; B. Shackelford, 2 males, 2 females; A. W. Parris, 2 males, 2 females; E. Potter, 1 male, 2 females; Lyman Lamb, 6 males, 2 females; James Sullivan, 3 males, 6 females; E. Quivey, 19 males, 5 females; J. D. Doty, 4 males, 11 females; Alexander Botkin, 5 males, 2 females; Daniel Holt, 1 male, 1 female; Peter Harris, 7 males, 2 females; W. A. Wheeler, 3 males, 3 females; I. H. Palmer, 1 male, 4 females; B. F. Larkin, 1 male, 2 females; Abel Dunning, 2 males, 1 female; Jonathan Larkin, 3 males, 3 females; Carlross Joslin, 4 males, 3 females. Total, 323.

*City of the Four Lakes*.—G. H. Slaughter, 5 males, 2 females; Louis Montandon, 1 male, 1 female; C. West, 3 males, 1 female. Total, 13.

*Lawrence Prairie*.—C. S. Peaslee, 6 males, 2 females; H. Lawrence, 6 males, 4 females; George Spaulding, 2 males, 4 females; William Lawrence, 2 males, 2 females. Total, 28.

*Sun Prairie*.—John Myers, 2 males, 1 female; Charles H. Bird, 2 males, 1 female; H. W. Potter, 2 males, 1 female; E. Slingerland, 5 males, 4 females; George Anderson, 5 males, 1 female; David Adams, 3 males, 5 females; Nathan Soaper, 2 males, 1 female; Volney Moore, 6 males, 5 females; A. W. Dickison, 1 male; David Jones, 6 males, 4 females; David Brasee, 5 males, 2 females; Thomas Brasee, 3 males, 5 females; Robert W. Davidson, 2 males, 2 females; Sheldon Nichols, 2 males, 2 females; W. W. Patrick, 3 males, 4 females; Eleazer Moore, 1 male, 1 female; Henry Padeford, 3 males, 2 females; William Varnham, 2 males, 1 female; Thomas Marks, 2 males, 2 females; W. G. Van Bergen, 3 males, 4 females; J. Winslade, 1 male, 5 females; D. C. Butterfield, 5 males, 3 females; John F. Sweet, 3 males, 5 females. Total, 120.

*Cottage Grove*.—M. M. Taylor, 1 male, 1 female; D. Hannah, 2 males, 2 females. E. Sullivan, 2 males, 2 females; J. Sullivan, 1 male, 1 female; J. French, 3 males, 1 female; A. Beecher, 2 males, 3 females; John Dean, 1 male, 2 females; Horatio Catlin, 3 males, 4 females; Amos Harris, 2 males, 2 females; R. Brown, 4 males, 3 females. Total, 42.

*Township 6, Range 12*.—W. M. Mayhew, 2 males, 1 female; A. Anderson, 1 male; N. Sureson, 1 male; J. Butterson, 1 male; Nels Lawson, 1 male; R. Sureson, 2 males, 2 females; Oley Sureson, 1 male, 1 female; L. Davison, 1 male, 2 females; C. Lawson, 1 male, 1 female. J. Halderson, 1 male, 1 female. Total, 20.

*Norway Settlement.*—M. Hodgerson, 1 male; O. Anderson, 2 males, 3 females; John Smith, 1 male, 1 female; G. Olson, 1 male, 2 females; G. Comneton, 1 male, 2 females; C. Telliffson, 1 male, 1 female; N. Comentson, 1 male; Thomas Nelson, 1 male; B. Anderson, 3 males, 4 females; D. Oley, 1 male. Total, 26.

*Township 5, Range 2.*—E. N. Rice, 2 males, 1 female; F. Sweet, 4 males, 3 females; R. S. Ensign, 2 males, 4 females; S. F. Stuart, 2 males, 2 females; Jessa Sanderson, 8 males, 4 females; Duty J. Green, 6 males, 3 females; Mason Burns, 5 males, 2 females; Burkley Runey, 5 males, 5 females; Garland Thomas, 1 male, 1 female. Total, 50.

*Township 5, Range 9.*—William Quivey, 6 males, 1 female; Harvey Bush, 3 males, 2 females; George Dyke, 4 males, 3 females; Joseph Vroman, 5 males, 1 female. Total, 25.

*Sugar River.*—George McFadden, 3 males, 3 females; George Kindrick, 2 males, 2 females; Samuel Taylor, 2 males; Thomas Stuart, 3 males; Patrick Davidson, 4 males, 3 females. Total, 22.

*First Lake.*—R. H. Palmer, 4 males, 4 females. Total, 8.

*City of Superior.*—R. Richard, 1 male, 1 female. Total, 2.

*Cross Plains.*—Berry Haney, 4 males, 4 females; J. W. Thomas, 2 males, 3 females. Total, 13.

*Springfield.*—Orson Cook, 2 males, 1 female; J. D. Sanford, 4 males, 6 females; S. Hayden, 1 male, 3 females. Total, 17.

*Highland Springs.*—E. Campbell, 3 males, 5 females; A. Potter, 3 males, 4 females; Isaac Harlow, 4 males, 4 females; John Campbell, 3 males, 2 females; Total, 28.

*Blue Mounds.*—E. Brigham, 2 males; C. F. Parks, 7 males, 2 females; J. Lyeon, 4 males, 3 females; F. Wachtal, 6 males, 2 females; J. P. Hickox, 2 females. Total, 28.

Whole number in Dane County, 775.

#### THE FIRST SERMON IN DANE COUNTY.\*

During the summer of 1837, with the exception of one or two families, the entire white population of the county was living in Madison, and consisted of three or four families, some thirty or forty workmen, more or less, on the basement of the capitol, and a few transient guests. There had never been any religious services held in the county, and nothing distinguished the *first day* as different from all others, unless perhaps the gun was more frequently heard, and ducks and prairie chickens were more abundant at night than at any other time during the week.

Unfavorable as this state of society may be looked upon in after years, the truth must be told, and so it was, that while the Gospel was being preached to the heathen in the "utmost parts of the earth,"

"The sound of the Church-going bell,  
These lakes and these hills never heard;  
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,  
Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared."

In early autumn, it was announced, one Saturday afternoon, that the Rev. Mr. K——, a Methodist minister from Illinois, had arrived, and, if some convenient place could be had, he would preach for the benefit of this benighted people, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Arrangements were soon made, and the coming morrow promised to be the grand era of a "new departure."

After breakfast Sunday morning, the reverend gentleman discovered with great amazement and sorrow, that his horse, which he had been compelled to ride without its having been shod, had, from gravel in the foot, become so lame as to make further progress on his journey for some days apparently quite impossible. As John Catlin and myself had early made his acquaintance, he naturally came to us for advice and assistance. We owned a very serviceable pony, though not remarkable in appearance, while the lame beast of the dominie was evidently

\* From the able and facetious pen of Simeon Mills, of Madison, Wis., 1880.







one that would command a good figure in any market, after a few days rest and a little care of the injured foot.

He was "very anxious" to proceed to Fort Winnebago at once, and should return in three or four days, and the only thing practicable seemed to be for us to lend him our pony, and keep his horse until his return, he paying us for the use of the pony and the care of his beast. At length, Mr. Catlin said: "Suppose we trade horses, how would that suit you?" At this proposition, his down-cast eyes were slowly raised, his sorrowful countenance brightened up, and he meekly admitted that it would be the best thing to do, if we could agree upon terms.

Negotiations commenced and lasted some time, with but little prospect of a favorable result. I almost blush to confess that it looked sometimes as though my partner was driving a sharp bargain, but as I knew little or nothing about the good or bad points of a horse, which the honest parson modestly showed off, or adroitly concealed as occasion required, I did not attempt to interrupt proceedings by any impertinent interference.

The trade was finally completed, Mr. Catlin paying him \$15 as the agreed difference between the present value of the animals, secretly calculating, however, a prospective profit of at least \$50.

Soon after the consummation of the trade, we joined in escorting him, with a borrowed Bible under his arm, to the place where divine service was to be held. His congregation was of course, the entire population, and some of the "boys" who had not entirely forgotten the hymns learned of their pious mothers, helped out with appropriate music. When, however, he arose and read his text in the following words: "I was a stranger, and ye took me in," the reader may readily imagine, that at least two of his congregation "took in the situation" at once. The sermon of course was eloquent and full of interest, and he let us off easy, making no pointed allusion to his having been badly cheated that morning in a horse trade. That we might not be lacking in the amenities and customs of more advanced Christian communities, A. A. Bird passed the hat, and we all "chipped in," making up a "stake" of about \$20, which was emptied into his pocket, to swell the honest earnings of the morning's work. Meeting being over, he was in a "great hurry" to depart, because it was "necessary" that he should be at Fort Winnebago as soon as practicable, and, as no reason was urged why a minister of the Gospel might not travel from one place of preaching to another, or at least part of the way, on the Sabbath, he mounted his pony after dinner, without opposition, and went on his way "sowing the good seed," which should spring up and bear fruit, some sixty-fold and some a hundred-fold.

The sequel is soon told: This desirable animal that we had so fortunately obtained, by reason of founder or some other cause that escaped observation, was a confirmed and hopeless cripple, not worth half the boot money paid, to say nothing of our valuable pony, which had carried the good man forever from our sight. The development of disease in the poor brute took an unfavorable turn, and in less than three days he lay dead at our feet, an awful warning against the wickedness of trading horses on Sunday, unless it is done by a *good man*, in aid of a *good cause*, and as a *traveling necessity*.

Such was the inauguration of the Sabbath, and such was the introduction of the Gospel into the county of Dane.

#### A DARK DEED.

On the 11th of February, 1842, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member of the Legislative Council from the county of Brown, was killed, in the capitol in Madison, by J. R. Vineyard, a member from Grant County. A discussion had arisen in the Council on a motion to re-consider a vote by which the nomination of E. S. Baker, as Sheriff of Grant County, was rejected a few days before. During the progress of the discussion, violent words passed between the two parties. Arndt, conceiving himself to have been insulted, approached Vineyard, after the adjournment, for the purpose of seeking an explanation. A slight *rencontre* then took place, when the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Arndt reeled for a few paces, then sank on the floor and

almost instantly expired, having been shot through the heart. The funeral services were held at the Council Chamber, and the remains taken to Green Bay for interment.

Vineyard surrendered himself to the Sheriff of Dane County, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the Chief Justice of the Territory on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, and tried and acquitted. Immediately after the homicide, Vineyard sent his resignation to the Council, which refused to receive it or even have it read. He was at once expelled. No occurrence ever happened in the Territory that caused more excitement than this event. Vineyard subsequently removed to California, where he died.



## CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1839 TO 1880—PIONEER REMINISCENCES—MEETINGS OF DANE COUNTY PIONEERS—TERRITORIAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES—STATE INSTITUTIONS IN DANE COUNTY.

## COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1839 TO 1880.\*

1839-40—La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk (resigned, R. L. Ream appointed); John Stoner, Treasurer; Robert L. Ream, Register of Deeds; George P. Delaplaine, County Surveyor (resigned, William N. Seymour appointed); N. T. Parkinson, Sheriff; John Catlin, District Attorney.

1840-41—R. L. Ream, Clerk; I. H. Palmer, Treasurer.

1842—E. M. Williamson, Clerk; Erastus Quivey, Treasurer; Ira W. Bird, Register of Deeds; T. M. Wilcox, County Surveyor (resigned, E. M. Williamson appointed); A. A. Bird, Sheriff.

1843—E. M. Williamson, Clerk; Erastus Quivey, Treasurer (resigned, Darwin Clark appointed); Ira W. Bird, Register of Deeds; A. A. Bird, Sheriff; Alex L. Collins, District Attorney.

1844—John Catlin, Clerk; P. W. Matts, Treasurer; E. M. Williamson, Surveyor; I. W. Bird, Register of Deeds; A. A. Bird, Sheriff; A. L. Collins, District Attorney.

1845—E. M. Williamson, Clerk; P. W. Matts, Treasurer; E. Burdick, County Surveyor; G. T. Long, Register of Deeds; I. W. Bird, Sheriff; C. Abbott, District Attorney.

1846—E. Burdick, Clerk (appointed in place of E. M. Williamson, resigned); S. M. Van Bergen, Treasurer; J. G. Knapp, Register of Deeds; E. M. Williamson, County Surveyor; G. B. Smith, District Attorney; P. W. Matts, Sheriff.

County Clerks—1847, Elisha Burdick; 1848, Royal Buck; 1849, Sylvester Giles; 1853, Gabriel Bjornson; 1857, E. J. Reuter; 1859, J. P. McPherson; 1860, J. A. Johnson; 1869, H. Borchsenius; 1873, W. C. B. Weltzin; 1875, Phillip Barry; 1879, Phillip Barry; 1879-81, Thomas P. Coyne.

County Treasurers—1847, J. R. Larkin; 1848, Charles Holt; 1849, William W. Wyman; 1850, Ezra L. Varney; 1853, Philo Dunning; 1855, William A. Wheeler; 1857, E. H. Gleason; 1859, Frank Gault; 1860, William Vroman; 1865, L. W. Hoyt; 1867, William Charleton; 1871, Frank B. Ames†; 1875, B. M. Minch; 1879-81, Charles Kayser.

Registers of Deeds—1847, Ira W. Bird; 1848, J. D. Ruggles; 1849, Gabriel T. Long; 1851, James G. Fox; 1853, John B. Sweat; 1855, James G. Fox; 1857, C. Corneliusen; 1859, Fred Mohr; 1860, Andrew Pickarts; 1867, John Gibbons; 1871, John H. Clark; 1873, L. J. Grinde; 1877, O. S. Holum; 1879-81, C. J. Thorsness.

County Surveyors—1849, D. P. Travis; 1853, R. Babbitt; 1855, William H. Hough; 1859, John Douglas; 1860, T. D. Coryell; 1862, P. W. McCabe; 1865, H. A. Warner; 1867, C. H. Barton; 1869, L. P. Drake; 1871, S. W. Graves; 1875, John Douglas; 1877, James Melville; 1879, S. W. Graves.

District Attorneys—1849, Chauncey Abbott; 1851, George B. Smith; 1853, Samuel R. Roys; 1855, Myron H. Orton; 1857, J. W. Johnson; 1859, E. W. Keyes; 1860, Henry M. Lewis; 1862, C. T. Wakeley; 1865, Sidney Foote; 1867, Farlin Q. Ball; 1869, R. J. Chase; 1871, J. C. McKenney; 1873, Burr W. Jones; 1877, W. H. Rogers; 1879, James Reynolds, Jr.

\* The list of County Judges, County Superintendents of Poor and of County Superintendents of Schools are given elsewhere—Ed.

† Deceased, William McConnell elected to fill vacancy.

Sheriffs—1849, P. W. Matts; 1851, A. Main; 1853, P. W. Matts; 1855, Andrew Bishop; 1857, John D. Welch; 1859, Andrew Bishop; 1860, Albert Sherwin; 1862, Willett S. Main; 1865, George McDougal; 1867, Willett S. Main; 1869, B. Hancock; 1871, Andrew Sexton; 1873, John Adams; 1875, Wm. C. Kiser; 1877, Wm. Charleton; 1879, Phineas Baldwin.

Coroners—1849, Martin Mead; 1851, Charles Wilson; 1853-54, Andrew Bishop; 1855-56, O. W. Thornton; 1857-58, B. N. Caswell; 1859-60, Alexander Norman; 1860-61, Alexander Stillwell; 1862-65, D. D. Carpenter; 1865-66, William M. Colladay; 1867 to 1872, P. R. Tierney; 1873-74, Ira P. Bacon; 1875-77, John Arians; 1879, George W. Baxter.

Clerks of County Court—The Clerks successively employed in this court have been, Daniel Noble Johnson, Charles Reese, T. J. Widvey, Benton McConnell, Richard Randolph, Gabriel Bjornson, Miss Hattie Bryant, Andrew Daubner, M. B. French, Gabriel Bjornson, Lars J. Grinde and Ada B. Sanborn.

Clerks of Circuit Court—October 7, 1839, Simeon Mills, appointed by Judge Irvin; November 10, 1847, Elisha Burdick, appointed by Judge Irvin; 1853, Charles Lum; 1855, Frank H. Firmin; 1857, Myron T. Bailey; 1859, Lucius Fairchild; 1861, J. J. Starks; 1863, Carl Habich; 1865, H. A. Lewis; 1867, H. A. Lewis; 1869, George W. Stoner; 1871, L. D. Frost; 1873, L. D. Frost; 1875-77, Bernard Esser; 1877-79, Bernard Esser; 1879-81, H. Z. Moulton.

#### PIONEER REMINISCENCES.\*

##### I.—BY JOHN CATLIN.

The Territorial government of Wisconsin was organized and took effect on the 4th of July, 1836. The Legislature was convened by proclamation of Gov. Henry Dodge, to meet at Belmont in November of that year. I was at Belmont during the session when the capital was established by law at Madison, then in the wilderness, with only three white men residing in what is now Dane County.† These were Ebenezer Brigham, Eben Peck (residing with Brigham at the East Blue Mound), and Abel Rasdall, living at the First Lake, while Michael St. Cyr, a half-breed, had his home at the head of Fourth Lake. The Legislature formed the plan of organizing a Territorial government west of the Mississippi River, and to divide the Territory by that river, which was subsequently accomplished, and the Territorial government of Iowa organized, and this was the main reason for locating the seat of government at Madison, which would be in about the center of the Territory, between the east and the west, if the Territory (now the State of Iowa) should be set off. They had, however, another reason, which was the settlement of the interior, and the opening up of the country at a time when population was greatly to be desired. Provision was made for building a capitol, to be commenced in the spring of 1837, and, by the advice of members of the Legislature, I agreed to locate at Madison, was recommended for and appointed Postmaster, having been previously appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court at its first session, held at Belmont in 1836.

I again visited Madison in March [1837, his third visit] where I found Eben Peck drawing logs to erect a house, which was partially completed in April, and in May he moved into it, which was the first house built in Madison that any one lived in. Mr. Peck kept on adding to it until it was capacious enough to entertain, comfortably, the travelers and first settlers who visited Madison, and it was then a great accommodation. On the 27th day of May, 1837, I established a post office by appointing Luther Peck as Deputy, and the first mails were opened and the office kept in Eben Peck's house, his being the only family in Madison.

In June, 1837, Augustus A. Bird, one of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, arrived from Milwaukee with quite a large number of mechanics, and commenced building a boarding-house, office, steam-mill, store and hotel, preparatory to the erection of the capitol, and very soon the excavation for the foundation of the building was commenced. James Morrison was

\* The Reminiscences by John Catlin and Ebenezer Childs were written several years ago. Both the writers are now deceased.—Ed.

† This is a mistake, as the census in July of that year clearly shows.—Ed.

the contractor, and Mr. Bird was the Acting Commissioner and Superintendent, and had the general management. A mail route was established between Milwaukee and Mineral Point, and the mail carried on horseback, which first supplied Madison, but afterward the mail route from Galena, Ill., to Fort Winnebago, the mail being carried in a two-horse stage, was changed to go by the way of Madison.

On the 4th of July, 1837, Simeon Mills was sworn in as Deputy Postmaster, and kept the office in a one-story log building on Lot 8 in Block 108 during that year, and the summer of 1838, until he became a mail contractor on the route between Milwaukee and Madison.

The second session of the Legislature was held at Burlington (now in Iowa) in the fall of 1837 and winter of 1838, where I spent the winter, and was not, therefore, at Madison, but I have been told of the high prices and short supplies that prevailed among the few residents of the town. Flour was \$20 per barrel, salt \$30, but other articles were more reasonable. Salt and flour had to be hauled from Galena through the timbers and across the prairies, with scarcely any roads for the first forty miles west of Madison. In the spring of 1838, there was some relief to the high prices, but the times were what the men called "hard," as there was no money except "wildcat" and "shin-plasters," which soon ceased to be of value. J. D. Doty issued his own notes handsomely engraved, which passed current at Madison and in other places and were all redeemed. The wildcat banks of Michigan flooded the new Territory, and, after being put in circulation, soon became of no value, and made the times harder than ever to the new settlers. What gave rise to the "wildcat" and "shin-plasters" was the speculation of 1836-37, caused by the removal of the deposits of the Government from the United States Bank to the State banks, which induced the latter to discount freely and greatly to expand the paper circulation of the country, and in the spring of 1837, President Jackson issued the "specie circular" which arrested the speculation, and a general suspension and failure of the banks was the consequence.

The third session of the Legislature was held in Madison in November, 1838, two hotels, called the "American" and "Madison," having been erected, together with several private houses for the accommodation of the members. J. A. Noonan published the first paper printed at Madison, called the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, and was the public printer of the Legislature.

The "American Hotel" was kept by Fake & Cotton, and the "Madison" by Charles H. Bird, and the fare was quite passable. There was a number of private houses that boarded members and officers of the Legislature. I heard but few complaints of short-commons at that session.

On the Fourth of July, 1837, we had an impromptu celebration at Peck's Mansion House. There were present James D. Doty, Thomas W. Sutherland, E. P. Deacon, two of the Messrs. Schermerhorns, of New York, John Messersmith, Sr., John D. Ansley, Simeon Mills, myself and many others, nearly all accidentally met on the occasion. We had refreshments with champagne, lemonade, punch, toasts and some conversational speeches. It was quite enjoyable, the more so from the absence of clap-trap and parade, and the noise of gunpowder usual upon such occasions. The day was fine, and the country about the Four Lakes to me, at least, never looked more beautiful. A more enthusiastic company with "great expectations" could rarely be found.

In the spring of 1839, the county of Dane was organized for judicial purposes, and the "District Court" opened and established by the appointment of Simeon Mills, Clerk—Judge David Irvin presiding. There was no business to be done, the Legislature having previously passed a "stay law" which for the time being prevented the collection of debts. There was no criminal business for the courts of the Territory for a long time after its organization, and this fact is greatly to the credit of the early "pioneers" or first settlers; nor was there much litigation. Almost the first business for the courts and lawyers, grew out of the passage of the bankrupt act of 1841, which was passed to relieve the unfortunate debtors of the consequences of the speculation of 1836, and the revulsion of 1837. "Hard times" prevailed for many years afterward, and until Benton's "mint drops" came into general circulation. During several

years of general prostration of the country, gold flowed into the country from Europe to fill the vacuum caused by the failure of the banks. Opposition to banks and corporations generally, was one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party in those days, and the great mass of the Western people were in favor of the doctrine. The hard times continued until 1848, when gold was discovered in California; and soon after the times began to change, and property began to rise in value. The settlement of Madison and the interior of the State was very slow, until the building of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and that caused a great accession of population and rise in the value of real estate. The State census of 1855 showed the population of the State to be a little over 300,000, and that of 1860 gave 777,000, thus more than doubling the population in five years.

Notwithstanding the "hard times" and the impossibility of making money and "getting along in the world," there was much real happiness and enjoyment among the early settlers; all were friendly, and good will prevailed. The "almighty dollar" had not then taken possession of their souls to the exclusion of the milk of human kindness for each other, and the expectation of what Madison and the future State of Wisconsin were to be, and the future wealth they were sure to acquire, kept them in good spirits and made life endurable. The absence of fashion and pride, and the chilling influence of wealth, made their wants few, and they were content with Mr. Micawber's philosophy of "waiting for things to turn up."

There was plenty of leisure for hunting and fishing, and both game and fish were plenty. Let me tell a "fish story" right here, which, luckily for the truth of history, is capable of verification by a living witness, and many are living who may have heard of it at the time. On the first day of May in 1839, returning from Cottage Grove with La Fayette Kellogg, we discovered a large catfish near the shore of the head of Third Lake, and I suggested the idea of stopping to catch him. Mr. Kellogg laughed heartily at the suggestion and said I could not get within two rods of him. I replied that he did not understand the nature of the animal, and that he was sunning, and stupefied by the pleasure. The sun was shining warmly, and the fish was near the top of the water. I waded out quietly, and, putting my hands gently, one under his head, and the other at the tail, lifted him out of the water and landed him safely upon the shore before he was awake from his stupor. He weighed thirty-five pounds!

Judge Frazer, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed from Pennsylvania, was a very able Judge, and remarkable for his ability, memory and knowledge of law. A term of the court was to be held at Madison, in July, 1838, at the old Madison Hotel, which was only partially finished. The Judge came on from Pennsylvania to hold the term, but the other Judges, Dunn and Irvin, did not attend. The Judge insisted on opening the court and holding the term as the law required. I informed him that there was no business and no lawyers in attendance. He said that made no difference. It was necessary to adopt rules, and accordingly the court was opened, the Judge dictated from memory, and I wrote the rules, but they were not adopted by the other Judges. The Judge took his departure, and never held another term. He died at Milwaukee, October 18, 1838. Judge A. G. Miller was soon after appointed in his place. On the organization of the State government, Judge Miller received the appointment of District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin, which he held until his resignation, January 1, 1873, at the age of 72, having held the office of United States Judge in Wisconsin—Territory and State—over thirty-five years.

The rules of practice for the District Courts of the Territory were prepared by Judge Miller, and were adopted by the Judges of the Supreme Court at the term of 1840. These rules were published in primer form, and were the uniform rules of practice in the several District Courts until after the admission of the State into the Union.

The only men I remember living in Dane County in 1837, other than the men who came with A. A. Bird to work on the capital, were Ebenezer Brigham at the Blue Mounds, John Kellogg at the same place, the two Pecks, Abel Raddall at First Lake, Oliver Emell at Second Lake, Abram Wood at Wood's Point, on Third Lake, and St. Cyr at the City of the Four Lakes. Horace Lawrence, I think, came during the same year, and also John Stoner. Berry Haney

lived at Cross Plains. I stayed one night at his place, on my way to Green Bay, in September, 1836.

Ab Nichols, who built "The Worser," where the United States Hotel afterward stood, was a noted person in early times, but, on the whole, a very good sort of a man. It was he that named Mineral Point "Shake Rag," from a white cloth that used to be hung out to call the miners to dinner.\*

#### II.—BY EBENEZER CHILDS.

The year 1837 brought with it a large increase to the population in all parts of the Territory. Early in November, the Legislature met at Burlington, and held a session of some ten weeks. All the members had to travel by land on the west side of the Mississippi. There then were but few settlers from Burlington to Dubuque; we had to camp out on the prairies when the weather was intensely cold. It was the 20th of January, 1838, we adjourned. I was on a committee to investigate the affairs of the old Dubuque Bank. There was then but one public house in Dubuque, and some five hundred inhabitants. I remained there two weeks on this business, and then started alone for Green Bay. At Mineral Point I met a brother of A. A. Bird, of Madison, who had recently come from there; I waited for him to return, and accompanied him. We started, and went as far as my old Worcester County friend, E. Brigham's, at the Blue Mounds, with whom we stayed all night. The next day we started for Madison, but lost our way and traveled all day and most of the night, when we came to a log shanty, where we tarried the remainder of the night, without, however, anything to eat.

In the morning, we renewed our journey, and went to Madison. We found A. A. Bird there; his mother was quite ill and attended by the army surgeon from Fort Winnebago. The house or shanty that Bird lived in was a miserable, cold affair. There were then but three other families in Madison. The doctor from Fort Winnebago designed to return the next day, and wished me to wait for him. I concluded to do so, and crossed Fourth Lake to its head, near Pheasant Branch, and spent the night with W. B. Slaughter, who then lived on the west bank of the lake. The next morning, the doctor came over. We started for the fort, between Slaughter's and which, there was not a single house. I had my conveyance, and the doctor had his with a driver. When about half way, I asked the driver how the doctor stood the cold, for it was a stinging cold day; the doctor, who was completely covered up with buffalo robes, made no reply, and the driver, of course, could not answer for him. I drove past them, and, on reaching a grove of timber, I stopped and made a fire. When the other conveyance came up, I went to see the doctor, took the robes off, and found him completely chilled through, and he could not speak. We took him out of the sleigh, he carried him to the fire, and rubbed him a long time before he could speak. I had a little brandy with me; he drank some of that, and after awhile he was able to walk, when we again started for the fort. When we arrived at the fort, as we did without further mishap, we found that the thermometer stood 32° below zero. I did not suffer at all with the cold, as I ran most of the way.

The next day, I left alone for Green Bay. There was not then a house between Fort Winnebago and Fond du Lac; the snow was deep across the prairies. I overtook two Stockbridge Indians, nearly exhausted from fatigue and cold. I carried them in my jumper to the first timber, when we stopped and made a large fire, and left them; the snow was so deep that my horse could not draw them. They stayed there until the next day, and got home safe. If it had not been for me, they would undoubtedly have perished on the prairie. I arrived at Green Bay safe and sound. There was then but one house between Fond du Lac and Green Bay.

#### III.—BY FREEDOM SIMONS, 1880.

My father, James H. Simons, was a soldier in the war of 1812. I was born in the war-time, when my father, with others, was fighting for liberty; hence they gave me the appropriate name of Freedom. Sardis Dudley, my wife's father, was also a soldier, and both were pioneer

\* Adapted from "A History of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin." By D. S. Durrie, pp. 36-41.



settlers of Cayuga County, N. Y. I started from Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 6th day of September, 1842, with my family, consisting of my wife and three children. I came by way of the Erie Canal and the great lakes. We anchored in the Bay of Milwaukee, a half-mile off shore, on the 17th of September, 1842. There were no docks nor piers there, at that early date, and our only chance of getting ourselves and goods on shore was by a small boat, called a lighter. We thought we had paid our fare to Milwaukee, but here was an additional expense. We were pulled over the sand-bar and up the Milwaukee River to Dousman's little one-story warehouse, which, at that period, accommodated all the freight business of Milwaukee. As there were no public conveyances inland at that early date, the best thing we could do was to charter what was known in those days as a "sucker team," a huge canvas-covered wagon, drawn by five yoke of oxen. After hard, weary traveling over broad marshes, crossing bridges made of tamarack poles, in six days we arrived at Prairie du Sac, the place of our destination.

In the spring of 1843, after experiencing an extremely cold and snowy winter, we moved over the Wisconsin River, into Dane County, and settled in what is now the town of Springfield. Ours was the only house between the outskirts of Madison and the Wisconsin River, a distance of twenty-two miles. North, toward Fort Winnebago, the nearest house was fifteen miles, near where the village of Poynette now stands; while south, toward Mineral Point, we had neighbors within eight miles. In the fall of 1843, a few settlers came in.

In the spring of 1844, I took part in the election. The voting precinct consisted of all the territory between the Lake Mendota and the Wisconsin River. At this first election, west of Madison, seven votes were polled. I was elected Justice of the Peace, and, through the influence of John Catlin, of Madison, received, the same year, the appointment of Postmaster.

In 1845, John M. Babcock, with a large family, George O. Babcock and I. R. Waterberry came to the Territory. That year, I moved and settled on Section 32, in the town of Dane. I also took a part in the organization of that town, and was elected to the office of Assessor in the spring of 1846. The tide of emigration having fairly set in in this direction, what was known as Ohio Settlement, from Ohio, was commenced. This was a valuable acquisition. It is seldom that a community is made up of men and women so well qualified for pioneer life. All the men were of a high moral character, and deeply imbued with a Christian spirit, and possessing a liberal education. They wielded a powerful influence in shaping the moral and religious sentiment of the community. There were six men who came first—Miller Blachly, the old gentleman, Dr. Eben Blachly, Jackson Luce, Bell Blachly, William Dunlap and Samuel Bell. Miller Blachly died October 10, 1850. Miss Sarah Blachly was married to Rev. Mr. Bradly, of Siam, in November, 1848. There were many privations, trials and hardships to be endured by the pioneers, and this settlement was no exception to the rule. As one of the important incidents connected with our isolated condition in 1844, I will relate that Capt. Sumner, from Iowa, with seventy cavalry, suddenly, without any previous notice, came galloping up to the door of our house. A short consultation with the Quartermaster served to explain their sudden appearance and quiet the fears of the ladies of our household. They were from Iowa, sent out by the Government to capture the vagrant Indians that had escaped from Turkey River, Iowa, where they had formerly been located by the Government. Many of the Winnebagoes, disliking their location, had wandered back to their old hunting-grounds. Fortunately for the Captain and his men, and for myself also, I had killed a beef the day before, and the Quartermaster wanted nearly the whole of it, with twenty-two hundred of hay for the seventy horses. The next morning, after paying liberally in silver coin for all their trouble, they sounded the bugle and departed, with many thanks for their hospitable entertainment. They made their way to Fort Winnebago, the place of their headquarters for nearly two months, while they were gathering up the vagrant Indians. After capturing about two hundred, they returned by the same route, and camped a little north of my house, with the main body of the Indians, while the old chief, Dekorra, his wife and sister, were sent on by team to our dwelling to lodge for the night. These three old people were not prisoners, but went voluntarily, and were well cared for. They were very old, and nearly blind. I shall always remember the stately, gigantic form of

the old chief as he came in. We had, what was common in those days, an old-fashioned chimney and a large, open fire-place. It was a cold December night, and as the old chief beheld the comfortable, blazing fire on the hearth, he, seating himself, in Indian style, on the floor before it, stretched out his hands and cried out, "Wah!" It was a real pleasure to see the venerable old man enjoy himself at my fireside. His ancient-looking, historic face seemed lighted up with joyful thanks for the kind care received. The next morning, Capt. Sumner and his troops, with the Indians, came along. Noticing the Indians carrying their own guns, I said to the Captain: "Don't you fear they will make you trouble?" "Ah!" he said, "I make them pack the guns, and I pack the locks."

Another startling incident of that year was the appearance of a few straggling black bears. As I was, one day, dragging on my prairie farm, on Section 32, about one mile from home, I saw a large black bear jump over the fence and put off through the openings. I immediately jumped on to a horse and went to the house, and thence rallied the neighbors. Three or four men constituted the whole party, but they captured old bruin and brought him to my house before sundown. Soon after, another made his appearance in sight of the house. Some passing traveler sighted him. My wife called to me, but when I came the bear was not to be seen. Nothing daunted, I took down the old musket and sallied out like a mighty Nimrod, though there was not the least prospect that the old flint-lock gun would go off; but, lucky for me, I did not see bruin. While I was absent, the bear came around the hill to the house, and within three rods of the front door halted. My wife stood in the door and called to the children to come and see the bear. The animal, from fright or some other cause, sprang up a tree a few feet, but soon came down and trotted off, and was not seen again in the vicinity.

Our oldest son is said to be the first boy born in Western Dane. In this year, I made my first trip to the Dekorra Mill, which is worthy of record as showing some of the trials of pioneer life. Two families of the Babcocks were living in the house with us, they having just come to the country from St. Lawrence County, N. Y. I had raised my first crop of wheat that year, and, one Friday morning in September, started to find Dekorra Mill. I had heard of it, but had never been there. I knew there was an old Indian trail from Fourth Lake to the Wisconsin River, at Dekorra, and that this deeply-worn Indian path crossed the old military road somewhere between my place and Ensminger's or Poynette; that this Indian trail was used as the Dekorra road. So, taking my horse and one of Mr. Babcock's, I started out, and found the Indian trail; but before night there came up a furious thunder-storm. Just before night, I came to Rowan Creek, and behold, the bridge planks were all burned off the stringers. Here was a dilemma. The wind was blowing furiously, and the rain was pelting my horses unmercifully. I could not go ahead, neither could I go back, for the night was setting in dark. I fixed up my horses and load as well as possible; but by this time it was so dark I could see my way to the bridge only by the flashes of lightning, while the rain was pouring down upon me. I crossed over on my hands and knees on one of the stringers, for I had seen a shanty on the other side, but it was not inhabited. I thought I might find the mill if I could keep the well-worn trail, and find shelter. I could also make inquiries if there were some other crossing-place. But I saw no sign or light; and, after traveling two or three miles, I turned back to the creek, spent the night in the old deserted shanty, glad to see the morning light. I started out the second day to find Dekorra Mill; took my back track to the military road, then by Poynette. The distance was about twelve miles, but I could not get my grist till in the night. So on Sunday morning I must go home, if I did break the Sabbath, for there were three families at home and no flour. When I arrived home, I found they had brought the old coffee-mill into requisition and actually ground wheat enough to make griddle-cakes for the large family. George Babcock declared they had had one good square meal.

After living about eighteen months on our prairie farm, and digging fifty feet for water, without success, I got discouraged and sold out, and, attracted by the cold springs of Spring Creek, I bought three "eighties" on Section 4, along the line of Columbia County, and moved on to them in the spring of 1847; but, with no market nearer than Milwaukee, there was little

encouragement in raising wheat at that early period. Being attracted by the prospect of a smart little town at Lodi, I accepted Judge Palmer's proposition of a donation of two lots on which I was to build a hotel and put up the back wing, 16x24, with a lean-to 12x24; I moved into it in January, 1849.

#### IV. BY I. H. PALMER, 1880.

I was kindly allowed by the Commissioner of Public Works to accompany [in 1837] the expedition to Madison, where I had purchased a farm, and was going to build a house and then return for my wife, whom I had left at Milwaukee.

After we had been on our journey five or six days, wading swamps and drenched with the continued rains, we came in view, about nightfall, of a roofed shanty, and you may be sure the sight was a welcome one to us all. The shanty was occupied by a man and his wife, the latter a rare sight since leaving the Cream City. Here another difficulty presented itself. Baking must be done for the thirty-four hungry men. The shanty was small. Our host informed us that himself and wife would do our baking, but that he could accommodate but half the company, and that it would be necessary for *them* to lie in as compact form as possible in order to get to the different parts of the room for cooking utensils. So, the question was: "Who shall sleep out in the rain to-night?" That it *would* rain, was a foregone conclusion. It must be remembered that the laborers were not of the common class of workmen on public works, who could, as now, be ordered about at will. All were young men, just starting in life, with some means, and looking for homes in the Far West—a class of men who, by their perseverance and sterling worth, have since won for themselves high positions of honor and esteem in the callings they have chosen. A. A. Bird, after a short consultation with his brother, Charles H. Bird (now of Sun Prairie), informed the men of the situation, and said: "Boys, I know it's tough to divide you! All suffer like *men* together; but to ask one-half to take shelter, and the other half to lie out in the rain, is more than we can do." (It was our custom to have a camp-fire, but on account of the scarcity of timber here, we had decided to build no fire at this place.) Immediately, Darwin Clark took his blanket, and, stepping forward, volunteered to sleep outside. Others, quickly following, the number was soon made up. During the night the rain poured incessantly (as usual); but, tired and worn out with the labors of the day, the men forgot their discomforts in sleep.

A. A. Bird had previously requested me to wake the sleepers at a stated time each morning, in order to get an early start, for all were alike anxious to reach their destination, and for a sight of the famed four lakes.

I accordingly commenced my rounds at an early hour the following morning; and, as some of the men were apt to be rather bilious when first awakened, it was advisable to study the character and temper of the different parties. After a little thought, I made my way to Mr. Clark, as that gentleman was known to possess a remarkably large stock of patience, and was seldom, if ever, heard to grumble at the vexations and deprivations attendant upon camp life. The previous night, he had selected a mound as a resting-place, against which he now reclined, his head and shoulders elevated, and his feet drawn up sufficiently to brace his body against the hillock. His pantaloons had been tucked in his boots, which the rain had filled, and was now running over the tops of them, but the sleeper, sweetly oblivious to the disagreeableness of his surroundings, was enjoying his rest as much as any crowned head upon its pillow of eider-down. Oh, how I longed for the power to transfer that scene to canvas! But time was up, and, though loath to spoil such a scene, I was obliged to awaken him. I called Mr. Clark's attention to his boots, at which he calmly remarked: "I will have to repair my roof—I see it leaks."

This is but one of the many amusing incidents that occurred on our journey to Madison, and which so often proved an antidote for low spirits and the discouragements of pioneer life, by appealing to our sense of the ludicrous.

We were in the habit of wrestling, running foot-races and shooting with the Indians, who came across the lakes to spend the day, returning at night to their various homes, scattered

along the shores of those picturesque sheets of water which we found sleeping in their primeval solitude on our arrival at the City of the Lakes, *in embryo*.

On one of these occasions, a son of one of the chiefs, while wrestling with Fox, a stage-driver from Mineral Point, was thrown rather violently upon the ground, hurting him considerably. The Indian spirit of revenge was roused in an instant, and, leaping to his feet, he threatened to return at night with his father's braves and murder us all. No sooner was the threat uttered than Fox sprang upon him, exclaiming, "By thunder, you will not return at night!" and would have killed him on the spot had we not caught him and held him until the young Indian had jumped into his canoe, and was at a safe distance from shore. That he was terribly scared was quite apparent, as, under the vigorous strokes of his paddle, wielded with a power and skill known only to the red man of the forest, his bark shot through the placid waters like an arrow. When we let Fox up, he declared that he should kill him on sight if ever again he met him in Madison. It was a long time before that Indian again appeared on our streets, and not until he was informed that his enemy was in jail for killing Col. Davenport at Rock Island, for whose murder he was afterward hung at Mineral Point.

A rather amusing, and at the same time exciting, scene occurred soon after my arrival at Madison, in 1837. A Frenchman had purchased a young squaw of an Indian chief for a pony and four gallons of whisky. The pony and whisky were paid *down*. The liquor was dealt out to the Indians, and the drinking commenced where the capitol now stands. But, while the whisky was fast disappearing, and the Frenchman was waiting with growing impatience for his bride, the young lady was not forthcoming. The old chief was anxious to deliver his daughter to the purchaser as agreed; but it was soon discovered that the olive-hued maiden had rebelled and hid away. She did not seem to appreciate such a brilliant offer of marriage, and refused to say, in the gentle, obedient spirit of the blushing Minnehaha, "I will follow you, my husband." But the father was not to be thus foiled in accomplishing his purpose. The Frenchman roared and tore around the encampment, where the whisky had now disappeared, like a mad bull, charging the old warrior with deception in allowing the liquor to all be consumed before the squaw was delivered. The chief dispatched his runners in search of the recreant daughter. After a long absence, they returned with the girl, who still offered energetic and warlike resistance to her captors. Then followed an exciting scene. The Frenchman immediately seized her, and attempted to drag her away with him; the enraged chief commenced beating her with the handle of his hatchet, aiding the Frenchman by push and jerk. Now and then the young squaw, still unsubdued, would make a spring quick as thought, and attempt to free herself from the grasp of her future husband; but he was a powerful man, and held her with an iron grip. At this juncture of the intensely interesting drama, the maiden's brother, who had just returned from a long hunt, made his appearance. He stood a few moments with folded arms, silently contemplating the scene; when the sister, seeing him, gave him an imploring look, and addressed a few words to him, which I could not understand. The next instant, snatching the glittering tomahawk from his belt, he darted upon the Frenchman, and struck at him with all his might. The Frenchman parried the blow, and, in so doing, sent the tomahawk whirling through the air. The son was soon overpowered by his father; and as the happy man led (or dragged) to the altar her whom he had wooed and won under such romantic circumstances, she bestowed upon him numerous caresses with *teeth and nails*. But she was soon deposited safely in the canoe, and carried to his wigwam among the Indians, and, after a few days, gracefully accepting her new position, everything went on harmoniously and happily.

I mention no names, as I do not care to create a sensation, for a daughter, now forty-two years old, the result of that union, resides within forty miles of Madison, and is highly respected.

#### V.—BY SINEON MILLS, 1880.

The life of the men and women who go out to plant civilization, becomes a wild, weird existence, studded with bright hopes of the future, and not wholly unmixed with rural pleasures

and the keen enjoyment of isolated domestic happiness. It is an experience that admits of no repetition; the wilderness once broken, there can be no second generation of pioneers.

Had we then known, could we have realized at the start that we were composing the opening chapter in the history of Dane County, we might have treasured up and preserved a multitude of incidents, some of amusement and some of thrilling interest, to enliven the pages of the future historian, that are now shrouded in darkness, and forever buried with the dead past; incidents that would have given a fresher view of the motives and doings, the quiet repose and startling alarms, the hopes and fears, and the ups and downs, that chequer the daily life of those who break the virgin soil, and mark the paths between isolated dwellings.

It is not so at this time, and with the present generation. Now the quick eye and the ready pen of the news-gatherer catches every passing event, and the little waifs are embalmed in printers' ink, and preserved to the world in the daily issue of morning and evening papers.

As a rule, all writers of pioneer life that have fallen under my observation, take the rosy view, and paint in glowing colors the noble character and goodness of heart of the first settlers, and the quiet and friendly feelings which so universally prevail in early society, so soon to be succeeded by bickering, quarrels and jealous hates of older and riper communities, as if none but good men and women emigrated to a new country. I apprehend that the men and women "who go before" do not possess any greater love of their fellow-men, or otherwise differ in character from the great mass of the people amongst whom they were born and bred, except, perhaps, they have inherited a trifle more energy and a little more of the pluck or dare-devil spirit, which is a prominent characteristic of those who elbow back the dusky savage and make possible the introduction of a more advanced civilization.

Circumstances make and unmake men, and so Mr. A. and Mr. B., finding themselves nearest neighbors and living no more than thirty miles apart, naturally, when they meet, take more interest in each other's affairs, and more pleasure in ministering to each other's wants and necessities, than they ever did in older States, where farmhouses are often separated by only the width of a highway, or standing but a stone's throw apart.

When Mrs. Brown makes her morning call upon her nearest neighbor, having walked, perhaps, a distance of ten miles, think you that she would be received with the same frigid formality which characterizes the "first families" in the older States? People finding themselves thus situated soon become fast friends, and finally learn to welcome and treat as brothers all strangers coming to their new-made homes. The noble-hearted liberality, the prodigal generosity, so often characterizing the frontier, are qualities born of circumstances that are too often outgrown and too soon forgotten as circumstances change and neighbors' faces become more common and excite less interest.

It was my fortune to first set foot on the soil of Wisconsin at Green Bay, in the spring of 1835, on my way around the Upper Lakes to Chicago.

In the summer of 1836, in company with John M. Wilson, now one of the Judges of Chicago, I went to the southwestern part of the Territory of Wisconsin, crossing the Pecatonica on our way, at Baker's Ferry, now Freeport, and entering the territory in what is now Green County, traveling west and southwest to Galena and Dubuque, and thence back to Mineral Point, spending a greater portion of the summer and fall, and a portion of the winter at that place.

On the 20th of December, 1836, in company with a young man by the name of Van Horn, I started from Mineral Point to go across the country to Milwaukee and thence to Chicago.

We were provided with a good pony and a small French train (in Yankee parlance, a jumper), and the snow being about six inches deep, made the traveling comparatively easy. Our outfit was a hatchet, buffalo robe, blankets, a few cooking utensils, some provisions, and a small quantity of oats for our pony, which so loaded our train that we traveled on foot, except on descending ground and down hill. The weather was extremely cold, the thermometer marking thirty-two degrees below zero the morning we left the Point. The route we had to travel was about 150 miles, and for a long distance each side of Rock River there was no house, and on

the west side no road east of the western part of Green County. But one incident occurred on the route worth remembering, and that I will relate, to show how easily difficulties are overcome when necessity begets invention.

Somewhere about the western boundary of Rock County, as near as I can judge from the map, we came to a stream that seemed to be fed with springs, and was not frozen over. It was one of those prairie streams which we used to describe in those days as "built edgewise," being about five feet wide and eight feet deep. It had very little current, and we could find no place where we could ford or jump the horse over it.

Now, it so happened that a few days before there had been a thaw with a heavy rain, that had caused the stream to overflow its banks, and while in that condition the weather had become cold and frozen it over; the water subsequently falling back into its channel, had left many acres of loose, dry ice on the low lands along its sides, from two to three inches thick. A bridge must be built, or we could not cross, and the suggestion that the loose ice could be broken up and filled into the channel, making a solid dam that we could cross upon before the water would rise so as to run over it, was no sooner made than adopted and acted upon, and in less than a half-day, by hard work, backing in large cakes of ice, we had filled the deep channel, and the main structure of our temporary bridge was completed. We had no difficulty in pushing our train over it; but the loose ice made unstable footing for our pony, and we overcame that difficulty by cutting willow brush to cover the ice, and, having spread our blankets and buffalo robe over the brush, led our horse over "dry shod," and camped for the night. Within a half-hour after we had safely crossed, the water began to run over our dam, and we saw our bridge, not burned, but washed away behind us.

We were eight days getting to Milwaukee, camping out four nights; and six days thereafter we arrived in Chicago. I continued my journey east to Austinburg, Ohio, and remained there until the opening of navigation the next spring, when I again returned to Chicago by water, landing the 1st of June.\*

MEETINGS OF DANE COUNTY PIONEERS.

The days of the pioneers are rapidly passing away, never to return. That there should be a strong bond of friendship, binding together those who, when the country was new, when settlements "were few and far between," suffered alike the hardships and toils incident to pioneer times, is not surprising. It is not a matter of wonder that they should desire occasionally to hold social gatherings, to talk over old times, to fight again the battles of the early days, when brave hearts and stout arms were required to change the wilderness to fruitful fields, and make it blossom as the rose. A few such meetings have been held in Dane County. On the 24th of July, 1875, in the village of Oregon, a goodly number of pioneers of the county was assembled, when speeches were made and all were happy. Among the many who joined in the festivities of the occasion were the following:

Name.	Age.	Years in State.	Residence.	Name.	Age.	Years in State.	Residence.
A. Keistard .....	78	32	Oregon.	S. S. Johnson .....	68	31	Rutland.
H. R. James .....	69	25	Rutland.	T. Pritchard .....	68	24	Rutland.
H. Soule .....	56	29	Rutland.	J. Terwilliger .....	57	30	Fitchburg.
J. H. Best .....	54	25	Rutland.	D. Anthony .....	68	31	Rutland.
C. Frisbee .....	73	32	Oregon.	Mrs. D. Anthony .....	56	35	Rutland.
E. E. Roberts .....	64½	31	Dunkirk.	J. C. Hanan .....	55	30	Rutland.
J. Horton .....	50	33	Rutland.	Mrs. J. C. Hanan .....	47	30	Rutland.
Mrs. J. Horton .....	51	33	Rutland.	M. Campbell .....	68	35	Dunkirk.
J. Hause .....	79	30	Oregon.	J. DeJean .....	60	38	Rutland.
T. S. Champnor .....	47	27	Rutland.	Mrs. J. DeJean .....	58	38	Rutland.
T. Renels .....	55	28	Fitchburg.	S. W. Graves .....	65	31	Rutland.
S. Johnson .....	63	30	Dunn.	Mrs. S. W. Graves .....	59	29	Rutland.
William Post .....	56	35	Rutland.	Robert Stone .....	62	40	Fulton.
I. Greenwood .....	72	41	Montrose.	Mrs. M. Case .....	48	32	Rutland.
O. W. Gilman .....	60	34	Union.	A. Bell .....	57	29	Rutland.
L. Shirley .....	51	27	Union.	Mrs. A. Bell .....	54	29	Rutland.

\*Mr. Mills journeyed hence to Madison where he arrived June 10, 1837. He has ever since been a resident of the place. Interesting recollections from his pen will be found in a subsequent chapter.—En.

A gathering of the pioneers of the city of Madison, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Tenney, held on the 24th day of June, 1879, at McBride's Point (now Maple Bluff), was the forerunner of a more extended organization—one that should include the old settlers of Dane County. A notice was therefore published in the Madison papers in the spring of 1880, to "all pioneers and their families who settled in Dane County prior to the 29th of May, 1848 (the date of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union), or who had made their arrangements to settle in the county or State, and are now residents of Dane County," requesting them to meet, 26th of June, 1880, at the Schuetzen Park, near the City of Madison—the first of the pioneer meetings to be held annually thereafter. Upon that occasion the following persons were present: Simeon Mills, William Welch, R. W. Lansing, William Bird, Philo Dunning, N. B. Van Slyke, Abel Dunning, M. Dunning, Samuel Klauber, E. M. Williamson, David Atwood, H. A. Tenney, Ernest Sommers, H. H. Lockwood, A. Morton, H. J. Hill, B. F. Larkin, Daniel Larkin, D. G. Sheldon, A. B. Braley, Samuel Curtis, David Lemmon, J. B. Colton, A. Viall, C. W. Stevens, S. U. Pinney, W. W. Swain, H. D. Goodenow, David H. Wright, J. N. Ames, Deming Fitch, Ira W. Bird, Dr. L. Allman, Halle Steensland, L. D. Brooks, H. L. Foster, E. W. Dwight, Frank A. Ogden, Orvin Brown, Richard L. Chase, G. T. Long, W. J. Ellsworth, George H. Slaughter, C. G. Mayers, M. B. French, M. D. Miller, L. J. Heneka, Charles T. Wakeley, C. W. Butler, William Rasdall, John A. Byrne, D. D. Bryant, John Lewis, Casper Mayer, George M. Nichols, Q. H. Barron, Andrew Bishop, H. M. Lewis, George Bevitt, James W. Sumner, Estes Wilson, William N. Seymour, John George Ott, Conrad Ott, Mr. Dwight, Seth M. Van Bergan, Richard Davis, R. B. Bird and others.

On the 14th of July, 1880, the second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pioneer Association was held in Madison, when the following pioneers from Dane County greeted their fellow-pioneers from other parts of the State:

NAME.	Residence	Year of Arrival in Wisconsin.	NAME.	Residence.	Year of Arrival in Wisconsin.
David H. Wright	Madison	1844	J. H. B. Matts	Verona	1844
Roswell Roe	Sun Prairie	1844	William Vroman	Madison	1839
Mrs Jane Abbott	Oregon	1843	Jasper T. Hawes	Madison	1842
W. N. Seymour	Madison	1837	Mrs. R. B. Davidson	Burke	1846
S. G. Abbott	Oregon	1842	Mrs. Fanny Parsons	Marshall	1848
C. F. Weeks	Medina	1845	Mrs. L. L. Adams	Fitchburg	1844
F. G. Good	Cottage Grove	1845	Mrs. James Terwilliger	Fitchburg	1845
John Douglass	Burke	1845	Mrs. Elizabeth Hair	Madison	1847
Joseph DeJean	Rutland	1837	E. M. Williamson	Madison	1840
Mrs. H. A. DeJean	Rutland	1845	N. W. Terwilliger	Oregon	1845
Samuel G. Curtis	Madison	1844	James Terwilliger	Fitchburg	1845
R. J. Atwood	Fitchburg	1846	Mrs. J. A. Wilson	Madison	1848
L. L. Adams	Fitchburg	1847	J. S. Frary	Oregon	1844
Edward Sylvester	Vienna	1835	Mrs. H. D. Goodnow	Burke	1846
W. W. Tredway	Madison	1842	Mrs. E. E. Roberts	Dunkirk	1838
William Doukel	Verona	1845	Mrs. M. Campbell	Dunkirk	1845
Ira Wilmarth	Middleton	1840	E. E. Roberts	Dunkirk	1844
David Holt	Madison	1843	M. Campbell	Dunkirk	1840
Urbane Parsons	Medina	1847	Mrs. E. J. Swain	Madison	1843
William Mooney	Westport	1847	Mrs. Neeley Gray	Madison	1839
Joseph Riley	Westport	1846	Mrs. J. H. B. Matts	Verona	1844
N. Martin	Springfield	1847	Mrs. John Myers	Verona	1847
Albert Gaston	Cottage Grove	1846	Thomas Campbell	De Forest	1846
Cyrus Hall	York	1846	John Adams	Mazomanie	1840
Thomas Busbee	Black Earth	1847	Mrs. John Adams	Black Earth	1844
Isaac Lyon	Madison	1841	Chester Sutherland	Fitchburg	1841
S. W. Graves	Rutland	1844	Mrs. Catherine Sutherland	Fitchburg	1842
Mrs. Mary R. Graves	Rutland	1846	William Vroman	Madison	1839
Archibald Tredway	Madison	1842	Mrs. Rodermund	Madison	1848
Robert Davidson	Burke	1846	H. H. Giles	Madison	1844
Andrew J. Damp	Dane Station	1845	Mrs. James Riley	Westport	1846
Alexander Wilson	Springfield	1846	Abraham Morton	Madison	1846
John Simons	Madison	1847	Robert W. Lansing	Blooming Grove	1843
William A. Wheeler	Madison	1837	David Atwood	Madison	1847
E. G. Ryan	Madison	1842	S. Muzzy	Medina	1844
Jessie Stevens	Stoner's Prairie	1845	W. R. Warren	Madison	1838
H. A. Tenney	Madison	1845	Mrs. George M. Nichols	Blooming Grove	1844
George M. Nichols	Blooming Grove	1844			

The year 1837 was the beginning of the real immigration to the county—the year when men came with their families to settle here, to make it their future home, to engage in farming and other employments for a livelihood, they looking upon Dane County as their permanent them), only eight are now (November, 1880,) residents of the county; the others have moved place of abode. Of those who came during that year (and there are none living here who preceded beyond its limits, or have passed to that “undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns.” The names of those who are still living in the county are Darwin Clark, Simeon Mills, Charles H. Bird, William D. Bird, William A. Wheeler, G. H. Slaughter, George Stoner and Louis Montandon.

## TERRITORIAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

## I.—TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

*Council.*—1838–42, E. Brigham; 1843–44, Lucius I. Barber; 1845–46, John Catlin; 1847–48, A. L. Collins.

*Representatives.*—1838–40, D. S. Sutherland; 1840–42, Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland; 1842–44, I. H. Palmer, L. Crossman, Robert Masters; 1845, Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter; 1846, Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps; 1847, William A. Wheeler, Charles Lum, John W. Stewart; 1847–48, E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.

## II.—STATE REPRESENTATION.

(1). *Constitutional Conventions.*—The following were members, for Dane County, of the first Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Madison October 5, 1846, and adjourned in December of the same year: John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John Babcock.

On the 15th of December, 1847, a second Convention met. The following gentlemen were members for Dane: Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.

(2). *Members of the Senate.*—Ninth District—1848, Simeon Mills; 1849–50, Alexander Botkin; 1851–52, E. B. Dean, Jr. Eleventh District—1853–54, T. T. Whittlesey; 1855–58, Hiram H. Giles; 1859–60, William R. Taylor; 1861–62, Samuel C. Bean; 1863–66, W. H. Chandler; 1867–68, C. E. Warner; 1869–70, N. Williams; 1871, William M. Colladay. Twenty-sixth District—1857, Hiram C. Bull; 1858–59, Andrew Proudfit; 1860–61, John B. Sweat; 1862–63, B. F. Hopkins; 1864–65, Thomas Hood; 1866–67, James K. Proudfit; 1868–69, Carl Habich; 1870–77, R. E. Davis; 1878–79, Matt Anderson; 1780–81, Matt Anderson. Seventh District—1872, William M. Colladay; 1873–74, J. A. Johnson; 1875–76, George E. Bryant. Twenty-fifth District—1877–78, George B. Burrows; 1879–80, George B. Burrows.

(3). *Members of Assembly.*—1848, Henry M. Warner, Ebenezer Brigham, Samuel H. Roys; 1849—Charles Rickerson, Ira W. Bird, Samuel H. Roys; 1850, John Hasey, Chauncey Abbott, Oliver B. Bryant; 1851, Abram A. Boyce, Augustus A. Bird, Gabriel Bjornson; 1852, Alexander Botkin, Hiram H. Giles, William A. Pierce; 1853, M. Roache, H. Barnes, Storer W. Fields, P. C. Burdick, H. L. Foster; 1854, Samuel H. Baker, H. Barnes, H. S. Orton, P. W. Matts, C. R. Head; 1855, L. B. Vilas, J. Mosher, S. G. Abbott, G. P. Thompson, W. R. Taylor; 1856, Augustus A. Bird, George P. Thompson, Augustus A. Huntington, William M. Colladay, Charles R. Head; 1857, John A. Johnson, Robert W. Davison, Robert P. Main, John B. Sweat, Horace A. Tenney, Nathaniel W. Dean; 1858, Daniel B. Crandall, John W. Sharp, Storer W. Field, Henry K. Belding, Frank Gault, Alexander A. McDonell; 1859, William W. Blackman, Adam Smith, John Keenan, Chester N. Waterbury, Harlow S. Orton, George B. Smith; 1860, William W. Blackman, Eleazer Grover, Jr., John Beath, Francis Fischer, Leonard J. Farwell, Cassius Fairchild; 1861, Sereno W. Graves, W. H. Chandler, Edward W. Dwight, Fred. A. Pfaff, Dominick O'Malley, David Atwood; 1862, B. F. Adams, W. H. Chandler, A. S. Sanborn, N. M. Matts, E. Jussen; 1863, Charles R.



Head, W. H. Miller, A. S. Sanborn, George Wright, George Hyer; 1864, W. W. Blackman, W. H. Miller, A. S. Sanborn, G. Wright, George B. Smith; 1865, William M. Colladay, A. A. Boyce, David Ford, John S. Frary, James Ross; 1866, W. D. Potter, J. M. Flint, G. H. Slaughter, W. Charleton, B. F. Hopkins; 1867, Isaac Adams, J. M. Flint, Frank Gault, Hugh Cathcart, E. Wakeley; 1868, N. Williams, Knute Nelson, Frank Gault, G. Tollefson, L. B. Vilas; 1869, J. E. Johnson, Knute Nelson, J. Adams, Andrew Henry, George B. Smith; 1870, C. E. Loveland, W. H. Chandler, J. Adams, J. R. Crocker, A. S. Sanborn; 1871, L. O. Humphrey, K. O. Heimdal, M. Anderson, O. Torgerson, H. S. Orton; 1872, Benjamin F. Adams, John D. Gurnee, John Adams, Phineas Baldwin; 1873, Oliver W. Thornton, Levi B. Vilas, Otto Kerl, Hiram H. Cornwell; 1874, John Johnson, Philo Dunning, John B. Kehl, Michael Johnson; 1875, Isaac Adams, S. U. Pinney, David Ford, Michael Johnson; 1876, William Seamonson, William Charleton, Peter Zander, Michael Johnson; 1877, Michael Johnson, Phineas Baldwin, George Weeks; 1878, Edwin E. Bryant, John Lyle, John Ollis; 1879, M. Theisen, B. E. Hutchinson, Charles G. Lewis; 1880, John H. Tierney, Thomas Beattie, Charles G. Crosse.

### III.—CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, conferred upon the people the right to be represented in the National Congress by one delegate, to be chosen by the votes of the qualified electors of the Territory. Under this authority, the Territory was represented by the following delegates: George W. Jones, elected October 10, 1836; James Duane Doty, September 10, 1838; James Duane Doty, August 5, 1840 (Doty afterward resigned, he having been appointed Governor of the Territory by President Tyler September 13, 1841); Henry Dodge, September 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, September 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, September 22, 1845, and John H. Tweedy, September 6, 1847.

By the Constitution, adopted when the Territory became a State, in 1848, two representatives in Congress were provided for by dividing the State into two Congressional Districts, the First District being composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the Second District, of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe. Under this authority, an election was held May 8, 1848, and William Pitt Lynde was elected member of Congress from the First District; Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, for the Second District. The people, therefore, then residing within the limits of Dane County, were represented in the Thirtieth Congress by Dr. Mason C. Darling.

At the first session of the State Legislature, which continued from June 5 to August 21, 1848, the State was divided into three Congressional Districts, Dane County falling into the Second District, composed of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe and St. Croix. This apportionment continued unchanged until 1861. The Second District was represented during that period as follows: Thirty-first Congress, 1849-51, Orsamus Cole; Thirty-second Congress, 1851-53, Benjamin C. Eastman; Thirty-third Congress, 1853-55, Benjamin C. Eastman; Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855-57, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-fifth Congress, 1857-59, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859-61, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861-63, Luther Hanchett, who died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

At the fourteenth session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, continuing from January 9 to May 27, 1861, the State was divided into six Congressional Districts, Dane County falling into the Second District, composed of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia. For the next ten years, the Second District was represented in Congress as follows: Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863-65, Ithamar C. Sloan; Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865-67, Ithamar C. Sloan; Fortieth Congress, 1867-69, Benjamin F. Hopkins; Forty-first Congress, 1869-71, Benjamin



Sevi B. Vilas



F. Hopkins, who died January 1, 1870, and was succeeded, February 15 of same year, by David Atwood; Forty-second Congress, 1871-73, Gerry W. Hazleton.

The present Congressional apportionment was made at the twenty-fifth session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, continuing from January 10 to March 27, 1872, when the State was divided into eight districts, Dane County again falling into the Second District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk and Columbia. In the Forty-third Congress, 1873-75, the district was represented by Gerry W. Hazleton; in the Forty-fourth, 1875-77, by Lucien B. Caswell; in the Forty-fifth, 1877-79, by Lucien B. Caswell; in the Forty-sixth, 1879-81, by Lucien B. Caswell.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS IN DANE COUNTY.

##### I.—THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

This institution located in Madison, was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin. The law required the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session, a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the University, ex-officio, and B. B. Cary, Marshal M. Strong, Byron Kilbourn, William A. Gardner, Charles R. Brush, C. C. Arndt, John Catlin, George H. Slaughter, David Brigham, John F. Schermerhorn, William W. Coryell, George Beatty, Henry L. Dodge and Augustus A. Bird. Nothing, however, was done by this board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State Government. In 1841, Nathaniel F. Hyde was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the university, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article X of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a university, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government, an act was passed repealing the law establishing the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," and incorporating the State University. A board of regents was appointed, who organized the institution by the election of John H. Lathrop, LL. D., as Chancellor, and John W. Sterling, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents, consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. Collins, E. V. Whiton, J. H. Rountree, J. T. Clark, Eleazer Root, A. H. Smith, Simeon Mills, Henry Bryan, Rufus King, Thomas W. Sutherland, Cyrus Woodman, Hiram Barber and John Bannister.

The university was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor Lathrop, January 16, 1850. A preparatory department was previously opened under the charge of J. W. Sterling, Professor of Mathematics.

In 1849, the regents purchased  $157\frac{1}{2}$  acres for the university site. It was the northwest quarter of Section 23, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, in Dane County, excepting therefrom a small portion which had been laid off as a part of the city of Madison.

In 1851, the north dormitory was completed and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were built from the income of the university fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State, and in direct violation of the act of

Congress granting these lands to Wisconsin for the "support of a university," and "for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the university, in 1854 a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose. In these two grants there were 92,160 acres of land, of which there had been sold, prior to September 30, 1876, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$264,570.13. Of this sum there were taken \$104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the university to anticipate its income to that amount. This unwarranted reduction of its productive fund so crippled the university that its future usefulness was seriously impaired, if its very existence was not endangered. In 1859, the central edifice, known as the University Hall, was finished at a cost, including the necessary work for its surroundings, of over \$60,000. The Secretary of State, in his annual report for 1866, sets forth the condition of the institution at that time in the following forcible language:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar toward the support of its own university. But it has nevertheless charged the university fund income with the expenses of taking care of its lands and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over \$10,000 has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But, in addition to this, under the provisions of Chapter 268, Laws of 1862, one-half of the university fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the university depended, was sunk into oblivion, thus reducing the income from \$18,897.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,540.90 in 1863, which has since been about the average. The amount of university fund income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.93 belonging to the income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the university for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

In 1866, the university was completely re-organized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several States a quantity of land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860.

The lands received by Wisconsin under this act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 332,160 acres of land, donated to this State by the General Government for the endowment and support of this institution. Had this magnificent grant been properly managed, it would have yielded a productive fund of at least \$1,000,000. But, instead of holding these lands as a sacred trust, to be disposed of only in the interests of the university, the Legislature sacrificed to the cupidity and avarice of lobbyists and speculators this rich inheritance of the children of Wisconsin. "For the purpose of encouraging immigration," the 92,160 acres, comprising the first two grants, were appraised so low as to come in competition with Government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre, which would to-day bring \$25. Nearly one-half the sum derived from this ruinous sale was then, in violation of the terms of the original grant, applied to the erection of buildings, which the State was under every obligation to furnish. The same policy, on the part of the Legislature, characterized the management of the grant for an agricultural college. These lands were located, and put upon the market, at \$1.25 per acre, and the most valuable of them promptly purchased on speculation; while the lands located within this State, under the same grant by the Trustees of the New York Agricultural College, have been held at their market value, and have been sold at from \$8 to \$25 an acre. This serves to illustrate the manner in which the State managed the munificent funds intrusted to its guardianship for the support of its University.

Up to the time of its re-organization, the university had not received one dollar from the State, or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane County issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000, for the purchase of about 200 acres of land contiguous to the university grounds, for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature rendered the university partial justice, by passing a law which appropriated annually, for ten years, to the income of the university fund, \$7,303.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the fund by the law of 1862, to pay for the erection of buildings.

This appropriation dates the inauguration of a more liberal policy toward the university, which was enabled to increase its instructional force, and adapt its course more nearly to the educational wants of a progressive people. In 1870, the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a female college. The entire cost of the structure was less than \$47,000. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the university was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories, and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State, a burden which the Legislature very generously shared, by making a further annual appropriation, in 1872, of \$10,000, to the income of the university fund. Under these more favorable auspices, the institution rapidly grew in public favor. Its course of study met the popular demand for higher culture, and its successful management inspired confidence and gave promise of greater usefulness. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors, made up of intelligent and practical men from all parts of the State, said: 'A hall of natural sciences is just now the one desideratum of the university.' 'It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities.' The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes. It was completed in 1877, at a cost, exclusive of steam and water, of a little less than the amount appropriated for its construction.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the university fund income, and to establish the institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 enacted:

"That there shall be levied and collected, for the year 1876, and annually thereafter, a State tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State, and the amount so levied and collected is hereby appropriated to the university fund income, to be used as a part thereof."

This was in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes were abolished by this act.

*Organization.*—The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, comprises the College of Letters and the College of Arts.

*College of Letters.*—This college embraces the departments of Ancient Classics, of Modern Classics, and of Law. In the department of ancient classics, the course embraces the ancient classics, mathematics, natural science, English literature and philosophy. In the department of modern classics, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give students a good knowledge of those languages and their literature, and to fit them to engage in the duties of instruction, or to prosecute to advantage professional studies.

The department of law was organized in 1868, and at once went into successful operation. The city of Madison furnishes superior advantages for a law school. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Circuit Court for Dane County, and Supreme Court of the State are held at Madison. The law library of the State is at all times accessible to the students. Moot courts are held each week throughout the course, under the personal supervision of the Dean of the Faculty. The special work assigned students in the drafting of instruments is examined and criticised before the class. The method of instruction is by lectures, and examinations upon portions of text-books assigned as lessons. Doubtful questions of law are given as special topics to be carefully worked up by the student and presented to the class. A large number of the students is connected with some one of the various law offices in the city where they receive personal instruction and aid.

*College of Arts.*—This college is organized under the law of 1866. It is designed to provide not only a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the application of science, as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The courses of study are such as to insure a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time to give freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the faculty of arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of re-organization.

This college embraces the departments of general science, agriculture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining and metallurgy and military science. The department of general science embraces what is usually included in the scientific course of other colleges.

It is the design of the university to give in the department of agriculture a thorough and extensive course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The instruction in this course will be given with constant reference to its practical applications, and the wants of the farmer.

The university farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in agriculture and horticulture. Students can enter the department of agriculture, as all other departments of the university, at any time, upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance. The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

The object of the department of civil engineering is to give students such instruction in the theory and practice of engineering as to fit them, after a moderate amount of work in the field, to fill the most responsible positions in the profession of the civil engineer.

The instruction in the department of mechanical engineering is comprised under three heads: First, lectures and recitations in the lecture-room; second, exercises in the drawing-room; third, work-shop practice. A machine-shop is open for the admission of students.

In the department of mining and metallurgy, the object is to furnish instruction in those branches of science, a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent mining engineer or metallurgist. It is designed to give the student the option of making either mining, engineering or metallurgy the most important part of his course, and to this end parallel courses have been laid out.

The object of the department of military science is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the regular army.

*Post-Graduate Course.*—The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in literature and science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four-years course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy, are admitted as candidates for appropriate degrees. They must devote two years' study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination. The studies are optional, but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

*Astronomical Observatory.*—The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the university fund income, is as follows:

“From and out of the receipts from said tax, the sum of \$3,000 annually shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, so soon as a complete and well-equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds, without cost to the State: Provided, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act.”

The astronomical observatory, the construction of which was provided for by this act, has been erected by the wise liberality of C. C. Washburn. It is a beautiful stone building. It is finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breadth forty-two feet and its height forty-eight feet. A spacious ante-room opens on the right into a computing-room, on the left into a transit-room, and in front into the base of the tower. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet, bearing this inscription:

“Erected and furnished A. D. 1878, by the munificence of CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin—a tribute to General Science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the Regents of the University.”

Stairs ascend from the ante-room below to the ante-room above, which opens into the dome. This contains the great telescope. Especial pains have been taken with the pier which supports the instrument and with the machinery by which the dome is revolved.

The telescope has a sixteen-inch object-glass. This size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. It was constructed by the Clarks, at Cambridge. Prof. James C. Watson is in charge of the Observatory.

On Observatory Hill, extensive improvements are in progress. Upon the east end of the Washburn Observatory an addition is being built, as large as the original building, and of a similar style of architecture. In this new structure will be Professor Watson's library and his computing instruments, while a reception-room and computing-room will be the special features. An addition of the same size and style will be projected from the west end of the observatory next year, so that by another twelve months the institution will be just three times the size originally planned. The western addition will be devoted to an extension of the transit instruments. A small observatory, purely for class instruction, has been erected by Professor Watson across the carriage drive, to the northeast of the main structure. The Professor desires the observatory proper, with its magnificent appointments, now on hand and being manufactured in Cambridge, Mass., for exclusive use in his planetary investigations; hence the erection of a class observatory wholly unconnected with the principal building.

At the foot of the first hill slope, in front of the entrance to Washburn Observatory, the Professor is erecting, at his own expense, the Watson Solar Observatory, a novelty in astronomical investigation. It is generally known that from the bottom of a deep well the stars can be very plainly seen at bright noonday. Upon this principle, Professor Watson is conducting his experiment. A cellar, twenty feet in depth, has been sunk below the surface of the ground, at the bottom of the slope; over this a fine stone building is being erected. At the top of the hill, which is about sixty feet above the bottom of the cellar, powerful reflectors are to be placed, to throw rays of light down a large tube which ends in the cellar, where the observer will be stationed. This method of mirror reflection is an invention of the Professor's, pure and simple, and is the result of extended individual experiment. It is thought that by this means, which is in effect the same as gazing at the heavens through a telescope located in the bottom of a well, observations of the sun and its vicinity can be taken better than ever heretofore obtained. This experiment of Professor Watson's is entered into because of his strong desire to learn more about the inter-Mercurial planet, Vulcan, the existence of which he has no doubt of; being particularly confirmed in his opinion by an observation made two years ago, during the total eclipse of the sun. If at all successful in his experiment, the Professor will no doubt discover other planets in the neighborhood of the sun, wholly unknown to present astronomy. This experimental solar observatory is, as before stated, being built at Professor Watson's individual expense; the work on the building is being done by the day, under his own supervision. It will cost, exclusive of any instruments or internal fittings, nearly \$3,000.

The addition on the east side of Washburn Observatory is being constructed under the supervision of the contractor, Mr. James Livesey.

*The Magnetic Observatory.*—In the year 1875, the Regents received an application from the Coast Survey Department of the United States for the erection of a magnetic observatory upon the university grounds. The proposal was accepted and the building erected.

The specific object sought to be accomplished by this magnetic observatory is a continuous and reliable record of the variations in the direction and intensity of the earth's magnetic force, by means of photographic self-registration. The instruments provided by the Government are similar to those used in Greenwich, Paris and other European localities for a like purpose. The building is adapted to the object by being located apart from all other structures, entirely under ground, and built without iron. The floor of the instrument-room is 16x18½ feet in superficial



area, and this room is protected from exterior influences by an arched ceiling six feet or more beneath the surface of the ground, and by an air-chamber, inclosed at the sides by heavy stone walls and at the top by brick-work. Both inner and exterior walls are firmly laid in hydraulic cement, and are thus rendered impervious to moisture and exempt from changes in atmospheric temperature. Ventilation is secured by means of pipes leading from the floor to the surface above, and a flue connecting with the surrounding air space. Water for photographic operations and sewerage is also provided for by pipe connections, simple and efficient in arrangement, and the interior is perpetually lighted by the burners provided for photographic registration. While the results anticipated from the series of observations undertaken by the Government in this line of investigation are likely to prove of the highest scientific and practical importance, the aid given by the university has been merely nominal.

The contract for building the assembly hall and library building was let to John Bently & Son, contractors, of Milwaukee, early in September, 1878. The plan and specifications were drawn by D. R. Jones, architect, of Madison, Wis. The assembly hall is one story high, with a gallery; it is built in modern Gothic style, of Madison stone, trimmed with Lake Superior brown sandstone, and presents an imposing appearance. Its tower contains a clock and bell. The size of this building is, in its extreme length each way, about seventy-two feet. It has a seating capacity of 600 in the audience-room and 200 in the gallery. The library department is one story, also, with a gallery, and is built of the same material as the assembly hall, with which it is connected. It has also the same general style, and is no wise inferior in its architectural appearance to that department. The size is 50x75 feet. It has a capacity of 60,000 volumes, and is arranged with alcoves and well lighted.

*Regents.*—The following named gentlemen have, at different times since the organization of the university, acted as Regents: John H. Lathrop, A. L. Collins, E. V. Whiton, J. H. Rountree, J. T. Clark, E. Root, A. H. Smith; Simeon Mills, Henry Bryan, Rufus King, T. W. Sutherland, Cyrus Woodman, Hiram Barber, John Bannister, N. W. Dean, A. H. Smith, G. Aigner, J. D. Ruggles, Alonzo Wing, E. B. Woolcott, C. Abbott, L. B. Vilas, J. P. Atwood, Charles Dunn, A. T. Gray, E. Wakeley, H. A. Wright, Nelson Dewey, E. M. Hunter, A. C. Barry, B. Brown, A. L. Castleman, D. W. Jones, Samuel L. Rose, E. S. Carr, J. G. McMynn, J. L. Pickard, H. A. Tenney, L. C. Draper, Henry Barnard, O. M. Conover, Moses M. Davis, H. C. Hobart, Carl Schurz, L. P. Harvey, B. E. Hutchinson, Théodore Prentiss, E. Salomon, J. W. Stewart, M. Frank, J. T. Lewis, H. D. Barron, G. B. Eastman, D. Worthington, Lucius Fairchild, G. W. Hazelton, H. S. Magoon, D. H. Muller, H. P. Strong, Charles Thayer, M. B. Axtell, J. S. Burgh, Angus Cameron, J. C. Cover, Samuel Fallows, B. R. Hinckley, C. S. Hamilton, J. Hadley, J. B. Parkinson, A. L. Smith, J. R. Brigham, R. B. Sanderson, F. O. Thorp, N. B. Van Slyke, John Lawler, J. C. Gregory,\* A. Van Wyck, James M. Flower, H. H. Gray, H. K. Smith, J. M. Bingham,\* W. W. Field, G. H. Paul,\* H. G. Winslow, P. A. Orton, T. B. Chynoweth, Edward Searing, M. Keenan, Conrad Krez, T. D. Steele, J. K. Williams, Matthew Keenan, J. B. Cassoday,\* W. E. Carter,\* E. W. Keyes,\* George Koeppen,\* L. B. Sale,\* Hiram Smith,\* C. C. Washburn,† W. C. Whitford,\* Charles D. Parker.\*

The following persons have served as President of the Board of Regents: Eleazer Root, pro tem., elected October 7, 1848; John H. Lathrop, ex officio, assumed the duties of his office November 21, 1849; Henry Barnard, ex officio, met with the board, for the first time, February 8, 1859; Louis P. Harvey, pro tem., elected January 16, 1861; James T. Lewis, pro tem., elected January 15, 1862; Josiah L. Pickard, pro tem., elected June 24, 1862; John G. McMynn, pro tem., elected January 18, 1865; Edward Salomon, elected June 27, 1866; Charles S. Hamilton, February 10, 1869; George H. Paul, March 11, 1875; James M. Bingham, November 20, 1877, and Cadwallader C. Washburn, June 17, 1879, and is still in office.

Julius T. Clark was elected Secretary October 7, 1848; James D. Ruggles, September 25, 1856; David H. Tullis, June 26, 1861; Thomas S. Allen, ex officio, entered upon the duties of

\*In office at the present time (August, 1880).

†Life member.

Secretary June 27, 1866; John S. Dean, elected February, 1869, and continues to the present time in office.

John H. Rountree was elected Treasurer October 7, 1848; Thomas W. Sutherland, January 16, 1849; Simeon Mills, November 21, 1849; William N. Seymour, January 31, 1856; Nathaniel W. Dean, January 20, 1858; Timothy Brown, September 30, 1861. The Treasurer of State, ex officio, began the discharge of the duties of Treasurer of the Board of Regents June 27, 1861, since which time the position has been filled by State incumbents.

*Faculty.*—John H. Lathrop, LL. D., Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity and Political Economy, from 1849 to 1850; John W. Sterling, LL. D., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, from 1848 to 1867; of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, from 1867 to 1874; of Mathematics from 1874 to present time. O. M. Conover, A. M., Ancient Languages and Literature, from 1852 to 1858; S. P. Lathrop, M. D., Chemistry and Natural History, 1854; Daniel Read, LL. D., Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, from 1855 to 1867; Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Chemistry and Natural History, from 1855 to 1868; John P. Fuchs, M. D., from 1855 to 1856; Auguste Kursteiner, J. U. C., Modern Languages, from 1857 to 1859; James D. Butler, LL. D., Ancient Languages and Literature, from 1858 to 1867; David Boswell Reid, M. D., F. R. S., E., Physiology and Hygiene, from 1859 to 1861; Joseph C. Pickard, A. M., Modern Languages and Literature, from 1859 to 1861; Normal Instruction, from 1863 to 1865; Paul A. Chadbourne, M. D., D. D., LL. D., Mental and Moral Philosophy, from 1867 to 1870; William F. Allen, A. M., Ancient Languages and History, from 1867 to 1870; Latin and History, from 1870 to present time; T. N. Haskell, A. M., Rhetoric and English Literature, from 1867 to 1868; John B. Parkinson, A. M., Mathematics, from 1867 to 1872; Civil Polity and International Law, from 1873 to 1874; Civil Polity and Political Economy, from 1876 to the present time; Stephen H. Carpenter, LL. D., Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, from 1868 to 1874; Logic and English Literature, from 1874 to December 8, 1878, when he died; John B. Feuling, Ph. D., Modern Languages and Comparative Philology, from 1868 to March 10, 1868, the day of his death; Col. W. R. Pease, Military Science and Civil Engineering from 1868 to 1869; W. W. Daniels, M. S., Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, from 1868 to 1874; Agriculture and Chemistry, from 1874 to the present time; John E. Davies, A. M., M. D., Natural History and Chemistry, from 1868 to 1874; Astronomy and Physics, from 1874 to 1879; Physics, from 1879 to the present time; Addison E. Verrill, A. M. Comparative Anatomy and Entomology, from 1868 to 1870; Col. Walter S. Franklin, S. B., Military Science and Civil Engineering, from 1869 to 1870; Roland D. Irving, A. M., E. M., Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, from 1870 to the present time; Col. William J. L. Nicodemus, A. M., C. E., Military Science and Civil and Military Engineering, from 1870 to his death, January 6, 1879; Alexander Kerr, A. M., Greek Language and Literature, from 1871 to the present time; John H. Twombly, D. D., President, Mental and Moral Philosophy, from 1871 to 1874; John Bascom, D. D., LL. D., President, Mental and Moral Philosophy, from 1874 to the present time; R. B. Anderson, A. M., Scandinavian Languages, from 1875 to the present time; David B. Frankenburger, Rhetoric and Oratory, from 1878 to the present time; James C. Watson, Director of Washburn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy, from 1879 to date; Edward A. Birge, Zoology, elected in 1879 and still in office; John C. Freeman, English Language and Literature, elected in 1879 and still occupies that chair; Allan D. Conover, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, elected in 1879 and remains in that office; William H. Rosenstengel, German Language and Literature, elected in 1879 and continues in the same chair; and Edward T. Owen, French Language and Literature, elected in 1879 and remains in that office; F. A. Parker, Music, 1880; William A. Henry, Agriculture, 1880.

The following gentlemen have been Professors of the Law Faculty in the University: Orsamus Cole, Byron Paine, J. H. Carpenter,\* William F. Vilas,\* H. S. Orton, P. L. Spooner,\* I. C. Sloan,\* J. B. Cassoday,\* S. U. Pinney,\* W. P. Lyon, J. C. Hopkins, Romanzo Bunn,\* Clark Gapen.\*

\*Still in office.

John H. Lathrop was Chancellor of the University from 1848 to 1858; Henry Barnard, from 1859 to 1861. Paul A. Chadbourne was President from 1867 to 1870; John H. Twombly, from 1871 to 1874, during which year he was succeeded by John Bascom, the present President.

*Instructors.*—O. M. Conover, A. M., Tutor, from 1850 to 1852; Stephen H. Carpenter, A. M., Tutor, from 1852 to 1854; Augustus L. Smith, A. M., Tutor, from 1854 to 1856; Madison Evans, A. B., Tutor, from 1856 to 1857; John F. Smith, A. M., Tutor, from 1857 to 1859; Thomas D. Coryell, A. M., Instructor, Surveying and Civil Engineering, from 1858 to 1860; David H. Tullis, Instructor in Book-keeping and Commercial Calculations, from 1858 to 1862; John D. Parkinson, A. M., Tutor, from 1861 to 1863; Miss Anna W. Moody, Preceptress in Normal Department, from 1863 to 1864; O. V. Tousley, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School, from 1864 to 1865; Miss M. S. Merrill, Preceptress in Normal Department, from 1854 to 1866; Miss Clarissa L. Ware, Assistant Teacher in Normal Department, from 1864 to 1867—Associate Preceptress from 1867 to 1869—Preceptress of Female College from 1869 to 1870; R. E. Harmon, A. B., Tutor, from 1867 to 1868; Amos H. Thompson, A. B., Tutor, from 1867 to 1869; Miss Frances Brown, Teacher of Music, from 1867 to 1870; Miss Louisa Webster, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, from 1767 to 1871; Miss Elizabeth Earle, Preceptress in Normal Department, from 1867 to 1869; Isaac Stephen Leavitt, A. M., Instructor in English, from 1868 to 1869; Albert H. Southworth, Ph. B., Instructor in Languages, from 1869 to 1870; R. B. Anderson, A. M., Instructor in Languages, from 1869 to 1875; David B. Frankenberger, Ph. B., Instructor in Preparatory Department, from 1869 to 1871; Miss Clara D. Bewick, Ph. B., Teacher in Latin and History, from 1869 to 1870; Lizzie S. Spencer, Ph. B., Instructor, from 1869 to 1875; Alfred Carroll Parkinson, A. M., Instructor, from 1870 to 1871; Robert M. Bashford, A. M., Instructor, from 1870 to 1872; Stephen Leahy, Ph. B., Instructor, from 1870 to 1872; Thomas D. Christie, A. M., Instructor, from 1871 to 1872; Mrs. D. E. Carson, Preceptress, from 1871 to the present time; Miss Josephine Magoon, Assistant Preceptress, from 1871 to 1874; Miss Ella F. Sage, Teacher of Instrumental Music, from 1871 to 1873; Miss Augusta Buttner, Teacher of French and German, from 1872 to 1874; Miss Annie Cushman, Teacher of Drawing and Oil Painting, from 1872 to 1873; Miss Mary C. Woodworth, Teacher of Vocal Music, from 1872 to 1874; James Whitford Bashford, A. B., Instructor in Greek and Latin, from 1873 to 1874; Robert Henry Brown, Ph. B., M. S., Instructor in English, from 1873 to 1874—Instructor in Natural History, from 1874 to 1875; Miss Sue R. Earnest, Teacher of Instrumental Music, from 1873 to 1874; Miss Ellen L. Chynoweth, Ph. B., Instructor in German, from 1874 to 1875; Miss Hattie E. Hunter, Teacher of Vocal Music, from 1874 to 1875; J. R. Stuart, Instructor in Drawing, from 1874 to 1875; Jerome Henry Salisbury, A. B., Instructor in Greek and Latin, from 1874 to 1876; John M. Olin, A. B., Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory, from 1874 to 1876; Joseph Clinton Fuller, A. B., Instructor in English, from 1874 to 1875; Miss S. A. Carver, Instructor in French and German, from 1874 to 1879; Milton R. French, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music, from 1875 to 1877; Allan Darst Conover, C. E., Assistant in Civil Engineering from 1875 to 1877—Instructor in Mathematics from 1878 to 1879; Frederick Sargent Huntington, Ph. B., Instructor in English, from 1875 to 1876; Edward A. Birge, A. B., Instructor in Natural History, from 1875 to 1879; Miss M. Murdock, Instructor in English and Elocution, from 1876 to 1877; Seymour Talbot, Assistant in Civil Engineering, from 1877 to 1878; Charles I. King, in charge of the machine shop, and Instructor in Practical Mechanics, from 1877 to the present time; Samuel W. Trousdale, Instructor in English and Elocution, from 1877 to 1878; C. P. Eitten, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music, from 1877 to 1878; Miss Alice Craig, Instructor in Elocution, from 1878 to the present time; Edward T. Owen, Instructor in Modern Languages, from 1878 to 1879; E. J. Nichols, Assistant in Civil Engineering, from 1878 to 1879; Gottlob Muhlhauser, Instructor in Latin and Modern Languages, from 1878 to 1879; Henry J. Taylor, Instructor in Latin and Mathematics, from 1878 to 1879; F. A. Parker, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music, from 1878 to the present time; Miss Ellen Chynoweth, Instructor in German, from 1879 to the present time; Miss E. S. Spen-

cer. Instructor in Mathematics, from 1879 to 1880; Lucius Heritage, Instructor in Latin, from 1879 to the present time; William H. Williams, Instructor in Greek, from 1879 to the present time; J. C. Arthur, Instructor in Botany, from 1879 to 1880; Storm Bull, Instructor in Engineering, from 1879 to the present time; Miss Alice F. Frisby, Instructor in Mathematics, from 1879 to 1880; Charles R. Vanhise, Assistant in Mineralogy, etc., from 1879 to the present time; G. H. Balg, Instructor in German, from 1879 to the present time; Magnus Swenson, Instructor in Chemistry, 1880; Capt. Charles King, Instructor in Military Tactics, 1880.

*Honorary Degrees.*—1856—Alfred L. Castleman, M. D. 1866—Russell Z. Mason, LL. D. 1867—Hayden R. Smith, A. M. 1869—John Coit Spooner, A. M.; Harlow S. Orton, LL. D.; Luther S. Dixon, LL. D.; Orsamus Cole, LL. D., and Byron Paine, LL. D. 1870—J. W. Borchsenius, A. M. 1871—S. S. Rockwood, A. M. 1872—William Penn Lyon, LL. D. Lyman C. Draper, LL. D. 1873—C. C. Washburn, LL. D.; E. G. Ryan, LL. D.; Joseph Ficklin, Ph. D. 1875—Samuel Shaw, A. M.; W. D. Parker, A. M.; Robert H. Brown, M. S. 1876—J. J. Thornton, A. M.; J. H. Carpenter, LL. D.; W. A. F. Brown, LL. D. 1876—The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred upon F. E. Parkinson, *speciale gratia*; the honorary degree of Civil Engineer, upon James Melville; and that of Master of Science, upon C. H. Hall. 1877—O. M. Conover, LL. D. 1880—E. E. Woodman, C. E.; M. J. Mahon, A. M.

*Graduates.*—1854—Levi M. Booth and Charles T. Wakeley. 1856—Samuel S. Benedict, James M. Flower, Sidney Foote and Burgess C. Slaughter. 1857—Sinclair W. Botkin, Thomas D. Coryell, Charles Fairchild, William G. Jenckes and John F. Smith. 1858—Richard W. Hubbell, John W. Slaughter and William F. Vilas. 1859—Alexander C. Botkin, Leonard S. Clark, Samuel Fallows, Edward B. Guild, Elbert O. Hand, Edwin Marsh, in the classical course; Hill C. Bradford and Phillip C. Slaughter in the scientific course. 1860—George W. Bird, Leander M. Comins, Thomas J. Hale, John B. Parkinson, William P. Powers, Fred. T. Starkweather and John E. Sutton in the classical course; and Milan W. Serl in the scientific course. 1861—James B. Britton, William W. Church, S. A. Hall, John D. Parkinson, William E. Spencer and Henry Vilas, in the classical course; and Farlin Q. Ball, Almerin Gillett and Michael Leahey, in the scientific course. 1862—Michael Leahey in the classical course, and Isaac N. Stewart in the scientific course. 1863—Milton S. Griswold and Levi M. Vilas, in the classical course; Pitt Cravath and Frank Waterman, in the scientific course. 1864—in the classical course, James L. High and W. I. Wallace; in the scientific course, E. M. Congar, A. H. Salisbury and John C. Spooner. 1865—in the classical course, James Byrne and Philip Stein; in the scientific course, J. M. Jones, George H. Pradt, Joseph Dwight Tredway and Charles H. Vilas. There were also six graduates in the normal course: Mary A. Allen, Clara J. Chamberlain, Annie E. Chamberlain, Hettie M. Rusk, Lydia Sharp and Annie E. Taylor. These were the first lady graduates of the University of Wisconsin.

1866—There were graduated in the classical course, James A. Blake, Arthur Peck; in the scientific, Frederick Scheiber, William H. Spencer, John A. Spencer. In the normal course, Ellen Byrne, Abbie Gilbert, Anna J. Pickard, May B. Read, Agnes J. Sawyer and Maggie J. Spears received diplomas from the regents. 1867—Classical course, Jotham Scudder; scientific course, George Cross, Karl Ruf, Albert H. Southworth and William A. Truesdell. There were, likewise, thirteen graduates in the normal course: Mary L. Craig, Isabel Durrie, Annie M. Gorum, Delia M. Isham, Ella Larkin, Mary S. Lyman, Anna McArthur, Carrie Nelson, Emma R. Phillips, Lizzie Robson, Charity Rusk, Emma W. Sharp, Addie O. Wadsworth.

1868—Herbert W. Chynoweth and Frederick S. Stein, in the classical course; George W. Holland, Isaac S. Leavitt, Morgan J. Smith, John G. Taylor, James Turner and Charles E. Vroman, in the scientific course.

1869—E. L. Cassels, W. C. Damon, F. J. Knight, I. S. Leavitt and John G. Taylor, in the classical course, as Bachelors of Art; and Clara D. Bewick, Hiram M. Corbett, David B. Frankenburger, Annie Hayden, Jane E. Nagle, Helen V. Noble, George Sylvester, Lizzie S.

Spencer and Ella U. Turner, in the scientific course, as Bachelors of Philosophy. There were graduated from the law department Thomas Bohan, John T. Bradley, James M. Bull, J. P. Cheever, Francis Downs, Lorin Edwards, G. A. Forest, F. T. Knapper, M. N. Lando, William Murray, P. H. O'Rourke and Henry Vilas, on each of whom was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

1870—From the college of arts, Willis F. Cobb, Charles H. Hall, Henry A. Harriman, Stephen Leahey, Daniel E. Maloney, L. J. Rusk, L. B. Sale and R. H. Schmidt, each of whom received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. There was also graduated from the female college, with the same degree, Ellen L. Chynoweth. The graduates from the college of letters, each with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, were R. M. Bashford, Jacob Bickler, Gottlieb Engel, G. W. Field, S. S. Gregory, William E. Huntington, Burr W. Jones, A. C. Parkinson, A. M. Rice and C. A. Smith. From the law department, as Bachelors of Law, there were graduated Charles H. Gardner, A. E. Gepson, W. H. Hurley, J. H. Humphrey, Patrick O'Meara, A. H. Southworth, George Sylvester, Isaac N. Tichnor and S. H. Vaughan.

1871—From the college of arts, Carolyn E. Adams, T. L. Cole, D. W. Grady, Sarah J. Hardenburg, Robert Orr, Adele M. Overton, M. W. Pepper, G. W. Raymer, Henry Reid, Ada M. Robson, John Stewart, Q. O. Sutherland, O. J. Taylor, Volney Underhill, Albert Watkins and John W. Whelan; from the college of letters, John W. Bashford, H. S. Bassett, L. W. Colby, John A. Gaynor, John F. Glover and C. N. Gregory; and, from the law department, R. M. Bashford, E. B. M. Browne, Robert Catlin, Henry Coe, D. B. Frankenburg, C. E. Freeman, S. S. Gregory, T. C. Hardy, H. H. Helms, Justin Jacobs, Jr., B. W. Jones, D. L. Jones, John T. Jones, F. J. Knight, Peter McGovern, Nils Michelet, O. H. Orton, A. C. Parkinson, C. A. Smith and C. H. Van Wermer.

1872—From the college of arts, Edward D. Adler, Alethe C. Arnold, A. E. Bourne, T. E. Bowman, F. G. Brown, R. H. Brown, Maria E. Byrne, H. M. Chittenden, Julia L. Cook, Joseph Cover, H. W. Deming, Philip Eden, Jr., W. A. Franklin, Gertrude M. Hardenburg, H. W. Hoyt, J. C. Keefe, L. R. Larson, C. E. Laverty, C. S. Montgomery, Jennie Muzzy, D. T. Newton, W. E. Odell, J. K. Parish, E. T. Sweet and H. M. Wells; from the college of letters, E. C. Arnold, G. D. Cline, Sidney Houghton, E. H. Craig, L. M. Fisher, B. W. James, G. F. Merrill, J. B. Slattery, G. G. Sutherland and E. P. Vilas; and from the law department, W. S. Arnold, H. P. Barlow, B. E. Brown, Daniel Buchanan, E. C. Burke, L. W. Colby, R. M. Crane, D. H. Flinn, C. N. Gregory, G. P. Harrington, W. T. Kelsey, J. M. Kennedy, John Likens, D. E. Maloney, H. L. Palmer, John Patterson, M. W. Pepper, J. S. Phillips, F. C. Rennie, C. W. Roby, L. B. Sale, M. C. Salmon, I. B. Smith, R. C. Spooner, Herbert Sylvester, R. F. Taggart, O. J. Taylor, Albert Watkins and H. S. Wicks.

1873—There were graduated from the college of arts, W. H. Bailey, F. L. Boyce, F. W. Coon, M. S. Frawley, W. H. Gooding, H. W. Hewitt, W. E. Howe, C. A. Hoyt, E. W. Hulse, W. C. Ladd, G. S. Maxon, G. J. Patton, Duncan Reid, A. F. Warden, James Moroney, William Munroe and James Quirk—of these the three last received each the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; from the college of letters, James W. Bashford, J. C. Hutchins, W. A. Lyman, G. H. Noyes and W. D. Turvill; from the law department, G. W. Adams, Albert Allen, H. Blackmer, M. E. Clapp, Abel Davis, B. W. James, William Johnson, E. S. Knight, Stephen Leahey, C. E. Laverty, C. C. McNish, G. F. Merrill, F. H. Merrill, S. S. Miller, D. C. Millett, C. S. Montgomery, D. T. Newton, R. C. Orr, M. C. Ring, F. H. Tabor, George C. Trucks, J. K. Wetherby, David S. Wegg, H. M. Wells and John E. Wright.

1874—From the college of arts, Charles N. Akers, Florence E. Taylor, John Brindley, George E. Brown, W. E. Brown, C. W. Bunn, E. R. Carr, Mary I. Carrier, Henrietta L. Crane, R. G. Deming, Marion V. Dodge, Mary S. Dwight, L. M. Fay, Jennie Field, Henry Frawley, Delia E. Gilman, Thenetta Jones, Annie M. Martin, Mary McCoy, Kate G. McGonegal, F. R. Moss, Eliza Nagle, E. D. Orr, Lillian De France Park, Florence I. Pennoek, E. H. Ryan, William Street, J. J. Swift, A. W. Utter, M. Van Wagenen, Robert R. Williams, E. D. Wood, A. D. Conover and John R. Fisher—the last two with the degree of Bachelor of Civil

Engineering; from the college of letters, A. H. Bright, B. F. Dunwiddie, J. C. Fuller, Jennie Muzzy, O. E. Ostenson, J. H. Salisbury and C. A. Wilkin; from the law department, John W. Bashford, F. L. Boyce, W. W. Downs, O. B. Givens, E. C. Graves, L. J. Grinde, Willis Hand, W. E. Howe, C. A. Hoyt, W. C. Ladd, G. W. Latta, E. W. Mann, G. Maxon, C. W. Monroe, G. H. Noyes, J. M. Pereles, H. S. Robins, Hans Spilde, G. G. Sutherland, W. D. Turvil and O. T. Williams.

1875—From the college of arts, Harriet E. Bacon, Carrie A. Barber, Isaac S. Bradley, Alice A. Crawford, Mary C. Draper, T. F. Frawley, F. S. Huntington, C. H. Lewis, George S. Martin, Juliet D. Meyer, Clara Moore, W. H. Rogers, George C. Synon, C. G. Thomas, Fannie West, James Melville, A. G. Schulz and B. C. Walter—the last three with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; A. D. Conover and James Moroney, Jr., graduating as Civil Engineers; from the college of letters, as Bachelors of Arts, W. G. Clough, Kate D. Dewey, A. S. Frank, C. F. Harding, F. S. Luhman, J. W. Mills, J. M. Mills, W. S. Noland; as Bachelors of Letters, H. A. Odell, C. E. Pickard, P. F. Stone, J. E. Wildish and F. W. Winchester: from the law department, L. J. Arthur, C. V. Bardeen, C. W. Bunn, J. H. Botten-seck, W. H. Butler, E. R. Carr, E. W. Chafin, Thomas Coleman, B. F. Dunwiddie, W. A. Franklin, C. S. Fuller, Ansley Gray, L. E. Haynes, E. G. Hursh, J. C. Kerwin, Thomas Lynch, E. B. Manwaring, W. C. McLain, John McMahon, Duane Mowry, A. J. O'Keefe, A. D. Pratt, Henry Rosenberg, A. J. Schmitz, J. C. Sherwin, Jr., C. A. Starbird, William Street, E. H. Smalley, Mills Tourtellotte, Volney Underhill, G. A. Underwood, E. P. Vilas, Hempstead Washburn, E. G. Webster, J. B. Winslow and E. R. Woodlee.

1876—from the college of letters, H. R. Cook, R. B. Dudgeon, E. T. Farnes, Albert S. Ritchie, Helen D. Street, and W. H. Williams, in the ancient classical course, as Bachelors of Arts; H. S. Daniels, Agnes A. Hascall, J. W. Hiner, A. H. Noyes, R. E. Noyes and Helen Remington, in the modern classical course, as Bachelors of Letters; from the college of arts, Sarah C. Ames, Lizzie G. Atwood, J. H. Calkins, Tirza J. Chapman, Lillie S. Clark, C. S. Dietz, Emma E. Dudgeon, B. W. Gillett, Mary M. Henry, Elinor Henry, E. R. Hicks, Caroline A. Hobart, Clara I. Lyon, D. E. McKercher, Elizabeth A. Meyer, Mary L. Nelson, Mary J. Oertel, A. E. Smith, Abbie D. Stuart, G. C. Stockman, Fannie A. Walbridge, Nellie M. Williams, E. C. Wiswall, and Elsenä Wiswall, as Bachelors of Science; G. P. Bradish, J. J. Fisher, J. B. Trowbridge, and W. W. Wood, as Bachelors of Civil Engineering; George Haven and Oliver Matthews, as Bachelors of Mining Engineering; C. F. Ainsworth, W. H. Baird, W. P. Baker, S. J. Bradford, A. H. Bright, Z. A. Church, Henry Frawley, E. C. Higbee, A. L. Lamont, O. L. Larson, F. M. Lawrence, L. K. Luse, George U. Leeson, F. L. Morrill, H. M. Needles, T. J. Pereles, James Quirk, E. H. Ryan, W. H. Rogers, W. F. Redmon, Oliver Schee, J. D. F. Stone, W. A. Short, C. S. Taylor, and C. A. Youmans, in the law department.

1877—from the college of letters—in the ancient classical course, as Bachelors of Arts, Brigham Bliss, C. L. Dudley, Franklin Fisher, Howard Morris, and S. W. Trousdale; in the modern classical course, as Bachelors of Letters, Alexander Craven and Mary Hill; from the college of arts—course in general science, Carrie B. Carpenter, S. H. Cook, T. H. Gill, Benedict Goldenberger, F. N. Hendrix, Hattie M. Hover, E. M. Lowry, Florence E. Mitchell, Frank Moore, Annie A. Porter, A. C. Prescott, J. C. Rathbun, Matilda Reuel, H. J. Smith, Alice Stickey, Nellie M. Tate, W. E. Todd, S. M. Williams, and H. C. Wood—as Bachelors of Science; as Bachelors of Civil Engineering, John F. Albers, J. P. Paine, N. F. Phillips, J. M. Turner, and James Whelan, Jr.; and as Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy, W. A. Hover; from the law department, H. W. Bingham, H. H. Curtis, J. J. Fruit, W. W. Haseltine, John T. Kean, Herman Pfund, F. E. Purple, James Reynolds, W. F. White, and John T. Yule.

1878—from the college of letters—in the ancient classical course, as Bachelors of Arts, F. K. Conover, W. A. Germain, Mary Hill, C. E. Hooker, Francis E. Noyes, O. W. Ray, and H. J. Taylor; in the modern classical course, as Bachelor of Letters, Alexander Berger; from the college of arts, in General Science, C. E. Buell, W. A. Corson, H. W. Eaton, W. S. Field,

Helen L. Hatch, Alice F. Frisby, Almah J. Frisby, W. J. Fuller, B. F. Gilman, T. P. Lindley, Martha Mann, Nettie L. Porter, F. B. Robinson, R. G. Siebecker, and Lewis E. Walker, as Bachelors of Science; as Bachelor of Agriculture, W. W. Brown; as Bachelor of Civil Engineering, W. H. Bradley; as Civil Engineers, George P. Bradish, William Munroe, and John F. Albers; and as Metallurgical Engineer, Oliver Matthews; from the law department, Carroll Atwood, F. E. Briggs, F. C. Brooks, S. O. Campbell, T. H. Gill, L. P. Hale, J. S. Keyes, P. V. Lawson, J. R. Matthews, A. H. Noyes, R. E. Noyes, J. O'Connor, R. B. Salter, E. H. Sprague, E. A. Tucker, R. F. Wilbur, R. F. Pettigrew, and William Windsor, Jr.

1879—In arts, John Anderson, George M. Bascom, Clarence Dennis, Flora E. Dodge, Archibald Durrrie, Oliver G. Ford, H. C. Martin, David Mason, Lewis Ostensen, and J. B. Simpson; in letters, C. H. Albertson, Jennie Bascom, Mary Bunn, Belle Case, Lulu C. Daniels, Abby W. Jewett, E. J. Paul, Katharine C. Paul, Arthur Puls, Susie A. Sterling, George L. Voorhees, and Flora E. Dodge; in science, John G. Conway, A. G. Dennett, W. E. Dennett, Ida M. Hoyt, J. H. Hutchinson, K. Knapp, R. M. La Follette, Jesse M. Meyer, E. B. Oakley, A. D. Prideaux, Edith M. Stearns, John W. Thomas, E. W. Davis, and, by special favor, J. W. Fisher; in mining and metallurgy, C. R. Vanhise; in law, W. H. Allen, Perry Baird, J. H. Berryman, H. S. Butler, George De Clerk, H. G. Dickie, S. A. Doolittle, J. A. Eggen, C. N. Harris, E. A. Hayes, F. N. Hendrix, J. W. Ivey, John Kelley, Jr., C. H. Ladd, G. L. Kurtz, P. H. Martin, Seth Mills, Howard Morris, C. H. Oakey, J. M. Olin, Jermain Post, A. C. Prescott, Tennis Slingerland, and Otto Peemiller, Thomas O'Meara; in mining and metallurgy, Magnus Swenson; in law, Neal Brown, Edmund Burdick, Charles Cicero Calkins, Clarence Luther Clark, Frederick King Conover, Galen Hiram Coon, Frank Cutter, Arthur Eugene Deming, Charles Lowell Dudley, Walter Scott Field, David Hadley Flett, Alfred Swift, Frank Schuyler, Grant Gilman, Charles Ford Harding, Jay Orley Hayes, Frederick William Henderson, Emmett Reuben Hicks, Henry L. Palmer Hillyer, Edward J. Hughes, Charles August Koeffler, Paul Theodore Krez, Alvin Ernest Mecartney, Horace Stevens Merwin, Arthur Loomis Sanborn, George Shafer, Robert George Liebecker, Henry J. Taylor, Clinton Textor, John Charles Ticknor, Lewis Edward Walker, Charles Vining White, George Irving Wright.

1880—In arts, John Milton Dodson, Henry Baird Favill, Henry Decker Goodwin, Alvirus Nelson Hitchcock, George Hofstetter, Judson Elijah Hoyt, Charles Francis Lamb, John Thomas Morgans, Alfred Patek, Henry Lewis Richardson, Frank H. Sawyer, Albert Edward Schaub, Darwin Wilfred Smith, Charles Gordon Sterling.

In Letters—Frank Benton Brundage, Edith J. Crosse, Maria Morrison Dean, Humphrey J. Desmond, Annie Beck Dinsdale, Mary Dunwiddie, Waldo Fisher, Rose Gifford, Edward F. Gleason, Emma Heller, Annie Isabella Home, Louisa Martin, Viola Imogene Troy, Alice Jessie Craig.

In Science—Jay William Hicks, James Gardiner Johnstone, Mary Agnes Nelson, Etna Joseph Wiswall, Alvin Webster Wohlford, Charles Richard Vanhise, Leonora Maxwell Northrop.

In Civil Engineering.—George Edward Morgan, Harry Brown Sturtevant, Archie O. Powell.

In Metallurgical Engineering—Magnus Swenson.

In Law—Neal Brown, Edmund Burdick, Charles C. Calkins, C. L. Clark, F. K. Conover, G. H. Coon, Frank Cutler, A. E. Deming, C. L. Dudley, W. S. Field, A. S. Frank, S. G. Gilman, C. F. Harding, J. C. Hayes, E. R. Hicks, H. L. P. Hillyer, E. J. Hughes, C. A. Hoeffler, P. T. Krez, A. E. Macartney, H. S. Merwin, A. L. Sanborn, George Shafer, R. G. Seibecker, H. J. Taylor, Clinton Textor, J. C. Tickner, L. E. Walker, C. V. White, George I. Wright, D. H. Flett and F. W. Henderson.

In Mechanical Engineering—William Sylvester Bliss.

The university courses are free to all within the State. To those belonging without the State tuition is, per term, \$6.

Unusual advantages are offered by the university to young women. They have a range of studies and a quality of instruction equal to those of the very best American colleges, while the

expense is less than half that usually met with at seminaries and colleges for women. There is no distinction, in advantages, made between young men and young women. A young woman can take any of the courses, or select studies from any of them.

Ladies' Hall is a fine building, well furnished and well provided with all the conveniences and public rooms necessary for the comfort and profit of the students. All the expenses of a young woman, except those strictly personal, who boards in Ladies' Hall, need not exceed \$185 per year.

First term—heating, lighting and rent in Ladies' Hall .....	\$20 00
Second term “ “ “ .....	15 00
Third term “ “ “ .....	15 00
Board in Ladies' Hall including washing of bedding, towels and napkins, per week .....	3 00
Personal washing, Ladies' Hall, per dozen .....	60
Instrumental music, 20 lessons .....	10 00
Use of instrument, per term .....	2 00
Vocal music, 20 lessons .....	10 00

There is only one extra—music, and the instruction in that is of a very superior order.

## II.—THE STATE LIBRARY.

This institution had its origin in the generous appropriation of \$5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted, appointing the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware (through whose instrumentality the clause in the organic act making the appropriation was inserted), Hon. Lewis F. Lima, of Missouri, Hon. G. W. Jones, then Delegate in Congress from this Territory (which at that time included what now constitutes the State of Iowa as well as Wisconsin), and Hon. Peter Hill Engle, the Speaker of the first Territorial House of Representatives, a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the Territory, and authorizing them to draw the sum appropriated for that purpose from the Federal Treasury. Mr. Engle was the active member of the committee, and made the selections and purchases, with the approval of the other members. James Clarke, publisher of the Belmont *Gazette*, and first Territorial printer, was the first Librarian.

The first appropriation by the State to replenish the library was made in 1851. The sum of \$2,500 was then appropriated, to be expended under direction of Gov. Dewey in the purchase of law books. Subsequently, in 1854, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for law and miscellaneous works; and in 1857, the additional appropriation of \$1,000 was made for the same purpose, together with a standing appropriation of \$250 for such additions to the law and miscellaneous departments of the library as might from time to time be deemed desirable.

In 1864, the annual appropriation was increased to \$300, and two years later the additional sum of \$600 was placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the law department. These appropriations were continued until 1877, when the annual appropriation was increased to \$1,500.

The purchase of miscellaneous works for the library was virtually discontinued in 1866, except that purchases were subsequently made for completing imperfect sets of works of reference. In 1875, the miscellaneous works were transferred to the State Historical Society. Since that time, the condition of the library as a State law library has rapidly improved. It stands among the best in the States of the Great Northwest, and with its present resources will be able to maintain the high position it occupies.

Since the organization of State government, the following-named gentlemen have occupied the position of State Librarian: George P. Delaplaine, C. G. Mayers, Fritz Anneke, William Dudley, from 1852 to 1854; August Kreuer, from 1854 to 1856; Horace Rublee, from 1856 to 1860; Samuel C. Bean, from 1860 to 1863; O. M. Conover, from 1863 to 1874; Francis Massing, from 1874 to 1876; J. R. Berryman, from 1876 to date.



The whole number of volumes in the library at the present time is, in round numbers, 14,000. Rooms are set apart at in the capitol at Madison for use of the library.

### III.—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In 1854, L. J. Farwell sold to the State one hundred acres of land on the north side of Lake Mendota, in the town of Westport, for the location of the "Hospital for the Insane." It is about three miles from Madison by a direct line across the lake, and six miles by carriage road. The grounds also adjoin the track of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 30, 1854, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners to prepare plans and let a contract for the erection of a lunatic asylum, substantially on the plan of the asylum at Worcester, Mass., both in respect to design and expense. In pursuance of this act, Gov. Barstow appointed Commissioners and a Superintendent. The contract was awarded to Andrew Proudfit, and the work commenced. On the assembling of the Legislature in 1855, that body annulled the contract on the ground that the plan adopted was much more extensive than had been authorized, and bore no particular resemblance to the Worcester asylum, as well as for other reasons. The result of this action was that the work was suspended.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1857, the State Hospital for the Insane was established, and L. J. Farwell, John P. McGregor and Levi Sterling were appointed Commissioners by the Governor. The Commissioners, at their first meeting, on the 5th of May, elected L. J. Farwell, President; J. P. McGregor, Secretary, and Levi Sterling, Building Superintendent, and employed S. V. Shipman as architect.

The following is a synopsis of the plan of the buildings, as drawn by the architect, S. V. Shipman: The structure to consist of the center or main building, with two longitudinal and two transverse wings—the main building to be 65x127 feet; the longitudinal, each 41x92 feet, and the transverse wings 40x86 feet; the main building and transverse buildings are to be four stories high—cellar eight feet, first story twelve feet, the second of the main building fifteen feet, the third story thirteen feet and the fourth story eleven feet. The first, second and third stories of the wing will be twelve feet each; the walls of the fourth, or attic story, will be ten feet. The main building and each of the transverse wings are to be surmounted by a cupola, that of the main building being fifty feet and of each wing twenty-seven feet above the roof.

After the adoption of plans, specifications and detail drawings, notice was published in every city in the State that proposals would be received until September 1 following for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials in accordance with the plans and specifications.

On the 1st of September, the bids were opened and the contract awarded to Nelson McNiell, of Portage City, for building the central or main building, one longitudinal and one transverse wing for the sum of \$73,500.

Mr. McNiell, after making some progress on the work, threw up his contract, which caused much delay in the completion of the building, and it was not until some time in 1860 that it was turned over to the Board of Trustees for the reception of patients.

An act was passed, approved April 11, 1861, during the last session of the Legislature, appropriating \$40,000 for the enlargement of the building. That act authorized the Board of Trustees, or such committee as might be designated by them, to construct a longitudinal and transverse wing, to be located on the west side of the center building, corresponding in dimensions with the wings on the east side of the center building. In pursuance of a requirement of this act, the executive committee advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing materials and doing the work; and, at the time designated in the advertisement, several proposals were laid before the board to be examined and their respective merits determined. After all of the proposals had been considered in reference to the price proposed and the general interests of the

institution, it was unanimously agreed and ordered that the mason-work and furnishing the materials therefor should be let to Joseph Parkins, of the County of Dane, for the sum of \$20,500, and that the carpenter-work and painting and glazing, with the materials therefor, should be let to Bradley & Norton, of the city of Racine, for the sum of \$9,450.

In accordance with the order, contracts were entered into between the executive committee and the aforementioned parties on the 6th day of June, 1861, and the requisite bonds to secure the completion of the contract and the faithful performance of the work were duly made and deposited by the several contractors.

The heating apparatus, gas pipes and fixtures, registers, window guards and sewerage were not included in either of the contracts just mentioned, as it was deemed advisable to have that work performed by the State, under the direction of the board, by purchasing the materials and having them fitted by persons in their employ. The Board of Trustees, in their annual report for 1861, speak of the commendable zeal of the contractors in the prosecution of the work, which was commenced on the 1st of June of that year, and which was so far advanced as to be roofed and inclosed before the winter set in.

The Legislature, at the session of 1866, passed an act approved April 11, for erecting one transverse and one longitudinal wing on the east side of the main building. On the 19th of June, proposals were received from contractors, and the contract was awarded to A. Proudfit for the mason work at \$64,500, and Anderson, Davidson, & Co., carpenter work, \$33,500, the whole amounting to \$98,000.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120; the first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This elegant and commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands to the extent of 393 acres, and, with the extensions and improvements recently added, forms an asylum creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing their protection. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 550 patients.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing the hospital. The number of Trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

All insane persons living within the limits of the following-named counties, will be received at the Wisconsin State Hospital as far as accommodations can be furnished:

Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon and Walworth.

J. Edwards Lee, M. D., was the first Medical Superintendent, having been elected by the first Board of Trustees, on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients were conducted under his supervision.

The second Board of Trustees, organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed John P. Clement, M. D., to supersede Dr. Lee as Superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

Dr. Clement resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of John W. Sawyer, M. D., Assistant Physician, when A. H. Van Norstrand, M. D., was elected Superintendent. Dr. Van Norstrand resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D.

Dr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, Mark Ranney, M. D., was appointed Superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. Ranney resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDill was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. Boughton, M. D., who had served a number of years as Assistant Physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDill's death, and is still in charge of the institution.

The Trustees' Report of September 30, 1879, shows that there were in the hospital, on that day, 251 males and 256 females—total, 507.

The following table shows for each year the statistics of the hospital from July 14, 1860, when the first patient was admitted, to September 30, 1879 (end of the hospital year):

WHOLE NUMBER.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Total.
Admitted.....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	2,855
Discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	2,345
Recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	783
Improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	601
Unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	21	36	11	593
Died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	362
Treated.....	45	47	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	557	498	530	607	.....
Remaining at end of year.....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	355	382	393	507	.....
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	99	61	90	103	1,480
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	93	74	89	70	78	82	83	58	111	1,375
Males discharged.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	1	2,227
Females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	1,118
Males died.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	5	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	199
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	163
Males recovered.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	403	.....
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	385
Daily average each year.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	334	370	379	426	.....	.....

The cost of construction of the hospital, the current expenses, the whole number of patients, and the average number, have been, each year, as follows :

YEAR.	Construction.	Current Expenses.	Total cost to the Stat <sup>e</sup> .	Whole No. of patients.	Average number.
1856 } 1860 }	\$224,925 33	\$ 3,875 89	\$ 228,801 22	45	7
1861.....	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90
1862.....	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55	192	117
1863.....	7,074 54	31,706 36	38,790 90	254	162
1864.....	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	300	187
1865.....	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	257	179
1866.....	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	272	181
1867.....	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	294	185
1868.....	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	355	203
1869.....	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	455	310
1870.....	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	532	362
1871.....	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	524	359
1872.....	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	531	365
1873.....	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	585	329
1874.....	10,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	457	337
1875.....	4,000 00	63,500 00	67,500 00	507	364
1856.....	13,850 00	70,853 32	84,603 32	557	334
1877.....	11,500 00	89,501 79	101,001 79	498	370
1878.....	.....	96,338 59	96,338 59	530	380
1879.....	20,100 00	104,603 99	124,703 99	607	425
Total.....	\$576,326 48	\$1,207,783 13	\$1,784,040 31	.....	.....



*J. B. Bowen* *West*

MADISON.



## IV.—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Gov. Fairchild, in his annual message to the Legislature in 1870, recommended the reduction of each Board of Trustees, having charge of the State charities and institutions, to five, and the appointment of a State Board of Charities and Reform.

Although the suggestion was favorably received by the Legislature, the bill embodying his views, after passing one House, failed in the other, for want of time to reach it at the close of the session.

The recommendation was renewed in 1871, and an act was passed, Section 1 of which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted on sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent classes may be better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

The act further made it the duty of the board "to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State Treasury; to investigate into the condition of the poor-houses of the State, the cost of pauperism, and also to investigate the jails, city prisons, and houses of correction; to look after the care of the insane, and ascertain if they are treated humanely;" and, in general, the board was directed to ascertain for the information of the Legislature any important facts or considerations bearing upon the best treatment of criminals and the diminution of crime. The act further provided that the office of the board should be in Madison.

The board appointed by Gov. Fairchild consisted of the following-named persons: Willard Merrill, Janesville, for one year; William C. Allen, Racine, for two years; H. H. Giles, Madison, for three years; Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard, four years; Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde, Milwaukee, five years. It organized April 13, 1871, by the election of H. H. Giles as President, William C. Allen as Vice President, and Samuel D. Hastings as Secretary. Willard Merrill was re-appointed in 1872, for five years; William C. Allen was re-appointed in 1873, for five years. In February, 1874, Mrs. Lynde and Messrs. Merrill and Allen sent their resignation to Gov. Taylor, and the vacancies created were filled by the appointment of Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukee, W. W. Reed, M. D., of Jefferson, and E. E. Chapin, of Columbus. The term of H. H. Giles expired in April, 1874, and he was re-appointed by Gov. Taylor.

Under Chapter 414 of the laws of 1876, the board was re-organized, and Gov. Ludington appointed W. W. Reed, A. E. Elmore, Rev. H. C. Tilton, of Whitewater, and H. H. Giles and C. H. Haskins, of Milwaukee, to serve from one to five years, and in the order named. H. H. Giles was elected President, A. E. Elmore Vice President, and Theron W. Haight, of Waukesha, Secretary—the latter in place of Gen. A. C. Parkinson, who had served two years as Secretary.

In 1877, A. E. Elmore was elected President, and W. W. Reed, Vice President, and they have been re-elected at each annual meeting since.

In April, 1878, Mr. Haight resigned as Secretary, and Theodore D. Kanouse, of Watertown, was elected in his place. Mr. Kanouse resigned in September, 1879, and H. H. Giles, a member of the board, was appointed for the balance of the year. In April, 1880, Rev. A. O. Wright, of Fox Lake, was elected Secretary.

In 1879, J. H. Vivian, M. D., of Mineral Point, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. H. C. Tilton, and in February, 1880, Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Haskins.

The board now (November, 1880,) consists of Mrs. Fairbanks, of Milwaukee, W. W. Reed of Jefferson, A. E. Elmore, of Fort Howard, J. H. Vivian, of Mineral Point, and H. H. Giles, of Madison.

The board supervises all the charitable and penal institutions of the State, as well as the jails and poor-houses. The private charitable institutions are also under its supervision.

Through the influence of the board, the prison management of the State Prison has been brought to a high standard of efficiency under the watchful care of a non-partisan Board of Directors. This of itself is a reform worth noting.

It has removed quite all the children from the poor-houses of the State, by procuring the passage of the act prohibiting their retention therein. This reform will in the future save more to the State than the entire cost of the board. It will diminish pauperism, and thus save the tax-payers. It has reformed the poor-houses of their dirt and filth. It has greatly improved the condition of the chronic insane in the poor-houses, so that now that class are quite as well cared for, at an expense of from \$1 to \$1.75 per week, as in the State Hospitals, at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per week.

The poor-houses are now as cleanly as the average homes of the people. It has reformed the county jails by the introduction of cleanliness and order, the separation of the sexes, where possible, the extermination of vermin, and improvement in ventilation. Through its influence, juvenile offenders are no longer confined in county jails, but sent at once to the Industrial School at Waukesha. All this has been done in the entire absence of authority, except to look into and inquire and report, the exercise simply of moral power.

It has introduced into the State institutions a uniform system of keeping the books and accounts, simple in detail and easily understood. It has reduced greatly the expenditures in the different State institutions, by requiring a detailed report of the expenditure of all the moneys placed in their keeping. This reduction in a single institution has equaled the entire expenses of the board. The cost to the State has averaged about \$2,200 per year, and, outside of special investigations, it has cost less than \$2,100, as gathered from the reports of the Secretary of State. No member of the board receives any pay, except when ordered by the Governor to make an investigation. The Secretary receives a salary of \$1,500 per year, and devotes his whole time to the work, under the direction of the board.

All the county poor-houses are visited each year, and nearly all the jails. The State institutions are visited twice in each year—once by the board, and once by each individual member, at times when not expected. No notice is given of these visits, except the annual one of the board in the fall. It has made several investigations that were ordered by the Governor.

A large amount of work has been done by this board—much of it the public know nothing about. Many complaints have been investigated and many evils reformed.

The board has not “sounded its horn,” but quietly pursued its way; has gained public confidence and become one of the permanent institutions of the State.

Gov. Smith said in his last message: “The good they do is not so much talked about as the evil that may escape their notice.”

This is the fate of all public servants.

#### V.—THE STATE FISH HATCHERY.

The first account of artificial impregnation of fish-eggs was given to the world late in the fourteenth century, and it is said to have been discovered by Don Pinchon, a French monk. The art seems to have been forgotten, if it had ever existed, till 1758, when it was revived by Jacobi and an account of it was published in German by Count Goldstein. The first practical use of the art was made in Hanover. In 1837, a Mr. Shaw, in Scotland, resorted to artificial impregnation for the purpose of restocking salmon streams. In 1811, Boccius, a civil engineer of Hammersmith, England, practiced the art with the trout. In 1842, Joseph Reney, a poor fisherman in the Vosges, without any knowledge in respect to previous experiments, discovered the art and restocked the Moselle and other streams, gaining thereby his livelihood. Prof. Caste, of the College of France, gave to the enterprise his sanction, and this gave rise to the modern industry of fish culture. This business is carried on extensively and profitably throughout Central Europe, and is patronized by the Governments of the Great Powers. One establishment at Hunnigen, Germany, with its buildings and ponds, covers eighty acres.

About twelve years ago, the attention of the New England States and New York was called to this subject, owing to the alarming depletion of their streams in producing fish food. Scientific and practical labors were vigorously entered upon, and, availing themselves of the experiments made by European Governments, a system of State Fish Commissions was set on foot by interested parties, and by the aid of public money those depleted waters have been brought back to their maximum supply of fish. Gradually State Fish Commissions have increased, until now a number of them are in existence. The Dominion of Canada, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the headwaters of the lakes, manifests a lively interest in artificial fish propagation, and has several large artificial hatcheries, one of which is located at Windsor, opposite Detroit, where from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of whitefish are annually hatched and planted in Detroit River.

The great success resulting from the artificial propagation of fish in Europe, and an inquiry into the cause of the rapid and alarming decrease in the number of fish in the United States waters, led to the organization of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1871. Congress, in the year 1879, appropriated to the United States Fishery Commission \$75,000. This was mainly expended in scientific researches respecting the fish, its habits and causes of depletion, and in aiding the States provided with Fish Commissions by donating to them the impregnated ova of the better varieties.

Wisconsin is one of the most favored States, all things considered, for fish culture in the Union, Michigan and Minnesota being her only rivals.

The first appropriation made by the Legislature of Wisconsin for the purpose of fish culture was in 1873, when the sum of \$500 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States. In 1874, the Wisconsin Commission was organized and the sum of \$360 appropriated to pay current expenses and supply the wants of the Commissioner. In 1875, the appropriation was increased to \$2,000, by which the Commission was placed upon a sound financial basis, and in a condition to commence work for which it was designed. From that time can be reckoned the beginning of fish culture by the State. In 1876, the sum appropriated was \$10,000. It became at the same time the duty of the Commissioners to purchase a site for a State Hatching-House, and to erect thereon a hatching-house, tenement, ponds, and to equip the hatching-house for hatching purposes and in all practical ways to procure spawns and fish to be disposed of in furtherance of the purposes of the law.

In 1876 was completed the purchase of the grounds, the erection of the buildings, and the construction of the ponds (seven in number) of the Madison Hatchery, and that year witnessed the first hatch of fry at that locality, the distribution of which began in the spring of 1877. Prior to the fall and winter of 1876, the hatching had been conducted in private establishments.

The grounds purchased were located in the town of Fitchburg, Dane County—a tract known as the "Nine Springs," on Section 3, about three miles southwest of the city of Madison. The tract consists of a fraction less than forty acres, and the price paid was \$35 an acre.

The Commissioners established a temporary hatching house at Milwaukee for the hatching of spawn of the whitefish and lake trout. The Common Council and the Board of Public Works of that city gave space in their water-works building for that purpose, with permission to draw all the water required for hatching purposes from their reservoirs.

In 1877, \$8,000 were appropriated by the State to the object of fish culture in Wisconsin. A like sum was also given in 1878, and the Commission re-organized, increasing the number of members from four to seven, the Governor remaining, as before, a member *ex officio*.

By the purchase of three acres and a fraction, the site of the hatchery, near Madison, is now made to contain forty-three acres, with as fine springs as are in the State or in the Northwest, and wonderfully adapted for the purposes of the Commission. Improvements have also been made and two additional ponds constructed. The temporary hatching establishment at Milwaukee is still continued. The appropriation for the year 1879 by the State amounted to \$8,000; for 1880, \$2,000.

The Commissioners of Fisheries of Wisconsin, who have served in that capacity since the passage of the law, in 1874, authorizing their appointment, are as follows: William Welch, A.



Palmer, P. R. Hoy, H. F. Dousman, Moses Hooper, Mark Douglas,\* John F. Antisdel,\* Christopher Hutchinson,\* J. V. Jones,\* Philo Dunning\* and C. L. Valentine.\* Govs. Ludington and Smith\* have also served as *ex officio* members under the law making them such. M. D. Comstock and H. W. Welsler have served as Superintendents of the Wisconsin Fish Commission, the latter being still in office.

#### VI.—THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Among all the noble women who gave themselves to the sanitary work of the war, perhaps few were more peculiarly fitted for forming and carrying out plans than Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey. The thrill of horror with which the people of Wisconsin learned that their Governor, Louis P. Harvey, had been drowned at Savannah, Tenn., was one of those things never to be forgotten by the residents of the State. His self-appointed work had been the care of our soldiers after the fearful conflicts at Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and out of this grew the career of his stricken wife. At her own request, she soon received from Gov. Salomon a commission to act as one of the sanitary agents of the State.

In the performance of duties thus assumed by her, she found many Northern men languishing in Southern hospitals, whose lives depended upon their removal to a more invigorating climate. Becoming convinced of this, she went to Washington, and, by her almost unaided efforts, procured the establishment of a convalescent hospital at Madison, Wis. The building thus used, and known as Harvey Hospital, had been built for a residence by Gov. Farwell, and by its high, spacious and airy rooms, with ample communications between them, was admirably fitted for hospital purposes. After it was no longer needed for this use, Mrs. Harvey conceived the idea of converting it into a home for soldiers' orphans.

Upon her return from the South, in 1865, Mrs. Harvey brought with her a half-dozen orphans of the war, whom she had picked up, not inquiring on which side their fathers fell. Chiefly through her persistency and indomitable will, the United States Government was induced to convey to the State of Wisconsin the three wings of the building which had been rented as hospital wards, and all the fixtures and supplies, provided the State would purchase the building and grounds. Before this arrangement was completed, however, necessary funds were raised by private subscriptions, and the Home was opened January 1, 1866, with eighty-four orphan inmates, and Mrs. Harvey at its head.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Wisconsin was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing its establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1 of that year. The amount received from private subscriptions was \$12,834.69. The property was purchased by the State for \$10,000, and the Home became a State institution March 31, 1866. Under the direction of Mrs. Harvey and a board of trustees, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished. On the 1st of May, 1867, Mrs. Harvey resigned as Superintendent, and Henry Harnden as Financial Agent. F. B. Brewer succeeded Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. Brewer was appointed Matron. Mr. Brewer resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and I. N. Cundall was elected to the position of Superintendent. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. Towers, Mary Towers, his wife, taking the place of Mrs. Brewer, as Matron. Mr. Towers resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by R. W. Burton. Mrs. Burton was the successor of Mrs. Towers as Matron. Mr. and Mrs. Burton continued to occupy their respective positions until the Home was finally closed.

The orphans were not only maintained, but educated and brought up to habits of industry.

Under the law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home were sent to the Normal School at Whitewater to be educated at the expense of the State for two years, the expense not to exceed \$200 per year for each pupil.

During the year 1871, one of the boys of the Home, Mendel P. Blakesley, of Patch Grove, was recommended by the examiners as a suitable candidate for the naval school at

\* Still in office.

Annapolis, and in June he went there, passed the examination at the school, and was appointed by President Grant.

In the same year, the Home received \$23,000 in bonds and \$554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly \$100,000 left by Horatio Ward, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, Eng., to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal States for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1871 enacted a law to the effect that, after September, that year, all children remaining in the Home should become the wards of the State, and that the State Board of Charities and Reform should be their legal guardians, with authority to bind out any of the children to such trade or occupation as was deemed best, and to exercise a close supervision over their interest and safety, during their minority.

On the 30th of September, 1873, there were 153 children in the Home. The Legislature of 1872 appropriated \$30,000 for the current expenses, and, in 1873, \$20,000 for the same purpose.

But the number of the orphans now continually decreased, owing to the fact that homes were found for many, while some were returned to their mothers; none were kept in the Home after they reached the age of fifteen years, except in special cases. At length, when the number had diminished to less than forty children, it was thought best to close the institution. This was in 1875. The whole number of orphans cared for during the continuance of the Home was about seven hundred.

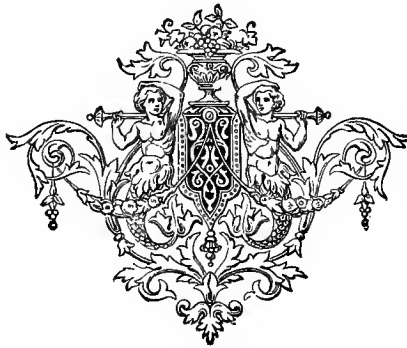
The Legislature then transferred the Home to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, authorizing them to establish, as contemplated by the reconstruction act of 1866, a medical college or course of lectures upon all branches usually taught in such an institution, when, in their judgment, such college should be required by the medical profession of the State. But the President of the University, in his report for 1875, said: "The time does not seem to have arrived for the establishment of a medical department. Such a college, if established, should certainly be located at Milwaukee, as affording, by its size, far more clinical advantages than Madison, or than any other place within the State. We should be glad to unite a medical college in Milwaukee to the University; and should hope both to aid it and receive aid from it." In 1876, an act was passed authorizing the sale of the Home by the Regents, or its use for any purpose they might deem expedient. It has since been disposed of, and a Norwegian seminary established therein. This institution is elsewhere described.

The following extract from the last report of the Trustees of the Home gives some additional particulars:

"Immediately after the closing of the war, Mrs. L. P. Harvey and other benevolent citizens began to organize the sympathetic interest which all good citizens felt for the welfare of the children whose fathers had lost their lives in defense of national unity. Voluntary subscriptions were invited for the purpose of providing a home for these children, and over \$12,000 were subscribed and collected. Mrs. Harvey and B. F. Hopkins solicited from the Secretary of War the use of the buildings on the shores of Lake Monona, at Madison, which were owned and had been occupied by the General Government during the war as a military hospital, and in which to gather the soldiers' orphans.

"The use of the building was granted, and there, during the fall of 1865, the altar of the Home of Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans was erected. On the 31st of March, 1866, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of the building, adopted the Home, and provided by law for its government. All soldiers' orphans whose fathers had enlisted in the State were invited to participate in the benefits of this home, where generous maintenance and

good common-school privileges were provided; \$12,000 were expended in a substantial school building. Nine years afterward, in the spring of 1875, the home was abandoned and the property transferred to the Regents of the State University. For each one who was an inmate at that time, having no home, one was provided; those having friends or relatives, were taken in charge by them, and, by way of aid, \$5 per month was paid by the State to the guardian or parent until each of the children had arrived at the age of fourteen years. There were admitted into the home, during its existence, six hundred and eighty-three children. Of these, twenty who wished to qualify themselves for teachers, were given the opportunity of a full course at the State Normal Schools, in addition to several years' attendance at the home school. The amount of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the support of these children and for their education and care, including cost of buildings, from the date of the first act of adoption, March 31, 1866, until the close of the trust so far as the State is concerned, December 31, 1879, was \$342,300."



## CHAPTER VII.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS—THE OLD AND THE NEW CAPITOL—THE CAPITOL GROUNDS—DANE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—POLITICAL DIVISIONS—UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.\*

The organization of an historical society for Wisconsin had been the subject of public discussion during 1845 and 1846, and, in October of the latter year, a meeting was held for that purpose at Madison. A. Hyatt Smith was chosen President; Messrs. Doty and Burnett, Vice Presidents; Thomas W. Sutherland, Secretary; E. M. Williamson, Treasurer; all to hold their respective appointments until the annual meeting, which was fixed for January, 1847. At the first annual meeting, Morgan L. Martin was chosen President, and the other officers were re-elected. The second annual meeting, in January, 1848, was slimly attended, but the organization was not abandoned, and W. R. Smith was chosen President for the ensuing year. The success of the society had not, so far, met the expectations of its founders and friends, and, in January, 1849, a meeting was held for the purpose of creating a new organization, with a view to increasing the membership and to secure a more efficient co-operation in the collection of material for such a society on the part of early settlers and prominent citizens throughout the State. A new organization was effected; the Governor, Nelson Dewey, was made *ex officio* President of the society; I. A. Lapham, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Lord, Recording Secretary, and one Vice President was chosen for each of the twenty-five counties then organized. When L. J. Farwell became Governor of the State, and President of the Society, in 1852, he directed a full set of the Territorial and State laws and journals to be placed in the society's library. These, together with two volumes of Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, presented by Frank Hudson, comprised the total works in the library in October, 1852.

After a newspaper discussion, during a part of 1853, regarding some minor differences, the Society was re-organized in January, 1854, under a charter obtained from the Legislature in March, 1853, when W. R. Smith was chosen President; J. W. Hunt, Librarian; O. M. Conover, Treasurer; Charles Lord, Recording Secretary; Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary; and S. H. Carpenter, Librarian. In 1855, Daniel S. Durrie was chosen Librarian; Messrs. Durrie and Draper have ever since held their respective offices. From the date of its re-organization to the present time, the society has had a prosperous career. It occupies the second floor of the south wing of the State House for its collections. Its officers claim to have 90,000 books, pamphlets and documents. There are collected here files, more or less complete, of nearly all the newspapers of the State. The Society has accumulated a number of prehistoric copper implements and Indian relics, and has published eight volumes of historical collections. Many portraits of pioneers and noted citizens belong to the society. The library has, by action of the society and the State, become, for all practical purposes, a State library. Liberal appropriations for the purchase of books and for the salaries of its officers, are made by the Legislature annually.

The officers of the society from its first organization are as follows: Presidents—A. Hyatt Smith, 1846; Morgan L. Martin, 1847; William R. Smith, 1848; Nelson Dewey, 1849-51;

\*This society and the three following ones are not, strictly speaking, State institutions, as they are not supported wholly by funds from the treasury of Wisconsin, and are under control of officers not appointed by the State. Each one, however, is located at Madison, the Capital of the State, where it has its yearly meetings.—En.

Leonard J. Farwell, 1852-53; William R. Smith, 1854-61; Increase A. Lapham, 1862-71; Alexander Mitchell, 1872-77; Cadwalader C. Washburn, 1878-80.

Secretary—Thomas W. Sutherland, 1846-48.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Charles Lord, 1849-54; Dr. John W. Hunt, 1855-59; Stephen V. Shipman, 1860-61; Frank H. Firmin, 1862-65; Stephen V. Shipman, 1866-71; Frank H. Firmin, 1872-80.

Corresponding Secretary—Increase A. Lapham, 1849-52; Horace A. Tenney, 1853; Lyman C. Draper, 1854-80.

Treasurer—E. M. Williamson, 1846-52; Albert C. Ingham, 1853; O. M. Conover, 1854-68; A. H. Main, 1869-80.

Librarian—John W. Hunt, 1853-54; Stephen H. Carpenter, 1855; Daniel S. Durrie, 1856-1880.

#### WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The permanent organization of the society was effected March 12, 1851, by the election of Erastus W. Drury, of Fond du Lac, President, and of A. C. Ingham, of Madison, Dane Co., Secretary. The first State Fair was held at Janesville, Rock Co., October, 1851, with an address by John H. Lathrop, Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. Henry M. Billings, of Highland, was President in 1852; Elisha W. Edgerton, of Summit, in 1853, 1854 and 1855; Harvey Durkee, of Kenosha, in 1856; J. F. Willard, of Janesville, in 1857, 1858 and 1859; B. R. Hinkley, of Summit, from 1860 to 1872; William R. Taylor, of Cottage Grove, was elected President for 1873, but, having been elected Governor of the State, he resigned at the first meeting of the board in 1873; Eli Stilson, of Oshkosh, was President from 1873 to 1877, inclusive; N. D. Fratt, of Racine, was elected for 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. Albert C. Ingham was Secretary in 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854; George O. Tiffany, of Madison, in 1855, 1856 and 1857; D. J. Powers, of Madison, in 1858 and 1859; John W. Hoyt, of Madison, from 1860 to 1871, inclusive; W. W. Field, of Boscobel, from 1872 to 1877, inclusive; George E. Bryant, of Madison, was elected Secretary for 1878, 1879 1880 and 1881. Chauncey Abbott was Treasurer in 1851; Simeon Mills in 1852 and 1853; Samuel Marshall, 1854, 1855; D. J. Powers, 1856, 1857; David Atwood, 1858 to 1870, inclusive; Harrison Ludington, 1871, 1872; F. J. Blair, 1873 to 1877, inclusive; Cyrus Miner, 1878 to 1881, inclusive.

From the above it will be seen that the society has entered upon its thirtieth year; that all of its secretaries, with the exception of W. W. Field, have been citizens of Dane County. The society owns fair grounds in connection with Dane County near the University of Wisconsin. It has held twenty-seven exhibitions, nine of which have been held in Madison, and its officers say with pride that they have never compromised a debt or a premium, but have always paid at the rate of a hundred cents on the dollar. The society has printed eighteen volumes of five hundred pages each. Seven thousand of these volumes are yearly distributed to the people of the State. While the society is in effect a State institution, its home is in Dane County, and the yearly exhibits of the citizens of the county show that they appreciate it and believe in its good works. It has commodious rooms in the Capitol, which are much visited by people from abroad. It has a library of fifteen hundred volumes, a fine mineral collection and some exhibits of works of art. It is a department of the State that all its people should foster, for, while Wisconsin has some grand commercial cities, her greatness and glory will depend largely upon the tillers of her soil.

#### WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society was, originally, the Wisconsin State Fruit-Growers' Association, which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was the collecting, arranging and disseminating of facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit-growers in all parts of the State. Exhibitions and conventions of the Association were held annually

up to 1859, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking-out of the rebellion. A volume of transactions was published by the Association in 1855. In 1859, its transactions were published with those of the State Agricultural Society. From 1860 to 1865, no State horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year, the Wisconsin Fruit-Growers' Association was re-organized as the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and elected the following officers: President, B. F. Hopkins, Madison; Secretary, J. C. Plumb, Madison; Treasurer, F. C. Curtis, Columbia County; Executive Committee, George J. Kellogg, Rock County, and L. P. Chandler, Dane County. The Legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society.

The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and one or more annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871, an act was passed by the Legislature, incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now ten volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering horticulturists of the State are members of the association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the State is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture.

The following-named gentlemen have served as officers of the society:

1865—President, B. F. Hopkins; Secretary, J. C. Plumb; Treasurer, F. C. Curtis.

1866—President, Dr. Joseph Hobbins; Secretary, J. C. Plumb; Treasurer, F. C. Curtis.

1867—President, Joseph Hobbins, M. D.; Recording Secretary, O. S. Willey; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Lawrence; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1868—President, Joseph Hobbins; Recording Secretary, J. C. Plumb; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Lawrence; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1869—President, Joseph Hobbins; Recording Secretary, O. S. Willey; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Lawrence; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1870—President, Joseph Hobbins; Recording Secretary, O. S. Willey; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Lawrence; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1871—President, J. S. Stickney; Recording Secretary, O. S. Willey; Corresponding Secretary, George E. Morrow; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1872—President, Dr. Joseph Hobbins; Recording Secretary, O. S. Willey; Corresponding Secretary, George E. Morrow; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1873—President, J. S. Stickney; Recording Secretary, G. E. Morrow; Corresponding Secretary, G. J. Kellogg; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1874—President, J. S. Stickney; Recording Secretary, G. E. Morrow; Corresponding Secretary, G. J. Kellogg; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1875—President, A. G. Tuttle; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, E. H. Benton; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1876—President, A. G. Tuttle; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Plumb; Treasurer, George A. Mason.

1877—President, J. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, M. L. Clark; Treasurer, M. Anderson.

1878—President, J. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, M. L. Clark; Treasurer, M. Anderson.

1879—President, J. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Hatch; Treasurer, M. Anderson.

1880—President, J. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Hatch; Treasurer, M. Anderson.

## WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS.

Early in 1870, this institution was organized, and, by an act of March 16 of that year, was incorporated, having, among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors, and prizes awarded to artists of original works of superior merit the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published four volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

Its officers have been as follows:

1870—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, Dr. I. A. Lapham; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1871—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, Dr. I. A. Lapham; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1872—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, Dr. I. A. Lapham; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1873—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1874—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1875—President, J. W. Hoyt; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1876—President, P. R. Hoy; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1877—President, P. R. Hoy; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1878—President, P. R. Hoy; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, George P. Delaplaine.

1879—President, A. L. Chapin; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, S. D. Hastings.

1880—President, A. L. Chapin; General Secretary, J. E. Davies; Treasurer, S. D. Hastings.

By the constitution of the Academy, the association is located at the city of Madison.

## THE OLD AND NEW CAPITOL.

*The First State House.*—By the act establishing the seat of government, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for building the capitol, and three Commissioners were required to be chosen by joint ballot; to cause necessary public buildings to be erected at Madison; to agree upon a plan for these buildings, and contract for their erection; one of their number to be Treasurer, another Acting Commissioner to superintend the erection of the buildings. In pursuance of this act, on the 7th of December, Augustus A. Bird, James Duane Doty and John F. O'Neill were elected Commissioners, and, at their first meeting, Bird was chosen Acting Commissioner, and Doty, Treasurer. A plan for a capitol, estimated to cost from \$40,000 to \$45,000, was adopted. The Commissioners did not advertise for proposals for the erection of the building, agreeably to the provisions of the act by which they were appointed, because they were of the opinion that it could be built much cheaper than any one would be willing to contract to do

it; they, therefore, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, concluded to commence and continue the work themselves until they were able to ascertain how it could be done with the least expense and best advantage to the Territory.

On the 10th day of June, 1837, A. A. Bird, the Acting Commissioner for constructing the capitol, accompanied by a party of thirty-six workmen, arrived at Madison. There was no road at that time from Milwaukee to the capital, and the party were compelled to make one for their teams and wagons as they came along. They left Milwaukee on the 1st of June with four teams. It rained incessantly, the ground was drenched with water, and was so soft that even with an ordinary road their progress would have been slow; but when to this are added the obstructions of fallen trees, unbridged streams, hills whose steepness labor had not yet mitigated, and the devious course which they necessarily pursued, it is not surprising that ten days were spent in accomplishing a journey, which, since the advent of the railroad through the Four Lakes country, can be performed in a little more than three hours. They forded Rock River near the site of the present city of Watertown, and the Crawfish at Milford. The first glimpse they had of the sun during their journey, was on the prairie, in this county, now known as Sun Prairie—a name given it at that time as a compliment to the luminary which beamed forth so auspiciously and cheerfully on that occasion.

The workmen, on their arrival, immediately proceeded to erect temporary houses and cabins for their own use, the most of which were put up near the foot of King street, near Lake Monona. The buildings were not of the highest order of architecture, since little or no lumber could be procured except such as was cut with a whip-saw. The excavation for the foundation walls of the capitol was soon made, and the workmen proceeded at once to get out stone and timber. It was intended to have the building erected on the corners of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, of Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, of the Government survey, or the exact center of the park in Madison; but as the post of the section corners was found standing on the west edge of the level of the square, or where the ground begins to descend to the west, the ground for the foundation was so staked off that the corner was under the west door, and not in the center of the building. Moreover, the west wall was not placed on the section lines; consequently both these causes operated to throw the walls away from a coincidence with all the streets of the village.

The work had so far advanced that measures were taken to lay the corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies, on the ensuing July 4. Large preparations were made for the occasion, and on that day quite a number of persons were assembled. Among them were J. D. Doty, M. L. Martin, A. Nichols, Benjamin Salter, Dr. Ilsley and John Messersmith. The corner-stone—in the “northeast” corner, of course—was laid by A. A. Bird, Acting Commissioner, and the ceremony formed the principal part of the “national celebration.”

The construction of the work was continued by Mr. Bird until the month of September following, when notices for proposals were issued for the first time, and a number of bids were presented. None of them were accepted, and the work was continued as before until April 25, 1838.

On the 20th of February, 1838, the Commissioners advertised that they would receive proposals for the erection of the edifice.

In reply to the proposals for the work, bids were received ranging from \$24,450 to \$125,000, and the contract was awarded to James Morrison for \$26,200, April 17, 1838. By an act of Congress, approved June 18, 1838, the further sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for finishing the work. By November, the walls of the building were up, the roof on, and the two chambers plastered; but they were not sufficiently dry for the sitting of the Legislature, and the sessions were held in the American Hotel building.

At the session of the Legislature, in 1839, a joint convention of the two houses was held on March 8, and N. C. Prentiss, James L. Thayer and L. H. Cotton were duly chosen Commissioners of Public Buildings to succeed those in office. The work on the capitol was continued by Mr. Morrison until April, 1841, at which time the work was unfinished. Mr. Pren-



tiss, as Building Commissioner, for and on the part of the Territory of Wisconsin, entered into a written contract with Daniel Baxter, by the terms of which he was required to finish the work for the sum of \$7,000, to be completed on or before December 1, 1845.

On the 18th of February, 1842, the two houses of the Legislature elected John Y. Smith Commissioner of Public Buildings. The work on the capitol was finished by Mr. Baxter the year following.

"The old capitol," says J. G. Knapp, who, in 1846, was Superintendent of Public Property, "was, by some strange design of the architect, planned without basement rooms, although the walls were about seven feet below the base, and had doors and windows at each end. For many years, these cellars formed sleeping apartments for the loose hogs of the town, and not unfrequently their music was less enchanting than Æolian harps or grand old organ tones. It struck me that this portion of the building could be better employed, and, as the removal of some three feet of earth in depth was necessary, I let a contract for that purpose at 20 cents a yard. Into this space the dry wood was transferred and found making much less noise than the hogs had made before. Soon after, that portion of the house having new windows cut in the sides, was made into rooms and offices, and was thus used until the lights were darkened by the construction of the new building."

Speaking of the Representatives' Hall, of the old capitol, Ebenezer Childs says: "The floors were laid with green-oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green-oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days, the flooring near the stove and fire-place so shrunk, on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and James Morrison's large drove of hogs had taken possession. The weather was cold, the halls were cold, our ink would freeze—so that, when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days, and I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess. I bought all I could find in the Territory and brought it to Madison and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this, we were more comfortable. Heavy weights of lead were found in the window frames, in demolishing the old capitol, which in the aggregate were worth \$300. Lead was used in the early time, as it was cheaper than iron. The building was a somewhat 'imposing' specimen of architecture, and the imposition became the more apparent as the new capitol began to rise around and above it. It was the scene of many interesting incidents, some of them historical. It was in this building that were held the first Legislatures after the separate organization of Wisconsin as a Territory; here were held the first political conventions; here the two constitutional conventions assembled; here Vineyard shot Aradt, and here he was indicted; here the Dodge and Doty controversies were figured and worked out; here was enacted the legislation which made some and unmade others. The old building witnessed many changes; stood through good and much evil report; and, finally, passed away, to the gratification of the people of Madison, who then considered the 'capitol question' settled."

*The New Capitol.*—The old capitol proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the Legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement; that is to say, for the erection, in reality, of a new building. By this act, the Commissioners of School and University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the State House. The State also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 were given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The total appropriations for the building were \$533,519.67. The cost of the fixtures was \$21,994.24.

The height of the new building from the basement to the top of the flag-staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside

fully correspond with the external appearance of the capitol. On the first floor are the State departments. In the east wing, on opposite sides of the hall, are the Executive office and the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing is arranged in a similar manner, and contains the offices of the State Treasurer and Commissioners of Public Lands. In the south wing, on one side of the hall, are the offices of the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Property, and on the other, that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The rooms of the State Agricultural Society occupy one-half of the west wing, while opposite them are the offices of Railroad Commissioners, Adjutant General, State Treasury Agent, State Board of Charities and Reform, and Commissioner of Insurance. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing and the Assembly Chamber the west, while on the north wing are the State library and Supreme Court rooms, and in the south the rooms of the State Historical Society. In the basement are carpenter-shops, water-closets, store-rooms and committee rooms. The third floor is also divided up into committee rooms, which are occupied only during the session of the Legislature. Iron stairways lead from story to story from the basement to the tholus, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded.

#### THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The grounds belonging to Wisconsin, in the center of which stands the State House, are usually known as The Park.

On the 6th day of April, 1836, James D. Doty and Stevens T. Mason entered the lands upon which was afterward located "the town of Madison," they receiving a patent of the same on the 10th day of August, 1837. On the 1st day of May, 1836, Doty sold to Mason his interest in the land. Mason, on the 28th of that month, executed to Doty a power of attorney to sell the land, and he did so sell it, on the 1st day of June following, to the Four Lake Company, of which company he was a member and trustee and active manager. He afterward caused to be laid out on the land thus conveyed, "the town of Madison," he acknowledging the plat to be a correct one, on the 27th of October, 1836. This plat is generally known as "the Doty Plat." He afterward had another plat executed similar in most respects to the first one, which was acknowledged by "James Duane Doty as Agent, Trustee and Attorney of the Four Lake Company, and of the stockholders thereof," on 2d day of January, 1837. This is known as "the Doty Trustee Plat." Evidently, the object of the execution and acknowledgment of the second plat was to "cure" any defect in the acknowledgment of the first plat by Doty, which he did "in his own proper person" and not as trustee.

In both plats a "public square" appears, dedicated to the public, to be used for county and Territorial purposes, which square, including streets, is declared to be 914 feet square. What was meant by the donation "for Territorial purposes," was easy to be understood when it transpired that "the town of Madison" was to be a competitor in the race for the Territorial capital; if successful, of course, on the square would be built the building to be used by the Legislature for their meetings, and by all the Territorial offices; the structure to become, without doubt, when the Territory was admitted into the Union, Wisconsin's Capitol.

The question as to the location of the capital of the Territory was soon settled in favor of Madison, and Doty made haste to "stake off" the public square therein—the fact being that the Surveyor, John V. Suydam, had only run the exterior lines of the plat. In midwinter, the square was surveyed by Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, and its boundaries indicated by stakes. Then followed the commencement of a building thereon for "Territorial purposes;" but the interests of Dane County—"county purposes"—in the grounds, were lost sight of.

But the question was soon agitated as to whether the Territory had a legal title to the grounds—a very important question, and one to be settled before much public money should be expended thereon.

The question was referred to Moses M. Strong, the District Attorney of the United States, for the Territory, by the Legislature, who reported on the 23d of January, 1839, that the dedication by Doty, in his two plats, of the public square to the Territory, conveyed no title to the

same, but that Mason was the sole owner of the land; but that the latter, on the 21st of March, 1837, conveyed an individual half of it to Kintzing Prichette. "Whether," said Mr. Strong, "this deed vests in Mr. Prichette, the half or the quarter of these lands, is a question about which there might well be two opinions, and which it is unnecessary for the purposes of the present inquiry to decide."

"Considering," continues Mr. Strong, "that the interests of the Territory imperatively required that the title to the ground on which the capitol stands, together with such ground adjacent thereto as might be convenient, should be speedily secured to them, or that it should be known with certainty, at an early day, that it would not be, I lost no time in writing to Messrs. Mason & Prichette, and, on the 7th of January instant, I received from them a power of attorney authorizing me to convey the title to the Territory, accompanied by a request that I would execute a conveyance agreeably to the authority given in the letter of attorney. Accordingly, on the 16th day of January, instant, I executed to the Territory of Wisconsin a deed of the tract known and described as upon the plat acknowledged by Mr. Doty as the public square, to be held by the Territory until the organization of a State government, with reversion to the State when organized; which secures to the Territory 'a title to the ground on which the capitol thereof stands.'"

The power of attorney and deed, which were duly acknowledged and recorded, are deposited with the Secretary of State, and read as follows:

*Know all men by these presents*, That Stevens T. Mason and Julia E. Mason his wife, and Kintzing Prichette, all of the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, have made, constituted and appointed, and we do by these presents make, constitute and appoint, Moses M. Strong, United States Attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin, our sufficient and lawful Attorney for us and in our names to grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and forever quit claim or to convey in fee simple or in any names [manner] whatsoever, which may seem to him proper, all that certain plot and piece of land, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and situate in the city of Madison and Territory of Wisconsin, upon which the capitol of the said Territory is located and built, together with such lands contiguous and adjacent thereto as is now or has been in the possession of the said Territory, or has been heretofore in any manner or by any other person or persons conveyed to the said Territory unto the said Territory of Wisconsin, [sic] or to such person or persons, his or their successors or assigns, as may be designated by the proper authorities of said Territory, or may be considered fit and proper by our said Attorney, for the sole use and behoof of the said Territory of Wisconsin, and also for us and in our names, places and stead, and as our proper act and deed to execute, seal and deliver and acknowledge such conveyances and assurances of the said premises unto the said Territory, or to such person or persons, his or their successors or assigns designated as aforesaid to the sole use and behoof of the said Territory as shall be needful and necessary for doing thereof, and as shall be to the good liking and approbation of the counsel learned in the law of the said Territory of Wisconsin, giving and granting unto our said Attorney, full and absolute authority to do, execute and perform any act or acts, thing or things whatsoever, as shall be needful and necessary to be done, touching or concerning in any wise the premises aforesaid or conveying or assuring thereof to the Territory of Wisconsin in as full and ample a manner as we might do if personally present, hereby ratifying and confirming all lawful acts done by our said Attorney by virtue hereof. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto severally set our hands and affixed our seals this twenty-sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Signed and sealed in presence of  
J. S. Rowland,  
S. Humes Porter.

S. T. MASON, [L. a.]  
JULIA E. MASON, [L. s.]  
KINTZING PRICHETTE, [L. a.]

*Know all men by these presents*, That we, Stevens T. Mason and Julia E. Mason his wife, and Kintzing Prichette, all of the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, by Moses M. Strong, our Attorney in fact, in consideration of one dollar received, to our full satisfaction, as well also as in consideration of the benefits and advantages derived and to be derived by us in consequence of the selection of the land hereinafter described as the site for the capitol of said Territory, have given, granted, dedicated, aliened, remise, released, conveyed, confirmed and forever quit-claimed, and by these presents do give, grant, dedicate, alien, remise, release, convey, confirm and forever quit-claim unto the Territory of Wisconsin, the following tract of land in the County of Dane, in said Territory situate, lying and being in Sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, in Township number seven of Range number nine east of the fourth principal meridian and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post marked "Public Square," in the section line between said Sections fourteen and twenty-three, which stands five hundred and sixty feet west from the corner of said Sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, thence south forty-five degrees east, seven hundred and ninety-two feet to a post in the section line between said Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, which stands five hundred and sixty feet south from the said corner of said Sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, thence north forty-five degrees east, seven hundred and ninety-two feet to a post in the section line between said Sections thirteen and fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, thence north forty-five degrees west, seven hundred and ninety-two feet to a post in the section line between

ssid Sections thirteen and fourteen, which stands five hundred and sixty feet north from the said corner of said Sections thirteen and fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, thence south forty-five degrees west, seven hundred and ninety-two feet to the first-mentioned bounds, forming a square plat of ground, the center of which is the said corner of said Sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, supposed to contain fourteen and four-tenths acres, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land unto the said Territory of Wisconsin, until a State Government shall be organized in lieu of the Territorial Government now in existence in said Territory; and we do by these presents, give, grant, dedicate, alien, remise, release, convey, confirm and forever quit-claim unto the said State of Wisconsin, or to the said State Government by whatever name the same shall be called, whenever the same shall be organized, the remainder or remainders, reversion or reversions, of the estate, of, in and to the said tract of land, and the same forever to hold from and after the time when the Territorial Government of the said Territory of Wisconsin shall cease to exist.

And we, the said Stevens T. Mason, Julia E. Mason and Kintzing Pritchette, do hereby further covenant and agree to and with the said Territory of Wisconsin, and to and with the said State of Wisconsin or said State Government when organized, that we will forever warrant and defend the before granted and dedicated premises, unto the said grantees respectively, against the lawful claims or demands of all persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said Stevens T. Mason Julia E. Mason and Kintzing Pritchette, by their said Attorney, Moses M. Strong, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals at Mineral Point, in the County of Iowa, in the Territory aforesaid, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of }  
 W. W. Kane,  
 George Beatty.

STEVENS T. MASON, [L. S.]  
*By M. M. Strong, his Attorney in fact.*  
 JULIA E. MASON, [L. S.]  
*By M. M. Strong, her Attorney in fact.*  
 KINTZING PRITCHETTE, [L. S.]  
*By M. M. Strong, his Attorney in fact.*

“In 1846,” says J. G. Knapp, “I was elected to the place of Superintendent of Public Property, and, entering upon the duties, I hired one man to do all the work required, to whom I paid \$150 a year. At that time, the park was more than half covered with hazel-bushes and oak grubs. The first were destroyed by mowing; the last were dug up. The wild grass was succeeded by tame grasses, partly by sowing the seed and partly by a spontaneous growth. The trees, then the merest hushes, were trimmed up to about six feet, that being nearly one-half their entire height. In 1847, I contracted with Alexander McBride, at 50 cents a tree, for planting the outside row of maples and elms, he agreeing to warrant their growth.”

On the 21st of May, 1866, a contract was made by the State with J. H. Underwood, for sinking an artesian well in the park, near the capitol, with wrought-iron tubing, eight inches exterior, and six inches inside; to be sunk 500 feet. No water was obtained at that depth, and the work was continued to the depth of 1,026 feet, or more than 100 feet below the sea level, but without success. The work was thereupon closed up. Afterward, a shaft was sunk to the depth of the water standing in the well, being about sixty feet below the surface. At the bottom of this shaft was placed a steam pump; and the water was thus forced into the capitol. By this means, a large supply of water was obtained, which proved also to be mineral water.

An analysis shows that one gallon of it contains the following salts: Chloride of sodium, 0.671 grains; sulphate of soda, 1.538 grains; bi-carbonate of soda, 1.956 grains; bi-carbonate of lime, 8.120 grains; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 6.937 grains; bi-carbonate of iron, 0.555 grains; silica, 1.456 grains; total, 21.233 grains. This water is highly recommended for its medicinal properties. The cost of the well was \$8,590.

The park, in its natural state, did not present a very attractive appearance. It was studied here and there with oaks of a small size, and occasionally the view was interrupted by hazel-bushes and oak grubs. Gradually, however, it assumed a more inviting aspect. In 1842, a board fence was placed around the grounds, the cedar posts having been cut partly on the banks of the lakes and partly on the Wisconsin River. This, in the end, became an eye-sore to all good people, and was finally taken away, and in its place was put up the excellent iron fence which now surrounds the park; it was finished in 1873, at a cost of \$43,691. The stone pillars at the gateways are much admired. Outside the fence, but on the public grounds, there was afterward laid down an excellent pavement with suitable gutters, at the expense of the State. At different times, trees have been set out, until now the grounds are well shaded. The “crowning glory” of the park, however, is the iron fountain, erected in 1878, at a cost of \$2,000. The park improvements, exclusive of the fence and well, cost \$22,197.43.

## DANE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Dane County Bible Society was organized as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society February 10, 1847. John Y. Smith was chosen President; Chester Bushnell, Vice President; E. M. Williamson, Secretary; Benjamin Holt, Treasurer; and Rev. Charles Lord, Depository. A constitution was framed, and visitors appointed for the towns of Fitchburg, Sun Prairie, Dane, Verona, Windsor, Cottage Grove, Albion and for the English settlement. On the 17th of February, 1848, Rev. Mr. Lord, agent of the American Bible Society, who was present, submitted a plan for supplying the county and keeping it supplied with the Scriptures. The county of Sauk was embraced in the operations of the society, and an agent (Rev. Mr. Egbertson) appointed to visit the two counties to solicit donations and circulate the Bible. Books were ordered from New York to about the value of \$300, and ten ladies and gentlemen were appointed as local agents for the village of Madison. H. G. Bliss was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Depository.

At the annual meeting, May 29, 1849, the same officers were re-elected, except J. T. Clark, Vice President, in place of C. Bushnell. In January, 1850, Rev. V. A. Bogue was engaged as agent, and an additional supply of Bibles ordered. At the annual meeting, June 13, 1850, the Treasurer reported books on hand, \$54.35, and cash received from various sources, \$148.68. The debt due the parent society was \$131.78. In June, 1851, some twelve local agents were appointed to canvass the city. At the annual meeting, June 29, the Treasurer reported \$356.34 as the cash received from all sources, the balance due the parent society \$120.06. In 1852, visitors were appointed for the city. Mr. Carpenter, agent, reported he had received \$90, collected in the county. In 1853, \$200 was donated to the parent society. In 1854, Charles Hollis, County Agent; Prof. O. M. Conover, elected President; D. H. Wright, Secretary, and D. S. Durrie, Treasurer. In 1855, Charles Hollis was County Agent; engaged for three months. In 1857, George Bevan Smith was County Agent. In 1858, Rev. George W. Elliot was elected County Agent. In 1859, Rev. George H. Fox was elected County Agent, who labored sixteen weeks, visited twenty-two town societies, and received subscriptions amounting to \$393.31. Rev. S. Fallows was City Agent. At the beginning of the year, the society was owing the American Bible Society \$510.40. During the year, \$223.22 were paid, leaving a balance of \$287.18. Rev. George W. Elliot was State Agent. Officers elected were Prof. J. W. Sterling, President; Rev. James Caldwell, Vice President; D. H. Tullis, Secretary, and H. G. Bliss, Treasurer.

Annual meeting was held February 26, 1860, and the same officers were re-elected. The society this year dispensed with a County Agent, and the experiment was made of receiving remittances directly from the towns to the County Depository. The meeting was addressed by M. M. Jackson and Prof. James D. Butler. Officers were elected the same as previous year, except Prof. O. M. Conover, as Vice President, in place of Rev. James Caldwell.

Annual meeting was held June 9, 1861; M. D. Miller was elected President; K. J. Fleischer, Vice President; D. H. Tullis, Secretary, and H. G. Bliss, Treasurer. Rev. A. H. Walter was appointed County Agent. In 1862, the same officers were re-elected. George M. Smith was appointed County Agent. In 1863, no meeting was held. In 1864, Rev. L. Salisbury acted as County Agent. In 1865, the annual meeting was held January 29; M. D. Miller, elected President; K. J. Fleischer, Vice President; James E. Moseley, Secretary; Charles Hawkes, Treasurer. Two thousand Testaments were donated to the soldiers at Camp Randall. Rev. S. Reynolds was appointed County Agent from July, 1865. Net assets of the society were \$385.04, after deducting \$548.03 due the parent society.

In 1866, the annual meeting was held February 25. There was due the parent society \$598.11. The net assets were \$356.52. C. H. Purple was elected President; J. H. Carpenter, Vice President; James E. Moseley, Secretary; Charles Hawkes, Treasurer.

In 1867, the annual meeting was held February 3. William Rucker was appointed County Agent. The officers were the same as the preceding year. Due the American Bible Society,



*Lucius Fairchild*

MADISON.



\$343.20. The net assets, \$482.91. At this meeting a new constitution of the society was submitted and adopted.

Annual meeting was held February 2, 1868, and same officers were re-elected. Mr. Rucker was appointed County Agent. The society was organized under the general laws of the State, 1868, as an incorporated society. The lodging-rooms of the several hotels in Madison, were supplied with Bibles, the American Bible Society paying one-half the expense; and a supply of books was granted to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

In 1869, the annual meeting was held February 7. Total assets of the society were \$646.58; due parent society, \$129.96. Officers elected were the same as the previous year, except D. S. Durrie was made Secretary, in place of J. E. Moseley.

In 1870, the annual meeting was held February 8, and the same officers were re-elected. Mr. Rucker was chosen County Agent; Rev. O. D. Teall, City Agent. A memorial was sent to New York for a cheap Danish Testament. The total assets of the society were \$782.85. Due parent society, \$229.60. Same officers were re-elected. Rev. Mr. Rucker was re-employed as County Agent.

In 1871, the annual meeting was held February 5. A committee was appointed, who reported the following names, who were duly elected: President, J. H. Carpenter; Vice President, F. J. Lamb; Secretary, D. S. Durrie; Treasurer, Charles Hawkes. The report of D. S. Durrie, Secretary, was then read, when Rev. Samuel Fallows addressed the meeting on the following resolution: "Resolved, That the history of the world shows that the Bible was the source of true civilization," which was listened to with marked interest.

At the annual meeting for 1872, all of the old officers were re-elected.

In 1873, the annual meeting was held at the Baptist Church, February 2. The officers of the last year were all re-elected. The meeting was opened with reading of Scriptures and prayer, by Rev. C. H. Richards. The secretary reported that the receipts for the past year had been less than the year preceding by \$373.52; while the expenses had been less by \$203.76.

The annual meeting of the society for 1874, was held on Sunday evening, February 1, at which time the following officers were re-elected: President, J. H. Carpenter; Vice President, F. J. Lamb; Secretary, D. S. Durrie; Treasurer, Charles Hawkes. After the election of officers, the anniversary exercises were opened with appropriate services. A report was read by the Secretary, D. S. Durrie, and an address delivered by the Rev. H. Stone Richardson.

On February 7, 1875, the annual meeting was held, when the following persons were elected: President, J. H. Carpenter; Vice-President, F. J. Lamb; Secretary, A. J. Krum; Treasurer, A. S. Frank; with an executive committee composed of members from the different churches.

The annual meeting of the society for 1876, was held February 6. The annual report of the Secretary was read and approved, when the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Carpenter; Vice-President, F. J. Lamb; Secretary, Hiram Johnson; Treasurer and Depositary, A. S. Frank; the Executive Committee remaining the same as the year previous.

The annual meeting for 1877 was held February 4. The old officers were all re-elected. The anniversary exercises were held immediately following the annual meeting, in the Baptist Church, with an address by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D.

The annual meeting for 1878, met at the Congregational Church, at 7 o'clock, February 3. On motion of Rev. C. H. Richards, it was voted that the officers of the society remain the same as the previous year.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the annual meeting for 1879, was held at the Methodist Church, February 16. The Treasurer reported that \$115.15 had been paid the American Bible Society; and that the society had on hand \$114.94. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers. At the anniversary services held the same evening and place, the Rev. J. E. Wright delivered the annual address.



The year of 1880, February 1, the annual meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church. The officers were re-elected, and the Executive Committee remained as it was. At the anniversary meeting the Rev. M. Benson delivered the annual address. The Treasurer reported that \$175 had been paid to the American Bible Society, with \$61 cash on hand, and a total valuation of \$249.20 in books. The society owes the American Bible Society \$127.27 for books, leaving \$129.93 worth of books paid for in the hands of the society.

#### POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The political divisions of most counties in Wisconsin are the town, city and village.

The town government is intrusted to a Town Board of Supervisors, consisting of three members, elected annually at a town meeting. The other town officers are Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, one or more Assessors, four Justices of the Peace, Overseers of Highways, and Constables not more than three. The Justices of the Peace hold office for two years, two being elected at each annual town meeting. The other officers are elected annually at the town meeting. The form of city government depends upon the charter granted by the State Legislature. There are generally a Mayor, the chief executive officer; a Common Council, consisting of one or more representatives from each ward in the city, and the city officers—a City Clerk, City Treasurer, City Attorney, Chief of Police, a Fire Marshal and City Surveyor.

A village is governed by a Village Board, consisting of a President and six Trustees, elected at the annual charter election. At such election, there are also chosen a Village Clerk, Treasurer, Supervisor (to represent the village in the County Government), Marshal and Constable, and, when necessary, a Justice of the Peace and Police Justice, each of whom holds office for two years.

The County Government is in charge of a County Board of Supervisors, consisting of the Chairman of each Town Board, a Supervisor from each incorporated village, and one from each ward of every city in the county. The county officers are Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of Circuit Court, District Attorney, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, and Superintendent of Schools, all elected biennially.

Where a county has more than 15,000 inhabitants, the County Board of Supervisors may, if they choose, divide the county into two superintendent districts for school purposes.

The towns, city and villages of Dane County are as follows :

*Towns*—Albion, Berry, Black Earth, Blooming Grove, Blue Mounds, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Medina, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Pleasant Springs, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Sun Prairie, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport, Windsor and York. Total, 35.

*City*—Madison is the only city in Dane County.

*Villages*—Albion, Belleville, Black Earth, Cambridge, Christiana, Clifton, Clinton, Cross Plains, Dane, Deansville, De Forest, Foxville, McFarland, Marshall, Mazomanie, Middleton Station, Montrose, Morrison, Mount Vernon, Oregon, Paoli, Pheasant Branch, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Waunakee, West Cambridge and Windsor. Total, 27.

*Abandoned*—City of the Four Lakes, City of the Second Lake, Dunkirk, Dunkirk Falls, Van Buren, Manchester, Beaumont, City of Superior, West Madison, Troy, Middletown, North Madison, East Madison and South Madison. Some of the plats of these places were never recorded.

#### UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

On the 27th of May, 1868, the corner-stone of the United States Court House and Post Office was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Addresses were made by Gov. Fairchild, President P. A. Chadbourne, of the University, and others.

This elegant edifice is located on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Mifflin street, opposite the City Hall in the city of Madison. It was built by the General Government, without regard to expense, and by mechanics who were paid by the day, under the direction of A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, and S. V. Shipman, Superintending Architect. It is a four-story building above the basement; the corners and facings are constructed of Joliet marble, but Madison stone is used for the inside walls. It is 113 feet in length, and 70 feet in width; is built in modern style, and surmounted with a mansard roof. The interior arrangements are complete in all respects. The first floor, occupied as the post office, is fitted up with all the modern improvements.

In the second story are the offices connected with the United States District Court, and those of the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue.

The third story is occupied as United States District Court room.

The building is placed upon the most permanent and enduring foundations, extending some thirty feet into the earth, and it is literally fire proof, being built of stone and iron, except a few interior casings, which are of black walnut. The structure is an ornament to the State and a credit to the General Government. It was completed in 1871.



## CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—POOR HOUSE AND FARM—AGRICULTURE—DANE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—HORTICULTURE AND MADISON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—FLORA.

## COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The first Territorial District Court for Dane County was held in the American Hotel. The courts afterward had their sittings in the capitol until the court house was erected.

In January, 1849, the County Board resolved that there be raised \$5,000 "on the assessment of that year, to be appropriated exclusively for the payment of the erection of a court house. The purchase of lots on which to erect the building was afterward authorized to be made. A building committee was appointed to receive proposals in March following, for the work. H. C. Parker was the successful bidder for the carpenter-work, at \$5,300; and E. L. Varney for the stone and mason work at \$6,860. On the 14th of March, the board authorized the building committee, in case of a failure to effect a loan for the purpose of building a court house and purchasing a site for the same, to issue county orders not exceeding \$6,000 in amount, bearing interest not exceeding 10 per cent. The specifications for mason-work, signed by E. L. Varney, and of carpenter-work, signed by H. C. Barker, were received, and recorded in the book of records of the board on the 27th of March. The mason-work was to be finished by the 20th of October, 1850; the carpenter-work by the 15th of March, 1851, according to contracts signed by these parties. The structure was completed in that year. It is situated on Lot 2, Block 68, on Main street, near the corner of Fairchild street. This lot, with Lot 3, same block, was purchased April 6, 1849. The court house has rooms in the first story, now occupied by the County Judge, Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk of Dane County. In the second story, occupying its entire space, is the court-room, where the Circuit Court for the county has its sittings. The walls of the building are of stone; and, at the date of its erection, the house was considered a creditable structure for the county; but it has outlived its usefulness, and will soon give place, doubtless, to one much larger and more architectural in appearance.

A small stone building, nearly in the rear of the court house, was erected after the completion of the last-mentioned structure, on Lot 3, Block 68, and is occupied by the Register of Deeds and the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

In 1839, the County Commissioners "*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners be authorized to receive proposals for the erection of a County Jail, in the town of Madison, until the first Monday in August, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time such proposals will be opened and read publicly by the Commissioners. Said jail to be 24 feet long by 18 feet wide, to be divided into two equal apartments or rooms, one story high, to be constructed of square timber, the walls to be eight inches in thickness, and that notice of this order be published in the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, up to the said first Monday in August.

"*Ordered*, That Simeon Mills, Esq., be authorized to make a loan of \$1,000, to defray the expenses of building the jail, in such manner as he shall think fit."

Bids were received for building and completing a jail in Madison according to proposals published as follows: Peter W. Matts, for \$1,775; George Vroman, \$1,525.25; Jairus S. Potter, 1,139; Nelson Hart & Co., \$1,575; Isaac Atwood, \$1,600; Abel Rasdall, \$2,000; David Hyer, \$1,745; Thomas Jackson, \$1,447; N. T. Parkinson, \$1,348.

Upon examination, it appeared that Jairus S. Potter was entitled to the contract, he having offered the lowest bid, but, he failing to offer sufficient bonds, it was ordered that the contract be let to the next lowest bidder, whereupon, N. T. Parkinson, having offered the

next lowest bid, appeared, and entered into contract with the Commissioners. The building was constructed of hewed logs, having two rooms, one of which was reached by passing through the first, and the inner room had some of the ancient appliances for securing criminals. It was located on Butler street, in Lot 10, Block 113. The timbers were doweled together with iron pins, and lined inside with two-inch planks spiked with iron spikes every four inches. It was strong and safe, considering the manner of its construction. James R. Vineyard, who shot Arndt in the early part of 1842, was the first prisoner confined in this jail, nearly three years after its erection. It had previously served as a convenient storehouse for the Sheriff. The building continued until the present one was finished.

In 1852, the County Board appointed a committee to fix upon a site and procure a plan, and build a new jail. For the sum of \$400, they purchased, early in 1853, Lot 13, in Block 68, in Madison, as a site for the building. The committee at the same time agreed upon a plan for the house, which the Board authorized the committee to build. On the 3d of May, 1853, they contracted with A. A. Bird, James R. Larkins and Jonathan Larkins, to build the structure, to be completed by December 1, 1853, and to cost \$6,950. The building was finished in November thereafter. It is in the same block as the court house. It is 36x56 feet, two stories high; the front part and basement used as the Jailer's residence; the jail proper is divided into fourteen cells, eight below and six above, those in the second story being considerably larger than those in the first. Some improvements were made in 1877, consisting of a jail-yard for vagrant labor, costing about \$300. This structure, doubtless, will, before many years have elapsed, be replaced by one more secure, and more in keeping with the ideas of the present day.

#### POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

The Dane County Poor House is located in the town of Verona, on Section 14. It was opened in 1854 with five inmates, and at that time, consisted of a double log house, with a small frame addition. Soon after, the main building was erected, of brick, which was 40x60, and four stories in height, including basement. A few years later a stone wing was attached, 23x38, and three stories in height, including basement; also a brick building, 28x32, and three stories high, including basement, so that the present capacity is about ninety. A number of other buildings necessary for the protection of stock, tools, wood, etc., have been supplied, including a frame barn, 38x60 with 22 feet posts, and basement underneath. The Poor Farm, including detached wood-lots, consists of 313 acres; 153 acres of this amount constitute the Poor Farm proper, this lying in a solid body. The Chicago & North-Western Railroad, now being built, crosses the farm within ten rods of the main building.

County Superintendents of the Poor have been elected by the County Board of Supervisors, as follows:

1854, Elijah Isham; 1854-55, James P. McPherson; 1854-56, William R. Taylor; 1855-57, George Dow; 1856-58, J. P. McPherson; 1857-59, W. R. Taylor; 1858-60, H. M. Warner; 1859-61, P. W. Matts; 1860-62, W. R. Taylor; 1861-63, H. M. Warner; 1862-64, P. W. Matts; 1863-65, W. R. Taylor; 1864-66, H. M. Warner; 1865-67, P. W. Matts; 1866-68, W. R. Taylor; 1867-69, H. M. Warner; 1868-70, W. W. Treadway; 1869-71, W. R. Taylor (resigned, O. W. Thornton elected to fill vacancy); 1870-72, H. M. Warner; 1871-73, T. E. Bird; 1872-74, O. W. Thornton; 1873-75, H. M. Warner (deceased, J. McKinzie elected to fill vacancy); 1874-76, T. E. Bird; 1875-77, J. E. Mann; 1876-78, John McKenzie; 1877-79, S. M. Van Bergen; 1878-80, L. E. Warner; 1879-81, W. W. Whalan; 1880-82, S. M. Van Bergen.

#### AGRICULTURE.

He who follows agriculture as a calling, is the pioneer in all new countries, and prepares the way for lawyer, editor, miller, minister, blacksmith, and all others who depend upon anything but farming for a livelihood, and who never fail to come after them when the soil has been made sufficiently productive. There are no better agricultural counties in the State than Dane.

With its productive soil and good markets, the county has always furnished a field for profitable returns to industry, skill and means applied to the labor of tilling the ground. The whole county is more than usually well watered. Where there are no springs, lakes and streams, good water is obtained at a moderate depth. Generally speaking, the soil is most suitable for raising wheat, or was when new, and that has always been the principal product. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hops, tobacco, potatoes and other root crops, fruits and grasses, are also extensively cultivated.

The early settlement of Dane County was made by a robust, thrifty, industrious and frugal class of men and women, in their youth and prime of physical life, full of energy and days' work. They found a rich soil, like themselves, new and young and full of fertility, yielding readily to the will and wishes of the earnest and ambitious toiler who owned and cultivated it, and rewarding his efforts with abundant harvests of all kinds. The land yielded so abundantly and persistently that the opinion prevailed for many years that the grain-producing qualities of the soil were inexhaustible; hence the straw was burned to get it out of the way, and the manure was permitted to go to waste. Crop after crop of grain was taken from the soil, and nothing returned in exchange therefor to preserve its fertility, until, through course of time, the crops became less and less, and less still, so that now lands which at one time would yield with reasonable certainty thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, cannot be depended upon to yield with like certainty more than ten or fifteen bushels. Meantime, the habits of slothfulness and waste begotten of prosperity, have, in some cases, become a part of the farmers' being, and they seem to have no desire to shake off the wretched and ill-begotten incubus that weighs and keeps them down, and places them at great disadvantage in the general struggle against impending adversity.

The surface of the county is gently rolling, hills and valleys succeeding each other, presenting much such an appearance as we might suppose the ocean would present, if, after being lashed by a tempest, its waters were instantly congealed, and the surface clothed with verdure. Hills are seldom so abrupt that they may not be cultivated, even upon their summits; valleys, though well watered, are very rarely marshy. There is not a county in the State containing so large a body of good lands as Dane. It is doubtful whether there is a single section not covered by water, which would not be capable of profitable cultivation. The soil is composed, for the most part, of the black deposit of decayed vegetation (which for countless ages has flourished in wild luxuriance and rotted upon the surface), of loam, and, in a few localities, of clay mixed with sand. The deposit of vegetable mold has uniformly several inches of thickness on the tops and sides of hills; in the valleys it is frequently a number of feet. A soil thus created of impalpable powder formed of the elements of organic matter, "the dust of death," we need scarcely remark, is adapted to the highest and most profitable purposes of agriculture—yielding crop after crop in rank abundance, without any artificial manuring.

The general surface of the country is, as previously stated, of a gently undulating character, the exceptions being found in the vicinity of the Wisconsin River, and such of its tributaries as have their rise within the county. In these localities, particularly along the Black Earth Creek, are found the bold, precipitous bluffs and deep ravines peculiar to the valley of the Wisconsin; with these exceptions, there is but very little ground in the county too rough for cultivation.

*Prairie and Timber.*—In the northern and western portions of the county there are extensive prairies, and, consequently (especially in the northern towns), a scarcity of timber; but in the eastern and southern portions of the county the burr and white oak openings predominate, and afford an adequate supply of timber, though not of the best quality for building purposes. With the exception of some irreclaimable specimens about the sources of the Koshkonong, in the east part of the county, marshes are not inconveniently numerous or extensive. They are valued for the supplies of hay they furnish, which, when properly cured, is considered nearly or quite as good as English grass.

It is also observable, that the marshes are gradually being recovered from the dominion of the waters, the drier portions becoming susceptible of tillage, and other portions which were for-

merly too wet for mowing, becoming adapted to that process. This change is being effected, not by the expensive process of draining, but as the natural result of opening the soil of the adjacent land for cultivation, in consequence of which it absorbs a large portion of the water which the hide-bound soil was wont to shed off into marshes and streams. And we may confidently expect that this reclaiming effect upon the marshes will continue to be felt until the arable land is all brought under cultivation. The advantage which the farmer will derive from this fortunate circumstance, will be, that much of his marsh land, which was once too wet even for the wild grass, will be recovered for that product, while the drier portions will become prepared for the reception of English grass, which, if not materially better in quality, will excel the wild grass in quantity, in the ratio of about three to one upon the same area.

*General Character of the Soil.*—The soil is generally a sandy loam—the proportions of sand, clay and vegetable mold, of which it is composed, vary in different localities, and with the undulations of the surface; vegetable mold being most abundant in the prairie and bottom lands, sand in the burr oak, and clay in the white-oak openings. As the soil is penetrated, clay becomes more predominant, until, at the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches, a sub-soil of brown clay is reached. This deposit is from two to five feet in depth, and sufficiently compact to prevent the leaching of the soil. Below it various formations are found in different localities, but the most common, so far as observations have been extended, is a sandy gravel of great compactness.

As we approach the Wisconsin River, the sandy quality of the soil becomes more predominant. In the eastern part of the county, and extending a little west of the center, granite bowlders of almost every variety abound; but in the western portions these mysterious strangers disappear.

Limestone, more or less mixed with sand and flint, is very abundant in every part of the county, and the soil, of course, is well supplied with lime. In the vicinity of Madison, and in some other localities, sandstone of excellent quality for building purposes is found.

From the foregoing description of the soil, it will readily be inferred that it produces, in greater or less perfection, all the varieties of grains, grasses, esculent roots and fruits commonly found in the temperate latitudes.

The coarser grains, adapted to the rearing and fattening of cattle and hogs, uniformly succeed well. The yellow dent Indian corn succeeds better in Dane and some of the adjoining counties than in most localities in the same latitude, and is generally cultivated in preference to other varieties. The quantity of black sand mixed with the soil, in the prairies and openings, has the effect to bring forward and mature this crop with great avidity when the warm season arrives. The soil yields large crops of rye, barley and oats, with rare instances of failure. Flax flourishes well.

The usual variety of esculent roots is produced in the county in great abundance and with but little expense, the soil being peculiarly adapted to their growth.

*Woman's Life in the Country.*\*—There is no denying the fact that life in the country to many women is but a ceaseless routine of endless work, care and disappointments, and, as they look into the future, nothing but work, work, work, seems to beckon them on. Is it any wonder that, after struggling on for years against fate, many of them become morbid, fretful and unreasonable, so much so that love is withdrawn from them; soon health and home are gone forever, and many of them become subjects for the insane asylum, for statistics are showing that a much larger proportion of farmers' wives are becoming insane than of any other class. This is a dark picture, and one I would gladly turn from could I do so.

It is next to impossible for a man who is out in the open fields, in sunshine and storms, among stock and growing crops, to understand what the needs of his wife are, the routine of whose life must of necessity be monotonous and warping. It has been said of her that it is nothing outside of her that kills, but what is within. She needs more love, sunshine, sympathy, society and books—something for mind as well as body.

\*By Mrs. H. M. Lewis, of Madison, Wis.

Every intelligent and kind-hearted farmer ought to understand this more fully and insist upon his wife's taking respite from care for a certain time each day, if she will not do it, for herself; for he, as well as she, will reap the reward. The body must be recreated after severe toil, and the mind must be wholly freed from care for a time until reaction takes place. Each person must select the kind of recreation most suited to his or her wants.

Every farmer's table should be supplied with the most palatable and digestible food; good health and common sense teach this, but there is no necessity for a woman's being a slave to pies and cakes. Many women feel that they would be of little value to their households were they to omit making and baking a ton of cake and a thousand pies a year. Let us be sensible and adopt the English and German custom of simple living, and discard, if necessary (which it probably is not), both pies and cakes for freedom and smiling faces. Living to gratify only the animal wants is a very low form of existence. Let us not sell the soul to the body, but have higher aims and aspirations, for God has implanted them in our hearts.

“Then sing the song that gladdens—  
Leave out the sad refrain,  
Raise up the drooping spirit,  
And thou 'll not have lived in vain.

“O glorious life! to feel the thrill,  
To live, to work and sing!  
O golden hours! drift slowly by;  
Life is a priceless thing.”

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that women, as well as men, are becoming deeply interested in self-culture. Thousands of women are taking the Chautauqua or Boston course of study and graduating at home. Clubs or societies for the study of art, history, botany, natural history and household science, are being established in every city and village; and why should the people of the country be behind? Cannot every country town organize and sustain a society or club of men and women students, who will come together weekly, semi-weekly or monthly, on Saturday nights, after the week's work is done, to study from the book of nature, as it is opened and revealed to them day after day? Nowhere can natural science and natural history be so successfully studied as in the open fields, deep waters and quiet woods of the country. A year's careful study, at times not missed from the daily avocations of life, would give a “paradise of intellectual enjoyment” unknown before.

People living in the country should make friends with nature. Then there can be no such thing as isolation, for nature is a companion and teacher that speaks a thousand tongues to her admirers as she constantly unfolds her mysteries that are so old—yet ever new. Wordsworth says:

“Nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege  
Through all the years of this our life to lead  
From joy to joy; for she can so inform  
The mind that is within us, so impress  
With quietness, and beauty, and so feed  
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,  
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,  
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all  
The dreary intercourse of daily life  
Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb  
Our cheerful faith that all that we behold  
Is full of blessings.”

A host of large-brained men have said that they considered it the best part of an education to have been born and brought up in the country. Some writer has said that “if there is a room in every farmer's house where the work of the family is done, there should be a room in every farmer's house where the family should live, where beauty should appeal to the eye, where genuine comfort of appointments should invite to repose, where books should be gathered, where neatness and propriety of dress should be observed, and where labor may be for-

gotten. The life here should be labor's exceeding great reward. A family living like this, and there are families that live thus, enoble and beautify all their surroundings. There will be trees at their door, and flowers in their garden, and pleasant and architectural ideas in their dwellings. Human life will stand in the foreground of such a home—human life, crowned with its dignities and graces, while animal life will be removed among the shadows, and the gross material utilities, tastefully disguised, will be made to retire into an unoffending and harmonious perspective."

However mean and humble life in the country may be, meet it and live it, and love it, and study ways and means to make the children love it. Teach them to interest themselves in everything about them. Train their eyes to see and their ears to hear, and listen occasionally with them in the twilight of the morning to the first bird's call, far, far away, to the answering voices nearer, until hill and dale echo and re-echo with earth's sweetest melody. And, as you listen in this enchanted hour, view with them the sun as it silently rises in the east, painting a picture of wonderful beauty where before all was darkness and desolation.

"Can Imagination boast,  
Amid its gay creation, hues like this?"

Everything in nature is awakened by this new force. The nodding flowers shake off the pearly dew and stand erect. Soon are heard the lowing of the cattle, the neighing of the horse, the crowing of the cock, the barking of dogs, the tinkle of the sheep bell, the milk-maid's merry song, the plow-boy's honest laugh, and the earnest voices of the workers, all mingling together in one grand symphony. No earnest, healthy nature can participate in such a scene as this without sending up a prayer of thankfulness to God, the giver and maker.

Cling to the farm, take root and grow there, teach the young people to beautify, adore and adorn it, and to make the home the one sweet spot on earth whose price is above rubies. Take the old German motto for your own: "While I live I ascend" and life will be a success; and as you advance into the dim autumn of life, time will so mellow and sweeten you, that before you pass to the great beyond, heaven will appear almost in view.

#### DANE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Dane County Agricultural Society was fully organized on the 13th of September, 1851. The articles of association required an annual meeting of the society to be held at Madison (unless otherwise ordered) on the first Wednesday in October of each year, at which time and place a cattle show and fair were to be held. Special meetings could be called at any time on two weeks' notice.

The following is a list of officers of the society for the year 1851: President, Thomas T. Whittlesey; Vice-Presidents, N. J. Tompkins, William H. Fox, Jonathan Larkin, Philo Dunning, Charles Wilson and George Anderson; Treasurer, Jehu H. Lewis; Secretary, Robert L. Ream; Standing Committee on Premiums, Joseph A. Payne, James R. Larkin and Philo Dunning.

The officers elect for the year 1852 were as follows: President, William H. Fox, Vice-Presidents, Reuben Winston, W. M. Colliday, Adin Burdick, Walter Waddle, William Douglas, Philo Dunning; Treasurer, Jehu H. Lewis; Secretary, Robert L. Ream; Standing Committee on Premiums, Simeon Mills, William H. Clark and Abel Dunning. A fair was held in Madison, in the fall of 1851, near the Yahara, on Block 212, but was not very extensive, or largely attended. No other fair was attempted to be held until after the re-organization of the society, in 1856.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of the county met on the 5th of April, 1856, and adopted a constitution, and organized a new county agricultural society, by an election of the following board of officers for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Matts, of Grand Spring; Vice-Presidents, William A. White, T. T. Whittlesey and N. P. Spaulding; Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Powers; Recording Secretary, H. F. Bond; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Fox.

The society held its first annual fair at Madison, the 2d and 3d of October. It was most creditably attended, considering the newness of the enterprise; and the number of animals and



variety of articles on exhibition both surprised and pleased every one in attendance. The whole affair showed conclusively that there were abundant elements in Dane County for a good agricultural society; and that nothing was wanting to secure high success but proper effort on the part of those interested, to wit, the farmers.

The gross receipts of the fair were about \$650, and the net receipts, after paying all expenses and premiums, were nearly \$250, which sum, added to the State appropriation of \$100 to county societies, left \$350 or thereabout in the treasury at the close of the year, which was put at interest for further use.

The first annual meeting of the society was held at Madison on the 17th of December, 1856, and the following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Matts; Vice-Presidents, D. S. Curtis, G. H. Slaughter and J. E. Carpenter; Secretary, H. F. Bond; Treasurer, D. J. Powers; Executive Committee, Adin Burdick, S. L. Sheldon, J. H. B. Matts.

The official board of this society for the year 1857, was as follows: President, P. W. Matts; Vice Presidents, D. S. Curtiss, G. H. Slaughter and J. E. Carpenter; Secretary, H. F. Bond (succeeded by J. W. Hoyt); Treasurer, D. J. Powers; Executive Committee, Adin Burdick, S. L. Sheldon and J. H. B. Matts.

At the opening of the year, the officers embarked with zeal and energy in the prosecution of their duties. They got up a revised edition of their constitution and by-laws, together with a circular propounding many important questions for the consideration and answers of the farmers of the county. These documents, in connection with a very ample and complete premium-list, offering some \$800 in premiums, were early and widely circulated throughout the county.

The fair was appointed to come off at Madison, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of September, and was duly held at that time, upon the same grounds as the year before.

The grounds, located on Wisconsin avenue, in Madison, were well inclosed with a high and substantial close-board fence, and fitted up inside in a snug and ample manner, having a board shed 150 feet long and thirty wide, neatly but cheaply built, under which to display the more substantial articles of production and manufacture; and, capacious as was the room, it was well and creditably filled with everything in the line that usually enriches and adorns such exhibitions, each excelling in his own particular field of exhibition.

The amount of premiums awarded and paid was about \$500. The annual election of officers for 1858 was held, according to the provisions of the constitution, on the 2d day of December, and the following board of officers were elected for the following year: President, W. R. Taylor; Vice Presidents, L. B. Vilas, Madison; J. Greening, Mazomanie; J. W. Hoyt, Madison; Executive Committee, W. Coleman, Oregon; E. D. Montrose, York; S. W. Field, Fitchburg; Secretary, E. W. Skinner, Madison; Treasurer, J. H. B. Matts, Verona.

The society held no fair in 1858, on account of the holding of the State fair at Madison. The annual meeting of the society was held on the 8th of December, and the officers were unanimously re-elected for 1858. William R. Taylor, Cottage Grove, President; L. B. Vilas, Madison; J. Greening, Mazomanie, and J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Vice Presidents; E. W. Skinner, Madison, Secretary; J. H. B. Matts, Verona, Treasurer; William Coleman, Oregon; E. D. Montrose, York, and S. W. Fields, Fitchburg, additional members of the Executive Committee.

This society held its annual fair for 1859, at Madison, on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of September, at the present State fair grounds.

The weather was quite favorable, and the attendance large. The address was delivered by H. H. Giles, and was an appropriate and able production.

Receipts and expenditures—Total of receipts, \$717.17; total of expenditures, \$662.01; balance in treasury, \$45.16.

At the annual meeting in December, the following persons were elected: Officers for 1860—W. R. Taylor, President; H. Turvill, J. V. Robbins, More Spears, Vice Presidents; Harrison Reed, Secretary; W. W. Tredway, Treasurer; C. Chipman, J. H. B. Matts, E. D. Montrose, Executive Committee. There was no county fair held in 1860, because of the holding

of the State fair in Madison. In 1861, the grounds were used by the General Government for a rendezvous for soldiers; and, for the next nine years, no county fair was held.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dane County, held at the court house, in the city of Madison, on the 14th day of May, 1870, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of organizing a County Agricultural Society, the proceedings were as follows:

The meeting was called to order by R. W. Lansing, of Blooming Grove, who stated the object for which the meeting was called.

And William R. Taylor, of Cottage Grove, was chosen as Chairman, and O. S. Willey, of Madison City, was selected as Secretary of the meeting.

Remarks were made by several persons, favoring the formation of such a society, and it was resolved that a County Agricultural Society in Dane County should be formed.

A committee of five, consisting of George C. Russell, of Madison; Dr. W. H. Fox, of Fitchburg; E. A. Spencer, of Windsor; George E. Bryant, of Blooming Grove, and E. Wood Cornes, of Mazomanie, were appointed by the Chair to prepare a plan of organization, and draft a constitution for the consideration of a future meeting, when the meeting adjourned until the 28th day of May.

An adjourned meeting was held on the 28th of May, at the court house, William R. Taylor in the chair, and O. S. Willey acting as Secretary; when the committee appointed at a previous meeting for that purpose, reported a plan for organization, and submitted the form of a constitution drafted by them, for the consideration of the meeting; which, on the motion of Thomas S. Allen, was read to the meeting, and, after some slight amendments being made, was, on the motion of William T. Leitch, of the city of Madison, adopted.

A committee of five, consisting of James P. McPherson, of Springdale; Joseph Main, of Rutland; E. A. Spencer, of Windsor; H. M. Warner, of Black Earth, and W. T. Leitch, of the city of Madison, were appointed to nominate officers for the society, and who reported the following-named persons for officers, respectively, and they were elected as officers of the society for the year 1870, viz.:

President—William R. Taylor, Cottage Grove; Secretary—George C. Russell, Town of Madison; Treasurer—George A. Mason, City of Madison.

Board of Trustees: First Assembly District—George E. Bryant, Blooming Grove; Second Assembly District—Clement E. Warner, Windsor; Third Assembly District—Matthew Anderson, Cross Plains; Fourth Assembly District—James P. McPherson, Springdale; Fifth Assembly District—William T. Leitch, City of Madison; Eleventh Senatorial District—Richard D. Frost, Blooming Grove; Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—David Ford, Springfield.

The first meeting of the officers and Trustees was held on the 7th day of June, 1870, at the rooms of the State Agricultural Society, in the State capitol at Madison, at which meeting the premium list was arranged, and September 20, 21 and 22, was fixed as the time, and the fair grounds in the City of Madison, the place, for holding the first fair.

The first fair was held at the fair grounds in the city of Madison, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of September, 1870, and was a gratifying success to the friends of the society, there being a good attendance, and a fine exhibition of the general products of the county; the receipts of the society during the fair being \$2,111.09. The officers of the society, encouraged by the success of their efforts in their first fair, felt that it was necessary to secure some permanent grounds to hold the annual exhibitions of the society, secured aid from the county in purchasing a tract of about eight acres adjoining the State Agricultural Society's grounds, and the city limits. This tract containing, as it did, most of the stock sheds and stables heretofore used by the State Agricultural Society when holding its fairs at Madison, it places the county society in a position whereby they have permanent grounds and ample accommodations for their future exhibitions.

The society have held annual fairs from 1870 to 1877 inclusive, since which time the State Fairs have been held at Madison, and the county society has maintained its organization, but has held no exhibitions.

Since the organization of the society, the annual exhibitions have steadily increased in value, and have become a matter of general interest to citizens of the county, as may be seen by the following table of the receipts and disbursements of the society.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	PREMIUMS PAID.
1870.....	\$2,111 09	\$2,095 94	\$1,057 15
1871.....	2,787 33	2,765 41	1,329 92
1872.....	5,012 95	5,050 02	2,891 50
1873.....	2,799 34	2,768 22	485 00
1874.....	4,877 80	4,483 74	1,698 87
1875.....	3,382 53	3,807 71	2,221 77
1876.....	3,413 83	3,396 21	1,879 50
1877.....	8,622 24	8,620 72	2,000 45
1878*.....	1,105 00	1,119 32	65 53
Total.....	\$29,112 11	\$29,107 29	\$13,629 69

The following is a list of the principal officers of the society from its organization to the present time:

Presidents—William R. Taylor, 1871–72; Matthew Anderson, 1873 to 1879 inclusive; W. C. Kiser, 1879–80.

Secretaries—George C. Russell, 1871; O. S. Willey, 1872; George C. Russell, 1873 to 1880 inclusive.

Treasurers—George A. Mason, 1871–72; James L. Hill, 1873; William T. McConnel, 1874 to the present time.

#### HORTICULTURE AND THE MADISON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.†

To speak of the history of horticulture in Dane County, a county the existence of which began, as it were, but yesterday, seems somewhat like pretension. But when we reflect for a moment, that history is often made up in the very briefest periods of time, in the most circumscribed geographical limits, or observe the efforts which are everywhere being made to unravel the mysteries of the origin of nations, and, above all, the great interest taken by the wisest and greatest of our time in such efforts, we need not shrink from recording the progress in any or all the arts, ornamental or useful, of any portion of our people, or of any part, though it be only a small part, of our State of Wisconsin.

Besides, if it were given me to make choice of a subject, by the discussion of which I could best show the progress of our citizens of Dane, I should prefer that of horticulture to any other. For it has ever been found that in proportion as nations become educated, cultured and affluent, they become horticultural. It was the great and wise Lord Bacon who said, "Man shall ever see, that when ages grow into civility and elegance, men come to build stately edifices sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."

The art of horticulture is of slow growth, simply because it cannot be taught; it must be learned. Practically speaking, it is not to be bodily transplanted from one country to another, scarcely from one State to another, nor, indeed, always from one county to another, especially in this State. If we seek success in horticulture by imitating the horticultural processes of other places, we find to our grief that imitation is the mother of ill luck. If we seek success in learning for ourselves by our own labor and thought and close observation, we find, though our progress is slow, it is progress. Nor is there any other wise course open to us. We are, if not a new people, at least a people laboring under new conditions. Wisconsin is not horticulturally a California nor a Massachusetts. We cannot take either of these States for our example in horticulture, nor, indeed, as I have already said, can we adopt in this particular any State for our example; we must learn for ourselves.

\* No fair held in 1878.

† From the pen of Dr. Joseph Hobbies, of Madison.

For the soundness of this assertion, I would bid you look around over this county, mark the blasted and ruined orchards, and listen to the stories of fruit-tree failures as told by our people. These trees were brought from the East, from the Middle States, and, occasionally, from the South. Some four hundred varieties of apple trees have thus been *tried* in this State, and, as with the apple tree, so with other fruit trees. This is imitation, and the result disappointment, disgust, and loss of time and money. It is art without science.

Now comes science, taking art by the hand, and saying to her, "Follow me." A new era began in horticulture. Men commenced to learn something of the climate, something of the soil, the aspect, the proper elevation, the best method of treating the tree and the best kind of trees to grow. The observer, warned by the folly of imitating men a thousand miles away, began to look over his neighbor's fence, watch his neighbor's success, learn the conditions of that success, and then, and not until then, plant and watch for himself. This is the plan of to-day, and this is the plan that is giving us, in spite of our short doings, fruit, and enough in variety and quantity and quality for our people of Dane County.

Is this historical? I answer, it is the record of a revolution in horticulture in our county as well as in the surrounding counties, and in its importance deserves to be so considered as a lesson to the future.

The history of horticulture in Dane County would seem to commence in 1845, in which year, as J. C. Plumb informs me, he first peddled fruit trees from a wagon in Madison and through the county.

H. A. Tenney says: "In 1847, there was no such thing, practically speaking, as fruit in Dane County. There came in, soon afterward, a few currants from John Hand's nursery, near Black Earth, and some Fastolf raspberries, which were sold at \$3 per dozen canes. A few more currants were brought in by some settlers about the same time, particularly by M. MacFadden, in the south corner of the county. It was about 1854 that Simeon Mills, Alexander Botkin and myself sent to Rochester, N. Y., for some fruit trees, but at that time there were no orchards in bearing in the county, and it was claimed that fruit could not be raised here."

Mr. Ernest Sommers, in 1850, planted an orchard of eight hundred trees in Farwell's Addition for ex-Gov. Farwell, and began to plant for himself in 1853.

Mr. Larkins had a small orchard, at the same time, near the present city cemetery. There was also a fair new orchard at Sugar River in 1850. Peter Matts, of Verona, and W. A. Wheeler had young orchards. With these, and perhaps some other exceptions, there were but a few scattering fruit trees.

Independent of the above gentlemen, growing fruit trees, but coming later, were John Hand, in the city; Plumb, Willey & Co. and Chandler, of Rock Terrace Nurseries; Howie, of Westport; a nursery at Black Earth; Bell, of Vermont; the Turvilles, on Lake Monona; the Adamsses, now of this city; and others.

Says Mr. Plumb: "In 1857, Jonathan French, of Fitchburg, was the only exhibitor of apples from Dane County, at the county fair held in Madison, which called for mention in the published report of the Secretary for that year. From 1850 to 1860, the Rev. Mr. Cannouse, of Cottage Grove, was a large planter of choice fruit trees, which, however, did not prove successful, his soil not being adapted to the experiment. In the spring of 1858, I started the seventy-sixth nursery northeast of the city, in company with D. J. Powers, and subsequently with O. S. Willey, which was continued independently on Lake Monona's shore until 1867. In 1859, L. B. Chandler started upon the Robbins farm, and continued until his death, in 1867. There was a small nursery near Sun Prairie, by a Mr. Swan, from 1859 to 1866, and one also in the town of Blooming Grove for a few years."

My own horticultural reminiscences extend as far back as 1855. The only cultivated fruit I could buy upon one occasion in this year (I mean as grown in Madison), was 10 cents' worth of pie-plant, out of almost the only *fruit garden* in the city. To be sure, there were two, and only two, grape-vines in the city at that time (Clintons, I think they were), and I did not know any other, though, possibly enough, there might have been one or two more in the county.

Few flowers were grown in those days. The only flower garden proper that I remember belonged to G. P. Delaplaine, and was attached to his cottage on the square; and the only vegetable and fruit garden to Col. Fairchild, on Monona Lake.

It was reserved for the Madison Horticultural Society to give the needed impetus to fruit planting, flower growing, landscape gardening and rural art in general, for which nature, in the beautiful and scenic surroundings of both city and country, had so bountifully provided.

This society was organized July 17, 1858, and chartered March 29, 1861. It is the parent society of all similar societies in the State. Some of its officers, as William T. Leitch and myself, have been its President or Secretary for over twenty years. The society has invariably held three exhibitions in the year; and for many years monthly winter discussions of papers always published. It is possessed of ample funds, of which it is proposed to spend in the future a liberal amount in planting shade trees and otherwise beautifying the city.

It may be permitted me to add that it was at one of the meetings, in 1858, of the society, that the question was raised as to whether grapes could be grown in this State. Out of the discussion of this question grew my experimenting with the grape. Since then I have tested over 400 varieties, and at the present have some ninety or more varieties in my garden. In order to convince the people of the State that grapes could be grown, and to induce them to grow them, I raised for many years some 400 plants yearly, and scattered them broadcast.

To-day we have an abundance of the best varieties of grape, of the apple, crab, pear, plum, cherry, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, currant, etc., by which it can be readily judged that fruit has grown, does grow, and will continue to grow, most luxuriantly in our county, if we only pay it the attention that every living thing, animal or vegetable, requires for its well being.

No one, indeed, can drive through our towns without noticing that every decent-looking farmhouse has its orchard, large or small, its kitchen-garden, its little sprinkling of flowers, and more or less of that out-door ornamentation that tells of taste and ease and comfort within.

And so, to some extent, with the more primitive log cabin, the pioneer home of the West. Very few of them but what possess some scattering fruit-trees, many of them, especially among the Germans, a little vineyard, all alike struggling into a better state of things.

An article on the horticulture of the county would scarcely be complete without something more than an allusion to its flowers, nor, indeed, without a proper notice of its vegetables. Of the latter it may be justly said that, for years past, no finer varieties, or growth, or greater number of varieties can be found on this side of the Rocky Mountains than are found in Dane County.

And of the cultivated flowers, some estimate may be formed by the statement furnished us by Mrs. Williams,\* for years one of the most active and observant members of the city horticultural society. She estimates the number of varieties of flowers at about two hundred. This number is, I think, too low, as I have grown in my own garden one hundred and twenty varieties in one year. Of house plants, over one hundred and fifty varieties; of foliage plants, over one hundred varieties; of flowering shrubs, hardy, half-hardy and tender, some seventy-five to a hundred varieties, and of roses, at least a hundred varieties. This is truly a goodly array, horticulturally considered, for Dane County; and if, as seems so justly claimed, it be granted that advanced horticulture is one of the best and most constant expressions of a highly advanced state of society, then, indeed, has our county of Dane great reason to be satisfied with its social standing—second to none in the Northwest.

#### FLORA. †

The first flower of spring is generally to be found about the middle of March, on the east hillside. It is the spiritual *Anemone Pulsatilla*, pasque-flower, supposed to open only when the wind blows. Each flower-stalk bears several gray, silky leaves, crowned with a single large, coccus-shaped flower of white, tinted with pink and blue.

\*Mrs. Williams is the owner of the Third Ward Conservatory, so many years successfully managed by J. T. Stevens.

†By Mrs. H. M. Lewis, of Madison.

The Hepatica, liver-leaf, is the next comer, with lovely white, delicate purple and pink flowers, all crowded together like a nestful of little birds. This dear flower is the sweetest messenger of spring. It should be the American poet's flower. Our two varieties are the *H. triloba* (round-lobed Hepatica), and *H. acutiloba* (sharp-lobed Hepatica).

The Sanguinaria, blood-root, with pure white blossom and bud like wax, enveloped in a robe of pale green, is most beautiful. The root is filled with a fluid resembling blood.

Another familiar friend sure to be near (for plants choose their company) is the Anemone Nemorosa, wind-flower, wood-anemone of poetic fame, and *A. parviflora*. We have several varieties coming later.

*Thalictrum anemonoides*, rue anemone and *Isopyrum biternatum*, in aspect and size, closely resembles the Anemone nemarosa.

The Dicentra, Dutchman's breeches, is a perennial, having finely divided leaves, from the midst of which arises a scape, having a one-sided raceme of white or creamy pendulous flowers. The *Corydalis aurea* (golden C.) belongs to the same family, and resembles the Dutchman's breeches, only the corolla is golden.

The Claytonia, spring beauty, belongs to the Portulacaceæ family. The single stem bears a pair of opposite narrow leaves, and a loose raceme of pretty flowers; corolla rose-color, with deeper veins. It was named in honor of Dr. John Clayton, one of our earliest botanists.

Cruciferæ Dentaria, pepper-root, is sometimes mistaken for the Claytonia. It blossoms with it, and somewhat resembles it. Caetha, marsh marigold, is a well-known golden-colored flower found growing in wet places. It is commonly called cowslip. The cowslip is a plant not related to the marsh marigold.

The dandelion, *Taraxacum*, with its familiar face, needs no introduction to us in the Middle Western States, but, in the far Northwest, it is a stranger.

The Ranunculus, crowfoot, buttercup, is a common, well-known flower, named by Pliny for a little frog, the *R. reptans* (creeping crowfoot), *R. fasciulares* (early crowfoot), *R. aquatilis* (white water crowfoot), *R. multifidus* (yellow water crowfoot), *R. abortivus* (small-flowered crowfoot), are all found growing in and around Lake Mendota.

The violet, *viola*, heart's-case,

"The first, the fairest thing  
That heaven upon the earth doth fling,"

is found growing abundantly in our woods. The *V. blanda* (sweet white V.), the *V. cucullata* (common blue V.), *V. sagittata* (arrow-leaved V.), *V. delphinifolia* (Larkspur V.), *V. pedata* (bird-foot V.), are the varieties most frequently seen.

The Trillium, Wake Robin (name from trilix, triple, all its parts being in threes). It is sometimes called Trinity Flower. The *T. grandiflorum*, with large, white, beautiful lily, is the one usually seen; but the *T. pectum* grows freely in some localities. This variety grows only in North America.

*Belles integrifolia*, Western Daisy, abounds in a few localities; its rays are of violet purple.

*Phlox Divaricata Laphamii* (named after our lamented Dr. Lapham) comes in bloom early in May; stems spreading, color blue, with a purple tinge. *P. glaberrima* is rose-colored; comes later. *P. pilosa* is another fine variety; color, pink purple.

*Aquilegia Canadensis*, Wild Columbine, commonly called honey-suckle, from having a drop of honey secreted in the spur of the flower, but it is in reality not related to the honey-suckle family. These beautiful, pendulous, scarlet flowers, yellow inside, are well known, and very generally admired.

*Polemonium reptans*, Jacob's Ladder, is a lovely sky-blue flower, with white eye, often called erroneously, Forget-Me-Not.

The Dodecatheon (name from the twelve gods or divinities), commonly called Shooting Star and American Cowslip. It is well known in the West. An Eastern floral magazine says, "It is a rare flower, seldom or never seen in the North," which is a mistake. The flowers are borne

in clusters, pure white, or tinted light rose color or lavender, with petals thrown back from the center like cyclamen.

*Uvularia grandiflora*, Bellwort, belongs to the Lily family; grows about a foot high; flowers light yellow, drooping.

*Polygonatum*, Solomon's Seal, is a perennial found in rich woods. *P. biflorum* (smaller Solomon's Seal) and *P. giganteum* (Great S. S.) are the true varieties of the false Solomon's Seal. We have three varieties—*Smilacina stellata*, *S. trifolia* and *S. bifolia*. Gerarde said, in 1590, that "the root of Solomon's Seal, stamped while green, and applied, taketh away in one night any bruise, black or blue spots, gotten by falls or woman's wilfulness in stumbling upon their hasty husband's fists, or such like."

*Castilleia*, Painted Cup, is one of the most showy of the Western flowers. Spreading masses, or patches, used to be seen for miles on our prairies. It will not bear cultivation, as it is a root parasite. The *C. coccinea* is the variety usually seen, but the *C. sessilifera* and *C. pallida* are met with occasionally.

The *Lupinus perennis*, Quaker Bonnets, a few years ago, grew so bountifully that they could be gathered by the armful; but, alas! now they are becoming so rare that they are almost unknown, as they grow in the wild state.

*Lithospermum* is a coarse but showy biennial, of bright orange color, that grows in large clusters; the *L. hirtum* (Hairy Puccoon) and *L. Canescens* (Hoary Puccoon or Alkanet) are the common varieties.

The *Cypripedium* (name signifying Venus' slipper), Moccasin flower, is curious and beautiful; the *C. candidum* (small white Lady's slipper), *C. pubescens* (larger yellow L.), *C. parviflorum* (smaller yellow L.), and the spectabile, the most beautiful one of the genus, are found within a radius of two miles from Madison.

The *Orchis spectabilis*, Showy Orchis—the only species of the Orchis proper in the United States, is frequently met with. Flower stem about six inches high, flowers rose-color, and white, pretty.

The *Hydrophyllum Virginicum*, Water Leaf, grows freely in rich woods. The large, green leaf is blotched with white, early in the spring, flowers pinkish-violet, stamens protruding. *H. appendiculatum* is more rarely seen.

The *Geranium maculatum*, Cranesbill, is a showy, well-known rose-colored flower, growing freely in fence-corners and edges of woods. The *Arum* (name signifying mark), Jack-in-the-Pulpit, is a well-known and interesting flower; color, light green and brown, with deeper brown spots. The legend is that "it was at the foot of the cross, and stained by the dropping blood of Jesus."

*Smilax herbacea*, Carrion Flower, is a half climber, leaves glossy, heart-shaped, flower white, tinted with green.

Iris, Flower-de-luce (from the Greek, the rainbow deified), is found growing in water or on low lands, common variety is *I. versicolor* (large blue flag).

*Podophyllum*, May Apple, Mandrake. The flowering stem bears two one-sided large leaves with nodding, wax-like flowers from the fork of the leaf.

The Mustard family is a large one, many of them Arctic plants, therefore, doubly interesting. Of this family we might mention the Water and Rock Cress, Cuckoo Flower, Pepper-root, Shepherd's-purse and many others, did space permit, but will only specify the *Erysimum Arkansanum*, Western Wall-flower, the same highly advertised by Vick and others. The color is yellow, very fragrant.

The *Tradescantia Virginica*, Spiderwort, has intensely blue flowers, produced every morning, from early June to September; foliage grass-like, cultivated in flower-gardens at the East.

The Rose—the flower of love, poetry and song, can be found growing over the river banks, the prairies, and by the roadsides, always a thing of beauty. The *Blanda* (early wild Rose) and *Lucida* (Dwarf wild Rose) are the only native varieties.



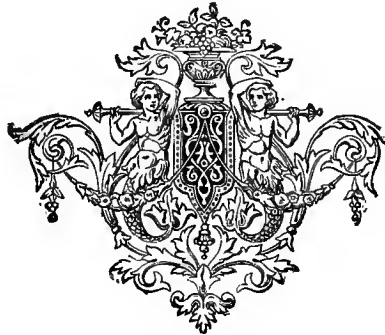
*Edw. Welch.*

MADISON.





I have endeavored to name, as nearly as possible, the flowers in the succession as they appear from March to the middle of June. A few of our most beautiful and noted flowers coming later are, the two Field Lilies, *Philadelphicum* (Wild Orange, Red Lily), and *L. Canadensis* (Wild Yellow Lily), *Nymphia* (White Water Lily), *Sarracenia* (Side-saddle Flower), four varieties of *Gentians*, *Lobelia* (Cardinal Flower), *Monatropa* (Indian Pipe). In all probability a thousand species of plants could be gathered in Dane County alone, while in the adjacent counties many more could be added, as the flora differs greatly in the counties north and west.



## CHAPTER IX.

## COURTS HAVING THEIR SITTINGS IN DANE COUNTY—NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN SEMINARY—ALBION ACADEMY AND NORMAL INSTITUE—STATISTICS.

## COURTS HAVING THEIR SITTINGS IN DANE COUNTY.

*Federal Courts.*—By Section 4 of the act of Congress entitled “An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,” approved August 6, 1846, it was *inter alia* provided: \*  
\* \* \* “and said State shall constitute one district and be called the District of Wisconsin, and a District Court shall be held therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in said district, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold at the seat of Government of said State, two sessions of said court annually, on the first Monday in January and July, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the Judge of the Kentucky District, under an act entitled ‘An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.’ He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of said court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the Clerk of the Kentucky District is by law entitled for similar services. There shall be allowed to the Judge of said District Court the annual compensation of \$1,500.”

Section 5 of said act provides for the appointment of a “person learned in the law to act as attorney of the United States” in said district, and provides that, besides the stated fees, he is to receive a salary of \$200. It also provides for the appointment of a Marshal in said district, to perform the duties and services, and entitled to the fees and emoluments given to the Marshals of other districts.

Under this section, it will be seen that the Federal Court was to hold two terms at the times provided, in the city of Madison, which, by Section 6, of Article XIV, of the Constitution, adopted by the convention, February 1, A. D. 1848, was declared to “be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.”

By Section 4 of the act of Congress entitled “An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union,” approved May 29, 1848, the provisions in the foregoing section of the act of August 6, 1846, were modified so as to read “that the Judge of the District Court for the District of Wisconsin shall hold a term of said court in each year, at the seat of government, to commence on the first Monday of July, and another term of said court in each year at Milwaukee, to commence on the first Monday of January.” It also gave him power to hold special terms of court at either Madison or Milwaukee, wherever he should deem that the nature and amount of business should require, the records and papers to be kept at either place, as the Judge might direct.

Pursuant to these provisions, the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, a lawyer of prominence, residing in the city of Milwaukee, was appointed District Judge of the District of Wisconsin, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1848.

By the provisions of the act of Congress entitled “An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1858,” approved March 3, 1857, it was, among other things, provided, “that the annual salary of the District Judge of the United States for the District of Wisconsin shall hereafter be \$2,500. This salary was afterward increased, and is now \$3,500 per year.

Congress, by an act approved July 15, 1862, amending the act of March 3, 1837, which was supplementary to the act establishing the judicial system of the United States, declared that "the districts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois shall constitute the Eighth Circuit;" and provided that Circuit Courts should be held therein at the same times and places as were then prescribed by law for holding the District Courts of said district, thereby creating a Circuit Court of the United States to be held in Wisconsin; and provided that the same allotment of Justices of the Supreme Court to hold such Circuit Courts should continue as had theretofore been made. The powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court which had previously been vested in the District Court of Wisconsin, was by the same act repealed; and it was provided that each court should have and exercise such powers only as were given to similar courts throughout the other circuits, repealing all provisions of all laws inconsistent therewith.

The effect of the above was to make Mr. Miller Judge of the District Court purely, with the power given in the statutes to hold the Circuit Court of said district in company with the Circuit Judge and Circuit Justice, or either of them, or alone in their absence.

By the act approved February 9, 1863, Wisconsin was made a part of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. It was, by a subsequent act, made, and now constitutes, a portion of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the Hon. Thomas Drummond, of Chicago, Circuit Judge.

The times for holding the Circuit and District Courts for Wisconsin were, by Section 5 of the act of June 27, 1864, changed as follows: To be held at the city of Milwaukee on the second Monday of April and the second Monday of September; and at the city of Madison on the first Monday of January in each year, respectively.

The business of the United States Courts becoming too large to be easily attended to by a single District Judge, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the Western Judicial District of Wisconsin," approved June 30, 1870, the State was divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western. That portion of the State comprising the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, Green, Grant, Columbia, Iowa, La Fayette, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Adams, Juneau, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Clark, Jackson, Eau Claire, Pepin, Marathon, Wood, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Trempeleau, Douglas, Barron, Burnett, Ashland and Bayfield, was constituted the Western, and the remainder of the State the Eastern, District. The terms were appointed to be held for the Western District, at Madison on the first Monday in June, and at La Crosse the first Monday in December. In the Eastern, they were to be held at Oshkosh on the first Monday of July, and at Milwaukee on the first Monday of January and October of each year. A District Judge for said Western District was provided for, and a Marshal, District Attorney and Clerk at Madison and Clerk at La Crosse. Under these provisions, James C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., was appointed Judge of said Western District on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1870, the Hon. A. G. Miller remaining Judge of the Eastern District. F. W. Oakley, of Beloit, Wis., was appointed Marshal; and Charles M. Webb, of Grand Rapids, appointed District Attorney, on the 9th of July, 1870. F. M. Stewart, of Baraboo, on the 2d day of August, 1870, was appointed Clerk of both Circuit and District Courts at Madison; and H. J. Peck, of La Crosse, Clerk at that place, on the 18th of August, 1870. On the 19th of October, 1879, Sidney Foote, of Madison, was appointed a Register in Bankruptcy; and on the 10th January, 1871, Carson Graham, of Viroqua, was appointed Register at La Crosse.

The terms of court were changed by act of Congress, approved May 9, 1872, and directed to be held at La Crosse on the third Tuesday of September, and abolishing the December term there, but reserving to the Judges the right to appoint special terms as they might deem necessary.

No change occurred in the officers of the courts until the death of Mr. Foote, the Register in Bankruptcy, which occurred in March, 1877. He was succeeded in office by Mr. S. W. Botkin, of Madison, the present incumbent.

On the 4th day of September, 1877, Judge Hopkins died, after a service of over seven years. His successor, Romanzo Bunn, of Sparta, Wis., the present Judge, was appointed on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1877.

On the 5th day of February, A. D. 1878, Henry M. Lewis, of Madison, was appointed District Attorney vice Charles M. Webb, resigned.

These officers now constitute the officers of the Federal Court of the Western District of Wisconsin.

*Territorial and State Supreme Court.\**—The history of the Supreme Courts of the Territory and State of Wisconsin belongs rather to the general history of the State than to that of any one county. Yet, as those courts have held all but three of their terms at the city of Madison; as their Judges and other officers have either resided in that city, or, at least, spent considerable portions of their time there during their several periods of service; and as nearly all lawyers of distinction in the State or Territory, as members of the bar of those courts, have resorted, with greater or less frequency, to the capital city to attend the sessions of the supreme tribunal, or to avail themselves of the State law library—it has been thought best to include in this history of Dane County an historical sketch of those courts, in which some facts may be stated in greater detail, and all the important facts bearing upon that particular topic may be grouped together more closely, than in the general history of the State, with which this volume opens.

The act of Congress which provided for the organization of the Wisconsin Territory, declared that the judicial power therein should be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court was to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Judges, any two of whom should be a quorum; and they were required to hold a term of the court annually at the seat of government. The Territory was to be divided into three judicial districts; and it was provided that "a District Court or Courts" should be held in each of said districts, by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as might be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of these several courts was to be "as limited by law;" but the act declared that both the Supreme and District Courts should "possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction;" that "writs of error, bills of exceptions and appeals in chancery causes" should be "allowed in all cases, from the final decisions of the District Courts to the Supreme Court," under regulations to be prescribed by law; and that in no case removed to the Supreme Court should there be a trial there by jury. It further provided that "writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said Supreme Court" should be "allowed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party," should exceed \$1,000. The Supreme Court was further empowered by the act (as was each District Court) to appoint its own Clerk.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as a United States Attorney and Marshal for the Territory, were to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the former to hold their offices during good behavior, and the latter, each for a term of four years. In spite of vigorous efforts, by leading politicians of that early day, to induce the President to appoint to all the leading offices of the new government persons then resident in the Territory, President Jackson appointed, as Chief Justice, Charles Dunn, then of Illinois, while for the Associate Judges, he selected William C. Frazer, of Pennsylvania, and David Irvin, formerly of Virginia, but who had been, during the preceding four years, Judge of the additional or Fourth District of the Michigan Territory, which comprised the whole of that Territory west of Lake Michigan. Judge Irvin was, nominally, a resident of the new Territory at the time of his appointment; but he was a bachelor, without any permanent home, and, except during short terms at Mackinaw, Green Bay and Mineral Point, is said to have passed his time in some of the older parts of the United States, usually in Virginia or in St. Louis, so that leading and influential persons in the Territory had strongly urged the President to treat the District Judgeship as vacant, by reason of Judge Irvin's non-residence, and to appoint a resident of the Territory to fill the vacancy. William W. Chapman was appointed United States Attorney, and Francis Gehon Marshal of the Territory. On the 4th of July, 1836 (the day on which the civil existence of the new Territory began), Chief Justice Dunn and Judge Irvin, as well as the newly

\*Written expressly for this history, by O. M. Conover, LL. D., Reporter to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

appointed Governor (Henry Dodge), and the Secretary (Robert S. Horner), took the oath of office at Mineral Point, in the midst of great rejoicing and festivities on the part of as large a crowd as could then be assembled at the metropolis of the mining region.

The Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court was then in his thirty-seventh year, of Irish descent, of Virginia ancestry on his mother's side, a native of Kentucky. Having enjoyed the advantage of a nine years' preliminary education at Louisville before he attained the age of eighteen, and having read law for about three years with distinguished lawyers of Kentucky and Illinois, he was admitted to the bar in the latter State before reaching his majority, and had practiced there during most of the next sixteen years, except so far as his practice was interrupted by the duties of various civil and military offices. He had taken part in the Black Hawk war as Captain of an Illinois company, and had entered Wisconsin with the Illinois forces engaged in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Within the limits of what is now the town of Dunn, in Dane County, he had been wounded by a blundering sentinel; and had thus been disabled for further service in the campaign. An able and well-read lawyer, endowed with a fine physique, with a countenance open, ruddy and frank, whose lines were nevertheless strong and indicative of good sense and a strong will, with a firm, manly and dignified bearing, familiar with the habits of border life, yet with the manners of an urbane and cultivated gentleman, Judge Dunn, though still a young man, had little difficulty in commanding the respect or winning the general good will of the people among whom his lot was now cast.

Judge David Irvin appears to have been a man of widely different type from the Chief Justice. A native of the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent (his father being a Presbyterian minister and teacher of the ancient classics), he was appointed in 1832, by President Jackson, at the suggestion, it is said, of William C. Rives, to succeed Judge Doty in the office of District Judge in the Fourth District of Michigan Territory, already described. Though only thirty-six years old when he first came to Wisconsin, where he had now performed judicial duties and had a nominal residence for four years, he seems never to have been regarded by the people of the Territory as one of their number. He was free from the vices which too often in those days injured or even ruined the most promising men in our Western States and Territories; and he seems to have been generally regarded as a fair and upright Judge, of respectable ability. The peculiarities of his character, and his entire withdrawal many years ago from all connection with this State, have led to numerous attempts, on the part of early settlers, to convey vivid impressions of him by free and minute description. "Judge Irvin," says one who knew him well, "was about six feet in height, very erect and well proportioned. His hair was auburn, not turning to gray; eyes blue; features narrow. He was not a laborious Judge, but was attentive to duty, honest and upright in every particular. He was candid and without intrigue or deception. For integrity and moral principle, he enjoyed universal confidence. He was fond of a horse and a dog; always esteeming *his* horse and dog the finest and best. Being a bachelor, these animals seemed to be the especial objects of his care and attention. He was fond of hunting, particularly prairie chickens; and frequently took the lawyers with him. \* \* \* He was very economical, but scrupulously just in all his dealings. He indulged in acts of kindness to his relatives, but did not show much sympathy for others. While he treated all with urbanity and respect, he did not form particular attachments for strangers."\*

A description by the late Judge C. M. Baker, of Walworth County, seems to be fair and just: "He was a Virginia gentleman of the old school. Social, kind-hearted, aristocratic, as became a Virginian of the F. F.'s, he was a bachelor with his whims and peculiarities. He was a great lover of hunting, particularly of prairie hens, in the shooting of which he was an expert; and on this he prided himself, and no one must excel him if he would keep in his good graces. He was also learned in the knowledge of horses and dogs, as well as in the law; and his own horse Pedro and his dog York, to whom he was much attached and whose superior blood often formed the theme of his conversation, were as well known to the bar as the Judge himself. They were necessary appendages to the Judge and the court; and it was said by the wags, that,

\*Wisc. Hist. Coll., Vol. VI, p. 379.—Note by Mr. Draper.

if one wanted to win his case before the Judge, he must praise his dog and his horse. But of truth it can be said of him that he was a lover of justice, detested meanness, was well grounded in the principles of the law, and was possessed of very respectable perceptive and reasoning powers. He seldom consulted law books, with which the bar of those days was poorly supplied, but, on the whole, for the times, was a fair and respectable Judge."

Judge Frazer, will be described hereafter.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont from October 25 to December 9, 1836, the Territory was divided into three judicial districts, the first consisting of Crawford and Iowa Counties, the second of Dubuque and Des Moines Counties (west of the Mississippi), and the third of Brown and Milwaukee Counties. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, Judge Irvin to the second, and Judge Frazer to the third. At the same session, many new counties were formed out of those already named, and it became the duty of the Chief Justice to hold terms in Grant County, of Judge Irvin to hold terms in Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa and Muscatine (all west of the Mississippi), and of Judge Frazer to hold terms in Racine. Dane County was created at this session, with its present boundaries; the four eastern ranges of towns being taken from Milwaukee, and the three western ranges from Iowa, but it was attached to Iowa for judicial purposes until the first Monday in May, 1839.

On the 8th of December, 1836, the Supreme Court held its first term in the council chamber of the Legislative Assembly at Belmont. Only the Chief Justice and Judge Irvin were present. Mr. Simeon Mills informs us, as of his personal knowledge, that Judge Frazer was at Belmont at some time during the month of December, 1836. He cannot state why the Judge failed to be present at the organization of the court. He further states that Judge Frazer expressed an intention to spend the remainder of the winter in Pennsylvania, and return to Wisconsin the next spring.

We read in the little old journal, still carefully preserved, that "Hon. David Irvin presented a commission from Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and a certificate of qualification from His Excellency Henry Dodge, Governor of said Territory;" but we do not read that the Chief Justice thought it necessary for him to present any credentials. Justus De Seelhorst, of Iowa County, was appointed Crier, and John Catlin, Clerk. Mr. Catlin was then thirty-three years of age, and had just settled in the Territory that year as a partner in the practice of the law with Moses M. Strong, at Mineral Point. He became a resident of Madison soon after, and his honorable career, so largely identified with the history of Dane County and of the State, is related elsewhere in this volume. It is sufficient to say here that he withdrew, in the summer of 1839, from the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court and became a practitioner at its bar, taking part in about one-eighth of all the reported causes of the Territorial period. The journal of the earlier terms (from 1826 to 1839, inclusive) are found in a separate book, above referred to. It is a very small, cheap and unpretending book as compared with the heavy and handsomely bound folios in which the minutes of the court are now kept; but the entries, though very brief and not always very formal, are carefully and neatly made, presumably in the handwriting of Mr. Catlin.

By the organic act, all causes which had been removed from the District Courts of Brown and Iowa Counties to the Supreme Court of Michigan Territory, and which should remain in the latter court undetermined at the time of the organization of the Wisconsin Territory, were to be transferred to the Supreme Court of the latter. It would seem, however, that no such causes were found to exist. No case of that kind, or of any kind, came before the court at this first term; nor have I discovered that any case afterward came before it by transfer from the Michigan Supreme Court.

After appointing its Crier and Clerk, the court, "on motion" (but on whose motion does not appear), admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors, at its bar, the following gentlemen, most of whom were afterward well-known citizens of Wisconsin: Henry S. Baird, James Duane Doty, Barlow Shackelford and John S. Horner, all of Green Bay; Hans Crocker, of Milwaukee; Daniel G. Fenton, James B. Dallam, James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett,

all of Prairie du Chien; William W. Chapman, of Platteville (the United States Attorney for the Territory); William R. Smith, of Mineral Point; Lyman J. Daniels, William N. Gardner and James Nagle, whose residence I am unable to state; with Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, and Joseph Teas, of Des Moines.

Henry S. Baird, Esq., who had been appointed by Gov. Dodge the Attorney General of the Territory, then appeared and took the oath of office. Mr. Baird was then in his thirty-seventh year, having been born in Ireland May 16, 1800. Brought to the United States when only five years old, he had, after many struggles and difficulties, acquired the elements of an English education, at Pittsburgh, by the end of his fifteenth year. He had afterward read law, as he could find opportunity, under many disadvantages, chiefly at Cleveland, Ohio, between his eighteenth and the close of his twenty-second year. Starting out to shift for himself, he had landed at the Island of Mackinaw, in what was then the far Northwest, on the morning of June 5, 1822, "with about \$15 in his pocket, a few law books and a rather scanty wardrobe," having obtained a passage thither on credit; had taught school at Mackinaw for some nine months, ending in April, 1823, and had been admitted by Mr. Doty, in June of that year, to practice in the courts of the Judicial District, for which that gentleman had just been appointed Judge. In September, 1824, he had removed to Green Bay, and had been the first lawyer to practice his profession within the present limits of Wisconsin, excepting, perhaps, James H. Lockwood, of Prairie du Chien.\* He had been in the Government service as Quartermaster General of the Militia in the Black Hawk war. He had acted as Secretary to Gov. Dodge when the latter, as United States Commissioner, effected an important treaty with the Menominee Indians, at Cedar Point, on the Fox River, in 1836. He was also a member and President of the Council in the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory, which had not yet finally adjourned. Mr. Baird resigned the office of Attorney General in 1838. His subsequent useful and honorable career as citizen, lawyer and member of the First Constitutional Convention, and in manifold positions of public and private trust, until its close in 1875, need not be described here.† One of his daughters, the wife of Dr. John Favill, has resided in Madison since 1854; and both his public duties and his domestic affections brought him frequently among us. His form, sturdy, though not tall, and his countenance so expressive at once of firmness, goodness and solid sense, were well known to our citizens. The accomplished lady who, when but a school girl in her sixteenth year, was united to him in marriage at Mackinaw, just before his removal to Green Bay, and whose gracious courtesy seconded his simple and patriarchal kindness in making their home at the latter place for half a century a center of attraction for old and young, still survives him, and is a not infrequent and an ever-welcome visitor here. And all who have known the venerable pair in later years may read with interest the record of that first term of the Territorial Supreme Court, when Mr. Baird, in that little council chamber at Belmont, took the oath of office as first Attorney General of the Wisconsin Territory.

On the same day, in the afternoon, on motion of D. G. Fenton, Esq., the court appointed Thomas Pendleton Burnett, Esq., to be its official reporter; and he held that office until his premature and lamented death nearly ten years later. Like Mr. Baird, he was in the thirty-seventh year of his age at the time of his appointment; and, like him, had struggled up to a creditable standing in the legal profession, in spite of narrow and difficult circumstances. Born in Pittsylvania County, Va., September 3, 1800, he had been reared from early childhood on a farm in

\*B. J. Stevens, Esq., in remarks made at the bar of the Supreme Court, relative to the life and character of Mr. Baird (39 Wis., R., 27-30), states that in October, 1824, Judge Doty "opened at Green Bay the first term of court ever held within the present limits of the State of Wisconsin. At this term \* \* \* Henry S. Baird was admitted to the bar, and was appointed the Prosecuting Attorney *pro tem.*, and as such served during the term to the trial of more than forty cases, such as they were. On the 23d day of the preceding August, and out of term, J. H. Lockwood had been admitted to the bar by Judge Doty. He had received from the Government a commission as Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Brown and Crawford. Although Mr. Lockwood was the first to be admitted, Mr. Baird was the first to practice as an attorney within the present limits of the State."

What is here said about the "first term of court" must be understood only of courts of the dignity of District or Circuit Courts. From Mr. Lockwood's article on "Early Times and Events in Wisconsin," published in the second volume of the Collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society (see pp. 151-2), it would also seem that Judge Doty held a term of his District Court, for Crawford County, in May, 1824. He had held a term at Mackinaw in July, 1823. [See Mr. Draper's note on p. 151 of the volume cited; and see also 7 Wis. Hist. Col., p. 430.] It would also seem that Mr. Lockwood had practiced at Green Bay, as well as at Mackinaw, before the removal of Mr. Baird from the latter to the former place. [Compare Judge Lockwood's statements with those of Col. Childs, in Vol. IV of the Wis. Hist. Col., on p. 168.] Mr. Baird was admitted to practice in the District Court for Brown County on the 4th of October, 1824, being the first day of a term.

† See 39 Wis., 23-33, and 7 Wis. Hist. Col., 426-443.



Bourbon or Spencer County, Ky.; had obtained such education as he could by the aid of an academy and of private instruction from neighboring gentlemen, laboring with his own hands, and afterward teaching, to acquire the means of support while prosecuting his studies. "While reading law, he was favored with some minor offices, such as Constable, Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, etc., from the fees of which he derived a scanty means of support." Soon after his admission to the bar, he settled at Paris, Ky., where, in the practice of his profession, he is said to have been brought into contact, and often into professional collision, with some of the ablest lawyers in that State. For two years he filled the office of District Attorney. After the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency in 1828, Mr. Burnett, who had been a warm partisan of the General, received, October 15, 1829, the appointment of a sub-agent in the Indian department, to reside at Prairie du Chien. An accident which occurred soon after, while he was laboring with characteristic zeal and courage to arrest the progress of an extensive fire at Paris, and which resulted in crushing one of his legs, confining him to his bed or to his room, for seven months, and leaving him a cripple for life, determined him to accept the appointment, far as it was below his hopes, rather than attempt to regain his practice after his long illness; and a severe domestic misfortune aided in producing this decision. Arriving at Prairie du Chien, in June, 1830, he found "but two or three American families in the place, except in the garrison at Fort Crawford. The major part of the inhabitants, 400 in number, were Canadian-French and half-breeds, who spoke only French with some Indian languages, all of which were to him unknown tongues." Mr. Burnett was at first disappointed in the country, the people, and the duties of his office; but, upon better acquaintance, became strongly attached to them all. To the employments of his agency (the salary of which was only \$500), he was permitted to add the practice of his profession, in which he soon obtained some business, including suits prosecuted in behalf of the Government. In 1834, his connection with the Indian agency ceased, and he devoted himself more completely to the practice of his profession. Some question having been made, as we have seen, as to the existence of a vacancy in the office of District Judge, on account of the alleged non-residence of Judge Irvin, Mr. Burnett's appointment to the office was strongly urged upon the President; but the latter did not recognize the existence of a vacancy. In January, 1835, Mr. Burnett was appointed by Gov. Mason, of Michigan Territory, District Attorney for the counties of Crawford, Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines; and he attended the summer terms of the courts in those counties; but, finding it "inconvenient and unpleasant," tendered his resignation to Gov. Mason, September 10, 1835. In October following, he was elected to the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, which was appointed to meet at Green Bay; and, on the meeting of the Council in December, he was chosen its President; but the meeting, which was of doubtful legal validity, was a practical failure. Congress was, however, memorialized at this session in favor of a speedy organization of the Territory of Wisconsin; and a memorial to the President of the United States, in reference to the offices of the contemplated Territory, urged upon him the appointment of its own citizens, in preference to persons from other parts of the country. As it was understood that Gen. Dodge would be appointed Governor, Mr. Burnett was urged as a suitable person for the office of Secretary. "If the secretaryship could not be obtained," we are told, "Mr. Burnett desired a Judgeship;" that is, he desired to be appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory; and his friends in Congress, Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Col. George W. Jones, then Delegate from the Michigan Territory, and, through their influence, Senators Benton and Linn, of Missouri, and Senators Wright and Tallmadge, of New York, earnestly, though unsuccessfully, sought to secure his appointment to one of the two offices named. About the same period, Mr. Burnett is said to have become a member of the *Four Lake Company*, organized under the lead of Gov. Mason and Mr. Doty, for the purpose of laying out a city in the Four-Lake region, which should become the capital of the new Territory.

By the apportionment of members of the First Legislative Assembly of the new Territory, as made by Gov. Dodge upon the basis of a census taken in 1836, Crawford was allowed two members of the House of Representatives, but no member of the Council. The people of that

county claimed that, under the organic act, each county was entitled to be represented in each house; and Mr. Burnett was unanimously elected by them to be a member of the Council. The full number of members authorized by law had, however, been chosen in other counties, pursuant to the Governor's appointment and proclamation; and very naturally Mr. Burnett's election was not certified by the Governor, nor was he admitted to the seat which he claimed. During that session of the Legislative Assembly Mr. Burnett was nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Council, as District Attorney for Crawford County, but this was done without his knowledge, and he subsequently declined the appointment on the ground that the Council "was not legally organized, and that it had not, therefore, the lawful authority to perform any valid and binding act." This characteristic protest echoes the displeasure of Crawford County at the failure of Gov. Dodge to give them a representation in the Council. Whatever may have been the merits of their claim, it is needless to add that the objection of Mr. Burnett, if sound, would have been fatal to the validity of all acts passed by the First Legislative Assembly, which have, nevertheless, always been treated by the courts as valid.

Such had been Mr. Burnett's career prior to his appointment as reporter. The further course of his public life will be briefly sketched hereafter.

Long as we have dwelt on this first term of the Supreme Court, it occupied but a few hours of a single day. By an act of the First Legislative Assembly, the court was required to hold its subsequent terms annually on the first Monday of July at the seat of government. The journal of the court contains the following entry: "Monday, July 3, A. D. 1837. This day being the day appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory for holding the Supreme Court at Madison, in Dane County, the seat of government of said Territory, and two of the Judges of the said court not attending on this day; therefore, the court is adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN CATLIN, Clerk."

The journal then shows an adjournment from day to day for the same reason, until the 8th of July, when the adjournment was "until court in course." The Marshal is stated, in the journal of the 8th, to have been in attendance three days. There is nothing to show whether any other officer or any members of the bar were present, nor which of the Judges it was who persisted so long in waiting for his colleagues to appear. In explanation of this failure to hold a term that year, it has been stated that "no business for the court had matured."\* Perhaps the want of any suitable accommodations for the court at Madison was an equally persuasive reason, the only houses then erected at that place being a small log house built for John Catlin (on the present site of the United States Post Office), the interior of which had been badly injured by fire, and apparently not repaired, with the two boarding-houses of Eben Peck and Josiah Pierce, and some rude temporary cabins built for the use of the workmen engaged upon the capitol.†

Judge Frazer held the May term, 1837, of the District Court for Brown County at Green Bay, at which term the Winnebago Indian Mau-zau-mau-nec-kah was convicted of the murder of Pierre Pauquette, which occurred in the preceding October near Fort Winnebago. This cause, which excited great interest in the Territory, was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court, and in the report of it (now most conveniently found in 1 Pinney's Wis. R., 124), a written opinion delivered by Judge Frazer on denying a motion in arrest of judgment is preserved. He seems to have held the June term of his court at Milwaukee the same year. *Probably* he was one of the two judges of the Supreme Court whose failure to appear at Madison the next month prevented the holding of the term for that year.

By an act of the Legislative Assembly at its next session (at Burlington), the time for holding the annual term of the court was changed to the *third* Monday of July. On the 19th of June, 1838, Edward James was commissioned Marshal of the Territory, succeeding Mr. Gehon.

On the 4th of July, 1838, the Iowa Territory became detached from Wisconsin. On the 15th of the same month, Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, was commissioned United States District Attorney for the Wisconsin Territory, succeeding Mr. Chapman.

\*1 Pinney's Wis. R., Preface, page 35. Mr. Mills is confident that the Judge present on this occasion was Chief Justice Dunn.

† Durrie's History of Madison.

On the next day, July 16, 1838, the Supreme Court held its term at Madison. The journal states that "The Hon. William C. Frazer appeared, and, two of the Judges not appearing, the court was adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M." It then states that at the hour last named, "the court was opened by Francis Gehon,\* Marshal of the Territory. Present: Hon. Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; Hon. William C. Frazer, Associate Judge." I have never seen any reason assigned for the absence of Judge Irvin. This term lasted only one day, and was held, according to Mr. Catlin's statement, "at the old Madison Hotel, which was only partially finished."† William H. Banks and Francis J. Dunn, both of Mineral Point; Frederick S. Lovell, of Southport (Kenosha); and Jonathan E. Arnold and H. N. Wells, both of Milwaukee, were admitted to the bar of the court. Orders were made in seven cases, all of which were continued. Four rules of practice were adopted (which will be found in 1 Pinney's Wisconsin R., pp. 5, 6), and then the court adjourned "until court in course."

After this adjournment, Judge Frazer appears to have held a term of his district court at Green Bay. He died at Milwaukee on the 18th of October in that year. His service in Wisconsin was so brief, that only a dim tradition of him remains, and that not of a flattering character. It does not appear that he had ever had judicial experience prior to his appointment to our Supreme Court. He was sixty years old at the time of that appointment, sixty-two at the time of his death. Few men of that age could have been transplanted with success from one of the populous Eastern States to a remote frontier region, such as Wisconsin then was. But, unhappily, the Judge appears to have been disqualified for his office by grossly intemperate habits still more than by his years. By whose influence his appointment had been procured does not appear; but he was neither the first nor the last of the unfortunates whose friends have secured for them places of supposed refuge in official appointments to distant Territories after they had ceased to be useful or successful at home. Mr. Pinney remarks that "his intemperate habits rendered him unfit for the position, though, it is said, that he had been a lawyer of average learning and ability."‡ The late Judge Catlin, in some reminiscences written near the close of his life,§ says that "Judge Frazer was a very able Judge when not under the influence of liquor, and was remarkable for his ability, memory and knowledge of law." Speaking of the term of the Supreme Court held in 1838, he says: "The Judge came on from Pennsylvania to hold the term [?], but the other Judges did not attend. The Judge insisted on opening the court and holding the term as the law required. I informed him that there was no business and no lawyers in attendance. He said that made no difference. It was necessary to adopt rules, and accordingly the court was opened; the Judge dictated from memory, and I wrote the rules, but they were not adopted by the other Judges. The climate of Madison, however, at that dry time at the capital, did not suit the Judge, as the "critter" or "O be joyful" was not there, except some Chinese cordial in the store of James Morrison, which Mr. Bird had charge of in the absence of Mr. Morrison. This cordial was put up in a very handsome and expensive set of Chinaware representing Mandarins, and, by the liberality of Mr. Bird, the whole set (about a dozen bottles) was emptied by the Judge while holding the term. When the cordial had all leaked out, the Judge took his departure, and never held another term."

The very high character of Mr. Catlin, and his relations to the court as its Clerk at that time, would seem to give these reminiscences a peculiar stamp of authenticity. But it is difficult to reconcile this narrative with the facts already stated from the record concerning the term of 1838. If it be true, however, that on the morning of the 16th of July, before the arrival of Chief Justice Dunn, Judge Frazer insisted upon holding the term "solitary and alone," it is only necessary to remark that, by the organic act, the presence of two of the Judges was requisite to constitute a quorum; and that, in the face of this express provision, no Judge, whose competency for the position had not been at least temporarily suspended, could possibly have been guilty of such folly.

\* It would seem that Mr. James had not yet been sworn in.

† Durrie's History of Madison, p. 40.

‡ 1 Pinney's Wis. R., p. 49.

§ Durrie's History of Madison, pp. 39, 40.

A paper by A. F. Pratt, Esq., of Waukesha, found in the first volume of the collections of our State Historical Society, contains some further reminiscences of Judge Frazer, harmonizing in their general character with those already given; but, like those of Mr. Catlin, they were written out after the lapse of many years, without reference to the records, and contain some obvious inaccuracies.

On the 8th of November, 1838, Andrew Galbraith Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., was commissioned by President Jackson as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Territory, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Frazer's death. Judge Miller was a native of the county in which he was practicing law at the time of his appointment, having been born near Carlisle September 18, 1801. After graduating at Washington College, Pennsylvania, on the day after the completion of his nineteenth year, he had studied law at Carlisle for three years, and had been admitted to the bar in November, 1822. After sixteen years of practice in "the courts of his native and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State," being then arrived at his thirty-eighth year, he received the appointment already mentioned, and came to Wisconsin, where he was to fill high judicial positions until the close of his life. The oath of office was administered to him on the 10th of December, 1838, at Milwaukee, by John S. Rockwell, Esq. From the accession of Judge Miller to the inauguration of the State Government of Wisconsin, no change occurred in the constitution of the Supreme Court.

Before the next term of the court, the Territory was redistricted by act of the Legislature, and Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the First District, consisting of Crawford, Grant and Iowa Counties; Judge Irvin to the Second District, consisting of Walworth, Rock, Green, Dane and Jefferson Counties; and Judge Miller to the Third District, composed of Brown, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties. Other counties were soon formed from those named, and were included in the several judicial districts which comprised the counties from which they were respectively detached.

The next term of the court commenced July 15, 1839, at the capitol at Madison, and continued for three days. According to the recollection of Mr. Mills, most of the sessions of the court during both this and the preceding term, were held in a small frame building known as the Commissioner's Office, which stood on the east corner of King and Pinckney Streets. The room in which the court sat in this building, measured perhaps sixteen by twenty feet, and contained the Territorial Library after its removal from Burlington.

The few hundred people living at that time in Madison, and most of the lawyers attendant upon the court, then made their first acquaintance with Judge Miller. James D. Jenkins, the Deputy Marshal, was in attendance, and opened the court each day by proclamation. A seal was adopted. Two new rules were adopted in addition to the four previously established. Franklin J. Munger, of Potosi, and William N. Seymour, of Madison, were admitted to the bar of the court on the first day, and John Catlin and Nathaniel F. Hyer on the third day of the term. The other attorneys who appear to have been in attendance, are Francis J. Dunn, Thomas P. Burnett and William H. Banks, all from the southwestern portion of the Territory, as Mr. Burnett had become, in 1837, a resident of Grant County. H. N. Wells, who had been appointed by the Governor, Attorney General of the Territory on the 30th of the preceding March, was not present; and the court made an order appointing Mr. Munger to act as Attorney General for the term. Mr. Burnett was for some reason re-appointed reporter. On the last day of the term, Mr. Catlin resigned the office of Clerk, and Simeon Mills, of Madison, was appointed to succeed him. He retained the office for only a single year, when he resigned it in favor of La Fayette Kellogg, who had acted as his deputy during the year. Mr. Mills still survives as one of our leading citizens, after a life of varied public service and private enterprise, which will be found recorded elsewhere in this volume. Only two cases were decided upon the merits at this term, viz., *Hunter v. The United States*, and *Rountree v. The United States*. In *Judson v. Hindman* and another, a writ of *certiorari* to a Justice of the Peace was dismissed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Four other cases, viz., *Ward v. Price*, *Johnson v. Wilson*, *Mills v. The United States* and *Towsley v. Turner*, were dismissed

for defects in the proceedings by which they were brought up. In each of the seven cases above named, a written opinion was filed; but in only one of the last four (*Ward v. Price*) was the decision ever reported. Two other cases were dismissed without any written opinion; while two (*Arndt v. Allard and Porlier*, *Doty and Arndt v. Hogarthy*) were continued.

The term for 1840, commenced on the 20th of July. The United States Marshal not being present in person or by deputy, Berry Haney was appointed crier. In the absence of the reporter on the first day, Don Alonzo J. Upham, Esq., of Milwaukee, was appointed reporter; but Mr. Burnett made his appearance the next day. The court sat three days in succession, and then adjourned to the 10th of August. In default of any exact knowledge on the subject, it may be conjectured that this adjournment was necessitated by the condition of the court-room, the floor of which was apt to be inundated after a heavy rain. On the re-assembling of the court, Edward James, the United States Marshal, was in attendance. The reporter being again absent, Jonathan E. Arnold, of Milwaukee, was appointed reporter for the term. The court sat seven days at this adjourned session. On the last day, Monday, August 17, it adopted some regulations as to the fees of the Clerk, and nine rules in addition to the seven already established. The first record in naturalization in this court appears on the journal of July 21.

The following gentlemen were formally admitted to the bar of the court at this term: Thomas W. Sutherland, of Madison, and Ben C. Eastman, of Platteville, July 20; Wiram Knowlton, of Prairie du Chien, July 21; Charles J. Learned, of Prairie du Chien, and Lorenzo Janes, August 10; Edward V. Whiton, of Janesville, and John H. Tweedy, of Milwaukee, August 11, and Charles C. P. Arndt, of Green Bay, August 15. Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, makes his first recorded appearance in the court on the first day of this term; Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, August 10; Mortimer M. Jackson, of Mineral Point, August 11; David Brigham, of Madison, on the 13th. There is no record, at this term or any other, of the formal admission of either of the four gentlemen last named, to the bar of the court; but they continued from this time to be recognized and active members of that bar.

We naturally linger long over first things. In the history of any civil institution, the first steps seem of greatest interest, to the reverted glance of subsequent generations. But the Territorial Supreme Court had now struck its gait; and its remaining record must be more briefly disposed of.

The records show the formal admission of the following gentlemen to the bar of the court after 1840: In 1841, Alexander Botkin and Alexander P. Field, both of Madison; in 1842, James S. Baker, of Green Bay; Alexander L. Collins, of Madison; Edwin P. Carr and Zelotes B. Mayo; in 1843, William P. Lynde, of Milwaukee; Chauncey Abbott, of Madison, and Henry Waggoner; in 1844, Isaac P. Walker and Levi Hubbell, both of Milwaukee; in 1845, Cyrus P. Hiller, of Sheboygan; and in 1847, Ganem W. Washburn, of Oshkosh.

The following gentlemen, not already named above, appear from the records to have practiced at the bar of the court during the Territorial period: Parley Eaton (1841); Alexander W. Stow, David Noggle, H. B. Towslee, Marshall M. Strong, Warner Earle, Thomas Wright, Asahel Finch, Jr., Julius T. Clark and — Beavans (1842); J. D. Learned and James H. Knowlton (1843); Peter Yates, David Agry, J. G. Knapp, Levi Blossom and James Holliday (1844); A. Hyatt Smith, J. E. Holmes, Daniel C. Babcock, J. Allen Barber, Joseph T. Mills, C. C. Washburn, D. W. Jones, Samuel Crawford, H. S. Winsor, F. Randall, George Reed, George Gale, Alfred Brunson, J. B. Jilsun, Horace T. Sanders and A. D. Smith (1845); J. M. Goodhue, — Blodgett, E. W. Evans and Thomas Ogden (1846); J. M. Keep, Nelson Dewey, J. A. Bingham, S. P. Candee, O. C. Pratt, David Taylor, T. O. Howe, George B. Smith, Orsamus Cole, William R. Biddlecome, Charles M. Baker, Lyman Cowdery, O. Cowdery, C. E. Jenkins, W. Bond and William C. Allen (1847). To these, Mr. Pinney adds, from his examination of the records, the following names, which have escaped my attention in the rapid examination which I have made: Edward Elderkin and E. Estabrook, both of Elkhorn; John Hustis, Daniel F. Kimball, Hazen Cheney, Alexander W. Randall, of Waukesha; Leonard P. Crary, of Oshkosh; Walter W. Kellogg and Lewis Smith.

We have thus the names of over one hundred attorneys, who appear to have been recognized as members of the bar of our Territorial Supreme Court. Of this number, only a few attended the terms of the court with regularity or frequency. Taking the whole period together, the largest practitioners were Francis J. Dunn, Thomas P. Burnett, Moses M. Strong, Edward V. Whiten, Horatio N. Wells, John Catlin, Alexander L. Collins, Jonathan E. Arnold, A. Hyatt Smith, James H. Knowlton, David Noggle, Levi Hubbell, Morgan L. Martin and Mortimer M. Jackson. Of the 131 cases in which decisions of this court are reported for the eleven years of its existence (less than half the number now reported for a single year), Mr. Dunn appeared as attorney in 1844. From his admission in 1838 to the close of the period, he was a constant attendant upon and a leading practitioner in the court. Mr. Strong did not appear there until 1840; but, for the next five years, his practice at this bar was equal to that of Mr. Dunn. Afterwards, he became engaged in various public enterprises, which withdrew him to some extent from attendance upon the court. Franklin J. Munger, of Potosi, who was admitted at the opening of the term in 1839, and was very active during that term, disappears thereafter from view. Mr. H. N. Wells and Mr. Arnold were less frequent attendants upon the court in the later than in the earlier years of its existence. On the other hand, the practice of J. H. Knowlton, A. Hyatt Smith and Levi Hubbell, was chiefly in the latter half of the period. Besides these, we may name as well-known and frequent attendants upon the court from outside of Dane County, John H. Tweedy, and a little later William P. Lynde and Peter Yates, of Milwaukee; William R. Smith and Parley Eaton, of Mineral Point, and Ben C. Eastman. A few others attended only one or two of the terms, who afterward rose to distinction in the State. Of the Dane County bar, besides Mr. Catlin and Mr. Collins, David Brigham, Alexander P. Field, Alexander Botkin, Julius T. Clark, Chauncey Abbott and J. Gillett Knapp all appeared in important cases. Mr. Brigham, whose name is first mentioned in the journal in 1840, died in 1843. The personal appearance and character of most of the gentlemen whom I have named as attending the court from other counties, were probably familiar to the citizens of Dane County, and especially of Madison.

During 1842, the Judges of the Court appear to have had a large amount of business in bankruptcy, of which the records of the court show little trace. On this point the following statements are made in a paper read before the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee, by Judge Andrew G. Miller, on the 4th of July, 1870: "The second act of Congress to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States \* \* took effect from and after the 1st day of February, 1842. Jurisdiction of cases in bankruptcy being by the act conferred upon the Supreme or Superior Courts of the Territories, the Supreme Court of this Territory discharged 300 petitioners out of 315. A majority of these had failed in business in the Eastern States, in consequence of the inflation of the currency and of speculations in 1836. It was estimated that the debts of those 300 bankrupts exceeded \$2,000,000. The act largely increased the miles of travel and the judicial duties of the Judges who held their court in Madison. They were empowered by the act to form the rules of their court in bankruptcy; and to establish the fee-bill. Under the fee-bill of the Supreme Court in Bankruptcy, the fees in cases did not average \$20. The act was repealed on the 3d of March, 1843."

The decisions of the court to the close of the term of 1840 were prepared by Mr. Burnett, and published in 1841 by the direction of the Legislature (as an appendix to a volume containing the acts of a special and a regular session of the Legislature), from the press of W. W. Wyman, at Madison. The decisions of 1842 and 1843 were published by Mr. Burnett in a separate volume, in 1844, from the press of George Hyer, at Madison. In the winter of 1844-45, and again the succeeding winter, Mr. Burnett was in the Territorial Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives from Grant County. He was then elected a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Madison October 5, 1846. He had removed, in 1837, from Prairie du Chien to Cassville, the temporary seat of justice of Grant County, but had subsequently removed to a farm on the old military road between Forts Crawford and Winnebago, which he had selected and embellished with taste and care for his permanent home, and to

which he had given the name of "The Hermitage." Field, garden and lawn were already taking shape under his eye and hand; and a dwelling of stone was already planned to take the place of the comfortable log house which he had erected for temporary use. At this place he had been confined by disease for some months before the meeting of the Constitutional Convention. He was unable to take his seat in that body until October 14, and even then he was probably too much enfeebled for the severe draft which membership of such a body would naturally make upon a man of his active brain, accustomed to be a leader of men. On October 25, he was recalled to his home by intelligence of the alarming illness of his wife from typhoid fever. A wagon-ride of eighty-five miles, commenced after an exhaustive day's work, brought him to his home, only to be himself struck down by the fever. Himself, his wife and his aged mother, who had recently come from Kentucky to spend her last days with him, lay prostrate with the same disease, "under the same roof and within hearing of each other." The mother died on the 1st of November, the husband and the wife on the 5th; and on the 7th of that month, when the evening shadows fell on "The Hermitage," the bodies of the three reposed side by side, "in a beautiful grove at the head of the garden," in a spot which the owner had chosen as the burying place of his family.\*

The very first reported case determined by the Supreme Court of the State was one involving an alleged nuncupative will of the late reporter of the Territorial Court. At a later stage of the cause, Judge Hubbell, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "The members of this court hold in cherished recollection the character and public services of the late Thomas P. Burnett. His high standing as a member of the bar, his position as reporter of the late Supreme Court, his ability and influence as a legislator and statesman, and especially his amiable private character, have induced a more than usually careful examination of this case."

At the time of his death, Mr. Burnett "had prepared abstracts of the cases and briefs of all causes which had been argued and decided up to the close of the July term, 1846," and to these rough notes Mr. Pinney acknowledges his obligations in the preparation of the first volume of the valuable series of Supreme Court reports edited by him and published in 1872.

The last term of the Territorial Supreme Court was held in July, 1847. On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State, and a new period began in her judicial and political history. None of the Judges of the Territorial Court were afterward connected with the State judiciary. Chief Justice Dunn held his last term as Judge of the First District at Mineral Point, in October, 1848. That district had been, during the greater part of his period of service, the most populous of the three, and had furnished the greatest amount of litigation. One who knew him long and intimately has said: "The duties of the Judge were exceedingly onerous, but they were discharged with ability, fidelity and integrity, and a dignity and grace which won for him an immense popularity and made him the idol of his bar."†

While still upon the bench, Judge Dunn was elected a delegate from La Fayette County to the Second Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Madison in the summer of 1848; was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is said to have "possessed a commanding influence" in the convention. He was a member of the State Senate from 1853 to 1856, both inclusive, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body during the whole four years, and its chairman until 1856, when, the majority of the Senate being of the political party opposed to his own, he was succeeded in the chairmanship by David Taylor.

"Upon the establishment of the State Courts, Judge Dunn devoted himself to the practice of law, which he continued up to his death. A portion of the time, he kept an office in Mineral Point, but his residence was at Belmont, where he was generally to be found when not engaged in court, and where consultations with clients were generally had. He was well educated in the classics, and was an excellent English scholar. His professional education had been thorough and complete. \* \* \* He added to his scholastic and professional acquirements a very remarkable knowledge of human character and of the reasons and causes that ordinarily influ-

\* The facts above stated concerning Mr. Burnett are derived chiefly from an interesting sketch of his life by his father-in-law, Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Prairie du Chien, found in the second volume of the Collections of the State Historical Society.

† Moses M. Strong, 30 Wis., 25.

ence human conduct. These acquirements, in connection with the reputation he so generally and so deservedly had for candor and integrity, personal and professional, gave him unbounded influence with juries and made him a most successful practitioner."

Judge Dunn died at Mineral Point on the 7th of April, 1872, being then in his seventy-third year. His portrait, admirably painted by James R. Stuart from a photograph, is associated with those of the late Chief Justice Whiton and the late Judge Byron Paine upon the walls of the Supreme Court room, to which they furnish the chief and the most appropriate embellishment.\*

When his functions as Judge of the Territorial Supreme Court ceased, Judge Irvin removed, first to St. Louis, and afterward to Texas. We are told that in the latter State he invested the accumulated savings of his official life in wild cotton lands, and became wealthy; and that, during the rebellion, he espoused the cause of the South. He died, apparently, in the early part of 1872. "But a little while ago," said Mr. Ryan, in his very striking remarks upon the death of Judge Dunn, "we read of the death, in a place far distant, of Judge Irvin, one of the first Territorial Judges of Wisconsin. After a long absence, perhaps a long forgetfulness, his death called up the past to many of us, like the ghost of our earlier lives. But he was only a Territorial officer, who filled his office respectably amongst us, and left us when his office expired. Respectable in all his relations, kind in heart and life, he came and left us as a Territorial functionary; was a stranger among us, and had little part in the lot of the early settlers of Wisconsin. Peace be with him."

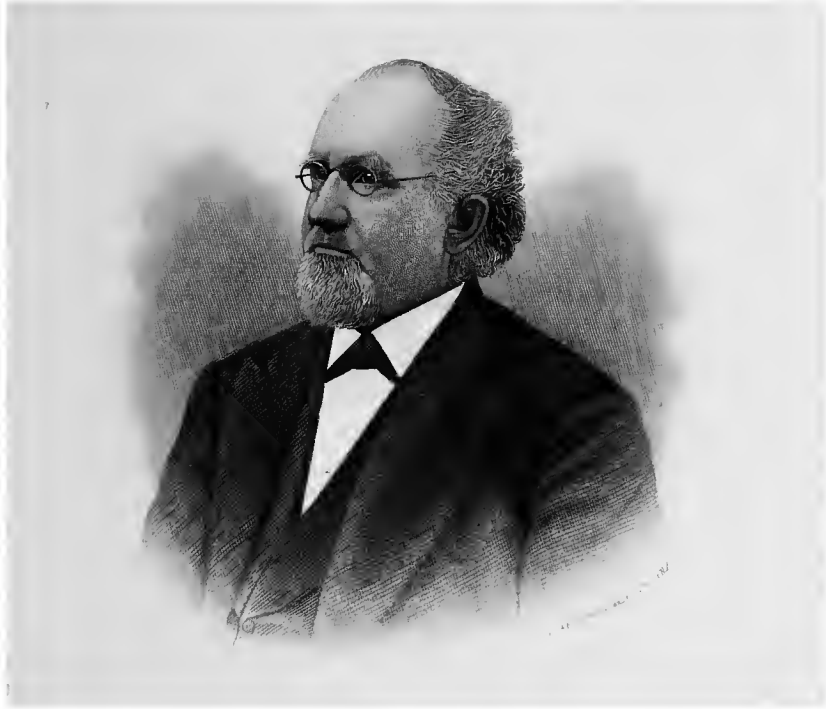
On the 12th of June, 1848, Judge Andrew G. Miller was appointed by President Polk to be District Judge of the United States for the District of Wisconsin; and he held this position until January 1, 1874, when, in the seventy-third year of his age, he retired after an almost continuous judicial service of more than thirty-five years. He had retained his office and performed full service therein for two years after reaching the age at which the laws of the United States would have permitted him to retire with continuance of salary. On the day when he resigned his commission, in notifying the President of the Milwaukee Bar Association of the fact, he wrote: "I am the oldest Federal Judge in commission, and the sole surviving Judge who administered the Bankrupt Act of 1841. As Judge of the Territorial Supreme Court, I attended its annual terms at Madison, and held the District Courts in the Third District of the Territory (which, before the admission of the State into the Union, was composed of nine counties), and also the terms of the District Court as Judge of the United States, without missing a term from sickness or any other cause." He added that the infirmities of age could not even then be pleaded as an excuse for his resigning, but that, after passing fifty-four years of his life in the law, as student, member of the bar and Judge, he hoped that his retirement in the evening of his days would be approved. A few months afterward, on the 30th of September, 1874, Judge Miller died at his home in Milwaukee. In respect to the manner in which he discharged his duties as a Federal Judge, there were unquestionably wide differences of opinion and feeling among the people and the bar of Wisconsin; though all appear to concede to him professional learning, great industry and entire integrity in the ordinary sense of that term. "For the greatness of his office," says Chief Justice Ryan, "for the remarkable length of his official life, for the public importance of his administration, for the vast aggregate of his official labors, few Judges have a higher claim to eminence. \* \* \* Judge Miller's intellect was less remarkable than his character. It had nothing brilliant or attractive in it. Its quality was sagacious, not profound; deliberate, not quick; it was respectable rather than remarkable, and was always subordinate to his character. He was a man of firm, resolute, persistent nature; patient and steadfast; self-reliant, reserved and unsympathetic. His temper was calm and impassive; his disposition undemonstrative. His feelings and passions were deep, and rarely manifest on the surface. There was nothing impulsive or emotional in his constant and sedate constitution. His moral

\* See the proceedings in the Supreme Court relative to the death of Judge Dunn (30 Wis., 21-40), including the interesting, and, in some cases, most eloquent remarks of Moses M. Strong, Mr. (now Chief Justice) Ryan, George B. Smith and Judge Cole. To the biographical sketch there given by Mr. Strong I am indebted for most of the facts here stated. See also the proceedings in the same court on the presentation of the portrait of Judge Dunn, 35 Wis., 21-26.



sense was just, but not broad or generous. He had great self-esteem, and great faith in his own opinions, often rather instinctive than philosophical. He was inflexible in all his convictions, and steadfast in all his conduct. He was a self-centered and self-contained man, who yielded nothing for applause, and was never visibly affected by censure. He had little quality of attraction; little habit of conciliation. The world could have little appreciation of such a man; little comprehension of the principles and motives of his life; little sympathy with him; little toleration of his course, where it conflicted with its interest or offended its sense. And so men's criticisms of his judicial administration were sometimes severe and angry, not to say vindictive. But he appeared to heed nothing of these; and kept his way, guided by his own lights. He may have felt censure, but he made no sign. \* \* \* Think as men may of his administration, there was something grand in the lonely self-reliance and steadfastness of the man, which none can fail to admire. \* \* \* There was a long period when he exercised great power; and, by no fault of his, his power was practically irresponsible. This was at least as great a misfortune to him as it could well be to others. But he did not so regard it. His love of power probably led him to enjoy it the more because it was irresponsible. And so it happened that men often denounced the power and impeached the exercise of it. Such animadversions tended rather to harden than to soften such a man. If they had any effect upon him, they drove him on his way, not checked him in it. He had a high sense of authority, perhaps an overweening one. Had he been Chief Justice of England, *tempore* Gascoigne, policy, not defective sense of dignity or power, might have spared the heir apparent of the throne from commitment for contempt. And so, regardless of all outcry, he held his own way. And so he appeared to others arbitrary, when he was only true to his own sense of the duty and dignity of his office. \* \* \* Judge Miller could not but take his personal character with him on the bench, and such a character could not fail largely to influence his judicial administration. \* \* \* Mistakes and errors he doubtless committed. \* \* \* Some of these were judicial errors, mistaken conclusions of law or fact, the common infirmity of all Judges. Some were undoubtedly owing to the peculiar constitution of his court, and his habit of independent, almost absolute authority; some to the idiosyncrasies of the man; and some to a complication of these causes. It would be unjust to Judge Miller's memory to ignore the criticisms which his administration encountered. They were open and notorious. And the memory of them has not passed away. His court was sometimes denounced as a judicial despotism, tyrannous, partial and oppressive. These criticisms did not spare the personal character of the Judge. So far as they affected him, they were founded on imperfect consideration, and were indiscriminating and unjust. \* \* \* Judge Miller's notions of the rights of property were very high; unduly so, I think. They betrayed him into a leaning toward all *prima-facie* creditors; and so his court was called a plaintiffs' court. But the same bias led him, in actions of ejectment, to lean toward persons in possession under color of title. And thus in real actions his court was as much a defendants' court as a plaintiffs' in actions *ex contractu*; both upon a single prepossession, of which there was little or no recognition. And so his steady, passionless prejudice of character encountered, provoked if you will, a violent and passionate prejudice against him, which was unjust, which exaggerated and discolored his errors, and imputed errors which he did not commit. \* \* \* Few living members of the bar practiced longer before Judge Miller than myself, and few are less open to suspicion of being influenced by favor to his memory. And I am happy to bear witness to my own belief, founded, I think, on thorough knowledge of the man and his administration, that Judge Miller left the bench without a sense of willful wrong done upon it."

By the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and the acts of the first Legislature, provision was made for the first Supreme Court of the State, as follows: The State was divided into five judicial circuits, of which the First comprised Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green Counties; the Second, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the Third, Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the Fourth, Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the Fifth, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, and three new counties attached to some of these for judicial purposes. The Legislature was, how-



Yours Truly  
M. D. Miller



ever, authorized to alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits, with certain restrictions. The qualified electors in each circuit were to elect a Judge for the circuit, who should reside therein after his election. The Circuit Courts, to be held by these Judges in each county, were the courts of most general original jurisdiction throughout the State, and had, also, appellate jurisdiction from the inferior courts. The Constitution further provided for a Supreme Court having appellate jurisdiction only, except in a few specified cases. It then provided that, for the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature should otherwise provide, the Judges of the several Circuit Courts should be Judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom should constitute a quorum; and that the concurrence of a majority of those present should be necessary to a decision. Another provision was, that the Supreme Court should hold at least one term annually at the seat of government, at such time as should be provided by law; and that the Legislature might provide for holding other terms at other places when they might deem it necessary.

The first election of Circuit Judges was held on the first Monday of August, 1848, and the following persons were chosen, the numbers indicating the several circuits: First, Edward V. Whiton; Second, Levi Hubbell; Third, Charles H. Larrabee; Fourth, Alexander W. Stow; Fifth, Mortimer M. Jackson. By law, the terms of the several Judges first elected were to be such that one should go out at the close of two years, and one each year thereafter, while those elected to fill the several vacancies thus created were to hold, each, for a term of six years. The short term fell by lot to Judge Stow. The Legislature having erected a sixth circuit, consisting of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, Black River, St. Croix and La Pointe, Wiram Knowlton was elected Judge thereof, on the first Monday in July, 1850, and took his seat in the Supreme Court at the December term in that year. Judge Stow, having refused a re-election, was succeeded as Judge of the Fourth Circuit in January, 1851, by T. O. Howe, who first took his seat in the Supreme Court at the June term, 1851. Judge Hubbell's first term expired in January, 1852, but he was re-elected. No other changes occurred in the composition of the court during its brief existence in this form of organization.

On the expiration of Judge Stow's term, January 3, 1852, Judge Jackson was chosen Chief Justice, but resigned on the same day, and Judge Whiton was thereupon chosen, and retained the position until the court in that form was superseded by a new organization, in June, 1853.

J. R. Brigham was appointed the first Clerk of this court, and, upon his resignation, to go into the practice of the law at Milwaukee, S. W. Beall was appointed on the 12th of December, 1849; and he immediately appointed La Fayette Kellogg his Deputy.

Daniel H. Chandler, Esq., of Milwaukee, was the reporter of the first Supreme Court of the State, and published its reports in four volumes, averaging 292 pages each. These volumes, covering four years, contain 157 cases. The court expired by law on the 1st day of June, 1853; but it held no term after the December term, 1852.

So rapid was the growth of population and business in the State, that a Supreme Appellate Court composed of *vis-à-vis* Judges soon ceased to be able to perform satisfactorily the various duties imposed upon its members. But the Constitution authorized the Legislature to provide for the organization, after the lapse of five years, of a "separate Supreme Court," to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, who should be elected "by the qualified electors of the State," and should be so classified that but one should go out of office at any one time, and whose full term of office should be six years. By Chapter 395 of 1852, the Legislature exercised the power thus conferred; and, since June 1, 1853, the State has had a Supreme Court under the new form of organization, though the number of Judges and the length of the term have since been increased by constitutional amendment. This court differs from that of the Territorial period in that its members are elected by popular vote and for a term limited by law, instead of being appointed by the executive authority, to hold during good behavior. It differs from the first Supreme Court of the State, in that its members are all elected by a vote of the whole body of electors throughout the State, instead of each being chosen by the electors of a

particular circuit. And it differs from both in that its members have no judicial duties other than those which belong to the Supreme Court itself. Under the Territorial Government, the three Judges of the Supreme Court were, by virtue of *that* office, Judges of the District Courts. Under the first State organization of the judiciary, the persons elected Circuit Court Judges in their several circuits were *ex officio* members of the Supreme Court. Under the existing organization, the Judges have no function as Circuit District or Judges.

The first Judges of the new organization, elected on the last Monday of September, 1852, were Edward V. Whiton, of Janesville, Chief Justice, and A. D. Smith, of Milwaukee, and Samuel Crawford, of Mineral Point, Associate Justices. The term of Judge Crawford expired on the last day of May, 1855, when he was succeeded by Orsamus Cole, of Platteville. Chief Justice Whiton was his own successor on the 1st of June, 1857, and retained his seat until his death, in April, 1859, deprived the State of one of its most useful and distinguished citizens. He was succeeded by Luther S. Dixon, of Portage City, as Chief Justice. Byron Paine succeeded Judge A. D. Smith, June 1, 1859, and from that date until the lamented death of Judge Paine in January, 1871, the court consisted of Chief Justice Dixon and Justices Cole and Paine, except during an interval of nearly three years (from November 15, 1864, to September 11, 1867), following upon the resignation of Judge Paine to take a command in a regiment of Wisconsin infantry in the war of the rebellion. During that interval, his place was filled by Jason Downer. On the death of Judge Paine, William P. Lyon, of Racine, succeeded him; and, on the resignation of Judge Dixon, on the 17th of June, 1874, Edward G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, succeeded to the office of Chief Justice. By an amendment of the constitution, adopted in 1877, the Legislature was required to provide for the election of two additional Associate Justices; and Harlow S. Orton, of Madison, and David Taylor, of Fond du Lac, were elected in the spring of 1878; the provision as to terms being such that the term of the former will expire on the first Monday of January, 1888, and that of the latter on the corresponding day in 1886, while the term of Judge Lyon will expire in January, 1884, and that of the Chief Justice in January, 1882. Judge Cole, whose term expired in January, 1880, was re-elected in the spring of 1879. His term and that of all the Judges to be hereafter elected is fixed by the constitutional amendment at ten years.

As we have seen, La Fayette Kellogg had been Deputy Clerk of the Territorial Supreme Court from July 18, 1839; had been appointed its Clerk August 11, 1840; and had retained that office until the dissolution of the court. After an interval of ill health, he had become Deputy Clerk of the First Supreme Court of the State December 12, 1851, and had been "virtually the Clerk of the Court until its re-organization." When the court was re-organized, June 1, 1853, he was appointed its Clerk, and he retained the office until his death, June 4, 1878. His long, faithful and skillful service was fully recognized by the court and bar.\* On the 11th of June, 1878, he was succeeded by his son and previous Deputy, Clarence Kellogg.

The first eleven volumes of the reports of the court under the new organization bear the name of A. D. Smith, one of its Associate Justices, as reporter. Some of the earlier of them were, in fact, prepared and passed through the press by that accomplished and able jurist. Others, of later date, are understood to have been prepared, and their publication supervised, by other gentlemen at Judge Smith's request. Early in 1861, Philip L. Spooner, Esq., of Madison, was appointed reporter by the court, and he published Volumes 12 to 15. In 1864, he resigned the office to resume the practice of the law, and was succeeded by O. M. Conover, Esq., of Madison. The whole number of volumes containing the reports of the court under its present organization is forty-eight, and at the time of this writing sufficient matter has accumulated to make the forty-ninth. The number of reported cases for the twenty-seven years may be estimated at about five thousand. In consequence of the destruction of a great number of volumes of the reports by the great fire in Chicago in 1871, the first twenty-two volumes were republished by Messrs. Callaghan & Co., of that city, under authority of the Legislature; Volumes 3 and 5 with annotations by Chief Justice Dixon; the remainder of the first twenty volumes annotated

\*See the proceedings of the court upon his death, 44 Wis., 28-30.

by Messrs. Vilas & Bryant; and Volumes 21 and 22 without notes. While these reports have been published for many years by the firm above named, they have for the most part been *printed* in Madison, and have furnished a nucleus for a considerable and valuable business in book printing and binding in this city. The whole set, and the three volumes edited between 1872 and 1876 by S. U. Pinney, Esq., containing the decisions of the Territorial period and those by the first State organization, have been stereotyped, and the plates are preserved in the capitol.

Judge Cole was, perhaps, the first of the Judges of the Supreme Court who transferred his residence permanently to the capital. Since the summer of 1859, all the Justices have, upon their election, made Madison their home, except Jason Downer; and that learned and able Judge, finding it inconvenient to abandon his residence in Milwaukee, felt compelled to resign his position on the bench after a brief service.

All the terms of the State Supreme Court, except two, have been held in Madison. By Chapter 49 of 1868, the Legislature provided for holding three terms annually—a February term at Madison, a June term at Milwaukee, and an October term at Oshkosh. The June and October terms were held, as thus provided, during 1868; but the arrangement was found to be excessively inconvenient to the court and its officers, with no compensating advantages, and the act was repealed in March, 1869.

Of the Judges who have from time to time composed the court under the State Government, all but Stow, Hubbell, Whiton, Crawford and Paine still survive.\*

To this hasty outline of the history of the court, it would be a pleasant task to add sketches of the eminent men who have sat upon the bench of the court, or at least some notice of the public life and character of each of the honored dead. It would be interesting, too, to speak of the lawyers, many of them learned and able, and some of them distinguished by very great forensic talent, who have practiced at the bar of the court. Interesting would it be, also, to notice some of the great controversies carried on before the court and determined by its judgment, which have arrested the attention of the whole State, and marked epochs, perhaps, in its civil growth. Still more interesting to me, and more instructive, perhaps, would it be to follow the line of juridical development in legislative enactment and forensic discussion and judicial decision, during all the years since the first Legislature and the first Supreme Court of Wisconsin met in those little rooms at Belmont, until the present day, when almost every civil and business interest is regulated by statutes or decisions of native growth, inspired or tested by Wisconsin necessities, criticised and modified by Wisconsin intellect; when our own reports furnish the sources of argument and authority and the means of solution for almost every legal question raised in our courts; and when the laws and judicial decisions of Wisconsin, a State hardly one-third of a century old, exert a controlling influence over the juridical life of great States and Territories of still later growth, stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. But the theme is as large and difficult as it is fascinating; and the limits of time and space alike forbid me to attempt it here.

*Territorial District Court and State Circuit Court.*—The act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin provided for the division of the Territory into three judicial districts, and for the holding of a district court by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, two terms in each year in each organized county in the district. The three Justices were Charles Dunn, David Irwin and William C. Frazer. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 15, 1836, the counties of Brown and Milwaukee were constituted the Third District, and assigned to Justice Frazer; the counties of Crawford and Iowa the First District, and assigned to Chief Justice Dunn. As, at that date, what is now the county of Dane was then portions of the counties of Milwaukee and Iowa, it was, of course, in both the Third and First Districts. However, there being no population at that time in what is now Dane County, except

\*The proceedings of the Court, upon occasion of the death of Chief Justice Whiton, will be found in 8 Wis., xi-xx, new edition, and those relative to Judge Paine, with other memorials of him, in 27 Wis., 23-68, and 38 id., 21-27. The reports contain no similar memorials of the other Judges above named; and it is doubtful whether any adequate memorials of them, or of Judge Whiton, exist in print.

Since this article was sent to the printer, viz., on the 19th of October, 1880, Chief Justice Ryan joined the number of the dead. No greater lawyer or judge has adorned the bar or the bench in Wisconsin. A proper notice of his life and character will doubtless be found prefixed to Vol. I. of the Wisconsin Reports when that volume shall appear.

in that part which then formed a portion of Iowa County, the Blue Mound region and that of the Four Lakes was, judicially considered, a part of the last-mentioned county—that is, it was, practically and in fact, in the First Judicial District. Nor was this state of things changed by the formation, in December following, of Dane County; as the latter was attached to Iowa County for judicial purposes and so remained until its organization in 1839. By the statutes of Wisconsin Territory of that year, the counties of Walworth, Rock, Green and Dane, were made the Second Judicial District, to which Justice Irvin was assigned. To this district Dane County belonged until Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a State. In 1840, Sank County was formed, and attached to Dane for judicial purposes, where it remained until 1844, when it was detached and organized into a county by itself. So, also, of Portage County, which, in 1841, was for judicial purposes attached to Dane, and so remained until 1844.

The first term of the District Court of the United States in Dane County began Monday, October 7, 1839, David Irvin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin Territory, presiding. The first action of the court was the appointment of Simeon Mills as Clerk, to hold his office during the pleasure of the court. The Sheriff, Nathaniel T. Parkinson, returned a venire with the names of the following persons summoned as Grand Jurors on part of the Territory: Prescott Brigham, William T. Sterling, Henry Fake, Horace Lawrence, George Vroman, Jonathan Lyman, Jr., Almon Lull, George H. Slaughter, Berry Haney, Mahlon Blaker, Augustus A. Bird, John C. Kellogg, William B. Long, Isaac Atwood, Robert L. Ream, Isaac H. Palmer, William Wyman, Josiah A. Noonan, John Stoner, David Hyer, Prosper B. Bird and Ebenezer Brigham. Of the number so returned, the following-named persons appeared on the first day of the term and were sworn on the part of the Territory: Augustus A. Bird, George H. Slaughter, Jonathan Lyman, Jr., William T. Sterling, Horace Lawrence, George Vroman, Robert L. Ream, Isaac H. Palmer, William W. Wyman, Henry Fake, Josiah A. Noonan, Prosper P. Bird, Isaac Atwood, Almon Lull, David Hyer and John Stoner. George W. Slaughter was appointed foreman.

On motion of Moses M. Strong, United States Attorney for the Territory, a venire was issued to the Marshal of the Territory, for a grand jury on the part of the United States. Thereupon the Marshal returned the same names as those who were sworn on part of the Territory. The same person was appointed foreman. The second day of the term, the grand jury reported that they "had no further business before them on the part of the United States," and, as such, were discharged. George H. Slaughter received pay, in addition to his per diem allowance, for fourteen miles travel—coming from and returning to his home—and Horace Lawrence for sixteen miles travel. After this, Ebenezer Brigham, Prescott Brigham and Mahlon Blaker, who were called to answer for their contempt in not appearing as grand jurors on the first day of the term, appeared in court and purged themselves of contempt. Thereupon, on motion of John Catlin, District Attorney, they were severally sworn as grand jurors.

The Marshal, on the same day of the term, returned into court a venire with the names of the following persons summoned to attend as petit jurors on the part of the United States: Wilson D. Spaulding, Richard H. Palmer, Peter W. Matts, Hiram C. Fellows, John T. Wilson, William Hoadley, Charles H. Bird, Charles Lawrence, Darwin Clark, Jairus S. Potter, William Webb, James A. Hill, Charles S. Peaslee, William G. Van Bergen, Jonathan Taylor, Thomas Jackson, Jonathan Butterfield, William M. Seymour, Thomas Perry and Adam Smith. There being no business, the jury were discharged. Charles Lawrence, besides his per diem allowance, was also paid for sixteen miles travel, and Charles S. Peaslee for ten miles.

On the third day of the term the grand jury for the Territory, came into court and presented an indictment against "one Scoville, a fisherman," for erecting "across a certain stream of water," in Dane County, "commonly called the outlet of the Fourth Lake, a dam, to prevent the passage of fish." A "nolle" was entered in this case at the May term, 1841. On the same day another indictment was found by the grand jury against one of the citizens of the county, for fornication. The jury were then discharged. The indictment was quashed at the August term, 1840.

On the fourth day of the term, the Sheriff returned into court a venire, with the names of the persons served by him as petit jurors on the part of the Territory—being the same as those summoned on the part of the United States. There being no business for this jury, they were discharged.

The first civil suit, at this term of the court, upon the docket, was one in assumpsit, brought by "Lester H. Cotton and Henry Fake vs. Almon Lull." On motion of the plaintiffs, by their attorney, William N. Seymour, the cause was dismissed at their costs. There was a number of other cases disposed of during this term of the court.

The attorneys in attendance at the first term of the United States District Court of Dane County, were John Catlin, Thomas W. Sutherland and William N. Seymour, residents of Madison; Moses M. Strong, William R. Smith and Parley Eaton, from Mineral Point; J. E. Arnold, from Milwaukee, and Edward V. Whiton, from Janesville.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, it was divided into five Judicial Circuits. In the Second Circuit were four counties, one of which was Dane. On the first Monday of August, 1848, Levi Hubbell was elected Judge of this circuit. Judge Hubbell commenced the first term of the Dane County Circuit Court on the 25th of September, 1848. On that day the attorneys admitted to practice in that court were Thomas W. Sutherland, Chauncy Abbott, Ira W. Bird, George B. Smith, I. G. Knapp, William Welch, Alexander L. Collins, Julius T. Clark, Henry A. Lambert, John Catlin, Alexander Botkin and N. F. Hyer. The first case disposed of was one in assumpsit—"Abijah Perry vs. Albin Blood." This case was dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Singularly enough, this suit was of the same nature as the one first disposed of by the District Court of the county, and precisely the same disposition was made of it as of that case.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, to commence January 1, 1852. Dane County continued in that circuit until January 1, 1855, when, by the law of April 1, 1854, it passed into the Ninth Judicial Circuit, in which it has since remained. As the last-mentioned circuit was a new one, created for the counties of Dane, Sauk and Jefferson, a new Judge had to be chosen. The choice of the electors fell upon Alexander L. Collins, who was elected on the 4th Monday of September, 1854. He went into office January 1, 1855, but on the 19th day of August, 1858, he resigned. On the 5th of September following, Luther S. Dixon was appointed in his place until a successor was elected and qualified. Before the next April election, however, Judge Dixon resigned, being elevated to the Supreme Bench, and Harlow S. Orton was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, to fill out the full term for which Judge Collins was elected, which expired December 31, 1860. On the 3d day of April, 1860, Judge Orton was elected for a full term of six years, but he resigned January 28, 1865, when Alva Stewart was appointed to hold until the next April election. In April, 1865, Judge Stewart was elected to fill out the full term of Judge Orton, which expired December 31, 1866. In April, 1866, he was again elected, this time for a full term of six years, which began January 1, 1867, and ended December 31, 1872. In April, 1872, he was re-elected for a full term, commencing January 1, 1873, and to end December 31, 1878. However, on April 2, 1877, upon the increase of the Ninth Judicial Circuit by the addition of three counties—Juneau, Adams and Marquette—Judge Stewart resigned, but was appointed, on the 5th of the same month, as his own successor, to fill out his full term. In April, 1878, he was re-elected for another full term of six years, which commenced January 1, 1879, and will end December 31, 1884.

*Municipal Court of Dane County.*—At the organization of the city of Madison, in 1856, a Police Court was provided for, with exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal cases within the city. With this exception, the jurisdiction of this court was no greater than that of a Justice of the Peace. The first Police Justice elected under this act was A. B. Braley, who held that office for three successive terms of two years each. In the spring of 1862, Calvi Aunsnorth succeeded to the office, which he held for one term, or until the spring of 1864, when J. M. Flower was elected to the office. In 1866, Judge J. R. Baltzell was elected, and filled the office for



three terms, or until the spring of 1872, when Judge Braley was again chosen without opposition to fill the place. During this term, the Supreme Court having decided that police courts could exercise no greater Territorial jurisdiction than the municipalities which elected them, the Legislature of 1874 provided for a Municipal Court, the Judge of which was to be elected by the voters of the whole county. To this important place, Judge A. B. Braley was elected without opposition, in the spring of 1874, for a term of six years. In 1875, the jurisdiction of the court was greatly enlarged in criminal matters, and made concurrent with that of the Circuit Court in all respects save the crime of murder. At this re-organization of the court, in which it was erected into a court of record, with clerk and seal, A. E. Pettingell was appointed clerk, and still holds the place, the duties of which he has discharged with great efficiency and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of all who have had business with the court. In the spring of 1880, Judge Braley was re-elected to the office of Municipal Judge in a second term. Up to May, 1880, the compensation of both Judge and Clerk was derived through fees in each case; but, in the winter of 1880, the Legislature passed an act providing for a salary for the office. This was fixed at \$3,000 per annum, out of which the Clerk is to be paid. One-third of this salary is paid by the city, and two-thirds by the county. All fees taxed and collected are paid into the treasury toward the salary. The Municipal Court has proved itself to be a very efficient instrumentality both in the punishment and prevention of crime. Since its organization, crime has greatly diminished, especially in the city of Madison. The certainty and speediness of punishment, in a court which is open every day, exercises a wholesome and restraining influence on those disposed to violate the law.

The Municipal Court of Dane County is the only court in the State which carries out to the very letter that provision of the constitution which gives to all a speedy public trial on criminal charges. This court also saves much in criminal expenses to the county. Prisoners, instead of waiting for months in jail for the Circuit Court, can be tried at once. Besides the saving in board of prisoners, the expenses of a trial in the Municipal Court are very much less than in the Circuit Court. In the latter court, there is a jury of thirty-six, at \$2 per day, while in the former, the jury consists of twelve men, in each case, at \$1 per day. Besides these items, officers' and witnesses' fees are also very much less in the Municipal than in the Circuit Court. Since the organization of the Municipal Court, with its enlarged jurisdiction, in 1875, it has tried and disposed of about 125 cases, which otherwise would have been sent to the Circuit Court for trial. About four-fifths of these have resulted in convictions of the prisoners, and been followed by sentences for longer or shorter terms at hard labor in the State Prison, the longest sentence being for eleven years, and the shortest six months.

*County Court.*—County Courts were established in this State by Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of 1849; and the jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by Probate Courts, were, by said Chapter 86, transferred to the county courts. Civil jurisdiction, to a limited extent, was vested in County Courts by the act establishing them, but such civil jurisdiction was soon after taken away.

By Chapter 76, of the laws of 1858, the jurisdiction of the County Court for Dane County was increased, and jurisdiction conferred in actions founded on contract, and some other matters in controversy, where the amount claimed did not exceed \$5,000. That act, however, was repealed in 1863, since which time the County Court of Dane County has exercised only probate jurisdiction.

Prior to 1849, the Judges were styled Probate Judges, and prior to 1844, they were appointed by the Executive of the Territory.

Isaac H. Palmer, appointed December 23, 1839; Albert W. Parris, May 13, 1842; Alexander Botkin, November 24, 1842; William W. Wyman, June 1, 1843; Jesse A. Clark, elected September, 1844; E. B. Dean, Jr., September, 1846; Daniel B. Steeden, November, 1848; John Catlin, September, 1849; N. B. Eddy, appointed October 19, 1850; N. B. Eddy, elected September, 1853; J. P. Atwood, appointed July 3, 1854; J. G. Knapp, January 1, 1857; D. C. Bush, elected April, 1857; S. H. Roys, April, 1857; Thomas Hood, April,

1858; Thomas Hood, April, 1861; George E. Bryant, April, 1865; George E. Bryant, April, 1869; George E. Bryant, April, 1873; Alden S. Sanborn, April, 1877.

At the election in April, 1857, D. C. Bush was elected to fill an unexpired term, and S. H. Roys was elected for the full term commencing next thereafter. The latter died before the commencement of the term for which he was elected.

Eight of the Judges are deceased, to wit: Albert W. Parris, Alexander Botkin, William W. Wyman, Jesse A. Clark, Daniel B. Sneed, John Catlin, S. H. Roys and N. B. Eddy. The other eight are living.

The first estate administered, as shown by the records, was the estate of Zenas H. Bird. Letters were granted by Judge Wyman to Ira W. Bird June 1, 1843.

The first book of records contains 490 pages, and contains all Probate proceedings from the first official act of Judge Palmer, June 26, 1840, to the 2d day of March, 1853. The record books proper, of Probate proceedings, now number forty-four, made of *medium* paper, and each containing about 600 pages.

#### NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN SEMINARY.

This institution is located in Madison. It is owned and supported by the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, founded in 1852, and consisting of about one hundred and fifty ministers and 65,000 communicants. In 1876, this seminary was inaugurated with two professors, Prof. F. A. Schmidt, formerly of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., and Prof. O. Aspenheim, of Springfield, Ill. The seminary consists of two departments—one theoretical, pre-supposing a full classical course, and the other practical. At present three professors are engaged in the work, Prof. Schmidt, Prof. H. A. Stub and Prof. J. Ylvisaker. The number of students for the year 1879 to 1880 was thirty-seven, graduates four. The theology taught is strictly Lutheran, according to the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church.

The building and grounds were formerly the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and were purchased in the summer of 1876 of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, to whom it was donated by the State.

The number of students in 1876 was nineteen. The time required to complete the course of study is three years, in both departments. The languages used are Norwegian, English and German.

#### ALBION ACADEMY AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Albion Academy located in the village of Albion, was founded in 1854, with C. R. Head, as President; J. H. Potter, as Secretary, and J. A. Potter as Treasurer.

The first building was completed in September, 1854, and the school began its work under the direction of T. R. Williams, A. M., D. D. His very able administration continued until 1860, when he resigned in order to engage in the ministry, and A. R. Cornwall, A. M., was appointed to supply the vacancy.

In 1864, Prof. Cornwall left his work in the institution to take charge of a church at Plainfield, N. J., and Prof. J. Q. Emery and Prof. E. G. Campbell were appointed Associate Principals, continuing successfully till the death of Prof. Campbell, in the fall of 1865. The vacancy caused by the death of this able scholar and teacher was filled by A. B. Prentis, who, in conjunction with Prof. Emery, conducted the school till the spring of 1866.

During these two years the school grew in public confidence, and its financial affairs became reliable and satisfactory.

In 1866, Prof. Cornwall again became its Principal, and in 1868 Prof. R. B. Anderson became Associate Principal. The influence of this energetic young man largely increased the patronage of the school, filling the buildings to their utmost capacity.

Prof. Anderson remained till 1869, when he became connected with the State University, where he now holds an important professorship. Prof. Cornwall remained at the head of the academy till 1878, when Edwin Marsh, A. M., was appointed to succeed him, and remained till

the spring of 1880. Both these gentlemen proved themselves to be able, efficient and successful teachers.

The object of the founders of the academy was to afford to young men and women a thorough and practical education at a cost so low that no one who had any desire need go without it.

Poverty has never been an obstacle to the acquirement of a good education to those who have been persistent in its pursuit, and many poor boys have here laid the foundation for successful careers.

Its alumni are scattered throughout the United States, numbering considerably over one hundred. The academy has a property valued at \$30,000, consisting of three large brick buildings, situated in a beautiful park of twelve acres.

For educational purposes, the academy has many advantages. It is situated in one of the pleasantest villages in the country. It is surrounded by a rich farming community. Its location is healthy. Its recitation rooms are commodious. The three societies have fine halls, and the influences that generally tend to distract the student's mind from study are absent.

Its average yearly attendance has been about 225.

Its course of instruction consists of a four-years course in Greek, Latin, German, mathematics, metaphysics and natural science.

The academy confers on its graduates the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and Laureate of Philosophy.

It receives no aid from church or state, but depends upon a small tuition fee and the liberality of a few benevolent individuals for its maintenance. C. R. Head has been President of the Board of Trustees during the twenty-six years of its existence, and has been its strongest supporter and most liberal giver. G. W. Williams, Jesse Saunders, J. H. Potter, D. J. Green, Daniel Coon, S. R. Potter, J. A. Potter, George Greeman & Co., of Mystic, Conn.; E. Lyon, New York; Clark Rogers, Plainfield, N. J., and Horace Bliven have been foremost among its supporters and contributors.

#### MARSHALL ACADEMY.

The building is a large three-story, erected in Marshall, in 1866, at a cost of \$8,000. It was built by a joint-stock company. It was opened January 7, 1867, with J. J. McIntire, Principal, and Mary A. Cuckoo, Preceptress, under the supervision of the following Board of Directors: Joseph Hart, President; W. H. Porter, Treasurer; E. B. Bigelow, Secretary; Louis Morrill, Samuel Blascoer, Thomas Hart, Torga Oleson, Jacob Miller and Samuel Fields. In 1869, the building was purchased by the Augustine Synod of Lutherans, and formally dedicated to their use in November of the same year, with J. J. Anderson as Principal of the Academic Department, and Prof. Weinass of the Theological Seminary. In the fall of 1875, the building was leased by Prof. Henry Dorman, and the academy was run by him during the academic years of 1875-76 and 1876-77. Charles Leonardson was Prof. Dorman's assistant. In the fall of 1877, Prof. F. W. Dennison leased the building, and during the academic years of 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80, has successfully managed the institution. Rev. T. Lysnes has been at the head of the Theological Department since 1875.

#### ST. REGINA ACADEMY.

This school for females was established in Madison in August, 1871, as auxiliary to St. Clara Mother House, of Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County, Wis. The building, which was formerly a private residence, stands on the corner of Washington avenue and Henry street; and, although large, having fifteen commodious rooms, is too small to accommodate the number of pupils taught there. There is a Sister Superior and four assistant teachers. There are fifty pupils taught there annually, on an average, including girls from the parish schools. The school is open to, and is patronized largely by, people of all denominations.

The course embraces all primary studies, and advanced and graduating studies in geography, literature, mathematical and Biological sciences, philosophy, sacred, profane and natural history, logic, rhetoric and the French, German and Latin languages, besides music, painting, and the study of the Constitutions of the United States and of Wisconsin.

## NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This school is located in Madison, and was founded by R. S. Bacon in January, 1856. He first opened it in the third story of Brown's Block, where he taught a few months, then moved to Bacon's Block, now Ogden's. In June, 1858, after a successful management, Mr. Bacon sold to D. H. Tullis. The college was then united with the university, and called the University Commercial School. Mr. Tullis conducted the department successfully until the winter of 1864, then sold to B. M. Worthington, with whom was soon associated Mr. Warner. They continued the school in Young's Block for a time, then moved it to its present quarters, in Ellsworth Block. H. M. Wilmot bought Warner out in 1871. R. G. Demming purchased Worthington's interest in 1876, and in January, 1879, J. C. Proctor purchased Mr. Wilmot's interest, the last-named purchasers being the present proprietors.

The school occupies one floor 44x66 feet, divided into four rooms. The course embraces book-keeping, penmanship, commercial law, arithmetic, and business correspondence. There is also an academic department, embracing a college preparatory course. The average yearly attendance is 160. A debating society is maintained in connection with the institution.

## STATISTICS.

*Population of Dane County at different Periods.*—In 1836, 36; in 1838, 172; in 1840, 314; in 1842, 776; in 1846, 8,289; in 1847, 10,935; in 1850, 16,639; in 1855, 37,714; in 1860, 43,922; in 1865, 50,192; in 1870, 53,096; in 1875, 52,798; in 1880 as follows: Albion, 1,351; Berry, 1,066; Black Earth, 904; Blooming Grove, 929; Blue Mounds, 1,011; Bristol, 1,139; Burke, 1,002; Christiana, 1,859; Cottage Grove, 1,164; Cross Plains, 1,331; Dane, 1,158; Deerfield, 975; Dunkirk, 1,283; Dunn, 1,139; Fitchburg, 988; Madison Town, 735; Madison City—(First Ward, 2,249; Second Ward, 2,003; Third Ward, 2,517; Fourth Ward, 2,027; Fifth Ward, 1,546)—10,342; Mazomanie (and village), 1,646; Medina, 1,404; Middleton, 1,513; Montrose, 1,107; Oregon, 1,515; Perry, 924; Primrose, 887; Pleasant Springs, 1,283; Roxbury, 1,157; Rutland, 1,134; Springdale, 1,007; Springfield, 1,241; Stoughton, Village, 1,403; Sun Prairie, Town, 923; Sun Prairie, Village, 597; Vienna, 1,052; Verona, 1,040; Vermont, 963; Westport, 1,985; Windsor, 1,212; York, 983; Total, 53,352.

That it is not always profitable to speculate as to the future progress of a county, is shown by the following, published nearly a quarter of a century ago, concerning Dane County:

"Let us make some moderate estimates of the population of Dane County for the next ten years, based upon the present population of 40,000:

"In 1857, add one-fifth increase, 48,000; in 1858, add one-sixth increase, 56,000; in 1859, add one-seventh increase, 64,000; in 1860, add one-eighth increase, 72,000; in 1861, add one-ninth increase, 80,000; in 1862, add one-tenth increase, 88,000; in 1863, add one-eleventh increase, 96,000; in 1864, add one-twelfth increase, 104,000; in 1865, add one-thirteenth increase, 112,000; in 1866, add one-fourteenth increase, 120,000.

"The great empire county of Wisconsin is well able to sustain a far larger population than that here indicated. But one-sixth of the land in the county is yet settled, and all is susceptible of culture, and, were the other five-sixths settled, at the same ratio per square mile, we should exhibit a population of 250,000 people.

"The State of Rhode Island, possessing the same area as Dane County, has a population of 150,000; and there are counties in England of the same area, having 344,000 people; and in France, having 700,000 inhabitants—all chiefly dependent for their sustenance upon the cultivation of the soil, which is naturally much inferior to that of Dane County."

The census of 1846 was taken by John M. Griffin and assistants, whose labors were completed June 1, with the following result :

	WHITE MALES.	WHITE FEMALES.	MALES OF COLOR.	FEMALE OF COLOR.	TOTAL.
Madison.....	2,469	1,858	2	.....	4,329
Rome.....	385	224	.....	.....	709
Rutland.....	248	198	.....	.....	446
Dunkirk.....	183	158	.....	.....	341
Albion.....	478	433	.....	.....	911
Sun Prairie.....	830	722	.....	1	1,553
Total.....	4,593	3,693	2	1	8,289

*Farm Products Growing in the County of Dane in 1879.*

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF ACRES.											
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Cranber-tries.	Apple Orchard.		Flax.	Hops.
									No. acres.	No. of Bearing Trees.		
Albion .....	828	2506	2116	258	210	54	2	.....	154	2390	.....	.....
Berry .....	3463	1147	1032	412	526 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	.....	12 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	546	.....	5
Black Earth.....	956	782	677	167	133	23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1	.....	12	1741	18	7
Blooming Grove.....	2110	2141	1351	445	151	98	.....	.....	138 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4499	.....	.....
Blue Mounds.....	2361	2128	1780	237	66	43	.....	.....	46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	840	5	.....
Bristol.....	6614	1983	1740	596	12	91	.....	.....	53 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2599	.....	.....
Burke.....	1446	1543	1010	370	45	70	.....	.....	50	1001	5	.....
Christiana.....	1319	2477	1660	1174	164	73	.....	.....	128	2931	6	.....
Cottage Grove.....	2231	2266	1628	973	145	81	.....	.....	136	4127	.....	.....
Cross Plains.....	2481	2433	1742	807	344	59	.....	.....	23	960	20	.....
Dane.....	3929	4323	1933	539	95	97	.....	.....	79	2993	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	1961	1050	1057	1153	78	54	.....	.....	74	2420	7	10
Dunkirk.....	1304	3752	2699	310	288	97	.....	.....	130	3129	.....	.....
Dunn.....	1437	2735	2452	609	121	65	16	.....	96	1987	7	.....
Fitchburg.....	2328	4137	3205	535	88	131	16	.....	212	3513	.....	.....
Madison.....	882	977	658	136	40	843	1300	.....	114	3473	.....	7
Mazomanie.....	611	1315	434	36	311	30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	361	.....	400
Medina.....	5153	1750	1050	750	200	130	.....	.....	350	2000	.....	30
Middleton.....	3859	2100	1691	819	195	112	.....	.....	131	4192	.....	.....
Montrose.....	659	3621	2556	78	182	97	.....	.....	63	2211	.....	.....
Oregon.....	596	3874	5473	98	68	98	6	.....	180	3610	22	.....
Perry.....	2159	1133	1469	242 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	90	36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.....	.....	15	341	.....	.....
Primrose.....	819	1950	1880	180	210	41	.....	.....	18	800	10	.....
Pleasant Springs.....	2459	2298	1843	462	221	35	.....	.....	104	2240	.....	.....
Roxbury.....	3840	1767	902	416	250	76	3	.....	33	891	.....	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Rutland.....	579	4920	3731	159	140	156	3	.....	85	1235	.....	.....
Springdale.....	2380	2424	2149	432	178	52	.....	.....	45	707	10	.....
Springfield.....	4926	2533	1590	1238 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	436	124 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28	.....	72	13	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9
Stoughton Village.....	14	60	55	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie.....	3048	1850	1322	1241	35	144	.....	.....	217	6070	.....	3
Sun Prairie Village.....	125	149	93	39	.....	9	.....	.....	27	521	.....	2
Vienna.....	5265	2486	2048	835	25	112	8	.....	195	7286	2	.....
Verona.....	1663	3613	3673	438	56	104	.....	.....	72	1432	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2311	1198	958	209	193	.....	9	.....	15	2423	.....	.....
Westport.....	4006	2400	1703	948	70	.....	.....	.....	52	2042	.....	.....
Windsor.....	3422	1565	1137	684	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2000	.....	.....
York.....	5229	1740	1182	490	.....	.....	2	.....	239	4876	.....	11
Total.....	88773	81226	63679	18515 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5366 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3316 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1404 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	.....	3451	85005	123	499 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			MILCH COWS.	
	Tobacco.	Grasses.	Growing Timber.	Number.	Value.
Albion.....	590	2361	3168	606	\$7044
Berry.....		512	30	554	6794
Black Earth.....	98	566	1533	448	4857
Blooming Grove.....		1383	2149	451	7638
Blue Mounds.....		973	6250	470	6580
Bristol.....		1078	1777	708	10823
Burke.....	17	710	1158	180	1535
Christiana.....	586	2040	3813	741	13266
Cottage Grove.....		2494	2890	731	12390
Cross Plains.....		915	4165	650	7515
Dane.....	118½	1806	2471	490	7578
Deerfield.....	211½	1129	3684	568	6220
Dunkirk.....	754	2735	2922	783	15550
Dunn.....	205	1461	2610	483	7447
Fitchburg.....	4	1000	4480	650	12000
Madison Town.....	4	3317	1215	294	3739
Mazomanie.....		566	2353	660	10198
Msdina.....	153	300	150	1250	2500
Middleton.....		1131	1480	557	4994
Montrose.....		2376	4521	635	9525
Oregon.....	22	4093	4051	669	13485
Perry.....		1349	3974	789	12382
Primrose.....	4	2561	4964	630	8190
Pleasant Springs.....	715	1562	3916	641	9615
Roxbury.....		679	5110	461	6945
Rutland.....	78	1645	2429	720	15840
Springdale.....		1194	5522	613	8616
Springfield.....	2	934	2880	507	7768
Stoughton Village.....	4	20	80	30	650
Sun Prairie.....		1147	2792	495	7055
Sun Prairie Village.....		146	25	43	670
Vienna.....	5	2435	2130	545	7890
Verona.....	3	3110	4375	519	4861
Vermont.....		673	6027	583	4203
Westport.....	4	928	1276	470	5322
Windsor.....		1484	851	374	5477
York.....	1	2193	3310	663	9227
Total.....	3579	55006	106531	20661	286389

*Property Valuations at Different Periods.*—The following table shows the number of acres assessed, and valuation of the same for taxable purposes, from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, in Dane County:

Year.	No. of acres.	Valuation.
1846 .....	211,487 .....	\$ 473,269
1847 .....	247,087 .....	527,479
1848 .....	327,139 .....	740,939
1849 .....	426,123 .....	1,165,282
1850 .....	514,727 .....	1,369,753

Value of real and personal property in Dane County for the year 1880: Horses, 19,905, worth \$351,942; cattle, 54,459, worth \$582,862; mules, 272, worth \$12,603; sheep, 79,425, worth \$142,518.75; swine, 57,972, worth \$141,750; wagons, etc., 10,004, worth \$199,400; watches, 1,303, worth \$27,606; pianos and melodeons, 966, worth \$57,889; bank stocks, \$182,775; merchants' and manufacturers' stocks, \$574,470; all personal property, \$4,833,233.25; acres in county, 750,303.89, worth \$11,003,910; city and village lots, \$3,877,270.

*Post Offices in Dane County in 1880.*—Albion, Ashton, Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mound, Cambridge, Christiana, Clentarf, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane Station, Deansville, Deerfield, De Forest, Door Creek, East Bristol, East Middleton, Elvers, Forward, Haner-ville, Hyer's Corners, Lake View, Macfarlane, Madison, Marshall, Mazomanie, Mendota, Montrose, Middleton, Morrisonville, Mount Horeb, Mount Vernon, Nora, North Bristol, Norway Grove, Oregon, Paoli, Perry, Pheasant Branch, Pine Bluff, Primrose, River, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield Corners, Stoner's Prairie, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Syene, Token Creek, Utica, Verona, Waunakee, West Middleton, Windsor.

In 1836, there was but one post office in what is now Dane County—Moundville (Blue Mounds), with Ebenezer Brigham as Postmaster. It was then, in fact, in Iowa County, as Dane County was not created until the latter part of that year. On the 11th day of May, 1839, there were two post offices—Moundville and Madison. There had been one established at the City of the Four Lakes, and one at Cross Plains, but these had been discontinued.

*County Receipts and Expenditures in 1839 and 1879.*—On the 14th of January, 1840, the County Commissioners, Eben Peck, Simeon Mills and Jeremiah Lycan, made a report of the receipts and disbursements of Dane County, from the time of its organization to that date. This, the first report of Dane County, is here given :

DEBTOR.	
To amount paid out for the survey and location of roads.....	\$177 00
To amount paid out for books and stationery.....	337 51
To amount paid out for furniture and office rent.....	190 25
To amount paid out for printing blanks and advertising.....	67 25
To amount paid out on contract for building jail.....	1239 56
To amount of expenses for October term of district court, elections, cost of assessment, fees of officers, bounty on wolves, expenses of criminal prosecutions, Coroner's inquests, etc.....	938 17
Total expenses for the county.....	\$2949 74
CREDIT.	
By amount of taxes paid into the county treasury for county purposes.....	\$2184 41
By amount of taxes for school purposes.....	393 13
By amount for fines.....	5 00
By amount for tavern license.....	20 00
By amount for grocery license.....	100 00
Balance due the County Treasurer on settlement.....	55 96
Total amount of receipts.....	\$2758 50
Deduct the amount due the Territory.....	\$164 70
Deduct Treasurer's fees.....	54 02
	218 78
	2539 78
Balance against the county.....	\$409 96

The total receipts of the county from January 1, 1879 to September 1, of the same year, was \$92,858.95; the disbursements for the same time were \$84,947.

## CHAPTER X.

## SOME OF DANE COUNTY'S DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

JOHN CATLIN—AUGUSTUS A. BIRD—DAVID BRIGHAM—THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND—JOHN STONER—ALEX. BOTKIN—NATHANIEL T. PARKINSON—JAMES MORRISON—NEELY GRAY—BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS—J. C. FAIRCHILD—CASSIUS FAIRCHILD—LEVI B. VILAS—JOHN Y. SMITH—LUKE STOUGHTON—BYRON PAINE—STEPHEN H. CARPENTER—CHARLES D. ATWOOD—GEORGE B. SMITH—JOHN B. FEULING—J. C. HOPKINS—W. J. L. NICODEMUS—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG—N. W. DEAN—TIMOTHY BROWN—OLE BULL—WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER—EDWARD G. RYAN.

## JOHN CATLIN

was born the 13th of October, 1803, at Orwell, Vt. His genealogy has been successfully traced back through six generations to Thomas Catlin, who resided at Hartford, Conn., more than two and a quarter centuries ago. His father was John B. Catlin, and his mother's maiden name Rosa Ormsbee, daughter of John Ormsbee, of Shoreham, Vt. John Catlin came of excellent American stock, as both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and conspicuous for their patriotic zeal in the war which resulted in the consummation of American independence.

In his paternal grandfather's family there were seven brothers, all of whom shouldered the Revolutionary musket and joined the ranks of the patriotic army. They were all of them fine specimens of stalwart manhood, standing full six feet high, heavy, muscular, and well proportioned. His mother's father held a Lieutenant's commission in the Continental army, and continued in the service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, together with the sum of \$1,400, the amount of his pay. The currency of the country was somewhat inflated at that time, as on his return to his home in Massachusetts, Lieut. Ormsbee paid \$60 of his money for a single bushel of corn.

John Catlin's father was engaged in the mercantile business until 1812. At the beginning of the war which broke out that year, he abandoned his mercantile vocation and took up his residence in the town of Bridgport, Addison Co., Vt. Having purchased a farm bordering upon Lake Champlain, he became a tiller of the soil. The subject of our sketch was then about nine years of age; and in that place and vicinity he began and ended the scholastic training which was to prepare him for the business of life. His educational advantages were quite limited, being only such as the common district school afforded, with the exception of one year which he spent in Newton Academy, located at Shoreham. At the age of eighteen, he quit school and resorted to the vocation of teaching as a temporary means of livelihood. He followed this occupation for nine successive winters, devoting his summers to self-culture and to the study of law in the office of Augustus C. Hand, of Elizabethtown, N. Y. In 1833, he was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty.

In 1836, he joined the comparatively small band of early pioneers who were following the course of empire westward. That was forty years ago, and emigrating as far west as Wisconsin was no holiday excursion as now. The pioneer of 1836 had no palace car, furnished with luxurious accommodations, in which he could repose at his ease, reading the latest paper or magazine, or sleep away the swift hours, rolling him over the iron track at the rate of four hundred miles a day. The emigrant of forty years ago was compelled to travel by the slow stage-coach, dragging its weary way over muddy roads, at the rate of thirty to fifty miles a day; or by the



tedious canal-boat, with its scanty accommodations, or the ill-provided lake steamer, laboring against opposing waves to make six miles an hour, and, even when the wished-for destination was reached, the traveler found himself encompassed with difficulties, dangers and privations.

Mr. Catlin first settled at Mineral Point, where he formed a copartnership with Moses M. Strong in the business of his chosen profession. He, however, remained there but two years; for, the capital of the Territory having been located at Madison, and he having received the appointment of Postmaster at that place, in the spring of 1838, he removed there, with a view of making it his permanent residence. He held the position of Postmaster until the election of Gen. Harrison as President, when he was removed to make way for a political antagonist; but, upon the accession of John Tyler to the Presidency, he was re-instated and continued to hold the office until 1844, when he was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and, the two offices being incompatible under the law, he resigned his post office appointment.

In the fall of 1836, Mr. Catlin was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was also chosen Clerk of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1838; and was re-elected to that position for eight successive years. He was the first District Attorney of Dane County, and, on the removal of George C. Floyd from the office of Secretary of the Territory, in 1846, he was appointed his successor, and continued to hold that position until Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, in 1848. A bill was introduced into Congress by Morgan L. Martin, the delegate of Wisconsin, to organize a Territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin as a State. The citizens of what is now Minnesota, were very anxious to obtain a Territorial government; and two public meetings were held—one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater—advising and soliciting Mr. Catlin, who was Secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation, as the Acting Governor, for the election of a delegate. After some consideration, Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater, and issued the proclamation. H. H. Sibley was elected; and he did much toward hastening the passage of a bill for organizing a Territorial government for Minnesota. Mr. Catlin was afterward elected County Judge of Dane County, an office which he resigned in order to accept the position of President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. His appointment to this position necessitated his removal to Milwaukee.

In the discharge of the duties of the important position of President of the primitive railroad of Wisconsin, Mr. Catlin displayed great energy and skill. He procured the passage of a law which made the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, to the amount of 50 per cent, a foundation for banking. This feature appreciated the obligations of the company to such an extent that he was enabled to effect a loan of \$600,000, which gave to the road the first great impulse, and the work of construction was vigorously begun, and as vigorously prosecuted. He was President of this road for five years, or until 1856, when he declined a re-election. His retirement was made the occasion of a highly complimentary resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, thanking him for his eminent services in behalf of the road.

In 1857 the company failed, and Mr. Catlin was once more induced to accept the position of President, and he proceeded to re-organize the association. He continued his official connection with that corporation until it was subsequently consolidated with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Mr. Catlin was married on the 19th day of September, 1843, at Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Clarissa Bristol, daughter of Charles Bristol, once a prominent wholesale merchant of New York City. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a daughter, who is still living.

Among the pioneers of Wisconsin, John Catlin held a conspicuous place. The various important official positions which, as we have seen, he was called upon to fill, furnish sufficient proof in confirmation of this statement. He was chosen Secretary of the Territory, was the first Postmaster of Madison, first Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Territorial House of Representatives, first District Attorney of Dane County, its first County Judge, was President of the first railroad company, and a member of the Territorial Legislature.

His energetic character and practical ability peculiarly fitted him for the work of aiding in the building up the fabric of a new State. All enterprises that promised to promote the growth

and prosperity of Wisconsin, found in him a zealous supporter and a determined advocate. In its infancy, he became a life member of the State Historical Society, and to the time of his death he was one of its most active and inflexible friends. His efforts and influence contributed in no very slight degree toward the collection of literary treasures which now fill one wing of the capitol, forming a library of which the State is justly proud. Mr. Catlin's friendship for the Historical Society was not impulsive or spasmodic, but a continuing regard which lasted throughout his active life. It is perhaps but just in this connection to allude to the liberal bequest which he made of a section of land in the State of Texas, for the benefit of the society.

John Catlin was pre-eminently a self-made man. He owed but little of the success which he achieved to the gifts of fortune, or to extraordinary natural endowments.

His intellectual parts were more solid than 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 always 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.

It may be said that Mr. Catlin's intellectual character was neither illustrated nor marred by any of the faculties or of the faults of genius. He laid no claim to the natural gifts which are essential attributes in the character of the successful advocate; and yet, had he devoted his life exclusively to the duties of his chosen profession, he would doubtless have gained distinction at the bar. He was a kind and faithful husband, an indulgent parent and a most exemplary citizen. He died August 4, 1874, in Elizabeth, N. J.

#### AUGUSTUS A. BIRD.

Mr. Bird was born on the 1st day of April, 1802, in the State of Vermont. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Burgoyne, who was a nephew of Gen. Burgoyne, of the British army. When three years of age, Mr. Bird's father, with his family, moved from Vermont, and settled in Madison County, N. Y. In April, 1824, he was married, in the town of Westmoreland, N. Y., to Miss Charity Le Clar, who was a daughter of Louis Le Clar, a Frenchman. In 1826, Mr. Bird moved with his family to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained over two years, and then moved back to Madison Co., N. Y.

In 1836, he located at Milwaukee, and there engaged energetically in the business of building. He was appointed one of the three Commissioners for the erection of the Territorial capitol at Madison, and was the active and efficient man of the board. On the 1st day of June, 1837, Bird, at the head of about forty workmen, and a train of four wagons loaded with provisions, tools and other articles essential in commencing a new settlement, started for "The Four Lakes," the present site of Madison. There was then no road, and the party were obliged to make one for themselves. By the aid of an old map and compass, by perseverance and energy, Bird and his party were enabled to pursue their route, chopping their way through the forests, building long corduroy roads over swamps and fording or bridging streams.

In 1851 and 1856, he was chosen to represent the Madison District in the Legislature, and served the city as one of its earliest Mayors, and became well known to all early prominent men of the Territory and State. In the prime of life, he was a man of much energy, and was well fitted, by his hardihood of character, for a pioneer. He passed through many hardships and privations.

On the 25th of February, 1870, he died very suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, John Starkweather, in Green Bay, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was apparently in good health, and had, less than an hour before, walked home from town, and was sitting at the table, when his head suddenly dropped forward and he was dead.

## DAVID BRIGHAM

died August 16, 1843, aged fifty-seven years. He was an elder brother of Ebenezer Brigham, of Blue Mounds, and removed to Madison in 1839. He was a graduate of Harvard University in 1810, was tutor in Bowdoin College, and subsequently read law. In 1818, became established in practice at Greenfield, Mass., where he married his wife. The latter—Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin Brigham—died at Madison at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Bliss, November 3, 1879, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Mr. Brigham was a member and officer of the Congregational Church, and at his death was the senior member of the bar. The Dane County bar, at a meeting held the day after his death, passed suitable resolutions on his decease, testifying their respect and regard for their deceased associate, at which meeting Alexander L. Collins was Chairman, and L. F. Kellogg, Secretary. Remarks were made by A. P. Field, Thomas W. Sutherland and Alexander Botkin. His son, J. Ripley Brigham, resided at Madison until 1851, when he removed to Milwaukee.

## THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND,

an early settler, died at Sacramento, Cal., February 2, 1859. He was the eldest son of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia. In 1835, he first came to Indiana with H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, as a Clerk of a commission to settle some Indian matters. He then crossed the country to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, from which place, with a pony, he traversed the then savage wilderness to the upper waters of the Mississippi, at or near the St. Anthony; from thence he procured a skiff, and floated down the river to the mouth of Rock River, and paddled his skiff up that stream to the mouth of the Catfish, up the Catfish, through the chain of lakes, to the point upon which the city of Madison now stands, then only inhabited by Indians. Here he spent some time in an Indian camp on the east side of Lake Monona, opposite the capitol, and this he then resolved upon as his future home. After a short visit to Philadelphia, he returned, and, as soon as the lands came into market, made considerable purchases in this neighborhood, and settled at Madison very soon after it was fixed upon as the capital of the Territory, and was elected the first President of the incorporated village.

In 1841, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Territory, which office he held four years. He was appointed to the same office, by Mr. Polk, in 1848. In the spring of 1849, he took the overland route to California, through the valley of the Gila, and landed at San Diego. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, where he practiced law with success, until he was appointed to the office of Collector of the Port of Sacramento by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Sutherland died of congestion of the lungs, leaving a wife and one child.

In his private relations, he was a noble, generous-hearted man, highly esteemed by every one.

## JOHN STONER.

Mr. Stoner was born in Washington County, Md., on the 25th day of December, 1791. When a child, he was taken to Adams County, Penn.; from this place he went to New York City, and soon afterward to Buffalo, when that place was comparatively new. The family, leaving Buffalo, settled at Fairport, five miles east of Willoughby, on the lake shore. Here his father died, when, with his mother, he returned to Pennsylvania, and learned the cabinet-making trade. Soon after, the war of 1812 broke out, when he enlisted as a private, and at the close of the term of his enlistment he was discharged. He then went to Ohio, was married, and settled in Euclid, eight miles east of Cleveland, where he resided twenty-five years. With a small piece of land, upon which he grew his bread, and working industriously at his trade, he managed to obtain quite a competency for those days, but, his family increasing faster than his dollars and his acres, he was obliged to seek for a wider range for his field of labors, and conceived the idea of seeking a new home in the then "Far-off West."

Husbanding his means, a portion of which he invested in a span of horses and a wagon, he started, with his wife and a family of seven children, for Madison, the capital of the then Territory of Wisconsin, and after a tedious journey of just four weeks, through a new and almost



*Wm H. Angell*

SUN PRAIRIE.



wilderness country, reached his destination on the 6th of September, 1837. His wagon was about the first that came from Janesville to Madison. Janesville then contained but one solitary log cabin, and was occupied by Janes himself. The course to the capital was marked by blazed trees, a party of Government surveyors having just before run a line between the two points.

Mr. Stoner found but three or four log cabins in Madison. Aside from women and children (few, indeed), the population of the place consisted of but twenty-five or thirty persons, most of whom were employed as laborers on the capitol. Milwaukee and Galena were the points from which provisions must be obtained, and, as the wife and babies had not learned to live without food, Mr. Stoner was obliged to procure it. He concluded to go to Galena, and on foot he started. At the head of Lake Mendota, where the village of Pheasant Branch now is, he struck the military road which led off into the lead mines, and from there he found a wagon track to Galena. Arrived there, he purchased a yoke of oxen and a wagon, and his provisions. Pork was \$36 a barrel; butter, \$1 a pound; sugar, 75 cents; and everything else in proportion. Returning to Madison he was caught in a heavy fall of snow. When the storm abated, the snow was so heavy that he was unable to travel, and he camped several days and nights, subsisting himself and team as best he could. On reaching home he found a new-born son, which was the first male child born in Madison, and which he at once christened "Madison," in honor of the place.

In 1838, he entered 240 acres of land on what is now called "Stoner's Prairie," a few miles southwest of Madison, in the presided town of Fitchburg, the prairie taking his name. Leaving his family in town, in order that his children might have the benefit of a school, he kept "bach" on this farm, more or less, for seventeen years; the first few years his land was without fences, he being annoyed only by deer and wild geese. Finally he sold his farm for \$15 per acre; within a year thereafter the same land was worth \$50.

In the spring of 1863, his faithful wife, who had shared his pioneer life, died. His family having grown up, he felt alone in the world. Restless and uneasy, the pioneer spirit revived, and, taking his old sorrel mare, which he had owned when a colt twenty-two years before, and his only grandson, a lad of fourteen summers, he set out for Colorado Territory, where his son Madison had made a home four or five years before. The next year he returned to the "States," going hack the same season—coming and returning with the old mare. In 1865, he came again to Madison, returning the same year, after visiting Ohio. He had two daughters, who were married, but they died a few years after, of consumption, as well as two unmarried daughters. His son, George W. Stoner, is still a resident of Madison. Mr. Stoner was a good man, honored and respected by every one. On the 11th of January, 1872, he died at his residence in Madison, in his 80th year.

#### ALEXANDER BOTKIN.

Alexander Botkin was born in Kentucky, in 1801. At an early age he removed to Ohio, and from thence to Alton, Ill., in 1832. He was a Justice of the Peace at the time of the Lovejoy riots, and took an active part to preserve law and order. He came to Madison, Wis., in 1841, as Assistant Secretary of State under the Territory, and was for awhile a law partner of Alexander P. Field. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives of 1847-48; was a State Senator in 1849-50, and a member of the Assembly in 1852. He was a candidate for the First Constitutional Convention of 1846, but was defeated by John Y. Smith, and was voted for by the Whigs in 1849, for United States Senator, against Isaac P. Walker. He died suddenly at Sun Prairie, March 5, 1857, aged fifty-six years.

In the fall of 1847, Botkin, who, by the way, was a great practical joker, was a candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives. He was a Whig, and his competitor resided in Marquette County. It was agreed that they would jointly canvass the district; hence, they were to hold a joint discussion at Baraboo. Public notice having been given, nearly all the inhabitants turned out, so that Mrs. Peck's hall was well filled. By agreement, it was Botkin's privilege to open the discussion. He commenced by complimenting the intelligence of his auditors, whom he flattered up to the highest notch, and in eloquent and glowing terms, eulogized the

beautiful valley of the Baraboo, dwelling on its magnificent advantages, its water-power, its great manufacturing privileges, its romantic scenery, its productive soil. Then he paused, and at length exclaimed: "One thing you especially need, and you are justly entitled to it; and that is, a good road over the bluffs. How can you procure it? How can that most desirable end be attained? I will tell you how! If, through your sufferance, I have the honor to represent you in the Territorial Council, send me your petition to organize a company for the purpose of macadamizing the highway over the bluffs. You don't desire to subject the inhabitants of Sauk Prairie to pay toll on the way to your mills, nor persons coming to transact business at the county seat. Hence, I shall endeavor to get an appropriation from the Territorial treasury to macadamize that road." Of course, cheers rolled up for Botkin. His competitor hemmed and hawed, and assured them if they voted for him, he would do all for them that Botkin could do or had promised to do. The meeting closed with a speech from William Welch, of Madison. Then Jim Badger struck up on the violin, many joined in the dance, and did not go home till morning. The next discussion between these two gentlemen was at Prairie du Sac. Botkin's competitor led off, and he thought he would take all the wind out of his antagonist's sails. He started in, deprecating their condition, being shut out from communication with the beautiful valley of the Baraboo, and having to pass over such a miserable, dangerous road. If he should be elected, he would put a bill through the Legislature appropriating a sum toward macadamizing the bluffs. At that time, Prairie du Sac was smarting under the removal of the county seat, and hoped to get it back again; hence, anything that would contribute to the advancement of Baraboo, Prairie du Sac was decidedly opposed to. Botkin rejoined; "Fellow-citizens: I am astonished at the diabolical proposition made by the gentleman. What is it that he proposes? Why, that you shall be taxed to build up a town in a barren, worthless, rocky, stone-bound region, where there is no town, nor never ought to be one! When I look upon your beautiful, rich prairie, your magnificent river, the trade and business which must necessarily center here, I think with indignation of the proposition made by my opponent, that you should be taxed to help build up a competing town, where neither God nor any sensible man ever intended there should be one." Botkin was overwhelmingly elected. He carried both sides of the bluffs.

He was in many respects a most peculiar man, and was well known to all who visited the State capital with any frequency through the last ten or twelve years before his death. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and rough humor that made him an entertaining companion in his circles in which he moved. He frequented places of amusement, and was always ready to join in them—was occasionally seen at the dances and by the friendly card table—but never could be induced to violate his habits of the strictest abstinence. He had not received the benefits of a highly polished education, which sometimes caused him to make serious blunders in the use of language. Upon one occasion, in the Senate, he proceeded to speak against some measure adopted by the opposition in secret caucus, protesting strongly against the secrecy which had characterized their proceeding, and said, "Mr. President, we want a fair fight. We don't want to go crawling around in the brush about this measure; but we want action on it to be *sub rosa* and above board." Upon another occasion, in one of the Justices' Courts of the county, he was arguing some question of law or fact, and attempted to quote Iago, as follows: "He who steals my purse steals trash; but he who filches me of my good name, steals that which not enriches him, and makes me—gentlemen of the jury—makes me *feel—disagreeable.*"

A laughable anecdote is told of his electioneering tours. He called upon a Norwegian family, for he was an accomplished master of electioneering arts. He was invited to eat, and at once accepted the invitation. Among other Norwegian delicacies provided was a quantity of pickled *ripe* cucumbers—yellow and plethoric, with their intestinal contents. They were urged upon the Colonel by his officious hostess until he could no longer refuse without hazarding the vote of the head of the family. He at length attacked a monstrous specimen, and, with tears in his eyes, induced by the sharpness of the vinegar, and the contents of the enormous pickle running out of both corners of his mouth and down his protuberant vest, insisted upon her *giving him a recipe for the pickles that he could carry home and get some more made like them.*

The last convivial occasion at which he was seen was at a dinner, given by Mayor Fairchild, to the Common Councils of Watertown and Madison, and those interested in the W. & M. R. R. He was then called out, and delighted all by his humorous accounts of his efforts as right-of-way agent to secure the best possible terms for the railroad. He related his system of doing his business with an unctious and humor that were in the highest degree entertaining. Botkin had a good and manly heart. No acquaintance that he ever had in this State will charge him with a mean or dishonest act. His goodness of heart was as unbounded as his humor; he was everybody's friend; "had no arts but manly arts;" and, if merit that received public respect—

"A hand open as day to melting charity"—

the qualities that make a man generous, patient, honest, forgiving and good, constitute a gentleman and a Christian, the subject of this sketch was both.

#### NATHANIEL TAYLOR PARKINSON.

Mr. Parkinson was born on the 25th day of September, 1815, in White County, West Tennessee, and was the second son of Daniel M. Parkinson, so long and well known in that county and State.

In the year 1818, he came with his father and family to Madison County, Ill., and lived a few years twenty-five miles east of St. Louis.

In the year 1827, he came with his father to the Galena lead mines, amid the wild tumult and excitement incident upon the discovery and early occupation of that all-important mining district, where vice, corruption, and almost every species of immorality prevailed. Card-playing, horse-racing, drinking, quarreling and fighting were the common order of the times; and, though he was but a stripling of a boy, without education, without experience, and without moral instruction or example, he steered his way clear and came out unscathed of all these vices and immoralities. He played no cards, run no horse-races, drank no whisky, fought no fights, nor quarreled with those with whom he came in contact, but lived in peace and friendship with all.

In the winter of 1828, without the influence and promptings of temperance efforts, he became fully impressed with the terrible effects and pernicious consequences of whisky-drinking, and resolved never to drink any strong drink, which resolution he most faithfully maintained until the day of his death, never drinking a drop unless prescribed as a medicine.

In the year 1837, he removed to Madison, the new seat of Territorial Government, when he was appointed by Henry Dodge (then Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin), Sheriff of Dane County, which office he filled most acceptably for three years.

In 1841, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Briggs, of Jefferson County, Wis., and immediately upon this event he returned to his farm on Duke's Prairie, the same farm which he and his elder brother Peter commenced making in 1832, and on which they afterward lived for many years, when Nathaniel removed to the farm on which he died, it being the old homestead of his father.

While making a living on the Duke's Prairie farm, he and his brother Peter lived together and kept bachelor's hall for six years, the nearest woman (their mother) living five miles distant.

By his first wife (Miss Briggs) he had four children, two of whom still survive—Frank E. Parkinson, Attorney at Law, Madison, Wis., and Mrs. Riley T. Scott, of Yellow Stone, Wis.

On the 3d of August, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Ann Stursiker, of Willow Springs, of which marriage there were born seven children, six of whom still survive.

About the year 1842, he embraced Christianity, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fayette, and was, from that time forward, one of its most zealous, persistent, straightforward and useful members.

His house and his table were always free to the hungry and needy.

As a citizen, friend and neighbor, he stood in the front rank. He neither lawed nor wrangled with any one, but was patient and forgiving of others' faults and imperfections.



He was no politician or office-seeker, but his upright and judicious character often caused his friends to confer public trust upon him. He was, therefore, often Chairman of the Town Board, and, as such, a member of the County Board, rendering full satisfaction to his constituents. His ability in these capacities induced his friends to seek his nomination as a candidate for the Legislature, but this nomination he informally declined, not desiring to leave his family.

At the time of his death, he was, and for two years previous had been, President of the La Fayette County Agricultural Society. He was a member of the Board of Trustees that built the Methodist Church in the village of Fayette.

He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, under Dodge, and distinguished himself for bravery in the battle of Bad Axe. In matters of business, he was practical and judicious, not speculative or adventurous, fully content with the slow but sure success of farm pursuits, which he followed with quiet diligence, and, in the end, acquired a handsome competence.

About three years previous to his death, he moved to the town of Willow Springs, on the old homestead of the family. There lived and died this good and just man.

To his immediate family, his loss was irreparable. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a considerate and indulgent father, a generous and obliging brother.

To the community at large, his loss could not well be estimated; his usefulness was valuable in all the departments of life.

He died at his residence, in the town of Willow Springs, on the 7th day of January, 1879.

#### JAMES MORRISON,

one of the early settlers of Madison, died December 23, 1860, aged sixty-one years. He was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., September 30, 1799. His father, William Morrison, was a native of Bucks County, Penn., and his mother was a French lady. In early life, Mr. Morrison was engaged with his father in the Rocky Mountain fur trade. He removed to Wisconsin in 1827, and his first business was a lead miner and smelter at Porter's Grove, near Dodgeville. He came to Madison in the spring of 1838, when he immediately engaged in business; was contractor for building the capitol; in 1838, erected the American House, and was long a prominent citizen of Madison. He did not move his family there till near the close of 1839. He was Territorial Treasurer, under Doty's and Tallmadge's administrations, from 1841 to 1845. He was the owner of a large landed property in Wisconsin, Illinois, and St. Louis. He left a widow, who died at the residence of her grand-daughter, in California, August 28, 1866, aged sixty-six years, and three daughters—one, the Mrs. N. W. Dean, of Madison. The funeral took place December 26, 1860.

#### NEELY GRAY

was born in Virginia February 25, 1810; removed to Pennsylvania at a very early age, and by trade was a millwright. He was one of the very early settlers of Grant County, Wis., where he arrived April 4, 1835, and for many years was a prominent business man at Platteville. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1841-42, and, in 1846, was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the county of Grant, and served in that body on the committee on corporations other than banking and municipal.

He was inclined neither by habit nor training, to take much part in general debate; but, in the qualities of clear judgment, strong reasoning powers and good native sense, he had no superior. In 1849, in company with many others from the mining region of Wisconsin, he went to California, first removing his family to Madison, to which place he returned in 1852, and remained there during the balance of his life. He devoted his latter years to mercantile pursuits. Mr. Gray was of a kind-hearted, generous nature, of upright and honorable character, quiet and unassuming in manners, a stanch friend, a kind neighbor, and an honest man, possessing many warm friends. He was patriotic, and took a lively interest in the war for the maintenance of the Union, which he aided by his voice and means, and by sending his son,

Henry L. Gray, to fight in the ranks of the country's defenders. Mr. Gray discharged, in a highly creditable manner, the duties of all public positions he held, but was seldom willing to accept of political preferments. He was, for a time, a member of the County Board of Supervisors of Dane County. He was in all respects an excellent citizen, and highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

He was married to Miss Adaline C. Starks in 1842. Their children are Henry L. Gray, married to Miss Nema Merrill; Frank H. Gray, married to Fannie R. Robbins; Ellen J. Gray, married to E. D. Pardee (of the firm of A. A. Pardee & Bro., druggists in Madison); and Arthur I. Gray.

Mr. Gray died May 15, 1867; his widow, an estimable lady, still survives, and is a resident of Madison.

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOPKINS

was born in Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., April 22, 1829. His early life was spent on a farm in Granville, in the same county. He received such an education as was afforded by the schools at his own home, and, though the opportunities were rather limited, he made excellent use of his time, and was deemed a good academic scholar. Farming was not to his liking; though, being put to it in his boyhood, he was diligent and useful in this employment. His mind was too active for a farmer's life, and craved the more stimulating pursuits of the business world.

For a time, he was clerk in a country store, and showed a wonderful aptitude for this position. While yet a youth, the telegraph was brought into use. This wonderful process by which persons communicate with each other from all parts of the country—of annihilating time and distance, as it were—was captivating to young Hopkins, and he at once obtained a situation to receive instruction in the mysterious process of telegraphing. He soon became an accomplished operator. Then, at the age of twenty, having read of the great and growing West, he became convinced that it presented an inviting field for the development and growth of the mind of a young man. In October, 1849, he came to Wisconsin. He had been attracted to Fond du Lac, having friends residing at that point, and made his first stop in the State at that place. He remained there but a short time, as, in November in that year, we find him in charge of the telegraph office at Madison, a place that presented unusual charms for him, and which was ever afterward his home. As a resident of that place, Mr. Hopkins was ever foremost in promoting its best interests. He gave to it the benefit of his counsel, was active in labor and liberal with his means in the advancement of any project having for its purpose the improvement of Madison, in adding to its business or to its beauty. The citizens of the capital city appreciate his valuable services and have great cause for lamenting his early death. His many acts of benevolence and kindness will be long remembered by her people. He acted nobly and well a citizen's duty, during his entire residence in Madison.

Commencing his career in Wisconsin as a young man, without means and without friends, the complete success that attended Mr. Hopkins in his private as well as in his public life, gives conclusive evidence of his ability, shrewdness and keen foresight in all things. He began that career as an operator in a telegraph office. In this position, as in all others in after life, he was accomplished in the execution of his work, attentive to every duty, gentlemanly and obliging to all with whom he came in contact. Previous to this time, the telegraph had proved very unsatisfactory to the people of Madison. On his taking charge of the office, a marked change took place. The business was performed promptly and well, and the new operator soon became one of the most popular young men in the village. The business of the office was small, occupying only a portion of the time of Mr. Hopkins. The salary was also small. He was not long in discovering that he was able to accomplish more than merely to attend the duties of that position. Madison was then a small village; but the keen perceptive faculties of Mr. Hopkins soon convinced him that it must become a place of considerable importance, and that real estate must increase in value. He economized in all things, and, as soon as he had accumulated a small

amount of money, he invested it in lots or lands. There was an immediate advance, and Mr. Hopkins would sell when a good offer was made and invest the proceeds again.

The first public enterprise with which Mr. Hopkins interested himself was the organization of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company. In the winter of 1851, he drew up the charter of that institution, procured its passage through the Legislature, and, in April of that year, the company was duly organized with him as its Secretary. He served in this capacity five years, and was active in his efforts to promote the interests of the company, and establish for it a reputation for responsibility and promptness. In this, he succeeded in a most satisfactory manner. He was a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the company, from the day of its organization to the day of his death, and took a leading part in its management during the whole time. He was Vice President for six years, commencing with 1862.

In 1855, he took an active interest in the incorporation of the Madison Gas Company. He procured the passage of its charter in the winter of that year, and the company was fully organized in the spring, with him as its Secretary. At the end of five years, he was the owner of most of its stock.

Mr. Hopkins was not only a public-spirited man, but he was also a benevolent and kind-hearted man. He never turned a deaf ear to the wants of his fellows, but opened his purse liberally to the needy, as hundreds in the community can testify.

In the matter of public improvements, and the building of churches and other institutions, he was a free giver. No subscription paper passed him without his name opposite a liberal sum of money.

He was a patriotic man. At the commencement of the late rebellion, no man, in a private capacity, was more active in aiding to organize troops for the defense of the country, or more liberal, in proportion to his means, in the supplying of money in support of the dear ones at home, than was the subject of this sketch. He did not enter the service, as it was the opinion of his physician that it would not be safe for him to do so. For many years previous to the war he had been a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, and it was felt that he could do more good at home, without endangering his life. But he was not an inactive supporter of the Government in the time of its peril. He was constantly devising measures for the comfort of the soldiers and for their families at home.

Perhaps the most pleasing and satisfactory labor of his life, to himself, was performed immediately after the close of the war; and certainly it has proved a great blessing to the State. I have reference to his efforts in establishing the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." He took an early, active and leading part in this great benevolent institution, fraught with such untold blessings to the orphan children of Wisconsin soldiers.

The institution was put in operation, and Mr. Hopkins was a leading member of the Board of Trustees, from the commencement, so long as he lived. He was efficient in promoting its affairs, and took a lively interest in everything pertaining to this noblest of our State charities.

He was a politician in its best and most enlarged sense. He was versed in the science of government and skilled in the execution of his plans. In early life, he belonged to the great Whig party, and entered actively into the work of advancing its interests, and continued to act with it so long as that party had an existence. On the organization of the Republican party, he became identified with it, and, during the balance of his life, was one of its leading members.

His first political office was that of Private Secretary to Gov. Bashford, in which position he served with marked ability and fidelity, and to the great acceptance of the people, during the years 1856 and 1857. In the fall of 1861, he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he distinguished himself as a ready debater and as a legislator of great efficiency. He had no superior among his fellows in the Senate. In 1865, he was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin. In both of these cases, he was elected in districts where his party was in a large minority; but his popularity with the people was very great, and he was rarely defeated in a popular election.

Mr. Hopkins was an ambitious man—ambitious to be of use to the world. His efforts were well matured and systematized. He first accumulated a fortune in private business, and then devoted himself to the public service. His ambition led him to seek place—not merely for the sake of place, but to enable him to do a greater good than could be accomplished without it. He was a man of wonderful tenacity of character, and, when he put his mind upon doing a thing, was not easily turned from his purpose. This characteristic was clearly demonstrated in his efforts to obtain a seat in Congress. He aspired to that position in 1862, but failed to reach it till 1866.

Mr. Hopkins had just completed his first term in Congress and been re-elected when disease took a strong hold upon him. During the time he served in Congress, he stood high in the estimation of the members as a man of unusual sagacity and as possessing remarkable abilities.

His greatest strength was in his superior knowledge of men. He made this his study, and was a very successful student. His manner was pleasing, and he readily won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. This gave him immense power; and this power was manifest in the marked success that attended all his efforts. For the length of time he served in Congress, few men, if any, ever made a prouder or more successful record than did the subject of this imperfect sketch. Although cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, he leaves a name and fame that but few persons can hope to attain.

As a public speaker, Mr. Hopkins was fluent and pleasing. His talent in this direction was natural. He was not an educated orator. It was only in the few latter years of his life that he made any effort in this direction. His progress, after he did commence, was very marked. In the campaign of 1868, he spoke in a large number of places in his district with decided success. In Congress, he made but few speeches; though when he did address the House it was with good effect, and he received marked attention from the members. He was one of the youngest men in that body, but in influence stood among the first. He was affable and courteous to his associates; a keen observer of events; an accurate judge of men; a warm and sincere friend.

Socially, he occupied a high position. He was the life of all circles in which he participated. Pleasing in manners, fluent in conversation, jovial in his nature, Mr. Hopkins was a brilliant ornament in the social walks of life.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hopkins was a noble specimen of manly grace and elegance. In height, he was about five feet and ten inches, erect in form, dark hair and complexion, with large, expressive eyes. Until within a few months of his death, his appearance indicated the most perfect health.

Mr. Hopkins was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ethalinda Lewis, with whom he was united on the 25th day of May, 1853. She died in about two years after marriage. His second wife was Miss Mary E. Willcutt, whom he married on the 14th day of September, 1857. He left no children. He enjoyed home, and provided liberally for its pleasures and its comforts.

At the close of the first session of the Forty-first Congress, in the spring of 1869, Mr. Hopkins returned to his home in Wisconsin with his health much impaired. His condition was not deemed alarming, either to himself or his friends. Being a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads in the House, he was permitted to pass over that road, then recently finished, to the Pacific Coast, with a limited number of friends of his own selection; and during the summer he made up a party of some thirty chosen companions and took the trip to San Francisco, visiting many prominent points on the way and in various parts of California. The journey was performed in considerable haste, and, in his enfeebled condition of health, was too much for him to endure; and, although one of the objects of his taking it was for the improvement of his health, the reverse was probably the effect from it. Soon after his return from California, business called him to Washington, from which place, in the month of September, he returned very much prostrated. He immediately put himself under medical treatment, and, for a time, his friends had entire confidence in his recovery to perfect health.

He was confident that he would be able to resume his seat in Congress during the month of December. Soon after this, he experienced a relapse, and one side became partially paralyzed. There was a slight rallying from this prostration, but only sufficient to kindle a hope in the minds of his friends to be immediately blasted. The best of medical skill and the kindest attention that friends and relatives could bestow were of no avail. Death had marked him as an early victim, and no human power could save him. He died January 1, 1870.

#### JAIRUS CASSIUS FAIRCHILD

was born in one of the northern towns of New York on the 27th of December, 1801. A younger son of a large family, he might have remained there but for the loss of his mother at an early age. As he used laughingly to express it, he "found he could not govern his step-mother," and so, at eleven years, he started out to seek his fortune. Probably, among the hardy pioneers of the time, this did not seem so doubtful a venture as it might now do. It must be added that the same step-mother afterward paid him a visit at his home in Ohio, and received most affectionate attention from himself and his wife, to whose children she became much attached. Unfortunately, there is no clear record of these early years, full of adventure and of persevering effort. Doubtless a most entertaining book might be made of them, if any friend could clearly recall the stories he has related of scenes through which he passed. He recollected vividly the news of the attack on Sackett's Harbor, brought by a man mounted on a horse detached from the plow, who, seeing a fresher one standing harnessed at his father's door, threw himself from one to the other, and continued his journey over hill and dale to warn the people of the approaching enemy.

Fifteen months would cover all the time spent in schools. But he was a careful observer, with retentive memory; and, whether he earned his bread at the weaver's loom, or by business journeys through the country, on both sides the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, he laid up stores of practical knowledge which made him a cyclopædia for those who sought information from him in later years.

An indefatigable and critical reader, nothing came amiss to his inquiring, thoughtful mind; and, even at this early period, he had reasoned and drawn conclusions upon subjects not speculated upon by his companions; and theories now commonly received were reached by him alone and unaided. One fact, unimportant in itself, shows a marked character and capacity. He always rose late. Entering upon any employment, this fact was always mentioned by him, and the hope expressed that he should make himself so valuable after he was up as to make up for the loss of time. One smiles to think of the young boy thus frankly dictating terms to his masters, expressing a hope that he might overcome his tendency, but, if it proved impossible, asking consideration—a consideration which was never denied. This is mentioned, not as a good precedent, but only as showing a characteristic.

At twenty-one we find him, with an elder brother, Marcus Brutus, entering Ohio in search of a permanent home. They separated at Cleveland, agreeing to meet there at a certain time, and report progress. But the brother never returned; and, after weary and anxious waiting, the subject of this sketch entered upon an engagement with Owen Brown, the father of that John Brown whose devotion to the cause of Anti-slavery and raid into Virginia have given him so wonderful a place in the history of our country. This Owen Brown was a remarkable man: a volume might be written of his sayings, full of wit, and of keen, shrewd good sense. An industrious and prosperous man, he stood high among his fellows, and was a valuable friend to a young man starting in life.

Among his other enterprises he had a tannery, and taught the young man this trade; and soon after John Brown and Mr. Fairchild became partners in the business. But John Brown—stern, unbending, a man of "one idea," the stuff of which martyrs are made—grand and sublime though he be in history, was not the most suave and agreeable companion one could find for social relations; and this arrangement was very brief, though a friendship continued. For when, some years later, John lost his wife, the fact was announced in a letter to his former partner, beginning, "My good, faithful, obedient wife, Diantha, is dead."

About this time, Mr. Fairchild met with Sally Blair; a handsome, energetic daughter of New England, of Scotch-Irish descent, gifted with Scotch persistency and Irish kindliness. One brief meeting left upon each so strong an impression, that the acquaintance was voluntarily renewed; and a few months later, in the spring of 1826, he brought his bride home to Franklin Mills (now Kent), Ohio, where they lived in a loghouse a year, till their own house was built.

After all his wanderings and struggles, we find the homeless, self-instructed boy anchored by his "ain fireside." Here four children were born, and one laid under the sod. He built a brick store, now pointed out as the first brick building ever erected in the town. Very small it looks; but it was regarded with no contempt then. No success or position of later years was brighter or more beautiful than these few years passed by him in the thriving little village, as the proprietor of a large tannery, of "*the store*," and his own cottage close by it, a Justice of the Peace, and known as "the Squire" in all the neighboring counties. He was an active temperance man. So prevalent was drunkenness at this time that nothing short of total abstinence could remedy the evil. Tobacco and stimulants in all forms were fought against with all his youthful vigor; and not till near his fiftieth year did he, by the advice of several physicians, adopt the occasional use of them. This period, uneventful in a written history, afforded time for maturing and assimilating the experiences and observations of his previous years; for reading law, in order that he might faithfully and justly act as "Squire;" for investigating financial and political questions to fit him for business and citizenship. But to him personally this was a period of intense interest. His busy days were followed by sleepless nights of study of the Bible, and thoughtful talks with his clergyman and others. An active and prayerful church-member, his views of Christian duty were extreme and vigorous; and though these most conscientious struggles resulted in a positive rejection of the miraculous claims of theology, they gave an enviable familiarity with the teachings and spirit of the Founder of Christianity, and a steadfast faith in the wisdom of the command to "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God."

During all these years, one of the delightful domestic events was the frequent visits of his good old friend Owen Brown, whose affection extended to the wife and children, and whose habit of frightful stammering only added a charm to the keen wit and kindly good-humor which made him a delight to children as well as to the older ones.

In 1834, he removed to Cleveland—then rushing on in the full tide of speculation—just in time to be stranded by the tidal wave of 1837, which wrecked so many imaginary millionaires. His little brood, incapable of comprehending the prosperity, were taught by this adversity that opportunities for education were to be made the most of; and much of the sons' perseverance, and faithful performance of small duties, may have been unconsciously derived from their father's humbling experiences in this "crash." While engaged in the wearisome and mortifying business of adjusting these affairs, there came to him, unexpectedly, a position in the secret service of the Government, which gave him active employment and means of subsistence during the period in which his hands were tied by his embarrassments. It also afforded him an opportunity to choose a home wherein he should start anew.

One dreary March day, driving against a biting north wind, in the year 1846, he arrived in Madison, Wis.; and, after a stay of less than twenty-four hours, he wrote to his wife in Cleveland that he had found the place wherein he should live and die. This active, far-seeing helpmeet was ready for the summons, and, bringing children and household goods, joined him in Milwaukee.

Driving two and a half days over green prairies and through "oak openings," where shadows danced upon a brilliant carpet of flowers, they reached Madison June 8, 1846.

The First Constitutional Convention, occurring this year, not only brought most of the leading men of the State together in Madison, but made political questions the subject of every-day common conversation. Into these he threw himself with eager interest; and, though some of the progressive measures most pleasing to him led to the rejection of the constitution by the people, he lived to see most of them adopted by the State.

He had been a Henry Clay Whig, a "stump" speaker during the campaign which elected Harrison; and was one of the few who sustained John Tyler in his course after the death of the President brought him to the head of the administration. Perhaps it was not so much that he agreed with him in the abstract as that he claimed for him the right to carry out the principles he had always held, and his known advocacy of which had given strength to the efforts which resulted in the triumph of the party. So few were the Tyler men that they were known as the "corporal's guard"—a sobriquet cheerfully accepted by himself and others.

This state of things naturally drifted him with the Democrats; and he was elected State Treasurer at the first State election, on the Democratic ticket, at the head of which was Gov. Dewey, and was elected to the same office, for a second term, in 1849. In 1851, and again in 1853, he was pressed by his friends for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and on the second occasion lacked only two votes of the number required to confer the nomination.

He was the only State officer who kept house in Madison; and his own and his wife's unflinching hospitality made their simple, unpretending home a delightful social center, and familiarly known to all whose business or tastes brought them to the City of the Lakes. Perhaps in this way, more than in any public positions, was their united influence exercised in the rapidly-increasing community. All his efforts went to develop the resources of his own vicinity, and to advance the interests of his neighbors. If he gained a little money, instead of seeking some safe investment, where he could profit by the industry of others, he put it into improvements of the town or State. Immediately upon his arrival in Madison, he set about getting a home for life. His first step was to buy a saw-mill in the pinery; and, running his own lumber down to Prairie du Sac, he had it hauled by teams, twenty-five miles, to Madison. Then there was no brick. The beautiful stone now easily procured, was then inaccessible: so he started a brick-yard, and made enough brick for all his own buildings, and to go far toward paying for the other materials used. These things being ready, the architect who was to have taken charge failed, and so he completed the job by giving his own daily personal attention to the details of the work to the end. A home gained under such difficulties and enriched by memories of years of hospitality is not to be bought with mere money.

While he was a State officer, he became intimately acquainted with the whole State, through his *ex officio* connection with the Commissioners for the Care of Schools and University Lands; and, though he was strongly averse to much they were obliged to do, considering it a waste or misuse of a noble endowment, yet he enjoyed giving his time and strength to the work, and was faithful and efficient in efforts to avert evils, and accomplish good.

Not much is it to tell—the first State Treasurer in a new State, the first Mayor in a very small city, the builder of an unassuming home and of other modest buildings. But his influence was widely felt in his day; and who shall say where it will end? He could not sleep comfortably in his bed if he knew others to be homeless and suffering. He was foremost in every public work. No widow or orphan was ever turned away till his best thought and kindest aid had been given. No man, not even the worthless, ever appealed to his friendship in vain. He felt that want of success often stamped a man as worthless among his fellows; and the unfortunate was sure of his aid. At one time his banker refused to accept his name as an indorser, giving, as a reason, that his name was on two-thirds of the paper in Dane County. Of course he had losses; of course he a very few times aided scamps; of course he had no millions to divide among his children. It is not a good example to follow to that extent. And yet who would not prefer the troubles and embarrassments brought on by such a life, to those attending a selfish life?

He had a powerful frame, a large, intellectual head, fine features, a fair complexion, and bright Auburn, curling hair. His physical strength was enormous. At one time, when a spirited horse which he was driving, frenzied by fright, had started to run, he stopped him by main strength, nearly pulling him back into the buggy. Though genial in his ways, and under habitual self-control, his passions were strong; and his keen sense of honor led him to quick resentment of any attack upon his character. The first year of his residence in Madison, he

walked steadily into a printing office, and, with his own unaided arm, broke up a newspaper form upon the press, then printing false words derogatory to him. This strength and self-reliance in his personal appearance made the feebleness and loss of sight of his last months peculiarly touching.

His life went out in darkness. The war came. He had foreseen it with deepest pain. He was of those who thought that the election of Douglas over Lincoln would have averted it for the time, possibly would have shifted it along until different circumstances had quietly accomplished the end which came only through blood and anguish. But when the call for men came, and his son Lucius was one of the first five in the State to enlist to serve in any capacity required, he made no objection. It was his country; and the Union was essential to his idea of it. And, when Cassius, returning from the wilds of the pinery to find the country aflame with the war-spirit, added his name to the already tremendous list, he gave no sigh. He expected, as a matter of course, if there was work to be done, all his boys would do it. And though great tears rolled down his cheeks, already thin and pallid at the rapid approach of death, those precious lives were never recalled, even to comfort his last days. The fortunes of war sent his eldest son, Cassius, back on a stretcher, with a ball in his thigh, to occupy an adjoining bedroom during his father's last days, and, with his mother and sister, to follow, on crutches, the revered form to its last resting-place. But with all the sense of personal loss, with all the frightful sense of danger to his eldest son in the Western Army, his second in the Army of the Potomac, and his third son and youngest child in the navy, now on guard below Richmond, in James River, and then participating in the siege of Charleston, his great grief, his really first thought, was for his country—the fear that peace had fled from it for a long time, if not forever. No victories came to cheer his last days. With failing strength, and nearly extinguished sight, he went out in the darkest days of the war, just when defeat after defeat had begun to teach our armies how large a task had been undertaken. He died July 18, 1862.

#### CASSIUS FAIRCHILD

was born at Franklin Mills, now Kent, Ohio, December 16, 1829. He was the second son of Sally Blair and J. C. Fairchild, first Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin, first Mayor of the city of Madison, and a gentleman of fine ability, high character, and great prominence in the early history of the State. His mother's grandfather, Capt. George Howard, died in the service of his country just before the close of the Revolutionary war. He had been in Nova Scotia, most prosperously situated, at the declaration of independence, and, sacrificing all his property, had hastened home to fight for his country. His mother's other grandfather, Blair, had also served with honor in the French and Indian war. The elder son died early; and the family removed to Cleveland, in 1834, where Cassius received his education, with the exception of one year spent at an academy in Twinsburg, Ohio, and a longer period, later, at the school which afterward became Carroll College, in Waukesha, Wis. He learned slowly, but had an accurate and retentive memory. Fond of fun, he had yet caution and self-control, so that he never got into difficulties.

At fourteen, he came to Milwaukee with his uncle, F. J. Blair; and after his return to Cleveland, by most urgent entreaties, he obtained permission from his parents to go all the way back to Milwaukee on horseback, in company with a young man well known to them. This first taste of adventure was enjoyed by him with a keen relish, and made him feel himself a man at once.

With his uncle in Milwaukee, in school at Waukesha, in the duties and pleasures of home life in his father's house in Madison, with an occasional business visit to New York City, his life passed smoothly on, with no more startling incident than his repeated election as Alderman (one year President of the Common Council), and an election, in 1859, as member of the Legislature from the city of Madison.

Though previously known to most acquaintances merely as a young gentleman in society, he is said to have possessed at this time an unusual keenness and discrimination as to men, and



to have so won their respect as to wield a controlling influence over many of his seniors in years and experience.

At about this time, little knowing for what they prepared themselves, some young gentlemen of the city formed a military company called the Governor's Guard. So rare was even the smallest knowledge of military tactics in the State, that nearly every member of this company took high rank, and served with distinction during the war. Among its most indefatigable members were the brothers Cassius and Lucius Fairchild.

At the breaking-out of the war, Cassius was in the wilds of the Northern Pineries, attending, with patience and tact, to a most wearying and vexatious business, in which misplaced confidence and kindness had involved his father. Immediately after his return home, he offered his services to the Governor, and in October, 1861, was appointed Major of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. In December following, he was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel. At the battle of Shiloh, a ball entered his thigh, so close to the hip-joint, that amputation was impossible, and all tampering dangerous. By the almost superhuman exertions of his father's friend, Judge Thomas Hood, who went for him, he was brought home on a stretcher, down the Tennessee and the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien. During the eight months of emaciation and suffering, the ball and seven pieces of his clothing remained in the wound, baffling the search of a score of surgeons. Through all this suffering and anxious suspense, his cheerful courage and ever-flowing wit made his bedside a delight to his friends. The melancholy satisfaction of witnessing the last days of a revered and beloved father, and of sustaining his mother and sister through the bereavement, were secured to him by his prolonged suffering. The ball was found by Dr. Brainard, in December, and the foreign substances removed; but they had remained so long embedded in the bone that a new formation of bone had grown over them, and the consequent irritation was very slow to heal. He returned to the field and active service in May, while his wound still required dressing twice a day; and twice during the succeeding campaign he received injuries which opened his wound, and prostrated him upon a sick bed. During the siege of Vicksburg, the lamented Gen. McPherson was his kind and constant friend; and Gens. Force, Belknap and others of his companions remember him with expressions of affectionate respect.

In March, 1864, he was appointed Colonel. His regiment belonged to the Seventeenth Army Corps, which achieved such a noble record at Atlanta and in Sherman's march to the sea. He remained in the service to the close of the war, and, upon being mustered out, was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry.

In the summer of 1866, he was appointed United States Marshal, and again removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he resided till he received a strain while acting as pall-bearer at the funeral of a friend, which caused the breaking-open of his wound, with fatal results. He died October 24, 1868. He left two brothers—Lucius Fairchild, then Governor of the State, and Charles Fairchild, of Boston, who had also served in the navy during the blockade of James River, and participated in the siege of Charleston. He also left one sister and a widow, to whom he had been married ten days before his death. He is interred in Madison.

#### LEVI BAKER VILAS

was born in Sterling, Lamoille Co., Vt., February 25, 1811. He received an academic education and a partial course in college. He studied law and was admitted to practice at the bar in his native State in 1833. He at once entered into an extensive and lucrative practice, and soon ranked among the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State. In 1834, he was appointed Postmaster at Morrisville, Vt., but held the position only a short time, as he soon after settled in Johnson, in that State. From this town he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1835, and he represented the town in the Legislature in 1836 and 1837, and was in the latter year elected one of the Commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute of Vermont. During the same time, he held the office of Register in Probate. In 1838, he removed to Chelsea, and

represented that town in the Legislature in 1840, 1841 and 1842, and was, in each of these years, the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He served on the Judiciary Committee all the time, and the last year was its Chairman. In 1844, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, his Whig opponent being the late Jacob Collamer. In 1845 and 1846, he served in the State Senate, and was unanimously elected President *pro tem.* of that body, which consisted of twenty-three Whigs and seven Democrats, though he belonged to the minority party. He held the office of Probate Judge in Orange County for three years. In 1848, he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator against William Upham. In the same year, he was a candidate for Presidential Elector, and was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Vermont in 1850, and was the Democratic candidate for President of that body. Such was the public career of Judge Vilas in his native State prior to the age of forty years. He had occupied many years in public life, but had given such attention to his professional work as to become distinguished at the bar, and had accumulated a respectable fortune. His success was such as is achieved by but few men in any State.

In 1851, Judge Vilas removed with his family from Vermont and settled in Madison. In the first few years of his residence in Madison, he devoted attention to the practice of his profession, but he gave it up several years ago, having accumulated a competency; but it was among his regrets that he retired so early from active life in his chosen profession, one which he loved so well and in which he had been so eminently successful. He represented the capital district in the Assembly in the years 1855, 1868 and 1873. He was elected Mayor of Madison in 1862. He was appointed by Gov. Salomon Draft Commissioner in 1862; was Regent of the University twelve years; was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1865, and for Speaker of the Assembly in 1873. In 1878, Judge Vilas was a prominent candidate in the Democratic convention for the nomination for Governor. These are the prominent positions he has held since his residence in Wisconsin, and he ever discharged his official duties with fidelity to the interests of the State and with distinguished ability.

He was a strong friend of education generally, and he illustrated this friendship in his own works for the State University. Five sons were graduates of this institution. In the University he took great pride, and was instrumental in rendering it efficient aid in many ways. He was also a valuable and working friend of agriculture, having done honorable service for many years as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. He has rendered the State excellent service in many capacities.

In the death of Judge Vilas, Madison lost an enterprising and influential citizen—one who was ever alive in advancing the interests of the city in which his Western home was located. His zeal in promoting every city improvement never flagged, and his labors have been effective in the procurement of many things that have resulted in the advancement of Madison.

In 1837, Judge Vilas was married to Miss Esther G. Smith, daughter of the Hon. Nathan Smith, of Cambridge, Vt. This union was one of long duration, and a happy one. It was blessed with ten children—nine sons and one daughter—five of whom, with the mother and wife, survive the father and husband. The four sons that now survive their father are an honor to their parents; three lawyers and one physician, all occupying prominent positions in their profession. Two (William F. and Edward P.) are lawyers in Madison; Levi M. is located at Eau Claire, and Charles H. is an eminent physician in Chicago.

Both houses of the Legislature took proper action in the passage of resolutions of respect to the memory of the honored deceased. The flag on the capitol floated at half-mast during the day of his death. He died February 6, 1879.

#### JOHN Y. SMITH.

John Y. Smith was born near Evans' Mills, a small village in the town of Le Ray, Jefferson Co., N. Y., February 10, 1807. His father was Peter Smith, an Irishman by birth, who came to this country as a soldier in the army of Gen. Burgoyne, and, after his captivity, determined to remain and become a resident of the country. He was married twice, his second wife

being a niece of Gen. Ethan Allen. She died, when her son, the subject of this sketch, was about six years of age. A year afterward, his father removed to New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y. His circumstances were such that he decided to find places for his children, and break up housekeeping. He himself went to live with his oldest son, Edward, then about twenty-four years of age. His son, John Y., was sent to work in the cotton factory established in that place. He soon after went to live with a farmer, with whom he remained four years, and while with him and about eight years of age, he was kicked by a horse, which fractured his skull and displaced one eye. This injury nearly cost him his life. His employer was a tyrant, and the lad while with him was the victim of much ill usage. After this, he learned the carpenter's trade, reaching his majority and completing his apprenticeship about the same time. From these circumstances it will be apparent that his advantages for education were very limited. His literary training was not received at the schools to any considerable extent, but chiefly in a struggle for life, and under the influence of comparatively few books that he read; but the training was none the less real, as he made it a practice to study and patiently digest what engaged his attention, eschewing all light and frivolous publications. The writings of Milton, Young, Thompson and Wordsworth in poetry, Edwards and Butler in theology, Isaac Taylor in the field of speculative thought, and Say, Mill and De Quincey in political economy, were his favorite authors. Grammar he never studied, and he used to say that the only rule of it he knew was the one laid down in the book of Job, xxxiv, 3, "For the ear trieth words as the mouth tasteth meat." Soon after finishing his apprenticeship, he made preparations to move to the West. He engaged himself to go with a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians, near Green Bay, to erect or work upon the mission buildings. His employer paid his passage, and advanced him \$20 to purchase a set of bench tools. He left Utica, N. Y., on a line boat on the Erie Canal, with \$1.25 in his pocket. In about eight days, he arrived at Buffalo, then a village of limited pretensions, and took passage on a small schooner, the "Lady of the Lake," of seventy tons burthen, and in about four weeks landed safely at Green Bay, on May 18, 1828. His first employment was on the mission house near that place, and afterward at Kaukana, among the Stockbridges. He built the second frame house and the first flouring-mill in Wisconsin. After passing a year at Green Bay, he determined to return homeward. He was as far as Mackinaw, but after staying there three months, decided to return to Wisconsin—or Michigan Territory, as it was then called—intending to make Green Bay his permanent home. On September 27, 1832, while residing at the Bay, he married Anna Weed Kellogg, daughter of James and Martha C. Kellogg, of Northfield, Conn., who was at that time a missionary teacher to the Stockbridges. This lady died March 3, 1847, leaving one son, Hayden K. Smith.

In the year 1833 and the year following, in company with Asa Sherman, he erected a mill on the public lands near the present city of Green Bay, and a dwelling-house, occupied by them until the Government sale of 1835. Under the pre-emption law of 1834, they selected the quarter-section thus occupied, and each party was allowed a "float," as it was called—the right to enter at Government price, eighty acres anywhere in the land district. Mr. Sherman's "float" was purchased by Morgan L. Martin, and located in what now is the center of the city of Milwaukee. The court house stands upon its site. Mr. Smith located his "float" in Milwaukee, west of the river and north of Spring street, and it embraced parts of what are now the Second and Fourth Wards. He retained for a long time an undivided half-interest, having disposed of the remainder. The rise of property soon after, greatly improved his pecuniary circumstances.

In 1837, he removed to that city, where he remained nearly three years; a portion of this time working at his trade, and also in cultivating a small farm in the vicinity. In 1839, he removed to a farm about three miles from Waukesha, then known as Prairieville. In the winter of 1840-41, he fell, while chopping in the woods, and sustained an injury in the back which confined him to his house for a number of weeks. His recovery was slow; it was several years before he could perform hard physical labor. It was supposed his spine was permanently injured. This accident strongly influenced his subsequent career, and seemed to render it necessary for him to engage in a somewhat less laborious occupation.

He first visited Madison early in 1842, in company with Rev. J. E. Quaw, a Dutch Reformed clergyman. The Legislature of the Territory in joint convention, February 18, elected him Commissioner of Public Buildings; and at the succeeding session, in 1843, he was, on the 24th of March, elected Superintendent of Public Property, the former office of Commissioner-ship having been abolished. The old capitol was completed, or nearly so, under his superintendence, he doing much of the finer work with his own hands.

In July of that year, he removed his family to Madison, and, in 1846, erected a dwelling-house, still standing, on the corner of Carroll and Clymer streets, where he made his home until he removed to his farm, two miles and a half south of the city.

The *Wisconsin Argus* was established at Madison, and the first number issued April 22, 1844. The members of the firm were Simeon Mills, Benjamin Holt and John Y. Smith—the latter having entire control of the editorial department. It was Democratic in politics, and was in favor of free trade and a hard-money currency, and ranked high as an exponent of those measures. Mr. Smith remained connected with the paper, with some business changes, until April, 1851, when he retired from it.

While engaged in his editorial labors, he was chosen to represent part of Dane County in the First Constitutional Convention, that met in October, 1846. It does not appear that Mr. Smith made any elaborate speeches, or took a very active part in the work of the convention, except on a proposed section to abolish the death penalty, when he made a speech against such action, which was published in the *Argus* at the time. The constitution as framed, as is well known, was rejected by the vote of the people. It is believed he was not in favor of its adoption. Mr. Smith married the second time, July 5, 1847, at Madison, Harriet, daughter of John and Abigail Wright, of East Hampton, Mass. She died September 7, 1851. The children by this marriage were two; both are now deceased. He married again, on the 18th of March, 1852, at Brookfield, Wis. His third wife is Sarah Ann, daughter, of Jonathan C. and Achsa, D. Warner, of Amherst, Mass., by which marriage he had two sons now living.

Mr. Smith soon became known as a writer of ability. The first of his publications that attracted attention, was a mock message, written by him as the first "Peoples' Governor," or Governor of the Sovereigns, delivered in the Assembly Hall in 1842. This was the commencement of a series of similar messages delivered at the opening of the sessions of the Legislature. It was the means of introducing him to the favorable notice of C. C. Sholes, who engaged him to report legislative proceedings for his paper. This was his first connection with the press, and from this time until 1851 he was steadily engaged in editorial labors.

In 1861, Mr. Smith purchased the interest of E. A. Calkins in the *Argus and Democrat*, a daily and weekly newspaper, and the publication was continued by the firm name of Smith & Cullaton, H. K. Smith being an associate editor. The daily issue was continued to January 4, 1862, and the weekly until June 10 of that year, when the publication was discontinued. During the war he wrote some army letters to the *Chicago Tribune*, and other papers, but did not devote himself to the work of a correspondent. In the winter of 1866-67, he wrote for the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, during the illness of his son, who was engaged on the editorial force of that paper. He was the editorial writer for the *Western Farmer* in 1867-68, and a part of the winter of 1868-69 for the *Sentinel*. For about three months in the summer of 1870, he was the editor of the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*, when he ceased his connection with the press.

On the 24th of April, 1874, while on his farm near the city of Madison, he had his left leg severely fractured from the kick of a horse he was endeavoring to train to service. He remained in a critical condition, with but slight hopes of his recovery, and for several days reason had left him to such a degree that he hardly recognized his friends. His sufferings were intense, and he lingered until the 5th day of May, when death came to his relief. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Smith's tastes were inclined towards economic subjects, though he wrote readily on other topics; and of his letters, those particularly descriptive of scenery were graphic and entertaining.

As a public economist he was thorough ; he was uncompromisingly opposed to protection, to paper-money or to usury laws.

As a thinker he was logical, untiring and conscientious rather than rapid. He was usually clear, because he always thought out his subjects patiently and thoroughly before writing.

"It is our boast, indeed," says one who knew him well, "that, in its infancy, Wisconsin had connected with her press, as its most prominent figure, a master mind, deeply versed in the very elements of fundamental law, with sagacity to forecast the future; who would make men think, and of consequence make them studious and thoughtful."

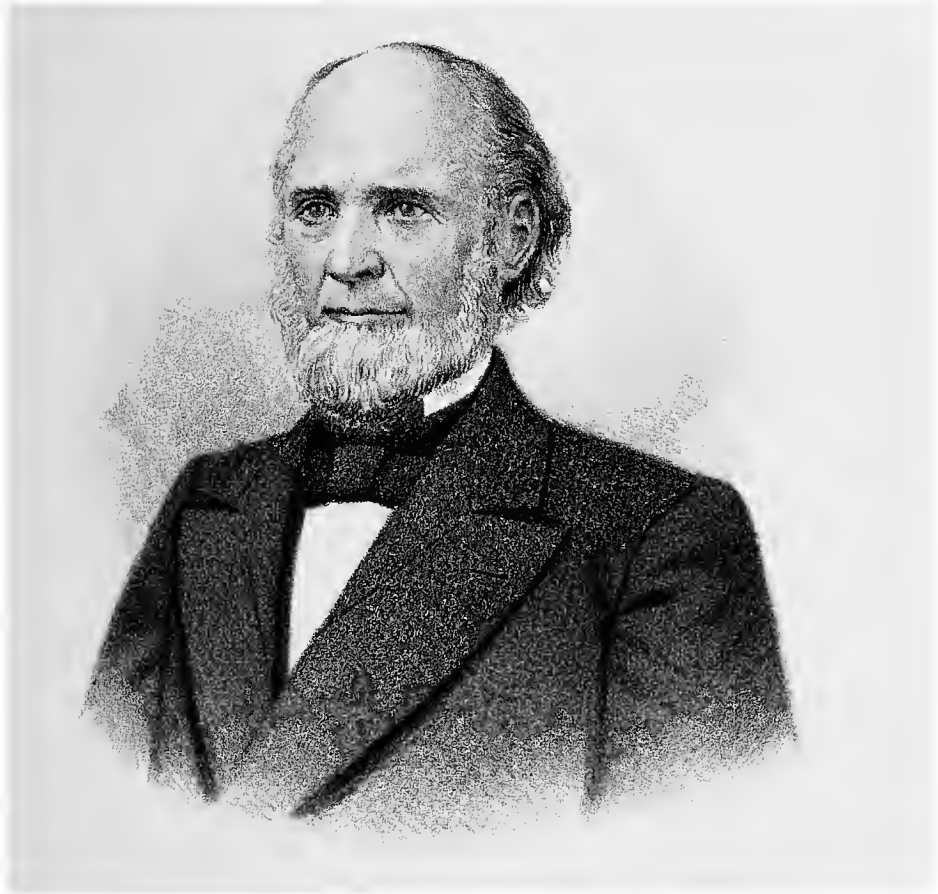
"His mind, it can be truthfully said," continues the writer, "was of the Miltonic cast. He had carefully read and deeply pondered almost every branch of human learning, but his specialties were logical and metaphysical authors. No writer was so subtle or acute as to confound his clear judgment, confuse his understanding or elude his grasp of mind. He examined every problem with severe minuteness; traced it to its fundamental principles, and subjected it to an analysis and critical test that left little or no residuum for error. He commenced to question just where other men accept without examination. He spent hours and days in profoundest thought upon propositions the world accepted as standard truth. He was a hard and tireless student, and every production of his pen bore the impress of deep reflection and closest examination."

In his religious belief, Mr. Smith was a Presbyterian, and took an active part in the organization of the church of that denomination in Madison, in October, 1851; and was for a long period identified in its management, holding for a number of years the office of Ruling Elder, nearly a quarter of a century. While not conspicuous in late years in the daily walks of business life, he was universally esteemed for the uprightness of his character, as well as for distinguished ability.

Mr. Smith was one of those men that pass a long life's thoroughfare in a quiet, peaceful way. Under the surface of an unpretending and somewhat rough exterior, there was a deep and over flowing fountain of kindness, and a fund of humor that sometimes sparkled with peculiar brilliancy—of the "clear, sharp kind that was full of point."

Among his principal literary efforts were—

1. A series of articles on the power of Congress over the Territories.
2. Two papers against usury laws, published in the *Democratic Review*, in 1850.
3. A paper on the Agriculture of Dane County, published in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, in 1851.
4. A paper on the Adaptation of Crops to Soil and Climate, published in the same work for 1852.
5. An address before the Madison Institute, 1855, on the Rank of the Human Race Among the Rational Orders of the Universe.
6. A series of articles against taxing evidences for debt, written about 1856.
7. A paper on the Origin of the American Indians, read as the annual address before the State Historical Society, January, 1859.
8. A speech delivered at Madison, March 14, 1861, on the state of the country.
9. A series of articles published in the *Argus*, in 1861, advocating the doctrine that States by revolting lapsed into the Territorial condition.
10. A pamphlet on the Depreciation of the Currency, published in 1865.
11. A review of Senator Doolittle's speech at Madison, September 30, 1865, on Reconstruction, published in that year.
12. A paper on Eleazar Williams and the Lost Prince, read before the State Historical Society, March 10, 1870.
13. A paper read before the Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, February 15, 1870, on the Laws which Govern the Configuration of Comets.
14. A paper before the same institution, in 1874, on the Effect of Duties on Imports upon the Value of Gold.



*C. R. Head, M. D.*

ALBION.



Mr. Smith began in the year 1851 collecting materials for a work on "Currency." He spent several months in the libraries of New York and Washington, and subsequently wrote a few chapters, but never completed the work.

#### LUKE STOUGHTON,

son of Thomas Stoughton, was born in a sturdy New England family, in the town of Weathersfield, Vermont, on the 10th of December, 1799. While he was still a child, his father removed to Westfield, in the northern part of the State, then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here, of course, his opportunities for acquiring an education were extremely limited; but he was trained to habits of strictest industry, economy and integrity. He learned a mechanical trade and followed it for a number of years, spending a part of his time in Boston, Mass., and Mobile, Ala.

Returning to his native State, he married Miss Eliza Page. In 1837, he visited Wisconsin. In 1838, he removed his family to Janesville. He entered the mercantile business, built the American House, and otherwise aided in promoting the growth of the young town. Here he resided for twelve years, and accumulated a handsome property. In 1847, he purchased of Daniel Webster a large tract of land in the county of Dane, upon which the village of Stoughton is now located. Although in feeble health, he soon bent all his energies to improving the water-power, and building up a large village. He induced a large number of his old friends to settle around him, started several kinds of business, and influenced the railroad company to run the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien road through the place. Stoughton is beautifully situated upon the banks of the Yahara, and in appearance resembles a New England town. It has grown into a thriving village, and is now the busy center of trade for a large extent of country, and contains several large manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Stoughton was a man of strong practical sense, sound judgment, a trusted friend and wise counselor. Modest, retiring and deferential to others, he never sought any public position, but has held the high esteem of all who knew him. He loved truth for truth's sake, and was uncompromising in his regard for justice.

His religious views were liberal. He read extensively and possessed a large fund of general information. His manner was characterized by a quiet but manly dignity. At his home he was hospitable in the highest degree, genial in spirit, discussed freely and intelligently the public topics of the day, in regard to which he was stable and conscientious in his opinions. In his domestic relations he was distinguished for kindness and tenderness. His many years of feeble, failing health, a great trial to one of his active temperament, were borne uncomplainingly.

He died on the 15th of August, 1874. The Masonic Order, of which he was a member, took charge of the body on the occasion of his funeral, and at the grave read their beautiful and impressive ceremony.

Few men lived more respected or died more regretted by those who knew him, than Mr. Stoughton.

#### BYRON PAINE

was born at Painesville, Ohio, October 10, 1827. He first attended the common schools in his native village, becoming afterward a pupil of the Painesville Academy, where he graduated with distinction. He then read law with his father, James H. Paine, who, in November, 1847, settled in Milwaukee. About this period, the son commenced the study of German, pursuing it until he could read the language fluently and speak it readily. He was admitted to the Milwaukee bar in 1849; and, on the 20th of June, 1854, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. He was industrious in his profession, and soon became an able and powerful advocate.

In 1853, he acted as Madison reporter of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*. On the 19th of May, 1854, he made an argument before the Supreme Court of the State in the celebrated



Booth case, involving the appellate jurisdiction from State to United States courts, and the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. His effort was directed against the validity of the enactment. This placed him at once in the front rank of the leading lawyers of Wisconsin, and gave him a widespread reputation. He received congratulations from eminent men in various parts of the country. It was, indeed, the foundation of his legal reputation. It was regarded not only as one of the ablest efforts of his life, but one of the best arguments ever made on that side of the question. On the 7th of October, 1854, he married Miss Clarissa R. Wyman, of his native place. He addressed the young men of Waukesha College at the commencement, 1855, of that institution; and, in the fall following, canvassed a part of the State, speaking on the Republican side during that contest. In January, 1856, he was elected Chief Clerk of the Wisconsin Senate. On the 10th of November following, he was appointed County Judge of Milwaukee County, and was elected to the same office in April following. This was a very strong evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the people. He retained the position until June 21, 1859, when he was called to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, being elected the April previous, as the successor of Justice A. D. Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended, whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860, he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the Governor appointed Judge Paine as his successor on the 20th of June.

Judge Paine held his position on the bench of the Supreme Court until the 15th of November, 1864, he having resigned on the 10th of August previous, to take effect on that day, to enter the army. He enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. His post was in Tennessee, where he remained until May, 1865, when the death of an only and much-loved brother called him home. On returning to civil life, Judge Paine again entered on the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. This he continued until re-appointed, on the 16th of August, 1867, to the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Justice Downer, resigned. In April, 1868, he was elected to fill the term expiring June 1, 1871, holding the office until his death, January 13 of that year. During his practice at the bar, he was associated with his father and brother, and for a time with Halbert E. Paine. While on the bench, he worked hard, and justified the most sanguine expectations of his friends. His published opinions show patient and careful examination, laborious research and investigation, a proper deference to authorities, just discrimination of adjudged cases, a clear and firm grasp of sound principle. His mind, in a legal way, was critical but not revolutionary. He laid no violent hand upon the long-established systems of equity and common-law jurisprudence. Many of his decisions might be cited as fine specimens of judicial reasoning and clear, persuasive argument. He was liberal in his views; and, as a citizen, humane and benevolent, frank and open-hearted. He had, in private life, a large circle of friends. He continued his law lectures in the university with general acceptance, until stricken down by the disease which terminated his useful career. In 1869, the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

#### STEPHEN HASKENS CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., August 7, 1831. His early education was given him at his home. He prepared for college at Munro Academy, Elbridge, N. Y. In 1848, he entered the Freshman class of Madison University, at Hamilton, that State, afterward, in 1850, entering the Junior class of the University at Rochester—graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1852. He had early shown a predilection for the classics; and having been taught Latin at home, in his youth, he was enabled to continue the study in college with more than ordinary success. To the Greek, also, he gave a good deal of attention; so that, at his graduation, his reputation was excellent for his attainments in both languages. After graduating, he came to Wisconsin.

Of his arrival in Madison, says one who was then of the faculty of the university: "He had come to join the small body of us then constituting the faculty, who were striving in the midst of narrow and discouraging conditions to lay the foundations of a great institution of learning for Wisconsin. He was then just arrived at legal manhood—just turned of twenty-one years of age, and was just graduated from college. In personal appearance, however, and in the extent and range of his acquirements, he seemed four or five years older.\* He occupied the position of Tutor in the University, at the commencement of the third university year (1852–1853), taking the place of O. M. Conover, who was promoted to the chair of ancient languages and literature. He retained his position until July, 1854, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Augustus L. Smith.

After being a few months employed in selling cabinetware in Madison, as senior member of the firm of Carpenter & Lawrence, he associated himself in that city with S. D. Carpenter in the publication of the *Daily Patriot*—he being announced, on the 20th of November, 1854, as its local editor and publisher, while S. D. Carpenter became the political editor. On the 17th of July, 1855, he succeeded to the position of co-editor; and, on the 29th of January, 1856, of joint publisher. On the 28th of July following, he retired from the *Patriot*, having disposed of his interest to Rolla A. Law. On the 31st day of January, 1857, he established, in Madison, a neatly printed weekly paper, devoted to news and literary and miscellaneous reading, but non-political, called the *Western Fireside*. It was a good family paper, and was ably edited, but its support was not sufficient to justify its publication; so, on the 8th of January, 1858, it was discontinued. The materials of the office were afterward purchased by the proprietors of the *State Journal*. This ended his career as editor and publisher. He continued in it, however, long enough to be recognized by the public not only as a man of ability, but as a graceful writer.†

For the years 1858 and 1859, he was Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin. Being a very methodical man, he introduced order and system into the internal administration of the office. In 1860, he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo. This position he held until the war of the rebellion broke up the institution. Returning North, he taught a select school one winter in Richland, Wis. Afterward, failing to find more congenial employment, he maintained himself, for a time, by working at the printer's trade in Madison, setting type in the offices of the *Wisconsin Farmer* and *State Journal*. He also gave lessons in German. During these years all his spare time was devoted to literary studies.

In 1864, he was elected Clerk of the city of Madison, continuing in that office until October, 1868, when he resigned. Meanwhile, he filled, temporarily, the chair in the University made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Read, as before mentioned. He was also a member of the City Board of Education, Madison; and, from January 1, 1868, to the 1st day of October following, was Superintendent of the Schools of Dane County. His resignation of these offices was made imperative because of his acceptance of the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in the University. This chair was changed, in 1874, to logic and English literature, but Prof. Carpenter was continued therein until his death, which occurred at Geneva, N. Y., December 7, 1878.‡

In 1855, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater, and, in 1872, that of Doctor of Laws. He was married to Miss Frances Curtis, of Madison, Wis., on the 14th of May, 1856. In 1875, he was elected to the Presidency of the Kansas University, but declined the office, believing he could do a greater and better work in the institution with which he was connected. In 1876, he was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public

\* From an address delivered by O. M. Conover, LL. D., before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 17, 1878, in memory of Prof. Carpenter. "I have never personally known," continues Dr. Conover, "any man of his years, any graduate fresh from an American College, who had so large an acquaintance with Greek literature, especially with the Greek poets. He had already read all the Homeric poems through several times, and was singularly familiar with several of the Greek dramatists, especially Æschylus and Sophocles."

† Adapted largely from "A History of the Press of Dane County, Wis.," written by David Atwood, and furnished the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at Fond du Lac, at its ninth annual session, June, 1865.

‡ For many of these facts we are indebted to a biographical sketch of Prof. Carpenter, from the able pen of R. B. Anderson, A. M., Professor of Scandinavian Languages in the University of Wisconsin, printed in Robinson's *Ephome of Literature*, Philadelphia, December, 1878.—Ed.

Instruction of Wisconsin, an examiner of teachers applying for State certificates. He continued to hold this office until his decease.

It may be said that, as teacher, Dr. Carpenter had few equals in the United States. His favorite fields were rhetoric, logic, and English literature; these he cultivated assiduously. Although at home in the classics, in political and moral science, in French and German, and in mathematics, it was in the English language and literature that he was especially erudite—especially profound. Outside this department, “his knowledge was not of the sort that would be called erudition; it was rather general than detailed; and consisted, principally, of such facts as had an importance outside of the science to which they belonged. It was such knowledge as a man of vigorous mind and retentive memory (whose leading trait was the clear perception of the bearing of things) would gather from an extensive field of reading and study.”\*

The fame of Dr. Carpenter rests largely, therefore, upon the wonderful power he exhibited as an educator. “He loved his work and threw his whole being into it. His class-room was never a tedious place. A student never sought that room in doubt of receiving help, or left it unsatisfied. Every one felt the remarkable permeating presence of the beloved instructor. Prof. Carpenter put his stamp upon every intellect. He reached out with a strong arm and raised the young men and women to a higher intellectual plane. He made himself felt. A student knew he was standing upon solid ground in the Professor’s presence.”† “His thought,” says another, “was pre-eminently logical. He saw quickly and traced rapidly the relations of things. Logic was a favorite science with him, and he gave it more enforcement in the minds of pupils than any other teacher I have ever known. It was the stronghold of his instruction.”‡ Says Prof. J. B. Parkinson: “Prof. Carpenter was distinctly an educator—teacher. In his ability to impart instruction—his aptness to teach—lay his special power. Not one man in ten thousand could equal him as a teacher. Here was his chosen field. In it was the work that lay nearest his heart. He thoroughly appreciated the chief requisites of the successful instructor.” “Prof. Carpenter seemed to aim,” continues Prof. Parkinson, “at a thorough mastery of his department; and his familiarity with what he had in hand, his wealth of happy and forcible illustrations, and his genuine enthusiasm, constituted the chief secrets of his success in the class-room. As a teacher, then—and I use the term in its technical sense—his impress has left the deepest furrows. As a teacher, his influence will reach the farthest and abide the longest.”||

In 1867, Prof. Carpenter published his first work—a book entitled “Songs for the Sabbath School.” It consisted of a collection of melodies—embracing a variety of new tunes; these, with one exception, were composed by himself. In the preface, the author says: “The music in this little book is all new and is believed to be serviceable. The words do not inculcate error, but are in accordance with evangelical truth.” The hymns, also, several of them, were written by him. These are, generally, to be commended for their sweetness and tenderness.

As the result of his studies of Anglo-Saxon and the English language, Prof. Carpenter has given to the schools of the country three excellent books: “English of the Fourteenth Century;” “An Introduction to the Study of the Anglo-Saxon Language;” and, “The Elements of English Analysis.” The first mentioned is, in fact, Chaucer’s “Prologue” and “Knight’s Tale,” illustrated by grammatical and philological notes, designed to serve as an introduction to the study of English literature. The author’s notes are ample; and these, together with a glossary, are intended to remove every difficulty that would meet a student of average ability. In his second book—“An Introduction to the Study of the Anglo-Saxon Language”—he comprises an elementary grammar of the Anglo-Saxon; also selections for reading, with explanatory notes, and a vocabulary. In his last book—“The Elements of English Analysis”—he uses a system of diagrams to represent to the eye the outline structure of a sentence, in order the more readily to fix the principles of analysis in the mind of the student. This is a small but carefully written work.

\* From Prof. William F. Allen’s memorial address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 17, 1878.

† Madison *Daily Democrat*, December 8, 1878.

‡ Memorial address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 17, 1878, by President John Bascom, of the State University.

|| Address, in memory of Dr. Carpenter, before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 17, 1878.

After the publication of his Anglo-Saxon grammar, Dr. Carpenter devoted the most of his leisure hours to the translation and annotation of the celebrated poem, "Beowulf," the oldest monument extant of Anglo-Saxon literature. He had just completed the translation when he died, and was preparing a somewhat elaborate introduction, which he left not quite finished. This last important work of Prof. Carpenter, one on which he bestowed much care and to which he gave his ripest scholarship, will be published under the editorship of Prof. R. B. Anderson, who was, through many years, his bosom friend.

Prof. Carpenter was not an author of books, in the popular sense of the term. He wrote but one—"An Historical Sketch of the University of Wisconsin"—adapted to the general reader; but, to the religious and educational periodicals of the country, he contributed extensively. His communications took a wide range. His style of writing is marked and strikingly characteristic of the man. When he said anything *he said it*; and, at times, the fire of his thoughts consumed his words. Although largely wanting in the imaginative element, his diction is, nevertheless, peculiarly attractive because of its smoothness and clearness. Take this paragraph, as an example, from "The Relations of Skepticism and Scholarship," in the *Baptist Quarterly*, for January, 1873:

"Faith is the condition of progress. Belief grasps actual possession by the strong hand of demonstration; while faith rises superior to reason, and grasps greater truth by the stronger hand of conviction. Faith is not an abandonment of reason; it is the condition of reason. It places the crown of universal dominion upon the head of man; puts in his hands a scepter, which the future as well as the present obeys—eternity as well as time. It asserts our kinship with God, who does not discover truth by the slow process of reason, but who reaches his conclusions by the same intuitive action by which faith apprehends principles. Reason adapts man to the present life. Faith is a pledge of immortality. Destroy faith, and man is hedged in by humanity—is limited to the now and here—to the little segment of the infinite circle which lies immediately before him. Add faith to reason, and out into infinity, onward into coming eternity, upward to God Himself, sweep the slowly arching sides of the mighty circle of truth, whose round will, nevertheless, forever baffle finite measurement."

A number of his educational addresses have been published. His direct way of giving utterance to his thoughts is well illustrated in the opening paragraph of one of these—"Industrial Education"—delivered before a convention of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, February, 1874: "There are two essential requisites to success in any trade or profession: A knowledge of the principles forming the science of which the profession is the practical application; and skill in the application of these principles. The one requires cultivated mind; the other, cultivated muscle. Every profession presents these two sides, but notably those which are largely dependent upon mechanical operations for their success."

An address on "Reading," delivered before the State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin, in July, 1871, at Madison, and published in the August number of the *Wisconsin Journal of Education* for that year; also an article in the *Examiner and Chronicle*, on "The Education Question—Conflicts Between the Old and New," are worthy of special commendation. His centennial Fourth-of-July address, in Madison, added to his reputation as an orator and man of culture. "The Relation of the Different Educational Institutions of the State" and "Rambles in the World of Words," contributions to the periodical first named, exhibit, in a striking light, the wide range of his thoughts and his extensive scholastic attainments.

Of Dr. Carpenter's published lectures, one on "Moral Forces in Education," and a series of twelve on "The Evidences of Christianity," have received a merited recognition from some of our country's ablest and best men. His translations from the French have also been highly complimented. The most notable of these efforts are (1) articles on political economy and the future of Catholic nations, of Emile de Laveleye, and (2) stories of George Sand, from *Revue des deux Mondes*. Dr. Carpenter was a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He contributed two papers to its "Transactions": (1) "The Metaphysical Basis of Science;" (2) "The Philosophy of Evolution." These papers attracted wide attention,

especially the last mentioned. His very latest contribution to the press was a solution of an algebraic problem, to be found in the January number, 1879, of the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*.

The sudden death of Dr. Carpenter produced a profound impression in Wisconsin. Resolutions expressing appreciation and esteem were adopted by the faculty and regents of the university, also by the State Teachers' Association and by the State Historical Society, of which he was a member and an officer. His mortal remains lie buried in the beautiful cemetery near the city of Madison, not far away from the institution where many of his years were so profitably employed, and where he gathered unto himself a name and fame that Wisconsin will long remember with pride and respect.

#### CHARLES D. ATWOOD

was born at Madison on the 4th of June, 1850. He had the education of the printing office, supplemented, however, by attendance upon the public schools and by a partial course in the State University. As he approached the age of manhood, he began his work in journalism as a reporter of legislative proceedings, and by occasional correspondence published in the *State Journal*. In 1870, he made a short excursion across the continent, and wrote some interesting letters from California. In the autumn of 1872, he received from President Grant an appointment as Consular Clerk. The office of Consular Clerk was created by an act of Congress in 1864. The whole number of such clerkships is limited to thirteen; a careful preliminary examination is required, and, the appointment once made and the examination passed, the Clerk is only removable for cause. The purpose of the act was to create a school for training a few young men for Consular life. It was intended that the Consular Clerks, after becoming familiar with Consular duties, should, from time to time, as they proved themselves worthy, be promoted to Consulates. The plan was an excellent one, but, unfortunately, for our foreign service, has never been carried into full effect, the trained Consular Clerk having almost without exception been ignored, while the Consulates continue to be filled with raw material supplied by politicians at home. Young Atwood, having passed a creditable examination before the board at Washington, was assigned to duty at Liverpool, under his fellow townsman Ex-Gov. Fairchild. He sailed in November, 1872, and soon afterward received the additional appointment of Vice Consul at that port. His various duties were performed with much skill and judgment. His gentlemanly bearing, his capacity, trustworthiness and fidelity were such as to command the respect of all who were brought into social or business relations with him.

In 1874, he visited his old home, and, on the 8th of September of that year, formed a happy marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ward, of Madison. Shortly afterward, he returned with his wife to Liverpool, and resumed his official duties there. During his residence abroad, he saw much of England, and something of the continent, and wrote occasional sketches of travel for his father's paper, the *Madison State Journal*, which indicated much power of observation, and were characterized by an easy and graceful style. While he found a great deal that was attractive and pleasant in his life in England, his home attachments were strong, and he felt a longing to be back once more among the scenes of his boyhood. The bright waters of Monona and Mendota, the pure air and umbrageous streets of this Interlaken of the West, possess a strong attraction for all who have for any considerable time felt their influence. Moreover, with riper years and wider knowledge gained from books, from travel and observation, came the prompting to devote his future life to journalism. Accordingly, in the spring of 1876, he resigned his position at Liverpool, and returned to Madison. From that time until his final illness, he was actively engaged as one of the editors of the *State Journal*. A severe cold finally terminated in an acute attack of pneumonia, which resulted in his death on the 6th of February, 1878.

Mr. Atwood 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. What

he might have accomplished in his chosen calling, can, of course, only be surmised. He had but just taken up the serious work of life, when his career was brought to an untimely close. He died with

—“the hope of unaccomplished years  
Yet large and lucid round his brow.”

#### GEORGE B. SMITH

was born at Parma Corners, Monroe County, N. Y., May 22, 1823. His father, Reuben Smith, was a native of Rhode Island. His mother's maiden name was Betsey Page. She died when the subject of this sketch was but ten weeks old. Both father and mother possessed much strength of character, and the father filled many places of honor and trust, discharging faithfully every duty. In 1825, the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio; and in 1827 took up their residence in Medina, Ohio. It was in this place that George received a few years' schooling, and entered upon the study of the profession of law, with H. W. Floyd, of Medina. In about a year thereafter he entered the office of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt, of Cleveland, where he pursued his studies with great diligence for about one year. Being a young man possessing much self-reliance—a characteristic that never left him in after life—his mind naturally turned to the great West, which was then attracting attention in all parts of the country, and, with his father, came to Wisconsin, locating first at Kenosha (then Southport), and there pursued his studies in the office of the late O. S. Head. He was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Court, A. G. Miller presiding, on the 4th of July, 1843. Spending a short time in Kenosha after his admission, he returned to Ohio, and united himself in marriage with Miss Eugenia Weed, of Medina. Then, with resolute courage, he again turned westward, and in the fall of 1845 located in Madison, the capital of the Territory of Wisconsin. It was here that he literally fulfilled the Greeley advice of growing up with the country. Wisconsin then contained but a small population; Madison was a village of three or four hundred souls. The young attorney at once took a leading position in his new home, and, rapid as was the growth of the West, he kept pace with it, and in all after life was found in the front rank of its citizens. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and one which he dearly loved, in the several courts of the then Territory, and continued a prominent member of the Wisconsin bar to the time of his death.

In January, 1846, Mr. Smith was appointed District Attorney for Dane County, and for six years held this position, giving to the discharge of its duties rare ability, close attention and thought, and a fidelity to the trust reposed in him. He was prompt and efficient in the discharge of every duty, and rendered the county and State valuable service. He soon became marked as a young man of more than ordinary ability. This was shown in his being selected by his fellow-citizens, when he was less than twenty-four years of age, to represent them in the Constitutional Convention that assembled in Madison in October, 1846. He was the youngest man there was in that distinguished body. Young as he was, Mr. Smith was able to sustain himself with great credit in contests with these brilliant minds, and was acknowledged to have been one of the most active members of that convention. He was Chairman of the Committee on a Bill of Rights, and performed much labor on other committees. He favored liberal exemption laws, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other man, are the people indebted for the liberal laws that now exist on that subject. He urged with great vigor that the matter be engrafted into the constitution, and the instrument produced by that convention contained advanced views on this subject. The principles were so advanced, and carried out so much in detail, that this feature was strongly objected to in the discussions of the constitution before the people, and afforded one of the strongest reasons for its rejection, not so much on account of the principle involved as in the details.

In the fall of 1853, Mr. Smith was elected Attorney General of the State, and served for a term of two years, declining a re-election.

Mr. Smith served as Mayor of the city of Madison in the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1878. In the years 1864 and 1869, he represented the Madison district in the Assembly, and was deemed one of the ablest men there, both as a worker on committees and as a debater on the floor of the House. He occupied the position of party leader on all political questions. His ability and experience fully entitled him to that distinction. The interests of his constituents never suffered in his hands.

In 1864, and again in 1872, Mr. Smith was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. In both instances, he canvassed the district with much ability and thoroughness, but met with defeat on both occasions, not on account of his own unpopularity, but from the fact that his party was in the minority. In 1869, he received the Democratic vote for United States Senator, in opposition to Matt. H. Carpenter, the successful candidate.

He was a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1868 and in 1872. In the latter campaign, he took an active part in favor of the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. He represented his State twice in national conventions of his party. At St. Louis, in 1876, he made a speech deemed the greatest political effort of his life, which gave him much national reputation, and would doubtless have been followed with distinguished preferment had the candidates there nominated been successful before the people. The only other public position of prominence that Mr. Smith has occupied was in 1876, when he was designated as one of the distinguished visitors to Louisiana to supervise the canvass of the vote of that State for Presidential Electors.

Having been an early pioneer of the State and a conspicuous member of the first Constitutional Convention, Mr. Smith naturally took a deep interest in the affairs of the Wisconsin Pioneer Association, and in the meetings of the surviving members of the two Constitutional Conventions. In July, 1879, he delivered an address before these two organizations, in Madison, a duty he performed faithfully and ably, not only giving the history of these conventions, but furnishing also a very interesting and valuable sketch of the early history of Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith has not occupied the high positions in public life which his talents would have commanded had his party been in the majority. He had the ability and acquirements to make his mark in any position. This has been shown in his practice at the bar, which has been very extensive, and where he has maintained a high standing, ranking among the ablest lawyers in the Northwest. As an orator, as an advocate, and as a political speaker, he has had few superiors in the country. He had a fine presence, a splendid voice, a forcible manner of speaking, that rendered his oratorical efforts fascinating and effective. His private life was without spot or blemish. He has been a great reader of the general literature of the day, and his mind was richly stored with its treasures. Socially, he was one of the most engaging and entertaining of men; instructive in conversation, quick at repartee, bright and witty, pleasant in manners, he endeared himself to all who met him in the social circle.

As a politician, Mr. Smith belonged to the Democratic party. He was positive in his opinions, and bold and uncompromising in advocating them. As a strong partisan, he was always armed, ready to defend his own party and attack the opposition. Few men in the State performed more effective work for his party. His labors upon the stump were great, and acceptable to his friends.

On the 29th of August, 1844, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eugenia Weed, of Medina, Ohio, an estimable lady, worthy of him, and one to whom he was devotedly attached in all the relations of life. They were blessed with five children, two of whom, James S. and Anna, now Mrs. Robert J. McConnell, survive, and the other three preceded the father to the grave, and it is hoped they are now joined with him in the life of the blessed.

In his family relations Mr. Smith was peculiarly happy, and it was at his home where his real character shone out most brightly. As a son, he was dutiful, affectionate and considerate; as a husband, father and grandfather, he was kind, loving, patient and tender, and doted with the strongest affection upon his wife, his children and his grandchildren. It is in these sacred

relations of life that the the true and noble character of the real man is shown ; and herein our friend stood pre-eminent, and beautifully illustrated the truth of the words of the poet, in the lines:

“Domestic happiness, thou only bliss  
Of Paradise, that has survived the fall!  
Thou art the muse of virtue ; in thine arms  
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,  
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again.”

As a citizen, Mr. Smith was generous, and labored earnestly and zealously for the development of the material interests of his own beautiful city, the State of his adoption, and of the whole country.

Mr. Smith stood eminent in his chosen profession. For many years he was a prominent member of the Dane County bar, and the senior in the years of practice. In the State, most of the associates of his early years in practice before the several courts, preceded him to the grave. He died on the 18th day of September, 1879.

#### JOHN B. FEULING

was born in the city of Worms, Germany, February 12, 1838. Until his tenth year, he was educated at the public school in his native city ; he then attended the gymnasium, from which he graduated in 1857, with a first degree, afterward entering the university at Giessen to study philology. His studies there were interrupted by being called to serve in the army, but he soon returned and passed his public examination in 1860. From this institution he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He gave private instruction while at the university, and, after leaving the institution, he accepted a position in the Institute of St. Gowishausen on the Rhine, as teacher of Latin and Greek. Later, he spent two years at the Bibliotheque Imperiale, in Paris, mainly in the study of philology and in acquiring a conversational mastery of the French language.

Dr. Feuling came to the United States in 1865, and, not long after, opened a French and German academy at Toledo, Ohio. Not succeeding in this undertaking, he came West, first giving instruction at Racine College in the classical languages, and then accepting a Professorship in the University of Wisconsin. Shortly after his accession to this professorship, he was invited to the chair of ancient languages in the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, and visited that place on a tour of inspection. The position was held open for him one year, when he finally declined it, although his preference was for a professorship such as had there been tendered him. The position in the University of Wisconsin he continued to fill, with much credit, until stricken down by disease, which terminated his life March 10, 1878—the second of the Professors of the university to die at the post of duty. At the time of his death, Prof. Feuling was a member of the American Philological Association and of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. To both he had contributed several papers. He published, soon after coming to Madison, an edition of the *Poema Admonitorium* of Phocyllides, prefacing the Greek text with an introduction in fluent Latin. He left several works in manuscript: “The Homeric Hymns,” with notes ; “Selections from Montesquieu,” with notes and a glossary, intended as a French reading book ; and “An Historical Outline of Germanic Accidence.” He was a profound scholar. Teaching, with him, was not drudgery. He felt proud of his profession, and discharged his duty with a conscientious fidelity.\*

President Boyd, of the University of Louisiana, writes : “I consider the loss of Dr. Feuling to be a national calamity. The announcement of his death brings sorrow here in the far South as in the Northwest. Wherever he was known (and scholars and men of intelligence all over this country knew him), there is a profound regret that the accomplished linguist and courteous gentleman is no more.” Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, says of him : “I lament his death, regarding it as a painful and serious loss to philological science in America. I held for him a high respect and warm personal affection.”

\*Adapted largely from a sketch of Dr. Feuling, written by Dr. S. H. Carpenter, for the *University Press* of March 20, 1878.



Dr. Feuling has lectured before various colleges and educational associations. His pamphlet on the "Etymology of the Word Church," attracted the attention of Eastern linguists. Prof. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia, writes of it: "I have been reading it again with appreciation of the distinction the author had won for himself and the university of which he was so bright an ornament."

Dr. Feuling's last address, "The Rhyme in Latin and Greek," was read by him before the philological convention at the John Hopkins University, in Baltimore, 1877. He was a frequent contributor to leading periodicals of this country, and had been, for some years, associate editor of a literary journal published in his native city. From these columns is selected the following, which shows that, in his literary tastes, poetry was an essential element, and that he cultivated the field with marked success:

FATA MORGANA.

Ich trat mit seligem Vertrauen  
Umspielt von goldenem Sonnenschein  
Zu meiner Kindheit sonnig blauen,  
Und nie umwoelkten Himmel ein.

Es dehnten sich nur gruene Matten  
Vor meinem trunkenem Blicke aus,  
Und stille Myrten boten shatten  
Im dunkeln gruenum Blaetterhaus.

Die Welt war von dem Morgenlichte  
Der ersten Menschlichkeit umstrahlt  
Wie alte Saenger im Gedichte,  
Verschwund'ne Zeiten einst gemalt.

Das Glueck bot mir in Silberschale  
Den gold'nen Wein der Seligkeit,  
Es waren Plato's Ideale  
Gestalten schoener Wirklichkeit.

Doch ach! es waren Truggebilde  
Wie sie die Wuestensee oft malt;  
Die Sahara wird kein Gefilde,  
Der eis'ge Nord bleibt ewig kalt!

[TRANSLATION.]

My childhood's holy faith obeying,  
I trod the way with glad surprise,  
Its golden sunshine o'er me straying,  
I looked on blue, unclouded skies.

I saw an ever-blooming meadow  
Alluring my enraptured mood,  
And far away in quiet shadow  
A leaf-green summer solitude.

The world lay in the Eden glory  
That first humanity o'er cast,  
As told in sacred song and story,  
By poet-singers of the past.

The wine of blessedness unbroken  
Life proffered from her golden stream,  
And there were they, in smiling token,  
The real forms of Plato's dream.

Ah happy childhood's rainbow vision!  
I see no more thy hills of gold;  
The desert hides thy fields elysian,  
The north wind murmurs ever cold.

The following is a translation from another of his poetical efforts :

HEINE'S GRAVE.

I know a grave in foreign lands  
 Within a church yard's sacred keeping,  
 To tell of one in silence sleeping  
 A marble cross above it stands,  
 The cross turns eastward to the sun—  
 It points away to youth's glad story,  
 Its dream of love, its dream of glory,  
 To heights the singer's heart had won.

It dreams of German Fatherland,  
 The Brotherhood in loyal union,  
 And reaches out as in communion  
 With those who mourn—a broken band.  
 So, oft, as the young day appears,  
 He sees the cross with tear-drops beaming,  
 For Night has paused in tender seeming,  
 And o'er the sleeper bowed in tears

Dr. Feuling was a member of the American Oriental Society, and was invited to address its members, but the invitation came too late. According to his expressed wish, he was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, near Madison, Wis., within sight of the city he loved so well, and of the University, the scene of the labors of his active life.

JAMES CAMPBELL HOPKINS

was born in the town of Pawlet, Vt., April 27, 1819, and was, at the time of his death, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Scotch-Irish. When about five years of age, he, with his parents, removed to the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., and not long afterward, to the town of Granville, where he resided until he commenced his professional career. He was educated at the academy in North Granville, and in the spring of 1840, entered upon the study of law in the office of James McCall, at Sandy Hill, N. Y., and afterward continued it in the office of Messrs. Bishop & Agan, at Granville. He was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme Court, in Albany, N. Y., in 1845, and immediately after began the practice of his profession with Mr. Agan at Granville, continuing with him about two years, and then forming a law partnership with Mr. Bishop, which continued until he removed to Madison, Wis., in the spring of 1856. He was Postmaster at Granville for a period of five years, and in 1853 he was elected to the Senate of New York, from the district then composed of the counties of Saratoga and Washington; he was an active, influential and efficient Senator, and a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body.

Upon his settlement in Madison, he became associated in practice with Harlow S. Orton, and at once entered upon a large and successful business. Soon after his arrival in Wisconsin, a code of practice, substantially like that of New York, was adopted, and he performed the principal work in arranging it and adapting it to the provisions of the constitution and judicial system of the State. Politically, he was an ardent Whig, so long as that party existed, and on the formation of the Republican party allied himself and acted with that organization; but during his residence in Wisconsin, he gave but little attention to politics, his time being entirely occupied with the duties of his profession. He manifested but little or no ambition for the doubtful honors of modern political life.

He was an excellent lawyer, well read in his profession, and entirely devoted to its duties. With a clear, discriminating mind, familiar with the practical affairs of business men and the methods of business transactions; and, with a judgment rarely at fault, he was a cautious, safe, and reliable counselor. He was a close student; prepared his cases for trial or argument with care; and was almost certain to be ready whenever they were reached, and for any emer-

gency which might be reasonably anticipated. In the presentation of them, whether to the jury or the court, he was clear in statement, incisive, vigorous and able in argument; and, keeping clearly in view the practical necessities of the case, he sought rather to instruct and convince, than to entertain or captivate his hearers; and whether at *nisi prius* or before the Appellate Court, he was a wary, vigilant and formidable opponent. Quick to detect an error or mistake, he was certain to take advantage of and expose it. In his intercourse with his professional brethren, he was obliging and courteous, and, with an extensive fund of general knowledge, he was a pleasing and instructive conversationalist. Added to these advantages, his habits of great industry and promptness in the discharge of his duties, personal as well as professional, enabled him to acquire an extensive and lucrative practice, and a prominent position in the front rank of the bar of the State.

He continued to practice his profession in Madison until, by an act of Congress of June 29, 1870, Wisconsin was divided into two judicial circuits, the Eastern and the Western, when, on the 9th of July, 1870, he was commissioned as District Judge for the newly created Western District. He at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of his position, and, until his last illness, he devoted, with unremitting zeal and industry, all his learning, his extensive experience and distinguished ability to the requirements of his judicial station. A love of order and prompt and exact administration of the law, and his kindly courtesy and unwearied patience, rendered practice in the court in which he presided pleasant and attractive. Counsel never had occasion to complain that they had not been fully and fairly heard before him, or that even an implied restraint had been placed on an exhaustive discussion of all their points.

In the hearing and decision of equity causes, and in the administration of the system of bankruptcy then in force, with which he became thoroughly conversant and skilled in its prompt and efficient administration, he had few if any superiors. He delivered many valuable opinions, which stand deservedly high as authority on questions of bankruptcy law. Long familiarity with, and wide and varied experience in, business transactions, enabled him to easily master the details of a cause, and readily perceive the precise point upon which it depended. He was quick to detect any artifice, fraud, or sham, and prompt and resolute to expose and rebuke it.

\* \* \* During the seven years of his judicial life, when not engaged in his own district, his time was almost constantly occupied in holding court in other districts of the circuit, and frequently at Chicago, where he was highly esteemed as an able Judge. Wherever it was his fortune to preside, he won, as in his own district, the confidence and respect of the profession, and all interested in the orderly, intelligent and impartial administration of justice. He was a genial gentleman, an excellent lawyer, and an able and faithful Judge. He died in Madison, September 3, 1877.\*

#### WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS

was born August 1, 1834, at Cold Springs, Virginia. Soon after his birth, his parents moved to Maryland, settling near Hagerstown. He received his early education at the country school and was quick to learn. He afterward taught school, occupying his winter months in that vocation, and working on a farm during the summer. Meanwhile, his abilities and address attracted toward him so much attention that, in 1854, he was the recipient of an appointment from the member of Congress of his district as cadet to the military academy at West Point, entering the institution July 1, of that year, and graduating July 1, 1858, when he was promoted in the regular army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

He began his duties as soldier in the garrison at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, where he remained until January 19, 1859, when he was transferred to the frontier as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, in which capacity he conducted recruits to Utah. He then took part in the Utah expedition. Afterward and until 1861, he served in Forts Fauntleroy, Defiance and Union, in New Mexico—going upon the Navajo expedition in the year last mentioned. On the

\* From the pen of S. U. Pinney, Madison, Wis. Bissell's Reports, U. S. Courts, Seventh Circuit, Vol. VII—1874-1878, pp. 11-13.

14th of May, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry. On the 24th of October following, he was commissioned Captain of the Twelfth Infantry Regiment, being engaged as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of New Mexico, from that time to June, 1862. He took part in the battle of Valverde February 21, 1862, and for gallant and meritorious services in that conflict was brevetted Major. He was engaged in opening communication between Fort Craig and Fort Union, in February and March following, and was in various skirmishes. In September, he was on recruiting service at Cincinnati, during a threatened attack upon that city. On the 11th of October, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, joining this regiment in the field, but ordered afterward with his force to Baltimore to guard recruits. He resigned that office on the 17th of November following.

On the 20th of February, 1863, he was given Signal duty and continued in that service until August 23, 1865, having first the command of the "Signal Camp of Instruction;" then of the Signal detachment in the Department of West Virginia; in charge also of the Signal line between Harper's Ferry and Washington; then of the Signal detachment with the Army of the Potomac on the pursuit of the enemy through Maryland, in July, 1863, participating in several skirmishes, being commissioned Major of the Signal Corps, the 18th of September, to rank from March 3, previous. He was then put in charge of the Signal Bureau at Washington, and was in command of the Signal Corps from October 13, 1863, to December 26, 1864, being commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the latter June 30, of the year last mentioned, to rank from March 3, 1863. He was made Inspector of the same corps March 31, 1865, serving to August 23, following, when he was mustered out and restored to his regiment—the Twelfth Infantry—to rank from October 24, 1861. He served from September, 1865, to the year 1868, in garrisons at Fort Hamilton, New York, Richmond, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, Virginia, and at Washington, when he was detailed to give instruction in military science and tactics in the Western University at Pittsburgh, Penn. Here he remained two years. He was honorably discharged from the army on the 29th of December, 1870, under an act of Congress of that year, and was, on the 18th of January following, elected to a professorship in the University of Wisconsin.

In February, 1871, he entered upon the duties of his new position. Ambitious and energetic, he soon gave life to the department to which he had been called. He thoroughly remodeled the course in civil engineering, and soon drew around him a number of students of that specialty, winning from them, by his thorough but kindly manliness, by his enthusiastic devotion to their wants, and by his efforts for their subsequent welfare, a warm and lasting regard. Equal success crowned his efforts in the department of military science, where he succeeded in making both popular and useful the drill, which before had always been extremely irksome to the students. His genial manner and varied experience made him a very pleasant companion, and he soon won the regard of his fellow-workers at the University.\* As Professor of one of the technical courses, the classes instructed by Prof. Nicodemus were small, and the relationship between teacher and student correspondingly close. Though he met the regular college students but for one term in the class-room, it was not difficult for them to discern, in that short time, those genial heart-qualities, that almost womanly tenderness, which made him the warm personal friend of every worthy man who made his acquaintance. A more striking illustration of the esteem in which the students held Maj. Nicodemus could not be found than the spirit manifested toward him at all times by the University battalion. No man could have been more successful in eliciting an interest in an irksome duty than was he in conducting the military exercises.†

The connection of Prof. Nicodemus with the geological survey of Wisconsin began by his being employed to prepare maps for an annual report. In 1875, he was regularly commissioned topographical assistant of the survey, and personally prepared or superintended the preparation of all the maps for the report of that year. The next year a regular plan for the maps to ac-

\* See Appendix to Annual Report of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, for the year 1878, where is to be found an excellent paper in memory of Prof. Nicodemus, prepared by Prof. Allan D. Conover, of the University of Wisconsin.

† Adapted from the *University Press* (Madison, Wis.,) January 17, 1879.

company the volumes of the final report was adopted, and he was intrusted with their preparation. In his report for 1876, the State Geologist says: "Prof. Nicodemus has been actively engaged in compiling the geographical data for the maps, and in drawing them upon a uniform and accurate scale. Each township has been carefully built up from the notes and plats of the original Government linear surveys, and the natural features have been compiled from a large collection of State, sectional, county, township, and special maps," "The work of this department [drafting]," says the chief geologist, in 1877, "which assumes increasing importance in the preparation of the final report, has continued, as heretofore, mainly in the hands of Prof. William J. L. Nicodemus and Mr. A. D. Conover, of the State University. They have, during the year, completed the drawing of the maps for the atlas accompanying Volume II of the final report—and a portion of those for the remaining volumes; and several others are in various degrees of advancement." In his report of 1878, the State Geologist remarks: "Prof. W. J. L. Nicodemus, topographical assistant to the survey, and Mr. A. D. Conover, of the State University, who have previously done the larger part of the drafting of the geological maps, have completed those assigned them for the atlas that is to accompany Volume III of the final report, and have made progress with other work placed in their hands."

Since his connection with the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Nicodemus has more than once been tempted to leave; and, among other proffers, he received one from Gen. Sherman, with whom he was personally well acquainted, asking him to accept a position as professor of mathematics at \$2,500 per annum, in gold, in a college just being started by the Khedive of Egypt. Of modest, retiring disposition, Prof. Nicodemus rarely spoke of himself or of his many experiences. Possessed of a large store of nervous force, he rapidly and efficiently accomplished whatever he took in hand. Ambitious to provide for the wants of his family, should they ever be left without his care, he felt pressed to engage in business enterprises outside of the duties of his professorship. As he was never slack in his duty to the university, he must have drawn very largely on his vitality to accomplish the work he undertook. This is more especially true of the past university year, when, burdened more than usually with the needs, for instruction in his growing department, and with his work for the geological survey, he shared largely in the labor, the risks, and anxieties consequent on publishing, along with A. D. Conover, a large and very accurate map of Wisconsin. The draft on his nervous system proved great, and brought on *insomnia*, which finally developed alarmingly. He died in Madison, on the 6th of January, 1879, and was buried near that city, in the beautiful Catholic cemetery of Forest Hill.\* The position he occupied in the university he continued to fill most acceptably until his death. He was married, in Georgetown, D. C., to Miss Fannie E. Pettit, December 27, 1864.

In 1875 was published a "Hand-Book for Charcoal Burners," a Swedish work, translated by Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, and edited with notes by Prof. Nicodemus. The original work is by G. Svedelius, and is probably the best treatise on the manufacture of charcoal ever written. Prof. Anderson's translation is admirable. The notes of Prof. Nicodemus add to the interest and value of the book. The twenty-three wood engravings illustrating the text are well executed. Prof. Nicodemus had prepared, at the date of his death, and nearly finished what was at first intended only as a translation of Reaulcaux's "Manual of Civil Engineering" (the volume containing tables); but, under his hands, it developed into a much more complete manual of tables than the original.

Prof. Nicodemus was a member of the Wisconsin Academy of sciences, arts and letters, and contributed to its "Transactions" several papers that are commendable not only for what he says, but for the way he clothes his thoughts. These contributions are (1) "On the Wisconsin River Improvement;" (2) "Railway Gauges;" (3) "The Ancient Civilization of America." "The ancient works," he truly and clearly says, in the last-mentioned paper, "divide themselves into three great geographical divisions, namely: South America, on the west coast, between Chili and the second degree of north latitude; Central America and Mexico; and the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio." He has given to the periodical press a number of articles,

\* See Annual Report Wisconsin Geological Survey, 1878, pp. 50, 51.

notably one on "Telegraphy" and another on "Tunneling," printed in the *University Press*, Madison, Wis., in October and November, 1871.

#### LA FAYETTE KELLOGG,

son of Rowland Kellogg and his wife Sarah Titus, was born at Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y., and was educated at the same place. Came West in 1838, and spent nearly a year in the lead mines at Mineral Point, and returned to Madison in the summer of 1839, held several town and county offices until August 11, 1840, when he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory, which office he held until the State Government was organized, when, from continued ill health, he was obliged to give up all kinds of business until December, 1851, when, his health having improved, he again took charge of the office as Deputy Clerk, and discharged the duties of the same until the organization of the separate Supreme Court in June, 1853, when he was again appointed Clerk, and held that office to the day of his death. He was also elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at its session in 1845, and was re-elected at the session of 1846, 1847 and 1848, and was also elected Secretary of the first convention to frame a constitution for the then future State of Wisconsin, which constitution was rejected by a vote of the people on the first Tuesday of April, 1847. He died in Madison on the 4th day of June, 1873.

#### NATHANIEL W. DEAN

was born in Raynham, Bristol Co., Mass., September 17, 1817. He received an academic education, and taught school one or two winters, commencing when he was eighteen years of age, near his native home. When he was twenty-one years of age, he went to what was then the Far West, and located at Niles, in Michigan. Here he entered upon mercantile life, with fair prospects, that were blasted, after a few years, by a severe loss by fire, that deprived him of all his property. He then came across Lake Michigan, and, after spending a short time at Joliet, Ill., in 1842, came to Madison, where he resided until his death. For a time he served as a clerk with his cousin, Dr. Weston, who was one of the early merchants in Madison. In 1844, Mr. Dean commenced business with his brother, E. B. Dean, Jr., and for several years their store was the leading establishment in the place. They started business in the old *Argus* wooden building, on Main street, but soon located in what is known as the "Great Arcade Building," that stood on King street. This old Arcade building was removed several years ago, and is now known as the Pyncheon residence. In this building, N. W. and E. B. Dean were successful merchants for several years, keeping a general stock of dry goods, groceries and crockery, usually kept in small places. They were succeeded in business, in about 1849, by William N. Seymour and E. L. Varney. In a year or two, N. W. Dean opened a store in his own name, and continued to be a leading merchant in Madison until 1857, when he retired finally from this line of business and afterward devoted his time in taking care of extensive real estate interests, of which he had then become possessed, and to which he subsequently made large additions. He left a considerable estate in lands, located in various parts of Wisconsin and in other States, extending into Kansas, where he owned a fine farm. His property and its great variety gave ample labor to Mr. Dean in its management, and to this work, he devoted a large portion of his time for more than twenty years. Mr. Dean was not engaged in prominent public enterprises in Madison, to any considerable extent. He was a liberal contributor to the Congregational Society, aiding in the erection of its church and in many other ways. He was a member of the Park Hotel Company and its largest stockholder. He erected, a few years ago, the brick block at the point centering on King and Pinckney streets, at the east corner of the square. As a business man, he was industrious and energetic and generally successful.

As a politician, Mr. Dean did not meet the fondest hopes of his friends from the bright promise of his early years in Wisconsin, and possibly his life in this respect was hardly satisfactory to his own ambition. For many years, there were but few men who were more popular

with the people of the Territory, or who possessed brighter prospects for political preferment than did Mr. Dean. He was a man of fine personal address, of excellent ability, and a zealous Whig, so long as that party lived. His being a Whig prevented early promotion; as, in Territorial days, the Democrats had their own way in Wisconsin. In 1847, Mr. Dean was the Whig candidate for the Constitutional Convention and made a gallant run, but, his party being largely in the minority, he was unsuccessful. For several years he was a Regent of the Wisconsin University, and was active in promoting the affairs of this institution in its early days, when it had to struggle hard for a respectable foothold. In 1856, Mr. Dean was elected a member of the Assembly, and served faithfully and efficiently in that body. It was during the session he was a member, that the bill providing for the erection of the new capitol was passed, and he was entitled to much credit for the success of that measure. He became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and for many years was a zealous worker in it.

Mr. Dean was a man of fine social qualities—intelligent, fluent in conversation, and attractive in manners. In society, he occupied a prominent position, and was extensively acquainted in all parts of the State, and in many other parts of the country.

In 1847, Mr. Dean was married to Miss Harriet H. Morrison, daughter of the late James Morrison, of Madison. One child, a son, was born to them in 1849, but died when he was quite young. Mr. Dean died February 28, 1880.

#### TIMOTHY BROWN

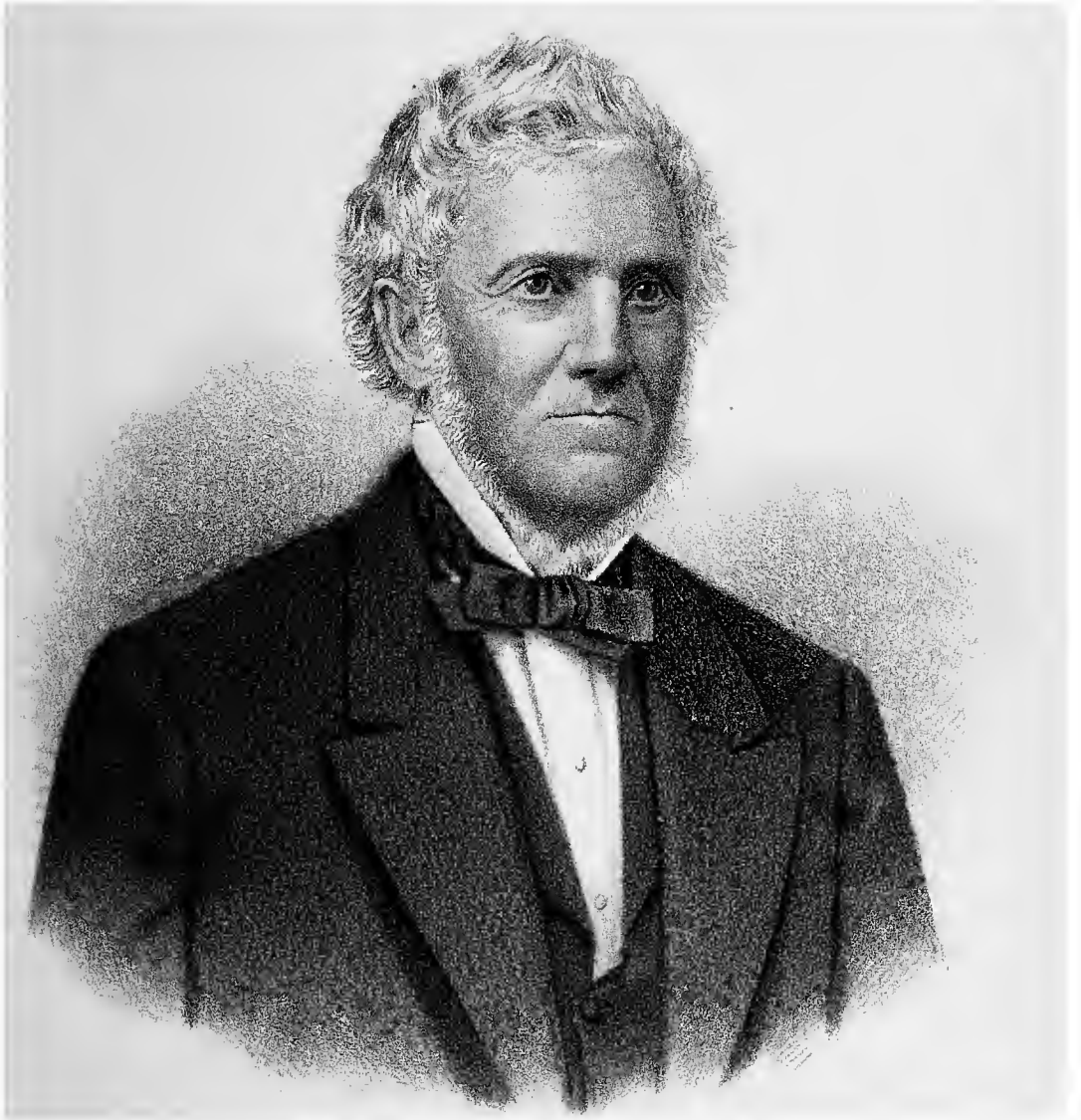
was born at Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 24, 1823. His father, Squire M. Brown, was a well-to-do farmer of that town, and occupied a position of considerable prominence. He frequently represented his town in the County Board, and his district in the Legislature. He was an excellent, practical agriculturist. The subject of this sketch, as a lad, worked on his father's farm; received an academic education, and, at the age of seventeen, struck out for himself. From early childhood, he showed wonderful business qualifications; was ever ready to trade, and always had something to sell. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Brown took a position in a country store at Jordan, near Syracuse, that was owned by George A. Mason, Esq., who had married his elder sister. Here our subject remained some two or three years, receiving small pay; but when he left, he had saved his earnings with much care—nothing had been wasted. He then received a position as book-keeper in the bank of Salina. His faithfulness to business soon earned promotion, and he became first teller and then cashier of that strong banking institution. By frugality, he accumulated some means while in this bank. In 1855, he resigned his position as cashier of the Bank of Salina, and settled in Madison.

He became cashier of the old "Dane County Bank," in which he also was a large stockholder, and remained in this position till 1864, when this bank adopted the natural banking laws and became the First National Bank, and for some years Mr. Brown acted as cashier of that bank and was a main stockholder in it. He afterward sold out a portion of his stock, resigned his position as cashier, and was, for a few years, Vice President of the institution, devoting a large portion of his time to outside investments. He retained, to the time of his death, a small amount of the stock of that bank, and continued one of its directors and a member of the executive committee. His business experience and wise counsel were of importance to the management of the institution.

In 1870, Mr. Brown became the owner of a large portion of the stock of the Madison Gas Company, from which time he took almost exclusive charge of its affairs. He made important improvements in the works. He took a deep interest in the management, became thoroughly versed in what was the best machinery, and procured it.

For about twenty years, Mr. Brown was a Director in the Madison Fire Insurance Company—a member of the Executive Committee all the time—and for many years Treasurer of it.

He was connected with many business enterprises in Madison, among which was the Madison Manufacturing Company, and in all positions was of material service in promoting their



*Geo Dow*

CAMBRIDGE.





interests. Where extensive business experience, sound judgment and a clear head were required, Timothy Brown was ever found ready, efficient and valuable.

Mr. Brown was a man of retiring habits; was wholly free from ambition for political preferment—always declining to be considered a candidate for official position. His services were demanded by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the county—as County Commissioner for a term or two—and no county ever had a more competent or faithful officer than he was during the brief time he could be induced to hold the office. This was the only public office, we believe, that Mr. Brown permitted himself to hold, and he held this one against his own will, but greatly to the benefit of his county.

The life of Mr. Brown was purely a business one. His integrity of character was never questioned. As a business man, he was a marked success; capable, industrious, frugal, clear-headed and strictly honest, his business life could not fail of being attended with good results.

Socially, Mr. Brown was a pleasant man. He was not what is generally understood to be a society man, as he shrank from it; he disliked crowds; but he enjoyed a small circle of friends and made himself very agreeable with them. He was also a very kind man to all in distress or who needed help; many are the cases in the city where his means have been quietly used in making happy those who were in needy circumstances. These services were always performed without show. He obeyed in his works the Scripture injunction—not letting the left hand know what the right hand did. He disliked anything like a display in doing good.

On the 6th of June, 1848, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Elizabeth Barnard. They have been blessed with two children, both sons.

The family of Mr. Brown consisted of two brothers and one sister. The sister, the eldest of the family, was the wife of George A. Mason, and died some years ago, and the two brothers, one older and the other younger than Timothy, survive. Mr. Brown died at his residence in Madison, November 15, 1879.

#### OLE BULL.

Ole Bornemann Bull was born at Bergen, Norway, February 5, 1810. His father, a druggist, who had destined him for the church, steadily repressed his passion for music. At the age of eighteen, he was placed at the University of Christiania, but, when he took the temporary charge of the orchestra at one of the theaters during the illness of the leader, his connection with the university was dissolved. In 1829, he went to Cassel to study with Spohr, but his playing had so chilling an effect, that, in despair, he went to Gottingen and commenced the study of the law. His fondness for his art soon interrupted this pursuit, and he went to Minden, where he gave his first concert abroad. He then went to Paris, where he was reduced to great straits. A lady, who saw in him a likeness to her deceased son, took him into her house, and he afterward married her grand-daughter. The proceeds of his first concert which was held in Paris, April 18, 1832, gave him the means for a musical tour through Italy. The next seven years were spent in professional journeys through Italy, France, Germany, England and Russia, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. Returning to his native place in 1838, with his wife, he settled upon an estate which he had purchased in the neighborhood. At the end of five years, he came to the United States, and, after a career of great success, returned to Europe in 1845. During the next seven years, he gave concerts in the chief cities of the Continent, visited Algeria, made improvements in musical instruments, built a theater in Bergen and endeavored to awaken in Norway an interest for national schools of literature and art. He introduced political sentiments into the dramas performed at his theater, and was brought into collision with the police. Lawsuits, in 1852, dissipated a large portion of his fortune, and he once more left his country, for the New World, and purchased a large tract of uncultivated land, comprising 120,000 acres, in Potter County, Penn. A large number of families, to whom the lands were sold at a nominal price, gathered upon the spot, forming the germ of a colony, to which the name Oleana was given; but at length the project was abandoned and the colony broken up. Ole Bull resumed his concerts, and, in 1854, took a lease of the Academy of Music in New York,

with the intention of undertaking the management of the Italian opera ; but the enterprise proved disastrous. He then returned to Europe, and, in 1869, re-visited the United States, where, in 1870, he made a second marriage, this time taking for his wife Miss Sarah C. Thorp, of Madison, Wis., where, until his death, he had his American residence. He died at Lyso, near Bergen, Norway, August 17, 1880.

In speaking of his personal appearance, a Madison writer, a short time before his death, said :

“ Were it not that his hair is as white as the snow which falls from heaven, the most careful observer of Mr. Bull’s face and physique would say that he is not by a decade and a half as near the ‘ three score and ten ’ mile-post as he really is. But Ole Bull will never grow old. His towering form is as straight as an arrow ; his soft gray eyes light up with youthful fire as he engages you in earnest conversation ; the grasp of his long, strong hands is as firm and hearty as a half-century ago ; his nerves, that have undergone the exhausting tension of a wonderful inspiration during his long and triumphant reign over the musical world, are as much under his control as when his boyish hand first grasped the bow. Fifty years of conquest over millions of hearts that have almost ceased to beat as he held his magical scepter over them, have not chilled the warmth of his noble nature nor made him conscious of his imperial power. Fame rests upon him lightly. One forgets Ole Bull, the worthy wearer of Paganini’s crown, when talking with Ole Bull, the man. Suggest to him some phase of European politics, some evidence of the coming disenthralldom of thought and the establishment of liberal constitutional governments all over the monarchical territory of the continent, and the musician gives place to the enlightened and progressive statesman. Let him discuss, in his animated, impetuous, yet candid and critical manner, the recent splendid triumph of republicanism in France, and you instinctively begin to speculate upon the resources of the protean intellect this man must possess.”

The same writer continues :

“ He is the welcome guest of every court in Europe. In every considerable town in the United States his face is familiar, and his music an historical event. He speaks fluently, besides his native tongue English, French, German and Italian, and possesses sufficient knowledge of every European dialect to be at home in any province. He is also a classical scholar, and an enthusiastic patron of literature. He has done much to revive an interest in Norse literature and history. None of his mature life has been allowed to waste nor his splendid faculties to suffer by disuse. He is all fire and action. Ole Bull never consciously imitates ; and this is the secret of his playing. For this reason, also, no artist can play his scores, neither does he himself play them twice alike. His music is materialized inspiration. His famous compositions are only written in his memory. The orchestras that have played his accompaniments have seen only their own parts ; Ole himself never saw a note of his own score written out. Hence his compositions are personal—a part of himself. He is a great admirer of the national melodies of his own land, and has little love for anything that is void of a noble theme. His own music is the outward form of a sentiment, generally a patriotic, liberty-loving sentiment.

“ Speaking of the manner of holding a violin, Mr. Bull said that in his early attempts to play he endeavored to imitate the positions of great players, but found that he could do far better in a way of his own. ‘ The violin,’ said Mr. Bull, ‘ being the national instrument of Norway, and interest in its management then running very high on account of the cotemporary artists, there were plenty of critics to condemn my style, but I clung to it. My independence and my success gave me plenty of enemies. Why, when I first began to play in Germany, my staccato notes with full length of the bow were violently attacked by the critics. On account of the manner of holding the bow, none of the artists had been able to execute successfully staccato notes with more than the lower half of it. The papers went so far as to say that my pretensions to do anything more than this were mere clap-trap, and warned the audiences to notice that when the Norwegian reached the middle of the bow the strain and execution were taken up by *an accomplice behind the scenes !*

“When I first came to America in 1843,” continued Mr. Bull, “I found plenty of critics, who pitched into me right and left. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, came to me one day and said, ‘Mr. Bull, I notice that some of the busy newspaper writers are trying to prejudice the people against your playing. I want to say to you that the columns of the *Herald* are open to you at any time to defend yourself.’ I thanked him for his courtesy, and good-naturedly replied that the critics might write and I would play, and trust to luck as to who should come out ahead. I never replied to the critics except with my bow, and I managed to make friends of most of them.”

The Madison writer continues: “One of his violins is a very ordinary looking affair, and to our uncritical eye appeared to be worth about 20 shillings. It is worth to Mr. Bull \$25,000—that is to say, he would not part with it for any sum which will ever be offered to him. This is the violin he uses in concerts. What a wonderful piece of work! and what heavenly melodies its master can call out from it. It has held millions spell-bound, as its delicious notes have rolled out from under that inspired hand. There is no evidence of its value apparent. It is evidently old (about four hundred years), is perfectly plain in every part, the varnish is slightly effaced where it has come in contact with the chin, and that is all the writer could see about it. To be sure, there is a luster, deep and soft, about the varnish, but we should have guessed have guessed that any cabinet-maker could have made the same effect had we not known different.

“Why is it,” we asked, “that the violin-makers of to-day cannot duplicate these instruments?” “Because,” said Mr. Bull, “they cannot secure the right kind of wood, and because the receipt for making the varnish used by Gaspar da Salo is a lost art. Ambitious violin-makers are doing all they can to discover how those old masters made their varnish, and have succeeded tolerably well in making a good article, but the Cremona school of makers died with their secret untold. There is a wealthy Parisian who owns a receipt which he will not divulge for a fortune. A Brooklyn man has made a few excellent instruments, but has not attempted to go into the business on a large scale.”

“The other violin which Mr. Bull showed us has an interesting history, which we will attempt to relate as nearly as possible in his own language. This instrument is a gem of workmanship, and impresses one with its worth far more than the concert violin. It is as well-toned as the other, but Mr. Bull does not play it much in public, because it is less powerful and the keys are so small there is danger of breaking them in impassioned execution.

“Why don’t you have larger keys made?” we inquired. “Because,” said Mr. Bull, “that would necessitate marring the beauty of the carved work about them, and that I could not be induced to do;” and the bare suggestion affected him visibly.

“Tell us its history, please,” we begged; and Mr. Bull said:

“Gaspar da Salo, the only violin-maker who can be called the equal of Joseph Guancrus, lived and worked at the commencement of the sixteenth century. He had made a violin with so much care, and he was himself so satisfied with his work, that he desired Benvenuto Cellini to carve the neck. The head of the instrument forms a lovely cherub’s face, which is supported by a smaller head and a bust of a maiden, the features being of exquisite workmanship. The rest of the neck is most beautifully cut and gilded, and the colors are clear and bright, though they are now over 300 years old, as the instrument was made in 1532. The wood from which Gaspar da Salo chose his material grew on the mountains between Brescia and Verona, where it was so finely developed by the even temperature prevailing there that the veins of the wood are exactly an even distance apart. The mountains near Brescia are entirely denuded of trees. It is impossible to find such wood elsewhere, and the instruments of this master are unique in this respect, and cannot be imitated. Cardinal Adalbrandini bought Gaspar da Salo’s and Benvenuto Cellini’s violin for 3,000 ducats, and presented it to the Treasury of Innspruck, from which it got its name of the ‘Treasury Violin,’ which it has since retained. When Innspruck was invaded by the French, in 1809, it came into possession of a soldier, who gave it over to Rhaczek for the insignificant sum of 400 guilden.

“In 1839, I visited Rhaczek, saw the violin, and bid all I possessed for the instrument, offering as well the proceeds of the concerts I was then giving in Vienna. ‘Give me the fourth of Vienna, and then we shall see,’ was Rhaczek’s reply. But he promised me if he ever parted with it I should have the preference. Two years later, in Leipsic, Liszt and Mendelssohn were dining with me, and while we sat at the table a servant brought in an envelope bearing a great seal, which I put one side.

“‘Open your letter,’ cried Liszt; ‘it has a large seal, and may be important.’ It proved to be from the son of Rhaczek, and imparted the news of his father’s death, and that ‘a clause in his will directed that the Treasury violin should be sent to Ole Bull.’ Of course my delight knew no bounds, and I told the good news to my friends. ‘What a wonderful violin it must be to cost so much money,’ said Mendelssohn. ‘We must play the Krentzer Sonata together the first time you use it in public.’ When the instrument came it was found that there was no bar in it; and it had, therefore, never been played upon. As soon as possible, it was put in order, and, as Mendelssohn had suggested, it was consecrated to art by the playing of Beethoven’s ‘Sonata.’ Its tone was found to be worthy of its great beauty. I paid the 4,000 ducats (\$8,000), which was my standing offer for it, most willingly.’

“Money could not buy it now, though Mr. Bull uses it before assemblages of a semi-private nature. When he is made the guest of his distinguished friends, he accedes to their request for music by playing the ‘Treasury.’

“Mr. Bull composes his music as he walks and talks. His most celebrated pieces were arranged under great pressure. We can only allude to a concert in ‘E minor,’ one of his most brilliant productions, that he arranged in Prague, upon which he worked two days and nights without cessation. This incident he related with a charming *naivete*, and we only wish space would allow us to report it here. His famous ‘Polacca Guerriera’ has an equally interesting history, and we reproduce it here. Said Mr. Bull: ‘In 1838, I spent three months in Rome, during the carnival. I lived in the same house with the celebrated Norse landscape painter, Thomas Fearnley, and was having a gay time with the artists then in the city. A concert was to be given the following night in Casa Lepre, upon the programme of which I was announced for a still unwritten composition, entitled ‘Polacca Guerriera.’ Mr. Fearnley knew that not a single note of it had been written, and was greatly distressed lest I should make a total failure of it. He communicated his fear to his friends, who also besought me to go to work and leave pleasure alone. At 10 o’clock the night before the concert, Mr. Fearnley and I retired to our room, where the artist again implored me to compose my piece. ‘Now,’ said I, ‘I am sleepy, and am bound to have my rest.’ At that I leaped into my bed and soon snored loudly. I heard my friend sorrowfully soliloquize, ‘My conscience! what a reckless man he is, anyway; just hear him snore. Bull!’ he shouted, ‘Mr. Bull! *won’t* you get up and go to work?’ But I refused to stir. Fearnley finally went to sleep, and then I cautiously stole out of the room and began the scores for the orchestra. At 6 in the morning, all the parts were written out in short-hand and sent to the copyist. Then I noiselessly returned to my room and was soon asleep. Very soon Fearnley shouted, ‘Bull! Bull! had you not better get up and write?’ ‘No,’ I replied shortly, ‘I wish you would let me take my rest.’ ‘This is terrible,’ said poor, distracted Fearnley. At 3 o’clock in the afternoon, I stole away from my friends, and had a secret rehearsal with the orchestra, and the ‘Polacca’ went off splendidly. Meeting Mr. Fearnley, who had sworn he would not go to the concert under any consideration, I said to him, ‘How now, Fearnley, will you not go to the concert to-night?’

“‘No, indeed, I will not,’ he answered; do you suppose I want to be a witness to your disgrace? You do not know the Italians; they will tear you to pieces.’

“I told him to come, stand near the door and be ready to retreat at any moment. Albert Thorwaldsen, the famous sculptor, who had been of our party the day previous, was also in a great state of alarm about my apparent indifference, and just before the concert asked Fearnley if I had yet done any work on the ‘Polacca.’ Mr. Fearnley assured him most dolefully that I had not written a note, and the two were utterly cast down in their sympathetic sorrow.

Fearnley was a constant chewer of tobacco, and used an enormous quantity at a time. When he was excited, the quid was made to gyrate vigorously from one cheek to the other, while he expectorated like a steam pump. Well, to cut the story short, the concert hour came, and the vast building was crowded. I played two numbers before the main piece came on, and in looking over the audience, I saw my anxious friends just inside the door, pale and disheartened. Finally the 'Polacca Guerriera' was announced, the orchestra took its place, and I began. Every part came in with perfect success, and I began to wonder how my friends felt. I looked over by the door, and there they were, faces beaming with surprise and delight, and what struck me most forcibly, was Fearnley's tobacco quid, which, even at my distance, I could distinctly see was changing positions with lightning rapidity. The Italians who were going to tear me to pieces seemed to go crazy with delight, and I was repeatedly recalled. In the midst of the applause, my now overjoyed friends appeared upon the stage, and Thorwaldsen actually embraced me in the presence of the audience."

"Mr. Bull was next inquired of as to whether he had not had some lively experience in saving his violins from harm."

"Yes," said Mr. Bull, laughing, "I have. One night, when my party was quietly floating down the Ohio River, the boat blew up, and 200 people were drowned. It was the 4th of December, and the water was fearfully cold. To add to the confusion, the boat was partly loaded with kerosene, which spread out over the water in one appalling sheet of flame. I seized my violin case, sought a place where there was the least kerosene and drowning people, and sprang into the river. It was midnight. When I reached the bank I found it steep and of slippery clay. Though nearly drowned, I managed to throw the case up safely on shore, and, after a terrible struggle, followed it. It was an uninhabited section of country, and, though nearly frozen, I wandered about until morning before I found shelter.

"Then, again, when in Iowa, one night, I was awakened by cries of fire, and found that the hotel was in flames. I was pretty well up to the top, and hence did not stop for ceremony. I caught up my violin case, groped my way down through the blinding smoke and appeared upon the street, where the thermometer was down to zero, arrayed simply in my night shirt. But I saved my violin."

A writer in Bergen, Norway, gives this account of his funeral :

"The last sad rites are over, for the great man has now gone from us. It is impossible in the short space of a letter to give any idea of the honors which have been lavished upon him. King and peasant, all classes, have united in one universal testimony that 'Ole Bull was Norway's greatest man and most beloved son.' The first intelligence of his death was conveyed by the steamer Bjarne, which went into Bergen with its flag at half-mast. Instantly, as soon as it could be done, every flag in the harbor went down, and as the message spread, hundreds of flags all over Bergen, with the four on the common, which are never used save for royalty, were displayed at half-mast. The Common Council met at once and passed resolutions desiring that he should be interred in Bergen, and offering to Mrs. Bull the central place in the cemetery, a place which it had been decided should be always reserved for celebrations of the birthdays of distinguished men buried there. It was desired for Christie, Norway's great statesman, whose statute is on the common, but was refused. It was given at once spontaneously, and a subscription started for a statue to Mr. Bull. The steamboats offered their services free, and on Friday after his death, 400 people came out to see his remains, leaving as many more which the boat could not carry. Yesterday, a large steamer, with 150 people who were invited, family and intimate friends, came out, and the funeral services were held in the hall where the remains lay in state. On Sunday, a steamer came to bring flowers, and his casket was loaded with exquisite floral designs, among which were a beautiful floral violin, crowns and wreaths.

"Fifteen large steamers met the one carrying his body, before reaching Bergen, and escorted it in, with signals fired, church bells ringing, and thousands upon the strand, and the streets, as far as could be seen, were one sea of heads. The quay was decorated and spread with green, as were also the streets through which the procession passed. The house where he was

born was decorated, and the procession halted while words were sung composed for the occasion. The body was borne from the steamer by peasants in uniform and placed upon a catafalque, drawn by four black horses. The casket was so high that it could be seen above the multitude which filled the streets. His own American flag preceded him, and many more of beautiful designs. Twelve young ladies, with crape badges, bore his trophies, and all the city authorities were in the procession. Much, much more than I can describe, was done, all that human hands and human hearts inspired by the tenderest love, could devise.

"The best of all, that which touched and thrilled every heart, was after the Bishop had ended. The grave, with the sides lined with flowers and the bottom covered, was in the most beautiful spot ever seen anywhere. Bjornson, himself a King, who came from Christiania to attend the funeral ceremonies, arose, and, looking upon the casket below, covered and surrounded with flowers, pale and full of emotion, said: 'He was beloved, Ole Bull.'

"Every heart seemed stunned, and the vast multitude, numbering not less than 25,000, were silent as the one below. Bjornson talked nearly an hour, and every word was a jewel. He thanked Mrs. Bull, for all present, that she had made his last days so happy, and said to all that Ole Bull's last request was that Norway should love and cherish his wife, who had loved him and smoothed his pathway. The half cannot be told; it should have been witnessed to be understood. The newspapers are doing what is only done for royalty, devoting one side for a week to notices, poems and sketches of his life, with mourning decorations. The King telegraphed his condolence. Bjornson and Lund returned with the family to Lyso, and, as they left, signals were fired."

#### WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER.

William B. Slaughter published in 1878 a lengthy autobiography in a work entitled "Reminiscences of Distinguished Men," an abstract of which is here given:

"I was born on the 19th day of April, 1797, in the County of Culpeper, in the State of Virginia; the son of Samuel and Francis Slaughter, both of English descent; and both well educated. My father was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and his taste in English literature was formed by reading such authors as Johnson, Addison, Goldsmith, Swift, Steele and Parnell. His children, of whom he had thirteen (three sons, of whom I was the eldest, and ten daughters), were educated at home in private classical schools under his own observation. I completed my education at William and Mary College; although I was there but a short time and not a class student, I learned rapidly and rarely forgot what I learned.

"From William and Mary College I went to Halifax County, Va., to study law with my uncle, William B. Banks, a man of genius, learning and eloquence.

"During the two years I remained with my uncle I read law, history, commentaries on government, the great speeches of the great men of the world on law and civil polity; likewise the poems of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Camoens, Shakspeare, Milton and Byron, many of the striking portions of which still remain in my memory.

"The two years' confinement in my uncle's law office was too severe a tax upon my nervous system, and my health gave way. I spent one summer at the White Sulphur Springs, receiving but little benefit; the next in Culpeper among my relatives; and in October, 1824, I joined a party of three hundred persons who chartered a boat at Alexandria, Virginia, to take us to Yorktown to welcome the Marquis De La Fayette on the plains of York, on which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to the American arms on the 19th of October, 1781.

"Having recovered my health in 1825, I anticipated Horace Greeley's advice to young men, and went West. The most practicable mode of travel in those days was on horseback, and thus I proceeded on my journey. I reached Charlestown on the Kanawha, in October, 1825, remained there two months with my relatives, thence went to Lancaster, Ohio, where I became acquainted with Thomas Ewing, the first distinguished man I met in the West, and with whom I formed a friendship that lasted during his life—a life fraught with honorable deeds, with patriotic sentiments, and with generous sympathies.

"In January, 1826, I rode with his father on horseback from Lancaster, Ohio, to Columbus.

"After remaining a week at Columbus, I proceeded on my journey to Kentucky, the then El Dorado of all Virginians, and the 'ultima thule' of my heart's desires. On my way I spent one night at Circleville.

"I arrived at Bardstown, Ky., in February, 1826, and found as many Slaughters as I left in Virginia, uncles, aunts and cousins innumerable, one of whom, the daughter of an uncle, I married. Kentucky was settled principally by Virginians, many of whom inherited the lands they lived on.

"Through an uncle residing in Kentucky, a warm personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, I received an invitation to visit him, at the Hermitage, which I accepted in 1827. My uncle had published a pamphlet entitled 'Philo Jackson,' advocating his election to the Presidency, which was distributed in almost every State in the Union. It was written with much vigor, and doubtless had a decided effect. The General's gratitude to my uncle was manifested by repeated acts of kindness to me. Through his influence, direct and indirect, I was retained in public office seven years.

"I remained two years longer in Kentucky, reading and practicing law, and then proceeded to Bedford, Ind., expecting to make it my future home. The second year of my residence at Bedford I became a candidate for the Legislative Assembly and was elected; during the session of the Legislature, Gen. Jackson's proclamation on the subject of the South Carolina Nullification was issued, which agitated the country from the center to the circumference. I was the author of the Indiana resolutions approving of that proclamation, which were passed in the Assembly with but ten dissenting voices, and by the Senate almost unanimously. The next year I was appointed Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis, by Gen. Jackson, and the year following transferred to the land office at Green Bay, then in Michigan Territory. In December, 1835, I was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Michigan, which met at Green Bay January 1, 1836. I was, as a member of that body, the author of a memorial to Congress requesting the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin, to embrace the Government lands west of Lake Michigan. The act of organization of the Territory went into effect on the 4th of July, 1836. In February, 1837, I was appointed by Gen. Jackson Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, for four years. At the close of my official term as Secretary, I retired to my farm near Madison, and was no more in public life until appointed by President Lincoln Commissary of Subsistence, in 1863, and in 1864 Quartermaster, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In the fall of 1864, I resigned both of these offices, and since then have remained in private life. I was occupied in 1875-76 in writing biographical sketches of the eminent and self-made men of Wisconsin for the American Biographical Publishing Company."

Mr. Slaughter resigned the office of Register of the Land Office in 1841. In May, 1837, he came to the "City of the Four Lakes," on Section 6, in the present town of Madison, a plat of which "City" was laid out and put on record July 7, 1836, by M. L. Martin, W. B. Slaughter and J. D. Doty, Proprietors. Here he opened up a farm and made his residence until 1845, when he removed to his old home in Virginia; but at the beginning of the late war (1861), he returned to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Middleton. He afterward moved to the city of Madison, where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred July 15, 1879.

#### EDWARD G. RYAN.

Edward G. Ryan was born at New Castle House, in the county of Meath, Ireland, November 13, 1810, the son of Edward Ryan, of New Castle House, and Abby, his wife, daughter of John Keogh, of Mount Jerome, near Dublin. He was reared in the full sight of wealth, but being the second son, inherited no share of it. He was educated at Clongone's Wood Cottage, where he completed his course in 1827. He commenced the reading of law in his native country, but, before completing it, he came to the United States in 1830, and resumed his studies in New



York, supporting himself, meanwhile, by giving lessons in private schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and located in Chicago, in the fall of the same year, where he practiced his profession till 1842. During his residence in Chicago, he was editor of a paper called the *Tribune*, which, we believe, was the commencement of the paper of that name now in Chicago, though in reaching its present growth, it has absorbed several smaller publications. In 1842, feeling that his health was failing in Chicago, he was constrained to change his location, and, after his marriage with the daughter of Capt. Hugh Graham, he located at Racine, in this State, where he remained till 1848, when he removed to the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. Ryan was Prosecuting Attorney in the Chicago Circuit, in 1840 and 1841; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin in 1846, representing the county of Racine. In this body he was one of the most conspicuous members, both in committee work and in the debates on the floor of the Convention. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, second on the Committee on the Judiciary, and also a member of the Committee on Education. When he took his seat in the Convention, he was a stranger to most of the able and brilliant members of that body, and when he took the floor in discussion, they were very much astonished at his power, energy and eloquence as a debater. He advocated the extreme radical features of the old Constitution. In 1848, Mr. Ryan represented his party as a delegate in the National Convention, held at Baltimore, that nominated Lewis Cass for the Presidency. During his practice in Milwaukee, Mr. Ryan had several law partners, among whom were the late Chief Justice Stowe, Matt H. Carpenter and William H. Lord.

Mr. Ryan held the position of City Attorney in Milwaukee during the years 1870, 1871 and 1872. In June, 1874, Chief Justice Dixon having resigned his position on the bench, Mr. Ryan was appointed by Gov. Taylor as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to fill the vacancy. On receiving his commission, he is reported to have remarked: "This is the summit of my ambition; this is the place to which I have looked; but it has been so delayed that I had ceased to expect it!" He immediately qualified and assumed the place upon the bench to which he had been appointed. Shortly afterward, the Potter railroad law, enacted by the Legislature of 1874, came before the courts. The leading cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, and the validity of the law was affirmed, the opinion being prepared by Chief Justice Ryan. He was elected to the high position, by the people, without opposition. He was a man of vast legal learning, and a writer of masterly ability. His decisions, in point of literary style and legal research, will rank among the first in this country. He was an orator of great power, and many of his efforts equal those of the foremost men in the country. He was engaged in the prosecution of the impeachment trial against Levi Hubbell, before the State Senate, in 1853, and his great argument in that case was remarkable for its power, its comprehensiveness, its lofty eloquence, and it ranks with the first efforts of the kind on record. He was engaged as counsel in the great gubernatorial contest between Bashford and Barstow, in 1856, on the part of the relator, and, in this case, as in all others in which he has been engaged, he exhibited ability and legal research of the highest order; and his arguments were able, forcible and effective. The case was one of extreme importance, as fixing a precedent, and Mr. Ryan managed it with consummate skill and energy.

In person, Mr. Ryan was five feet ten inches in height, weighed about one hundred and eighty pounds, neither of robust nor delicate frame, but muscular, sinewy and capable of much long and continued labor. His movements were quick and his step elastic. His complexion was florid, his hair light, his eyes blue, large and expressive.

The death of Chief Justice Ryan caused deep and sincere regret among the people of the State. His vast intellect and well-cultivated mind gave him a high place among the distinguished men of this country, as a writer, as a genial companion, as an orator and advocate, and as an eminent jurist. Few men possessed more refined and varied tastes than did Judge Ryan. His was a brilliant mind; and the fact of his being thoroughly read on a great variety of subjects rendered his conversation extremely interesting and instructive, full of originality, and at times extremely humorous. His addresses were always models in rhetoric, and filled with ele-

vated thought. He died in Madison, October 19, 1880, and was buried in Milwaukee with honors becoming the position he had filled as Chief Justice of Wisconsin.

Upon the death of Judge Ryan, the Chief Executive of Wisconsin, Gov. W. E. Smith, issued the following order:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
MADISON, October 19, 1880. }

*Executive Order, No. 1:*

It is my sad duty to announce to the people of Wisconsin, that, in the mysterious Providence of God, the life on earth of the Hon. Edward G. Ryan, the distinguished Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, is ended. He departed this life this morning, at about 5 o'clock, unexpectedly by his family and friends, but evidently not by himself. His great mind remained strong and serene to the last, in full comprehension of his physical condition and in apprehension and consciousness of death, and he expressed clearly his last wishes to his family, and his abiding Christian faith and hope.

A great man, an eminent citizen, and a high officer of State, to the sore bereavement of his family and friends, and to the irreparable loss of the public service, has fallen at his post, with the spotless ermine of a great judge still upon his shoulders. Less than one week ago he presided on the bench, and the bar of the State, interested in the present call of the calendar, stood before him in the full confidence and hope that he would yet long remain to dignify his high judicial office by his transcendent abilities, learning and refined sense of justice.

But he has suddenly disappeared from amongst the living, and the high places which once knew him will know him no more forever. For about forty years he has been especially prominent in Wisconsin, and elsewhere widely known as one of the ablest and most eminent in his profession, and in many offices of trust and honor, and he has now closed his distinguished career by making especially eminent the office of Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, to which he was called by the unanimous vote of the people. To its high and responsible duties he has devoted the great learning, the clear judgment and the developed resources of one of the greatest minds of the age, as the mature fruits of his great experience and of his long and distinguished life. There remains no one who can in all respects fill the high place he has left vacant, and long years of time in our future history will but illustrate, by memory and comparison, his unequalled abilities as a lawyer and a judge, and make still more conspicuous and indelible his impress upon the laws, politics and jurisprudence of the State.

The people of Wisconsin will deeply lament his death and sympathize with his bereaved family and friends.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the Supreme Court room will be suitably draped in mourning, the flag upon the capitol displayed at half-mast, and on the day of the funeral the State Departments will be closed.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,  
Governor.



## CHAPTER XI.

LITERATURE\*—ART—ORATORY—COMMON SCHOOLS—DANE COUNTY PRESS.

## LITERATURE.

ELLA WHEELER, a resident of the town of Westport, Dane County, stands at the head of the poets of Wisconsin. She has written "Drops of Water," "Shells," and "Maurine"—three distinct poetical works. The first named has been re-published in London and in Australia. Her contributions, both in poetry and prose, are to be seen in all the leading magazines of America. Her poetical genius is recognized at home and abroad, as of the highest order.

JOHN NADER, a resident of Madison, has in press a work of much merit, on "The Tides." Mr. Nader has published several pamphlets of a scientific character, and has contributed many articles to the periodical press upon scientific subjects.

MRS. DR. WILLIAM H. FOX, of Oregon, has recently published under the *nom de plume* of Toler King, a novel entitled "Rose O'Connor." Mrs. Fox is an able and entertaining writer.

J. B. PRADT came to Sheboygan in 1856, and to Madison in 1860, where he has since resided, except for two years. Mr. Pradt has presented numerous addresses, reports and papers before the State Teachers' Association, the first in 1857, on Moral and Religious Instruction in Public Schools, the last on the Kindergarten, in 1880. He has frequently lectured before Teachers' Institutes and other audiences, and among others on the following subjects: "The English Language," "The Conservative and Progressive," "The Two Orders of Intellect," "The Arctic Regions," "The Two Methods of Teaching." He issued five volumes of the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, as editor and publisher, 1860-65; and has been co-editor and publisher with successive State Superintendents, in the issue of the last ten volumes of the same publication, 1870-1880. As Assistant State Superintendent, he has taken part in the preparation of twelve annual reports, from the office of the State Superintendent, and of a school edition of the Constitution of the United States and that of Wisconsin. In 1874, he issued a pamphlet touching the election of a Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM H. ROSENSTENGEL, Professor in the University of Wisconsin, is the author of nearly all of the articles on literature in Klemm's History of German Literature. He has published "Lessons in German Grammar;" also, a work on "Irregular Verbs." He has in manuscript a "German Scientific Reader" and a "German Classical Reader." He has corresponded extensively with German papers in this country and Germany, and has had considerable experience as an editor.

O. M. CONOVER is a resident of Madison. In 1850, he edited in that city *The Northwestern Journal of Education, Science and General Literature*. In 1864, he became Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Thirty-three volumes, beginning with No. XVI of the reports of that court, have each his name as Official Reporter, upon its title-page. With four exceptions, these have all been prepared exclusively by him and printed under his supervision. To the outside world, literary work of such a nature must, of necessity, be but little known. Not so, however, to the bench and bar—and especially to the bench and bar of Wisconsin, who highly appreciate the legal as well as literary ability displayed in the preparation, arrangement, and publication of these reports.

ARTHUR B. BRALEY, Municipal Judge of Dane County, is the author of numerous popular and very excellent commentaries on most of the plays of Shakespeare. These have been

\*Among the authors of Dane County not mentioned in this article are William B. Slaughter, John Y. Smith, Stephen H. Carpenter, John B. Fenling and W. J. L. Nicodemus. Particulars of the literary career of each of these men will be found in the biographical sketches of them, in the article entitled "Some of Dane County's Distinguished Dead."—Ed.

published in different newspapers in Wisconsin, and have been widely read. Other contributions to local periodicals by him evince a high order of talent as a writer.

JAMES C. WATSON, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Wisconsin, and Director of the Washburn Observatory, has published, besides astronomical charts, a "Popular Treatise on Comets" (1860), and "Theoretical Astronomy" (1868).

PROF. DAVID B. FRAKENBURGER, of the University of Wisconsin, is the author of some excellent poetry. Of his published poems, those read before the literary societies and the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin are the longest. That he should have been thrice selected in seven years by the graduates of the institution, as poet, is a most emphatic recognition of his talents in courting the muses. His first poem read before the association (1870) was entitled "My Old Home on a Rainy Day;" the second (1871), "The Bells that hung at Bethlehem;" and the third (1877), "Our Welcome Home—To the Alumni."

In his less pretentious efforts, there are many thoughts very beautiful indeed. Several are noticed in a poem published in June, 1870, entitled, "Like Vapor it Passeth Away"—lines dedicated to the memory of a young man accidentally killed while hunting on the banks of Dead Lake, Wisconsin. Says the writer:

"On the wings of the morn, all scarlet and gray,  
Death came in our midst to sadden the day."

After the particulars of the event are related, the anguish of the mother, upon hearing the terrible news, is thus left to the imagination of the reader:

"Draw the curtains in close, tread soft on the floor,  
Tie up the bell's tongue, hang crape on the door,  
Let the sad-hearted mourners their lone watches keep,  
For loved ones must die, and mothers must weep."

Then

"In the fresh spring earth, mold out his lone bed,  
Where the willow trees weep o'er the home of the dead—"

ends the poetic tribute to the memory of one whose young life went out so suddenly.

The following strikingly beautiful and highly poetic passage is to be found in his last poem before the Alumni of the University—"Our Welcome Home:—"

"There is nothing dead in this world of ours;  
The rock has life as well as the flowers;  
The atoms are prisoned, but living still,  
Are waiting the call of a forming will;  
And the humble place they hold this hour,  
Shall be changed in the next to one of power.  
Unlocked by the tread of our hasty feet,  
In the bloom of flower and fruit shall meet;  
For back of rock and bird and tree,  
Throbs the same great heart of Deity."

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, a resident of Madison, has written mainly for the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *Evening Post*. He writes mostly in verse. His poems have been extensively copied by the leading papers and periodicals of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco. He is an earnest student of Wordsworth and the German poets, but his style is essentially his own. The following exquisite verses from his pen remind one very forcibly of Thomas Buchanan Read's "Closing Scene," in their "tranquil beauty" and "dreamy thoughts:—"

SEPTEMBER.

"There sounds a rustling in the standing corn;  
There hang a bright-cheeked apple on the bough;  
And later lingers now the tardy morn,  
And even-shadowa gather sooner now.

"One crimson branch flames 'mid the maple-wood;  
One red leaf hides amid the woodbine's green;  
And clean-raked fields lie bare, where lately stood  
The tawny grain amid the summer's scene.

- “ No more the fire-bird glows amid the grove ;  
The thrush, full-fed, flits tuneless by the way ;  
Robin, of all the birds that piped their love,  
Whistles alone his plaintive roundelay.
- “ The busy blackbirds drill their noisy troop,  
Yet, loath to leave, the Southern flight decline ;  
The sun-ripe grapes in purple clusters droop  
Amid the vineyards, or on cottage-vine :
- “ While the still lake in tranquil beauty sleeps,  
And mirrors back broad skies and narrow shore ;  
For, like a good man’s heart, its crystal deeps  
Earth’s charms reflect, but Heaven’s serenity more.
- “ Only the wild fowl, winging o’er its breast,  
Ripples the water tinged with sunset dyes ;  
Or one light zephyr, stealing from the West,  
Kisses the dimpling wave before it dies.
- “ Blue gentians show ‘mid meadow-grasses sere,  
And, from the stubble, shrill the crickets sing ;  
A *requiescat* o’er the failing year  
All sounds seem sadly chorusing.
- “ Peaceful the thoughts these quiet hours invite,  
When e’en the restless wind forgets to stir ;  
Happy this month, since all the ripe delight  
Of summer, softly tempered, follows her ;
- “ Save that the skies, half-hid with golden haze,  
Bring dreamy thoughts of dear ones who are not ;  
Save that the soft air sighs of other days  
And other loves, still dear and unforgot ;
- “ Save that the heart, amid the silence, hears  
Voices of yearning hope and mem’ry speak,  
Until the mist of inadvertent tears  
Clouds o’er the musing eye, and stains the cheek.”

PROF. W. W. DANIELS, of the University of Wisconsin, has written “The Chemistry of Bread Making,” published in the transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for 1870; “Some of the Relations of Science to Agriculture,” delivered before an agricultural convention in Madison, Wis., 1871; “Laws of Heredity Applied to the Improvement of Dairy Cows,” before the Northwestern Dairymen’s Association at Elgin, Ill., January 17, 1872; “Some of the Wants of American Farmers,” Monroe County (Wisconsin) Fair, same year; “The Conservation of Forces Applied to the Feeding, Watering and Sheltering of Farm Stock,” Northwestern Dairymen’s Association, January, 1873; “Industrial Education,” before an Agricultural Convention, Madison, 1873; “Hard Times—a Cause and a Remedy,” State Fair, Milwaukee, September 8, 1874; “Objects and Methods of Soil Cultivation,” State Agricultural Convention of Wisconsin, 1875; “Chemical Principles of Stock-feeding,” Wisconsin Dairymen’s Association, January, 1877; “Health in Farmer’s Homes,” State Agricultural Convention of Wisconsin, 1878. Most of these addresses, as indicated by their titles, treated of the applications of science to agriculture.

Prof. Daniels is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; he has read before it several papers of marked ability; one on the “Results of the Analysis of Certain Ores and Minerals;” another on the “Absorption of Arsenic by the Human Liver;” a third on the “Results of the Analyses of Catlinite (pipe stone), from Minnesota and Wisconsin;” and a fourth on the “Retardation of the Wind in the Wisconsin Tornadoes of May 23, 1878.” Prof. Daniels has also written an able and interesting paper on these tornadoes, which is published in the report of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin for 1878, so much of which

as relates to the county of Dane, being reproduced in the next chapter of this work. Accompanying these "Investigations" is an accurate map of the tracks of the wind. Three plates illustrate the subject. He is also the author of an article on "Agriculture in Wisconsin," which is reproduced in the preliminary part of this history.

JOHN C. FREEMAN, now a Professor in the University of Wisconsin, published in 1872, an edition of Xenophon's Memorabilia; also the same year the Dialogues of Lucian. Prof. Freeman was one year the editor of a literary journal—the *Michigan Magazine*. He has contributed quite extensively to educational and political papers.

CHARLOTTE ELIZA LEWIS was born in Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., on the 23d day of November, 1836. She was educated in the common schools of Battle Creek, Mich., and in Miss Lapham's Female Seminary of the same place. She was married to Henry M. Lewis, on the 1st day of September, 1857, in Madison, Wis., where she still resides.

Mrs. Lewis commenced writing for the press in 1870. Her first contributions were published in the *Wisconsin Farmer*, relating largely to horticulture. She has since corresponded with the *Maryland Farmer*, the *Fruit and Flower Magazine*, Washington, D. C., and the *Western Rural*—all on the same subject. Several articles have also appeared from her pen, mostly on rural matters. A few charming stories for children written by her have appeared in the *Young Folks' Monthly*, Chicago. Her writings are characterized by a sweet simplicity, coupled with an elegance and clearness of diction that interests and pleases the reader.

PROF. KERR, of the University of Wisconsin, though not a writer of books, has not been "silent" with his pen. His writings, as might be expected, have been largely upon educational topics; for the professor is essentially an educationalist. His style is clear and vigorous; his periods are well turned; his thoughts fresh and strong; his imagination vivid and far reaching. With such a cast of mind, he could not refrain at times, if he would, from courting "the muses fair;" and, that he has done this effectively, the following brief extract, from a poem entitled "Atlantis," abundantly shows:

"Back in those shadowy halls of time,  
Where passed a retinue sublime,  
Marching with such a sounding tread  
That the long echo is not dead  
Tho' twice a thousand years have fled,  
Since wept for them the fair and young—  
Since mournfully the cypress hung  
Above them its funereal bough—  
Earth had her dreaming sons as now.  
They were the men who could discern  
The golden years once more return;  
And in their dream of rapture, they  
Forgot the miseries of to-day."

There runs through many of his poetic effusions a delicateness of feeling that is really attractive; as, for example, in these verses from a poem entitled

#### COLLEGE DAYS.

"Let us turn to those happy days of ours  
That were fresh with the odor and bloom of flowers;  
Let us look through the hazy atmosphere  
That over them hangs like a mist on the mere.

"Those college days, they were wondrous fair!—  
They were free from the haunting visage of care;  
Free from the bitter draughts, we drink;  
As we sit by the wayside of life to think.

"As wanderers on a distant shore  
Dream of a home they shall visit no more,  
And fix on the sea their longing gaze,  
Thus turn we to our college days."

Professor Kerr has contributed liberally to the periodical press of Wisconsin. Several educational addresses of his have also been published.

J. W. STERLING, Vice President of the University of Wisconsin and Professor in that institution ever since its first organization, has written some excellent addresses and baccalaureate sermons, which have been printed. A paper on "The Protection of Life and Property from Lightning," read before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society in 1874, was afterward highly commended by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.

ELLA A. GILES is a resident of the city of Madison. Her contributions to various periodicals are numerous. She is the author of three works of fiction: "Bachelor Ben," "Out from the Shadows," and "Maiden Rachel." These novels are well written and popular. Miss Giles takes high rank among American authors.

O. A. WRIGHT, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform, is now a resident of the city of Madison. An "Analysis of the Constitution of Wisconsin," and an "Analysis of the Constitution of the United States," are his principal works.

SARA C. BULL, wife of the late world-renowned Ole Bull, has translated Jonas Lie's "The Pilot and His Wife," and "The Barque Future." Mrs. Bull has her home in Madison. She is now engaged upon a third translation from Lie's works, "The Man of Second Sight." These books indicate on the part of the translator much genius and learning.

J. W. HOYT, now Governor of the Territory of Wyoming, a resident of Madison for many years, is a prolific and vigorous writer. His works consist of thirteen annual reports of the State Agricultural Society, and other reports on the "Resources and Progress of Wisconsin;" on the "London International Exhibition;" on the "Paris Exposition *Universelle*;" on the "Railroad Commission;" a report as Chairman of the National University Committee; a work on "University Progress," and numerous monographs, industrial, educational and scientific.

JOHN BASCOM, President of the University of Wisconsin, is an able and voluminous writer. His first work was upon "Political Economy," printed in 1859. He has since published "Æsthetics," 1862; "Philosophy of Rhetoric," 1865; "The Principles of Psychology," 1869; "Science, Philosophy and Religion," 1871; "Philosophy of English Literature," 1874; "A Philosophy of Religion," 1876; "Comparative Psychology," 1878; "Ethics," 1879; "Natural Theology," 1880; and "Science of the Mind," in preparation.

Dr. Bascom's contributions to the periodical press have been numerous. They may be grouped under the general heads of metaphysics, social and economic questions, reviews, popular essays, sermons, and agricultural addresses. The subjects discussed take an extended range. From January, 1866, to October, 1875, there were published from his pen, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, not less than nineteen articles; including among others, "Intuitive Ideas" and "Utilitarianism," in 1866; "Conscience" and "Cause and Effect," 1867; "The Human Intellect," 1870; "Instinct," 1871; "The Influence of the Press" and "The Influence of the Pulpit," 1872; "The Nation" and "Taine's English Literature," 1873; "Prof. Albert Hopkins" and "Consciousness," in 1875. To the same periodical were communicated by him from October, 1867, to October, 1869, seven articles on the "Natural Theology of the Social Sciences." In the *North American Review* for April, 1857, appeared "Hickok's Empirical Psychology;" in the *New Englander*, October, 1862, "The Laws of Political Economy in their Moral Relations;" and, in April of that year, in the same periodical, a "Review of Buckle's History of Civilization." To the *Presbyterian Review*, Prof. Bascom contributed, in 1866, "The Relations of Intuitions to Thought and Theology;" in 1869, "Consciousness: What is It?" In 1870, "Inspiration and the Historic Element in the Scriptures;" in July, 1871, "Darwin's Theory;" in July, 1872, "Evolution." In December, 1869, in *Putnam's Magazine*, appeared a paper from his pen, entitled "The Foci of the Social Ellipse." Five of his agricultural addresses have been published, and eleven of his sermons; of the latter, seven are baccalaureate.

PROF. EDWARD A. BIRGE, of the University of Wisconsin, published in 1878, in the transactions of the "Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters," "Notes on Cladocera." He has in manuscript, the "Development of *Panopæus Sagi*." Both these are papers on Crustacea; though technical, they are ably written.

LYMAN C. DRAPER, Corresponding Secretary of the State Historical Society, has edited with ability eight volumes of the collections of that institution. He prepared in 1869, aided by W. A. Croffut, a work of over eight hundred pages, called "The Helping Hand: An American Home Book for Town and Country, Devoted to Farming Matters, Stock, Fruit Culture and Domestic Economy." This work has been printed, but has not yet been put in general circulation. In 1875, he completed, and has in manuscript a work on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." He and C. W. Butterfield, in 1876, completed "Border Forays and Adventures," which has not yet been published. During the present year (1880), he has written "King's Mountain and Its Heroes." He has also written several pamphlets and two elaborate school reports.

J. E. DAVIES, Professor in the University of Wisconsin, and a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, has read before the last-mentioned institution papers which have been printed in its transactions as follows: (1) "On Potentials, and their Application to Physical Science;" (2) "Recent Progress in Theoretical Physics;" (3) "The Magnetic Rotary Polarization of Light"—a continuation, in reality, of the paper last mentioned. These contributions not only evince careful thought upon the subjects they discuss, but also comprehensiveness in the study of science generally. An article contributed to the State Board of Health of Wisconsin, by Prof. Davies, upon "The Value of Vital Statistics," is a very able paper.

Prof. Davies is an active co-laborer upon the United States Coast Survey. He has sent to the Superintendent of this work at Washington twenty-three manuscript volumes of records of horizontal angles of the trigonometrical survey of Wisconsin; fourteen volumes of vertical angles; ten volumes of records of measurement of the triangulation base line near Spring Green, Wis.; two volumes of records of ordinary levels; two volumes of reconnaissance for the triangulation of Wisconsin; two volumes of descriptions of stations selected as triangulation points in Wisconsin; five volumes of computations; making in all fifty-eight manuscript volumes. He has nearly ready for the press a translation of a treatise on "Elliptic Functions."

H. A. TENNEY, a resident of the town of Madison, an old-time editor in Wisconsin, has written a genealogy of the Tenney family; also several historical sketches of value. He has long contemplated a volume to be entitled "Early Humor in Wisconsin," and has this year (1880) written, in conjunction with David Atwood, a "Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin."

J. B. PARKINSON, Professor in the University of Wisconsin, has prepared several papers, which have been published, notably a very able one read before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Convention, in 1873, on "Production and Consumption, Demand and Supply." He has prepared courses of lectures upon "International Law and English Constitutional Law;" also partial courses upon "American Constitutional Law and Political Economy." None of these have been published. His article, entitled "Wealth, Capital and Credit," read before the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, in 1880, is a valuable contribution to science.

DAVID ATWOOD, editor of the *State Journal*, Madison, besides many years of editorial work upon that paper, has written the following, which have been printed: "Annual Address before the Wisconsin Editorial Convention, in 1866;" "History of the Dane County Press," in 1865; "Life and Character of L. P. Harvey," for the State Historical Society, in 1862; "Life and Character of B. F. Hopkins," in 1870; "Life and Character of George B. Smith," in 1879, for the State Historical Society; "Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin," with H. A. Tenney, in 1880.

PROF. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of the University of Wisconsin, wrote, in conjunction with his brother, T. P. Allen, the "Classical Hand-Book," which was published in 1861. He and another brother, J. H. Allen, in 1868 and the year following, gave to the schools of the country the "Manual Latin Grammar," "Latin Lessons," and a "Latin Reader." "Latin Composition," a work of his own, was published in 1870. Associated with his brother last named and with Prof. J. B. Greenough, of Harvard, he has edited "Select Orations of Cicero,"



1873; "Cicero de Senectute," 1873; "Gai Salvsti Crispi de Catilinae Conivratione," 1874; "Pvbli Virgili Maronis Bvcolica: Aeneidos I-VI," 1874; "Gai Ivli Caesaris de Bello Gallico," 1874; "Pvbli Ovidi Nasonis Poemata Qvaedam Excerpta," 1875. For all these, the particular work of Prof. Allen has been the furnishing of historical and antiquarian matter. The philological and grammatical portions were written by Prof. Greenough, while the general editing was attended to by Prof. J. H. Allen.

To general literature, Prof. Allen, associated with C. P. Ware and Lucy M. Garrison, gave, in 1867, a unique volume, unpretending in size, entitled "Slave Songs of the United States."

Prof. Allen has written much for reviews. Notable among his contributions to periodicals of that class are: "Recent German Works on Roman History," 1857, in the *North American Review*; "Rawlinson's Herodotus," *Christian Examiner*, 1859; "Slavery in Rome," *North American Review*, 1860; "The Future of the South," 1862; "Democracy on Trial," 1863; "The Freedmen and Free Labor in the South," 1864; "South Carolina," 1865; "The American Executive," 1866; "Our Colleges," 1867—all to be found in the columns of the *Christian Examiner*. In 1871, he contributed to the *North American Review* "The Religion of Ancient Greece;" and, in the same year, to the *Christian Examiner*, "The Caucus System." He has been a constant contributor to the *Nation* almost since its establishment. We find in *Hours at Home*, in 1870, "A Day with a Roman Gentleman;" and, in 1871, in the *North American Review*, "The Religion of the Ancient Romans," probably the ablest of all his papers given to the press.

In Prof. Allen's published address upon "Agriculture in the Middle Ages," delivered on the 8th of February, 1877, before the Wisconsin State Agricultural and Horticultural Convention, in Madison, are to be found not only practical thoughts upon agriculture but a number of interesting historical references bearing upon that subject. He has read before the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Art and Letters, papers on "The Rural Population of England as Classified in Domesday Book;" "The Rural Classes of England in the Thirteenth Century;" "United States Sovereignty: Whence Derived and When Vested;" "Peasant Communities in France," and "The Origin of the Freeholders." He has just published a new edition of "The Agricola of Tacitus."

CHARLES GEORGE MAYERS, of Madison, is the author of two dramas—"The Three Crosses" and "Waves"—besides several smaller pieces. "Waves" was brought out at Wallack's Theater in New York in 1877. He is a ready and easy prose writer, and is also the author of a few poems. He read the poem at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, in 1873. The reading was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause by the large audience assembled at Wheeler's Opera House. He has completed three of a series of what he calls "The Songs of the Lakes." From one of these poems, entitled "Mendota," an extract has been given in a previous chapter.

A. C. PENNOCK, a resident of the city of Madison, has published "The Fall and Rescue of Man." Mr. Pennock has also written and published "The Problem of Evil, or Theory and Theology." A volume of poetry written by him has not yet been given to the public.

JAMES D. BUTLER, a resident of Madison, was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815, graduating at Middlebury College, in that State, in 1836. Among his publications, besides a collection of fugitive poems, are "Nebraska: its Characteristics and Prospects," "Incentives to Mental Culture among Teachers," "Naming of America," "A Defense of Classical Studies," "Scenes in the Life of Christ," "Catalogue of Coins and Medals," "Armswear," "Prehistoric Wisconsin," "Nebraska in 1877" and "American Pre-Revolutionary Bibliography." He has also written many articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals.

PROF. ROLAND D. IRVING, of the University of Wisconsin, and Assistant State Geologist, has given to the world, in the "Geology of Wisconsin" (Vol. II), the results of his survey of the central portions of the State, in 1875 and following years. His report forms Part III of that work. It treats of (1) "Surface features of Central Wisconsin;" (2) "General Geological Struct-



*J. M. Sedway*  
MADISON.



ure of Central Wisconsin;” (3) “The Archæan Rocks;” (4) “The Lower Silurian Rocks;” and (5) “Quaternary Deposits.” Of especial interest in this valuable contribution to the geology of the country, are the minute discussions of the river system of Central Wisconsin; a careful study of the interesting kaolin deposits in Wood County, an exhaustive discussion of the isolated Archæan areas, including the Baraboo Ranges; the discrimination of the Mendota and Madison limestones, and the location of the outline of the drift area. Prof. Irving’s report is the only comprehensive one ever made upon the geology of Central Wisconsin. It is well written and has received marked attention from scientists generally.

The direction of the geological survey of Wisconsin was placed in charge of Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of Beloit College, in February, 1876—the commissioned assistants retaining their connection therewith as before. Prof. Irving, besides some work in Central Wisconsin, continued his examination of the iron and copper-bearing series of Ashland County, begun in 1873. For the next season, it was planned that his careful, detailed magnetic and geological survey in the vicinity of Penokee Gap should be continued eastward to the Potato River. For the year 1878, Prof. Irving was occupied, during that portion of his time given to the geological survey, in the completion of a final report on the “Geology of Northern Wisconsin.” This appears in the “Geology of Wisconsin” (Vol. III). It is of equal value, if not superior, to his report on Central Wisconsin.

Prof. Irving has contributed a number of able articles to the *American Journal of Science and Arts* (Silliman’s): (1) “On the Age of Quartzites, Schists, and Conglomerates of Sauk County, Wisconsin,” February, 1872; (2) “Note on the Age of the Metamorphic Rocks of Portland, Dodge County, Wisconsin,” April, 1873; (3) “On the Age of the Copper-Bearing Rocks of Lake Superior,” July, 1874; (4) “Note on Some New Points in the Elementary Stratification of the Primordial and Canadian Rocks of South Central Wisconsin,” June, 1875; (5) “Note on the Youngest Huronian Rocks South of Lake Superior,” June, 1876; (6) “On the Age of the Crystalline Rocks in Wisconsin,” April, 1877; (7) “Origin of the Driftless Region of the Northwest,” April, 1878; (8) “Stratigraphy of the Huronian Rocks of Lake Superior.”

As a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Prof. Irving has contributed to its “Transactions” several papers of merit: (1) “On Some Points in the Geology of Northern Wisconsin;” (2) “On a Hand Specimen, Showing the Exact Junction of the Primordial Sandstones and Huronian Schists;” (3) “On the Occurrence of Gold and Silver in Minute Quantities in Quartz from Clark County, Wisconsin.” A contribution by him, reproduced in the preliminary part of this history, on the “Mineral Resources” of the State, is a valuable and highly interesting article. Prof. Irving has also published, in Volume VIII of “The Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineering,” an essay on the mineral resources of Wisconsin.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, Professor in the University of Wisconsin, is, for his age, one of the most prolific writers of the country. As a contributor to the periodical press and as an author of books for general reading, no other citizen of Wisconsin has gained a more extended reputation.

His first contributions to the press were made in 1865, at the age of nineteen. Since then, he has written extensively for newspapers and magazines, published in the Norwegian language, in the United States and Norway. These articles are, to some extent, upon history and *belles-lettres*, but the larger portion are polemic. Among these contributions are to be found “Runer;” “Folkefrihedens Vugge stod i Norge;” “C. C. Rafn—Biografisk Skizze;” “Oplysningens Nytte i timelig Henseende,” and numerous others of recognized ability.

In the English language, Prof. Anderson has supplied papers to be found in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Nation*, the *Christian at Work*, *Inland Monthly*, *Frank Leslie’s Sunday Magazine*, *Robinson’s Epitome of Literature*, the *Library Table*, and others; to the English press, articles to be found in various periodicals, especially in the *London Academy*. His contributions to the daily papers, East and West, in the United States, have been numerous. His con-

nection with "Osszehasonlito Irodalomtortenelmi Lapok"\* has been interesting and quite extensive. This polyglot journal is published by the professors of the Royal University of Hungary. In it, he has published a number of articles both in poetry and in prose. It is a periodical circulating among scholars in every quarter of the globe.

Prof. Anderson began his successful and enviable career as an author of books, by giving to the world, in 1872, "Julegave"—a work in Norwegian. It is a collection of Norse folk-lore stories, and has reached its third edition.

In 1874, Prof. Anderson published another Norwegian book—his second effort for public favor. The work was entitled "Den Norske Maalsag"—it being an account of the movement to restore a national language in Norway.

Prof. Anderson now entered upon a larger field of literature, which he has since cultivated with even more success than the other. His first book in the English language was "America not Discovered by Columbus;" third edition, in 1877. This work has been received with marked attention at home and abroad. This history is an attempt to place (what the author believes to be) the facts of the Norse discovery of America in the tenth century, within the reach of all; and to show, by a chain of circumstantial evidence, that Columbus, before sailing upon his famous voyage in 1492, was in possession of knowledge of the Norse discovery. The book has been twice translated into the Norwegian language—once, into modern Norwegian, and again into the tongue advocated by the author's "Maalsag."

In 1875, Prof. Anderson published his "Norse Mythology." This is his largest work, and the one upon which rests, to a great extent, his excellent literary reputation. It is an exhaustive and systematic presentation of the Odinic religion of the old Teutons, based on the Icelandic Eddas and Sagas. Few books have been more extensively or more generously noticed by the press of America. In Europe, its reception has been equally cordial. English, French, German and Scandinavian journals gave it, and are still giving it, elaborate and most favorable notices. It is now being translated into Italian by the Italian poet, Thomasso Canizzaro, of Messina, Sicily, and will be published in 1881, in Milan.

Prof. Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North" was issued from the press in 1877. It is a literary study of Tegner's celebrated Fridthjof's Saga, giving, in an English translation, the Saga material, out of which Tegner fashioned his poem, giving, furthermore, an introduction on Saga literature, also a biography of Tegner, and, by way of an appendix, Prof. Stephen's English translation of the poem, the whole carefully annotated by Prof. Anderson.

Prof. Anderson published, in December, 1879, "The Younger Edda," which contains more of that ancient work than any previous translation into any language, and whose preface, introduction, vocabulary and explanatory notes combine to enhance its worth. His latest work was the introduction of over fifty pages to Auber Forestier's translation of Janson's "Spell Bound Fiddler," containing more about Ole Bull than has ever before been published in English.

Prof. Anderson is now at work upon a book to be entitled "Violins and Violin-Makers," all the notes for which were taken down by him from the lips of Ole Bull. He has in hand, also, a translation from Icelandic of the "Elder Edda" in two volumes, "A Guide into Teutondom" (one volume), and "Folk-lore Stories, from the Norse" (one volume). He has, likewise, other literary enterprises under way, prominent among which are an English version of the Finnish national epic, "Kalevala," and an extensive and thorough study of the Magyar poet Petofi, whom he hopes soon to introduce to the English-speaking public.

The chief of Prof. Anderson's prose translations is "Charcoal Burners," from the Swedish. This work was annotated and published in the English language by Prof. Nicodemus, lately deceased. From the Norwegian, Prof. Anderson has translated for the Smithsonian Institution, among other articles, an account of the Norwegian North Sea exploration, by Prof. George O. Sars. He has translated a large number of poems from Norwegian, Swedish and Icelandic.

\*"Journal of Comparative Literature;"—"[Latio] Acta Comparatiōis Literarum Veiversarum;"—"[German] Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Litteratur;"—"[Portuguese] Folhas de Litteratura Comparativa;"—"[Italian] Giornale di Litteratura Comparata;"—"[Spanish] Periodico de Litteratura Comparada;"—"[French] Journal de Litterature Comparee;"—"[Swedish] Tidskrift för Jemförande Litteratur;"—"[Dutch] Tijdschrift voor Vergelijkende Letterkunde;"—"[Icelandic] Tímarit fyrir Bokmenta Samanburð."\*

Some have been printed in musical publications, one in Longfellow's "Poems of Places," several in the *Hungarian Journal of Comparative Literature*, others in various periodicals at home and abroad.

Prof. Anderson has published a number of pamphlets in English and Norwegian upon various subjects. One of these, entitled "The Scandinavian Languages; their Historical, Linguistic, Literary and Scientific Value," is worthy of especial mention. Besides his numerous other literary labors, he has charge, as assistant editor, of the department of pre-Columbian history in the *American Antiquarian*. He has under his supervision, also, the Scandinavian department of McClintock & Strong's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature and of Kiddle & Schem's Cyclopedia of Education*, and has contributed articles to Johnson's *Cyclopedia*. His books have been extensively quoted by writers on American history, on Northern literature and on mythology.

D. S. DURRIE, Librarian of the State Historical Society, has written several works. His books are: "A Genealogical History of John and George Steele, and their Descendants;" "A Genealogical History of the Holt Family in the United States;" "An Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees;" "A History of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin;" "An Illustrated History of the State of Missouri," with Walter B. Davis; "An Illustrated History of the State of Iowa," with Charles R. Tuttle. Besides these volumes, he has written several pamphlets: "The Utility of the Study of Genealogy;" "The Early Outposts of Wisconsin—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien;" and "The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization of the Madison Presbyterian Church." Mr. Durrie has contributed to the Collections of the State Historical Society an article on "Jonathan Carver and the Carver Tract," and two or three biographical sketches of deceased persons. He is the author of "The Public Domain," one of the preliminary articles of this history. Tuttle's "History of Wisconsin" was mostly written by Mr. Durrie.

Among the writings of other Dane County authors may be mentioned "Wisconsin Gazetteer" (1853), and "Almanac and Register" (1856 and 1857), by J. W. Hunt; "Centennial Records of the Women of Wisconsin," by Anna B. Butler, Emma C. Bascom and Katharine F. Kerr; "Wisconsin and Her Resources," by James Ross; "From Wisconsin to California and Return," by James Ross and George Geary; "Military History of Wisconsin," by E. Quiner; "Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports," (three volumes, with sketch of the History of the Territorial Supreme Court), by S. U. Pinney; "Western Portraiture," by Daniel S. Curtiss; "Five Hundred Political Texts," by S. D. Carpenter; "Health of Wisconsin," by Dr. Joseph Hobbins, reproduced among the preliminary articles of this history; various contributions to periodicals, by Mrs. A. R. Jones; some excellent poetry published in local newspapers, by Mary O'Sheridan; "Wisconsin Railroads," and "Commerce and Manufactures," by H. H. Giles, reproduced among the preliminary articles of this book; a number of fugitive poems, book reviews, magazine articles and translations, by Laura H. Feuling, library attendant at the University of Wisconsin; numerous pamphlets and sketches, by Prof. F. A. Schmidt, President of the Norwegian Lutheran Seminary, and "A Genealogy of the Descendants of Peter Vilas," by C. H. Vilas.

C. W. BUTTERFIELD, a resident of Madison, is one among the few authors in the great central West, whose efforts in historical writing tend in a marked degree to elevate the standard of American literature. In 1847, he wrote a history of Seneca County, Ohio, which was published the year following. It was really the first strictly county history ever issued in separate book form west of the Alleghany Mountains. While engaged in the practice of the law, he found time to write a treatise on punctuation, which was published in 1858, and highly commended for the accuracy of its definitions, the clearness of its arrangement, and the perspicuity of its language. In 1878, an abridgment of the book was published, especially adapted to the wants of common schools. In 1873, was issued from the press of Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Mr. Butterfield's well-known monograph, "An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky, under Col. William Crawford, in 1782." The work proved a great success. Few books of its class have been received with more general interest and favor. It reveals to

the reader, in picturesque language, one of the most absorbing as well as the most startling chapters in American annals. In 1876, he wrote, with Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, a work made up of romantic passages in our country's history, which is replete with accounts of border forays, conflicts and incidents. In the spring of 1877, he published "The Washington-Crawford Letters (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati), a valuable contribution to the early history of the trans-Alleghany country. This volume was also received with marked favor by the press, in the East as well as in the West. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Butterfield completed for an illustrated atlas of Wisconsin, a brief history of the State—the leading article in the work. It is reproduced in this history as the first of the preliminary articles. He has since written "The Washington Irvine Letters," another addition to the Revolutionary annals of our country, of special value. His annotations are drawn from a great variety of sources in the United States, and from the State paper office in England. Mr. Butterfield wrote, in 1878-79, "The History and Biographical Annals of the University of Wisconsin," a small and unpretending volume, but characterized by the author's usual research and accuracy. It was published in Madison by the University Press Company. He has since edited, in chief, the "History of Rock County," the "History of Fond du Lac County," and the "History of Columbia County," Wisconsin. These works were published by the Western Historical Company, of Chicago. Of this book—the "History of Dane County, Wisconsin"—he is the principal editor.\*

## ART.

JAMES R. STUART, a resident of Madison, is a native of South Carolina, where his forefathers settled in the first half of the eighteenth century. His scientific training was procured in Harvard; his first instruction in art in the studio of Joseph Ames, of Boston. After some years of school-teaching in Savannah, he was enabled to prosecute his art studies in the academies of Munich and Carlsruhe. Mr. Stuart came to Madison in 1872, and many of his pictures command admiration. Portraits of Charles Dunn and Byron Paine, in the Supreme Court rooms of the capitol, are from his studio, and he has also painted pictures of several prominent men of Wisconsin. The fineness of touch for which Mr. Stuart is justly praised does not detract in any degree from the faithfulness of his presentations.

MISS WILHELMINA FILLANS, an artist of considerable merit, formerly resided in Madison. The lady comes of a family of artists, and her skill is beyond question. Many of her paintings grace the homes of Madison. Her modelings are equal to her pictures, among which are a life-sized bust of L. S. Dixon, and one of the late Chief Justice E. G. Ryan. A crayon portrait of ex-Gov. W. R. Taylor, for the agricultural rooms, is well executed. She resides at present in Glasgow, Scotland.

MISS BERTHA PRADT, daughter of Rev. J. B. Pradt, of Madison, has devoted herself for several years past to landscape painting. She has studied in Milwaukee and Chicago, and more recently in New York, where she has opened a studio. Among her landscapes is one from a sketch made at Lake, which was exhibited at the Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, having received a part of the prize offered by the ladies of Wisconsin for the best landscape by any lady artist of the State. Several gentlemen in Madison, among them ex-Mayor Baltzell, Andrew Sexton and John Nader, have pictures from her easel. She has also sold pictures in Chicago, New York, and to several parties in New England. Miss Pradt's landscapes are characterized by a softness and delicacy in the treatment of foliage, sky and water, which make them very attractive.

W. L. KNOWLES located in Madison in February, 1880. He spent his years of training with several distinguished artists in the East, and for two or three years was located in Connecticut (his native State). After leaving Hartford, he set up his easel in Iowa, residing in the State about six years, visiting most of the principal cities of Iowa and vicinity, but making Davenport

\*This notice of Mr. Butterfield's literary efforts (except so much as relates to the county histories written in Wisconsin) is abridged from a sketch by R. B. Anderson, Professor in the University of Wisconsin, to be found in Robinson's "Epitome of Literature."—PUB.

his home. He held a position during two years of that time as Art Instructor in one of the educational institutions of Iowa. He has devoted his attention to book illustration, portrait and landscape painting, making portraiture a specialty of late.

## ORATORY.

An oratorical association was formed by the students of the University of Wisconsin, in September, 1874, the object of which was the cultivation of oratory. It was connected with a State association of the same character, organized by the principal colleges of Wisconsin; the latter with an inter-State association, representing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. A competitive contest was first held in each institution—the successful competitor taking part in the State meeting, and the one who was there adjudged as first on the list represented the State at the final contest. The University of Wisconsin was three times honored with the highest prize at the State contests: 1875, by J. M. Mills; in 1876, by A. S. Ritchie; and in 1879, by R. M. La Follette—the last mentioned winning the highest honor at the inter-State contest. Mr. La Follette was born in Dane County and is a resident of Madison. His oration was entitled "Iago." His analysis of that famous creation of Shakespeare was as follows:

"Shakespeare's Iago personifies two constituents of mind—*intellect* and *will*. These alone are the springs of his action, the source of his power. What he lacks in emotion he has gained in intellectual acuteness, but the result is deformity. The character is not unnatural; it is fiendishly natural. His reasoning power is abnormally developed; but he has no feeling, no sympathy, no affection, no fear. His is the cold passion of intellect, whose icy touch chills the warm life in all it reaches. He is an intellectual athlete, and is unceasing in his mental gymnastics. His contempt for all good is supreme; his greatest crime is his greatest pleasure; and his own hypocrisy gladdens and intoxicates him. Whatever is most mean, whatever is most hard, whatever is vilely atrocious and dangerously difficult, he seizes with greedy glee. Skeptical of all virtue, to him love is lechery, truth-telling stupid goodness, and lying a daring to be ingenuous.

"The emotions are the native soil of moral life. From the feelings are grown great ethical truths, one by one, forming at last the grand body of the moral law. But Iago is emotionally a cipher, and his poverty of sentiment and wealth of intellect render him doubly dangerous. Here we have the key to his character—he is possessed of an inflexible will, of an intellect, pungent, subtle, super-sensual. He not only knows more than he feels, he knows everything, feels nothing.

"The other characters of the tragedy of Othello—a tragedy which Macaulay pronounced Shakespeare's greatest—are but puppets, moving at the will of this master. He reads them at a glance, by a flash of instinct. He wastes no words on Roderigo other than to make the 'fool his purse.' But upon Othello he plays with more subtlety, and infinitely greater zest. Upon him he exercises his crafty ingenuity; and the 'double knavery,' the 'How? how?' whets him keen. Now flashes forth the invisible lightning of his malignant mind, and woe to all virtue within its reach. Now we see his character in all its artful cunning, all its devilish cruelty. With what marvelous skill he makes his first attack! He does nothing in the common way. His methods have the merit of originality. He does not assail Desdemona's virtue with a well-conned story, but is seemingly surprised into an exclamation, appearing to utter his suspicions by the merest accident. And when he has engaged Othello's ear, note his matchless cunning; he comes and goes, and comes and goes again, with his ingenious innuendoes; changing like the chameleon, quick to take his cue from the Moor, yet craftily giving direction to the other's thoughts; cursing Cassio with his protestations of love, and damning Desdemona while joining in a benediction to her honesty. The 'constant, loving, noble nature' of the Moor changes quickly under the 'almost superhuman art' of Iago; but too well he knows the human mind to gorge it with suspicion; and, with every dose of poison, gives just a little antidote. With pious self-accusation, he says, 'Tis my nature's plague to spy into abuses;' and, 'oft my jealousy



shapes faults that are not;' but carefully adds, 'it were not for your quiet nor your good to let you know my thoughts;' and is equally careful to tell them; smothering with one hand all suspicion of his perfidy, and kindling with the other the consuming fires of the Moor's jealousy.

"Iago's manner of practicing on Othello is only matched by the means he employs. Like the genuine devil, he destroys the entire household—not through some unguarded vice, but through its very virtues. He sets all goodness by the ears. The strength of the Moor's affection is made a fatal weakness; and, more than this, the very medium of all their misery is she,

'Of spirit so still and gentle that her motion  
Blushed at herself.'

"Iago and Desdemona! Strange, unspeakable union of opposites! Weird harmony of discords! Somber mingling of a smile and a sneer! O the poet whose genius could compound these elements without an explosion! O this 'unequal contest between the powers of grossness and purity!' That Desdemona, whose childlike nature is a divine fusion of innocence and chastity, should be played off against a moral outlaw, a being whose livery is 'heavenly shows' and whose logic is the 'divinity of hell,' is a juxtaposition appalling, fascinating! 'Tis Diana in the talons of a Harpy. That virtue should be 'turned into pitch,' that 'out of goodness' should be made 'the net to enmesh them all,' that innocence should become the instrument of the infernal, is a 'moral antithesis' that precludes the oncoming of chaos. And it comes like the quick night and consummates the tragedy; while over all, in sullen silence, gloats this imp of darkness.

"Somewhere, Thomas Carlyle has said, 'There are depths in man that go the length of the lowest Hell, as there are heights that reach highest Heaven;' but Iago is a magnet with only one pole, which ever points toward the infernal. Why is it, then, that this character does not disgust us? Why do we follow his intricate windings with such intense interest? Why do we tolerate him? We find the answer in his great intellect. This is the core of his character—abstract intellectuality united to volitional force, devoid of all morality, divorced from all feeling. He is hardly human, yet he sounds humanity like a philosopher. He is wanting in ethical parts; yet he makes the nicest moral distinctions. He is a fraction, yet greater than a unit; a part, yet more than the whole. He is a paradox. In his deep schemes, we nearly forget the villain. His triumph over all obstacles pins the attention to his intellectual powers. He is 'instinct with thought.' This redeems him to us as a subject, and yields another explanation for what has been termed his 'little trace of conscience.' His self-questionings, his subtle sophisms, his cataclysm of reasons, are not the weak protest of a moral part, but the logical outcome of a sleepless intellect. He is emphatically a being of reasons. He will do nothing except he furnish to himself the 'why!' It is not that he requires these reasons as a 'whetstone for his revenge;' it is not that his 'resolution is too much for his conscience,' but rather that he revels in reasons, that his hungry mind will have its food. He 'suspects the lusty Moor,' and fears 'Cassio with his night-cap, too,' on occasion; not that he dreads to destroy either without some motive, but because his mental constitution demands a reason for all things. Schlegel defines wickedness as 'nothing but selfishness designedly unconscientious;' but Iago makes no effort to deceive himself, for he says:

'When devils, will their blackest sins put on,  
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows  
As I do now.'

"He does not care to justify himself, except as an intellectual satisfaction. He desires no moral vindication. In fact, he commits crime merely for crime's sake, and there is no sin that he will not claim as his own. Think of it! a being who clutches at wickedness with all the greed of a miser. Thoroughly passionless, coldly intellectual, he is forced into the self-confession that he is no libertine; yet fearful lest the admission has cost him one hellish trait, he quickly adds that he stands 'accountant for as great a sin.' This is a moral defiance sublimely hideous, but hardly reconcilable in a being with even a 'little trace of conscience.' Were there a single

golden thread of moral sense to knit him to the good in humanity, it would shine forth when Desdemona—whose only offense against him is that she is pure—sinks under his cursed cunning. But it is a quality he feels not, knows not; and what Coleridge calls '*the motive-hunting of a motiveless malignity*;' this constant combing of his wits for reasons, is simply a service performed at the mandate of his craving intellect.

"These are the premises from which, as a conclusion, we deduce Iago—a character without a conscience.

"Mark the 'steep inequality' between him and Richard III: The Duke of Gloster, born with teeth, a twisted body, and a majestic mind, cuts his way through those of his own flesh to a throne. Malignant and artful, hypocritical and heartless, he 'seems a saint when most he plays the devil.' Monster, he stands apart from men; he is 'like himself alone,' and he stalks along his bloody course a solitary creation. Brave, he has the audacity to defy destiny, the impudent confidence to enter the lists against the Unknown. But, hidden away somewhere in his black soul is a germ of conscience disguised as superstitious fear—a germ of conscience which starts forth when that towering will is off guard; coming in the thin substance of a dream, yet so terrible that the remorseful 'drops hang on his trembling flesh.' Here is his humanity, his mortal weakness; and through this the 'all-powerful and ever-watchful Nemesis' hurls her lance, barbed to the shaft with retribution. Pursued by croaking phantoms, scourged by the invisible lash of violated conscience, he flings himself into the conflict, and, with a royal flourish in perfect keeping with his character, closes the tragedy. His death satisfies the equation of right.

"Richard and Iago possess some qualities in common: Both have mighty intellects; both are wily, cunning, crafty; both dissimulators, both actors. But farther than this they are profoundly unlike. Richard III is more humanly terrible; Iago more devilishly perfect. Richard loves nothing human; Iago hates everything good. Richard is arrogant, passionate, powerful, violent; Iago egotistical, cold, cynical, sly. Richard is fire; Iago ice. Richard III is more objective; Iago more subjective. Richard would pulverize the universe; Iago would like to reverse the order of things. In point of Satanical finish Iago is Richard—and more. Richard III murders many, and sweats with horror; Iago few, and forgets remorse. Richard III mounts the throne of England on a score of dead bodies; Iago wins the throne of hell in three strides. The conscience of Richard wakes from its swoon; Iago has no conscience. Richard III is a monstrosity; Iago a psychological contradiction.

"We offer Iago, then, as Shakespeare's conception of the 'Evil Principle.' And how perfect the creation. In the whole course of his crime he betrays never a weakness, never a check of conscience—nothing to mar the elegant symmetry of his fiendishness. From the time he lays down the postulate that 'I am not what I am' till he attains his infernal majority, he is the same refined, pitiless, sarcastic devil. He is often surprised, but is never disconcerted. He plans, but it is because he likes the mental exercise. It has been said that 'deep rogues take all their villainy a priori; that they do not construct plans in anticipation.' Iago's carefully perfected schemes would seem to rebuke this philosophy were it not that they appear rather meat for his mind than directions for his diabolisms. Indeed, it is in those unpremeditated scenes where the occasion fails to fit his plans, where all the odds are arrayed against him, that he achieves the greatest triumph. This is nothing short of Stygian skill; and it is just here that he attains the dignity of a devil. That dignity would have been sacrificed in his death. By all the principles of dramatic tragedy, Othello is his fit executioner. Significant fact! We are only promised that his 'punishment shall torment him much and hold him long.' This is to appease the moral demand, and in its vagueness the poet seeks to avoid a decline in tragic intensity. This we offer as the ethical and æsthetical reason for the indefiniteness thrown about Iago's fate by the dramatist. He had pushed his creation to the verge of the finite, punishment was demanded, none could be devised which would requite him.

"The full course of tragedy, the mighty sweep of its changing scenes, must yield an apt sequence, a sublime completeness, else it fails in its aim. Schiller says: 'Life is great only

as a means of accomplishing the moral law; and nothing is sublimer than a criminal yielding his life because of the morality he has violated.' With the single exception of Iago, Shakespeare has availed himself of this principle. The Thane of Cawdor tops all his murders with his own head; Lady Macbeth bleaches in death the 'damned spot' from her unclean hand; Richard III seals with his own blood, on Bosworth Field, the sublime in his career; but Iago is just beyond the reach of death, and we can fancy him disappearing in the darkness of which he is a part.

"There are two fitnesses in a villain's death—the moral fitness and the tragic fitness. The one, the ethical satisfaction at the inevitable recoil of the broken moral law; the other, the grandeur of a finale. To condense into one moment the whole of life, to put a fiat on existence, to engulf a soul in the awful immensity of its own acts—this is sublime. But to have conceived and brought forth a being so super-physical, so positively devilish, so intensely infernal that his death would be bathos—this is genius.

"And this is Iago. The polished, affable attendant, the boon companion, the supple sophist, the nimble logician, the philosopher, the moralist, the scoffing demon; the goblin, whose smile is a stab and whose laugh is an infernal sneer; who has sworn eternal vengeance on virtue everywhere; who would turn cosmos into chaos. This compound of wickedness and reason, this incarnation of intellect, this Tartarean basilisk, is the logical conclusion in a syllogism whose premises are 'hell and night.' He is a criminal climax; endow him with a single supernatural quality, and he stands among the devils of fiction supreme."

On the 14th of November, 1879, at a banquet given in honor of U. S. Grant by the Army of the Tennessee, in Chicago, W. F. Vilas, of Madison, spoke as follows to the toast of "Our First Commander, Gen. U. S. Grant:"

"Your call invites me, sir, I am conscious; to give expression to the profound feeling with which every heart of our assembled companions responds to the stirring sentiment. But how shall I attempt to choose, in the brief compass the occasion allows, from the multitudinous thoughts that crowd the mind? Our first Commander, the illustrious General whose fame has grown to fill the world! Nay, more! Our old band of the Tennessee was his first army! What honorable memories of old associations, you, companions, may now recall!

"How splendid was your entrance on the scene of arms! The anxious eye of the North had long been fixed intently on the Eastern theater, almost unconscious of the new-formed Army of the Tennessee and its unknown General. Suddenly there fell on the startled ear the roar of your fight at Donelson, and your chieftain's victorious cry—which waked the country's heart to ecstasy—and rung like a prophetic knell, the doom our army of salvation bore to rebels—'Nothing but unconditional surrender.'

"Then, but a few days later, there burst at Shiloh, on his Army of the Tennessee, the flame and fury of the first great field fight of the war. In desperate doubt, the nightfall of the bloody day closed on the unequal struggle. Higher, then, rose the iron resolution of that great commander! Urged by cautious counsel to prepare a way for retreat, with 'trust in your valor,' he gave the characteristic answer, 'I have not despaired of whipping them yet.' And loyally, on the morrow, was he vindicated in that reliance, as he rode before his soldiery, driving the enemy over the victorious field.

"How darkly comes back in recollection, the long and dismal toil in the pestilential swamps before impregnable Vicksburg! The sky was overhung in gloom, and the soaked earth sank under the foot. Unlit by the flash of powder, unheralded by the noise of arms, in miserable darkness, the last enemy irresistibly plied his fatal work, changing the river levees—where only was solid ground for burial—into tombs for our trebly decimated ranks. Then, again, new light broke from his troubled genius on the scene, and displayed the possible path for valor. Breaking past the rebel battlements and across the great river, he flung our army into the midst of the hostile host, like a mighty gladiator surrounded by his foes, choosing no escape but in victory. There, with fiery zest, in fierce rapidity, he smote the foe the crushing strokes of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River, and seized the doomed city with the unre-

lenting grasp of his Army of the Tennessee. And when, on the new birthday of the republic, her flag shook out its beautiful folds above the ramparts of that boasted citadel, the territory of revolt was finally split in twain, the backbone of rebellion was broken.

“Such, in a glance, your splendid story, companions, under our first commander.

“He and his Army of the Tennessee entered on the page of history together. Together they achieved the first great prophetic triumphs for the Union; together they followed and fought her enemies from field to field, pushing our advancing arms in steady career toward the Gulf. Nor were their efforts for our country disunited, until, having dismembered the vast rebellion, the beginning of its utter downfall had been seen. Guided by his genius, your army had learned to fight only to conquer. Parted from him, it forgot not the teaching. Its march and war struck every revolted State save two, but never General anywhere lamented over its retreat from the field of arms. Joyfully may we point to that exalted fame, which, rising like a pinnacle of the Alps, breaks through the firmament above to carry up the name of the unconquered Grant; for it is our felicity, that, on the solid base from which it lifts, history has written the proud legend of the Army of the Tennessee, which never shunned and never lost a battle with its foes.

“Joined to it by such a story, and especially when so assembled, his old associates and soldiers in war, we may rightfully, without censure and without adulation, claim and speak the just measure of his merit and renown. Nor shall his presence deny that satisfaction to us. His reputation is not his, not even his country's alone. It is, in part, our peculiar possession. We who fought to aid its rising may well rejoice in its meridian splendor.

“The foundations of his title are deep laid and safe. There was re-action in the minds of our people after the intense strain of war, and many distracting subjects for attention. But with regained composure and reflection his reputation augments, and its foundations more and more plainly appear irremovably fixed for lasting duration. They spring not from merely having enjoyed possession of the honors of place and power, which his countrymen have bestowed; others have had them, too. They lie not specially on his shining courage and personal conduct before the enemy, who was never outdone in calm intrepidity, nor in the splendid daring with which he ever urged the battle he immediately ordered, though long these will live in song and story. Beyond the warrior's distinction, which was his earlier glory, his is the true genius of the General. The strategic learning of the military art was to him a simple implement, like colors and brush to a Raphael—not fetters to the mind. How like a weapon in a giant's hand did he wield the vast aggregations of soldiery, whose immensity oppressed so many minds! How easily moved his divisions, yet how firm the place of all! How every soldier came to feel his participation a direct contribution to the general success! And when, at length, his merit won the Government of the entire military power of the North, how perfect became, without noise or friction, the co-operation of every army, of every strength, throughout the wide territory of the war toward the common end! Subordinate every will and jealous soul, the profound military wisdom of the capital, even to the clear purpose and comprehensive grasp of the one commanding mind! *Then* how rapidly crumbled on every side the crushed revolt! Where shall we find, in past records, the tale of such a struggle, so enormous in extent, so nearly matched at the outset, so desperately contested, so effectively decided! Through what a course of uninterrupted victory did he proceed from the earliest engagements to a complete dominion of the vast catastrophe!

“Spare, in pity, the poor brain which cannot see, in this career, more than a dogged pertinacity! Out upon the unjust prejudice which will consciously disparage the true meed of genius! Leave it where his reliant silence leaves it! Leave it to history! Leave it to the world!

“But in the great cause so well understood, and the great results to men so well accomplished, the basis of his renown is justly broadened. For the salvation of this government of freedom for mankind, we took up arms. When liberty was safe, they were laid down again. Risen to the highest seat of power, he has descended as a citizen of equal rank with all. This goes to

the soul of American liberty, ennobling individual citizenship above all servants in office. His is indeed the noblest grandeur of manhood, who can rise from the grasp of overtopping power above the ambition of self, to exalt the ambition of humanity, denying the spoils of the brief time to the lasting guerdon of immortal honor.

“The judgment of immediate cotemporaries has been apt to rise too high or fall too low. But let not detraction or calumny mislead. They have ever been the temporal accompaniments of human greatness. That glory cannot rise beyond the clouds which passes not through the clouds. We may confidently accept the judgment of the world. It has been unmistakably delivered. But lately, as he has pressed his wandering course about the round earth, mankind have everywhere bowed in homage at his coming, as the ancient devotees of the East fell before the sun at his rising. These honors were not paid to his person, which was unknown; they were not paid to his country, for which he went on no errand, and whose representative never had the like before; they were not paid to him as to some potentate of a people, for he journeyed not as a man in power. They have been the willing prostration of mortality before a glory imperishable!

“His memory shall, indeed, be in the line of the heroes of war, but distinctive and apart from the greater number. Not with the kind of Alexander, who ravaged the earth to add to mere dominion; nor of Belisarius, who but fed the greedy craving of an imperial beast of prey; not with Marlborough, Eugene, Wellington, who played the parts set them by the craft of diplomacy; not with the Napoleons, who chose “to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind;” not with Cæsar, who would have put the ambitious hand of arms on the delicate fabric of constitutional freedom: America holds a higher place in the congregation of glory for her heroes of liberty, where sits, in expectation, her majestic Washington. In nobler ambition than the gaining of empire they have borne their puissant arms for the Kingdom of Man, where liberty reigneth forever. From the blood poured out in their warfare, sweet incense rose to heaven, and angels soothed, with honorable pride, the tears which sorrow started for the dead.

“Home again, now, our first commander, after the journey of the world! Here, here again, we greet him, at our social board, where, with recurring years, we regale on the deeper ripening memories of our soldiership for freedom. Partakers of the labors, the perils, the triumphs, which were the beginnings of his glory, we join now, with exultation, in the welcoming honors by which his grateful countrymen tell their foreknowledge of the immortality of his renown.

“Long and many be the years, illustrious leader, before your hour of departure come! Green and vigorous be your age, undecayed every faculty of mind and sense, in full fruition of the well-earned joys of life; happy in the welfare of your native land, the love of your countrymen, the admiration of the world!”

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The educational system of the State embraces common schools, normal schools and the State University.

Towns are generally divided into a number of school districts, in each of which the school affairs are in charge of a District School Board, consisting of three members, each holding office for three years, one being elected at each annual school meeting. The officers of this board are Director, Treasurer and Clerk. The Clerk reports to the Town Clerk, and the Town Clerk to the County Superintendent. Some towns have what is called the township system, with one School Board for the whole town.

The schools in cities are generally under the control of a Board of Education, and in charge of a City Superintendent of Schools.

In most of the cities and villages, the schools are graded, the highest grade being called the high school.

The schools of the State are principally supported by local taxation, district and county. The remainder of their support, about one-thirteenth, comes from the income of the State

School Fund, which amounts at present to about 40 cents for each child of school age. Some of the high schools under certain regulations receive special aid from the State.

Dane County, having more than 15,000 inhabitants, is divided into two Superintendent Districts. The First District embraces the following towns and villages. Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Sun Prairie Village, Stoughton Village, Vienna, Windsor, Westport, York. The Second District, the following towns: Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona.

The names of those who have been Superintendents in the First District are D. A. Barlow, A. P. Prentice, O. O. Stearns, J. Q. Emery, T. D. Kanouse, W. H. Chandler, A. R. Ames, C. E. Buell (now in office); in the Second District, S. L. Hooker, N. E. Goldthwaite, S. H. Carpenter, J. A. Kierstead, S. C. Coolidge, O. J. Taylor, M. S. Frawley and C. F. Harding (now in office).

On the 22d of December, 1841, application was made to David Brigham, James Morrison Burk Fairchild, School Commissioners for the county of Dane, to set off Township 7, of Range 9 east, to be organized as School District No. 1. This was the first action had relative to the organization of schools under Territorial laws, in Dane County; the application was signed by Dr. Almon Lull, Ira W. Bird, E. Quivey, Peter W. Matts and Nicholas Smith. The Commissioners took the same in consideration, and on the 25th reported favorably, and set off the territory described as District No. 1. On January 24, 1842, the District petitioned the Commissioners to enlarge the District by including Township 8, which was attached February 15 following. From this small beginning, let us look at the schools of Dane County of to-day:

The apportionment of School Fund income in 1879 was 38 cents to each scholar; and as there were 20,275 children enumerated for the whole county, the amount received was \$7,704.50. The whole number of school districts in the county, including joint-districts with school-houses in the county, and exclusive of the city of Madison, is 267; whole number of children over four and under twenty years of age, 8,215\*; number of schools of two departments, 5; number of schools with three or more departments, 5; number of teachers required to teach the schools of the county, 366; average wages of male teachers per month, \$33.44; average wages of female teachers, \$23.92; number of schoolhouses in the county, 242; cash value of school-houses in the county, \$124,242; private schools not incorporated, 28; number which are denominational or parochial, 26.

The graded schools are located in the First District at Christiana, Waunakee, Sun Prairie Village and Stoughton Village; in the two last-mentioned places, the schools embrace several departments, including a free high school: in the Second District there are graded schools at Black Earth, Cross Plains, Middleton, Mazomanie, Montrose and Oregon; at Mazomanie there is a free high school.

#### DANE COUNTY PRESS.

The *Wisconsin Enquirer*, the first newspaper published in Dane County, began its existence in Madison November 8, 1838. Its editor and proprietor was Josiah A. Noonan.

Mr. Noonan had ordered a press and material from Buffalo, to come by way of the lakes to Green Bay, and thence up Fox River on barges to Fort Winnebago, whence it was to have been carted overland to Madison. The bill of shipment came in due time, but weeks passed and nothing was heard of the material. The season was getting late, and no press. Finally, Mr. Noonan engaged George Hyer to mount a pony and go to Fort Winnebago, forty miles distant, and make inquiry about the missing material, and if nothing was heard of it to continue on to Green Bay. There were then no roads, no guides, no regular stopping-places; by the route taken, there was no clearly defined track between Madison and Fort Winnebago, and but one stopping-place, a half-breed's house, within ten or twelve miles of the fort. But from Fort Winnebago

\*This statement and the statistics following are exclusive of the city of Madison.

to Green Bay there was a good military road, running east of Lake Winnebago, affording a good route and convenient stopping-places among traders and Indians. On reaching Fort Winnebago, Hyer gained information that convinced him that the press and material had been thrown overboard, in a storm, in Lake Huron, off Mackinaw; but it was months after the unfortunate event before its fate was fully known. Satisfied that it would be useless to look further for the missing printing material, Hyer started back the next morning for Madison, reaching there that night, and gave such information of the matter as he had been able to learn. This led Mr. Noonan to purchase the Racine *Argus*, and transfer the material to Madison, followed immediately by the publication of the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, the first number of which appeared on the 8th of November, 1838, and on which Hyer set the first type. With a single hand press, and scarcely any conveniences, this little office issued a newspaper, and printed the bills, journals, reports and laws of the Legislature, including a revision of the laws then in force. It was a six-column weekly and commenced its career full of spirit and energy. In his salutatory, the editor said:

"We are at length enabled to lay before its patrons the first number of the *Wisconsin Enquirer*. In addition to the difficulties incident to establishing a newspaper in a country so new as the one in which we are located, and so remote from navigable waters at this time, we have had difficulties to surmount and embarrassments to contend with which it was impossible for us to foresee or calculate upon encountering at the time we embarked in the enterprise. We are now, however, so situated as to be able to issue the *Enquirer* regularly hereafter, and do whatever business 'in our line' our friends may favor us with.

"Two years since, we became a resident of this Territory, and within that time have had occasion to visit every portion of it and become familiar with its agricultural and mineral resources and its advantages in other respects, and we can truly say that the better we have become acquainted with Wisconsin the more have we deemed our reasons good for feeling proud of the country we have adopted as our home. Geographically, its position is second to that of no Northern State or Territory, it being the principal connecting link between the lakes and the Mississippi, and possessing natural channels of communication that with but slight improvement will afford such extensive facilities for commercial intercourse between the 'inland seas' and the 'father of waters' as must always confine the principal part of the commerce between them to this Territory. In addition to this important natural thoroughfare, nature has been prolific in providing Wisconsin with other highly useful commercial channels; so much so that we believe no part of the Territory south of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers can be pointed out from which navigable waters are more than twenty-five miles distant. Of the many streams that irrigate the southern portion of our Territory, it is true none have as yet been navigated by steam except the Wisconsin River; but yet we believe no one familiar with the country will deny that the Pishtaka, the Pecatonica and Rock Rivers, together with the River of the Four Lakes and several others, are susceptible now (or with a moderate expenditure of money can be made so in a short time) of being navigated by such steamboats as ply on the Wabash and Illinois Rivers. Add to this the fact that Wisconsin has a fine proportion of prairie and timbered lands, an abundance of water-power, unequalled mineral wealth, a climate as healthy as that of any portion of the Union—as the past season has abundantly shown—an extremely fertile soil, that springs of the purest water can be found in every part of it, and last, though not least, that it has as intelligent and enterprising a population as can be found in any country, and our Territory, we think, holds out to the enterprising emigrant a combination of advantages and inducements that can be equaled by no other portion, even, of the great West.

"Situated as we are in the center of a territory of so great intrinsic wealth, and possessing such exhaustless resources, it will be our pride and pleasure to make the *Enquirer* what it was stated in the prospectus it would be—strictly a Territorial paper—one that will, regardless of men or local interests, advocate promptly and fearlessly, at all times, the true interests of the Territory.

"Whether or not we shall be sustained in our undertaking remains to be seen. The liberal subscriptions we have already received from almost every section of the Territory give us assurance of a much more flattering support than we anticipated some months since.

"With party politics we shall not, for the present, take any very active part, believing that there is nothing in the situation of the Territory that makes it necessary for the newspapers in it, now, to burthen their columns with labored discussions of the common political questions of the day. Whenever we do enter the political arena, however, we shall be found advocating the principles and measures of the Democratic party.

"During the session of our Territorial Legislature, we shall lay before our readers full reports of its proceedings, and give early notice of all appointments made by the Governor and Council; in fine, it will be our chief object to give statistical and other information, and such a variety of matter in each number as will render the *Enquirer* both amusing and instructive. Meantime, however, we would beseech our readers not to expect too much, but to 'take the good the gods provide them and—be satisfied.'"

The following notices appear, among others, in the first issue, November 8, 1838:

**MARRIED**—In this town, on Thursday evening last, by E. Peck, Esq., Mr. Charles S. Peaslee to Miss Charlotts J. Bird, all of this place.

**ALMON LULL.**

Physician and Surgson, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Madison and vicinity. He has just received from St. Louis a large supply of drugs, medicines, &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms. Calls from a distance promptly attended to.

**GEORGE S. MEREDITH,**

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Madison, W. T., offers his professional services to the public. He will attend all the courts of the First Judicial District.

Later issues of the paper have the following editorial and advertisements:

"We gave notice in our last that no paper would be issued from this office this week. The notice was given under the impression that we should not have a supply of paper. A friend, however, sent us a small quantity from Galena.

"Our main supply we landed, with some other materials, at Green Bay in July last, and they were to be sent up Fox River to the Portage immediately. A fortnight since, they lay in the warehouse where we had them landed. We are certainly under many obligations to the Fox River Transportation Company for their *prompt* manner of doing business."

**WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR**

would give notice to the citizens of Dane County that he is a Notary Public for said county, and will always be in readiness to attend to drawing and acknowledging deeds, mortgages, leases, etc.

W. N. S. will also give his attention to any business he may be intrusted with as an Attorney at Law. He can be found at the Madison Hotel.

**DIED**—On the 3d inst., of the typhus fever, in Beloit, Rock County, W. T., Mrs. Chloe Blodgett, aged 55 years, the wife of Caleb Blodgett, formerly of Ashtabula County, Ohio.

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.**

The Eastern Mail leaves Madison on Sunday of each week, at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Mineral Point and Fort Winnebago mails arrive Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, and depart Thursdays and Sundays, at 5 o'clock A. M.

Post office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. The mails will be closed on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN CATLIN, P. M.

The paper was not long free from politics. The greatest strife, however, was of a local nature. Parties, at that day, had not become fully organized. On the 6th day of April, 1839, C. C. Sholes became a partner with Noonan, and the paper was published by Noonan & Sholes, for a time, both of the proprietors being absent, C. L. Sholes had the management of both the editorial and business departments of the establishment.

November 30, 1839, Mr. Sholes retired, leaving Mr. Noonan again sole editor and proprietor. At this time another column was added to each page, making a seven-column paper.

July 8, 1840, C. C. Sholes again became a joint proprietor, with Mr. Noonan as editor and publisher.

December 5, 1840, Noonan retired from the office, leaving Mr. C. C. Sholes sole editor and proprietor.



April 10, 1841, George Hyer became a partner with Sholes, and the paper was conducted by Sholes & Hyer.

June 9, 1841, Sholes retired from the office, leaving Hyer sole editor and proprietor.

February 23, 1842, Hyer retired from the office, and J. Gillett Knapp became sole editor and proprietor.

July 2, 1842, Knapp retired, and Harrison Reed became the editor and publisher. Up to this time the *Enquirer* had been Democratic in politics, so far as it had been anything; its special point was anti-Doty. On assuming control of the establishment, Reed changed the spelling of the word Wisconsin at the heading of the paper to "Wiskonsan," and the position of the paper to that of a strong supporter of Doty.

September 2, 1842, Reed retired, and David Lambert succeeded him in the editorial control of the paper—Reed, however, continuing as publisher. In his introductory, Lambert expressed his dislike for both parties, but pledged his support to the then National (Tyler) and Territorial (Doty) administrations.

January 5, 1843, Reed withdrew entirely from the office, and Lambert became sole editor and publisher. During this winter, the paper seems to have had a feeble existence, appearing about half the time on a small sheet, and printed on a very poor quality of paper. Strong symptoms of a decline were visible in the appearance of the sheet from week to week.

June 7, 1843, the office was conveyed by Lambert to Barlow Shackelford and Henry A. Lambert. The paper soon after suspended. It will be seen, that, in an existence of something less than five years, the *Enquirer* experienced twelve changes of proprietorship. During most of the time the paper was very well printed, and gave evidence of a good degree of ability in its editorial columns—more than is usual in small country places.

*The Wisconsin State Journal.*—It is claimed for the *State Journal* that it is the second paper established at Madison. In order to make clear this claim, it is necessary to give its history from the commencement of the *Madison Express*, in 1839. The first number of the *Express* was issued on the 25th day of December, 1839, with William W. Wyman as editor and publisher. It was a neatly printed, six-column weekly paper. It supported the then Territorial administration, and claimed to be devoted to the advancement of the best interests of the people. In July, 1840, it was enlarged to a seven-column paper, and took position as a champion of the Whig party—declaring for William H. Harrison and reform. The paper was continued without change until May, 1848, when it was suspended for a few weeks. During the Constitutional Convention of 1847–48, a tri-weekly *Express* was issued. While the paper was under charge of Mr. Wyman, he was assisted in its editorial management, at different times, by Julius T. Clark, Esq., William Welch, Esq., David Atwood, and, perhaps, others.

In October, 1848, the office of the *Madison Express* was purchased by David Atwood and Royal Buck, and its publication was resumed, under their management, as the *Wisconsin Express*. In 1850, Alvan E. Bovay was associated in its management for a few weeks. During the session of the Legislature of 1851, the *Express* was issued daily. In 1850, the *Wisconsin Statesman* was established, as a Whig paper, and was continued until the summer of 1852, when the offices of the *Express* and *Statesman* were consolidated, and the names of both papers were dropped, that of *Wisconsin Palladium* adopted, and it was issued for a few weeks under the joint proprietorship of both old papers—Messrs. Atwood & Buck and Messrs. Wyman & Sons, under the firm name of Atwood, Wymans & Buck; the Wymans included W. W. Wyman and his sons, William H. and Albert U. Wyman. The *Palladium* was issued as a daily and weekly; but, after eleven weeks, owing to disagreements in the firm, it was suspended, and the *State Journal* took its place, under the sole management of David Atwood. The direct connection of the *State Journal* has thus been shown with the second paper that was started in Madison. It has been continuous, with only a change of name; and the present proprietor of the *State Journal* purchased the office from the first proprietor of the *Express*, in 1848, and has been connected with its publication ever since that time.

The paper was first issued under the name of *Wisconsin State Journal*, in September, 1852, as a daily and weekly publication; in 1856, a tri-weekly was added, and the three editions of the paper have been published ever since without interruption. At the beginning the daily *Journal* was a five-column, four-page paper, and the weekly was an eight-column sheet. In May, 1854, the daily was enlarged to a six-column paper, and, in 1857, it was again enlarged to its present size—a seven-column sheet. The weekly has been changed twice—in 1859, to a nine-column, four-page sheet, and, in 1862, to an eight-page paper with six columns on the page—its present size. The *State Journal* was a Whig paper so long as that party existed; it became an advocate of the Republican party on the organization of that party in 1854, and so remains at the present time.

The changes of proprietorship in the *State Journal* have been but few. In May, 1854, Mr. Horace Rublee, who had assisted in its editorial management for the previous year, became an equal partner in its management, under the firm of Atwood & Rublee. In 1859, Mr. Harrison Reed purchased a third interest in the office, and for two years the partnership firm was Atwood, Rublee & Reed; and, in the spring of 1861, Atwood & Rublee became again the proprietors. In May, 1869, Mr. Rublee disposed of his interest to J. O. Culver, Esq.; and, until the 1st of January, 1877, the firm name of the publishers was Atwood & Culver; at the last date, David Atwood became sole proprietor, and still continues to publish the daily, tri-weekly and weekly *State Journal*. Such has been the proprietorship of the paper, from December, 1839, when W. W. Wyman issued the first number of the *Madison Express*.

Several persons have been connected with the editorial management of the *State Journal*, in addition to its proprietors. In 1855, George Gary, Esq., of Oshkosh, became thus connected, and remained with the paper until February, 1856. Messrs. A. J. Turner, H. K. Smith and L. J. Bates were assistants in this department, between 1856 and 1860, each for a short time. In 1861, Mr. Harlan M. Page took a position on the editorial staff of the paper, and remained on it till July, 1876, when, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to abandon editorial work. In 1863, James Ross was local editor for a short time. During the year 1873, H. R. Farnum was the local editor on the *Journal*. In January, 1874, Mr. Levi Alden became connected with the office, and most of the time since has assisted in the editorial department, and still remains in this position. As early as 1868, Charles D. Atwood became a reporter and assistant on the staff. In 1872, he went to Liverpool with Ex-Gov. Fairchild, and was nearly four years Vice Consul at that place. In 1876, he returned, and took an active position on the editorial staff, where he labored diligently till his death, in February, 1878. In the spring of 1877, Reuben G. Thwaites, Esq., took position as an editor on the paper, and still remains in it. On the 1st of January, 1880, E. R. Petherick assumed duties as local editor, and still fills that place.

The editorial management of the *State Journal* is now (1880) in control of David Atwood, Levi Alden, R. G. Thwaites and E. R. Petherick. The history of these men, after their connection with the *Journal*, will have to be written at some future time. Of those who have been, at some time, connected with the editorial management of the paper, and have left it, a few words as to their career subsequent to leaving it, may be proper.

William W. Wyman, the original proprietor of the *Express*, in 1848, sold out the office; in 1850, started the *Statesman*; in 1852, was a short time connected with the *Palladium*; served one year as Treasurer of Dane County; kept Badger Hotel, in Madison a year or two; in 1855, removed to Omaha, Neb.; was Postmaster at that place, and Territorial Treasurer; established the *Omaha Times* in 1857, and published it some two years. He died February 20, 1864, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Royal Buck, in 1852, settled in Fond du Lac, and, for several years, published the *Fountain City Herald* at that place. In 1860, he removed to Nebraska Territory; published a paper at Nebraska City for a short time; was a few years Register of the land office at that place; has been in several kinds of business, and, at last accounts, was a farmer in Nebraska.

Alvin E. Bovay, many years ago settled in Ripon, has represented his district two terms in the Assembly; was a Major of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, served two years in

the army, resigned and returned to Ripon, where he still resides and is a prominent citizen of the place.

William H. Wyman, soon after leaving the paper in 1852, became connected with the *Ætna Insurance Company*, and has remained with that company ever since. He now has charge of its Western department, and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a very superior business man.

Albert U. Wyman followed setting type for a few years with great success. He ranked as the fastest compositor in the West. He then became a banker's clerk; held a clerkship a short time in the office of Secretary of State, at Madison; went to Nebraska, and was in the banking business at Omaha; and many years ago he went to Washington, and served as Cashier of the Treasury Department, as Assistant Treasurer, and as Treasurer of the United States. He holds a high rank as a business man, and a man of the strictest integrity of character.

Hon. Horace Rublee, in the spring of 1869, was appointed United States Minister Resident to Switzerland, a position he filled with great acceptance till the fall of 1876, when he resigned and returned to the United States, since which time he has engaged in no regular business.

Hon. Harrison Reed, after his retirement from the *State Journal*, was appointed Tax Commissioner in Florida. After the war, he was elected and served one term as Governor of that State and is still a prominent citizen of it.

Hon. George Gary practiced law in Oshkosh for several years, and for some ten years last past has been County Judge of Winnebago County.

Hon. A. J. Turner was for many years the editor of the *State Register* at Portage; has served several terms in the Assembly; was Clerk of the Court in Columbia County; Chief Clerk of the State Senate, and, in 1878, became Railroad Commissioner, a position he still holds.

Hayden K. Smith has been for many years the financial editor of the *Chicago Times*, and is a man of decided ability, and a clear and forcible writer.

L. J. Bates, since he left the *State Journal*, has been most of the time in Detroit, and has been connected with the editorial departments of several papers in that city, where he still resides.

Harlan M. Page now resides in Baraboo. His health has not been such as to permit him to engage in any permanent business since he left the *Journal* office in 1876.

James Ross has been a clerk in the State Capitol, a temperance lecturer, and is now in Australia.

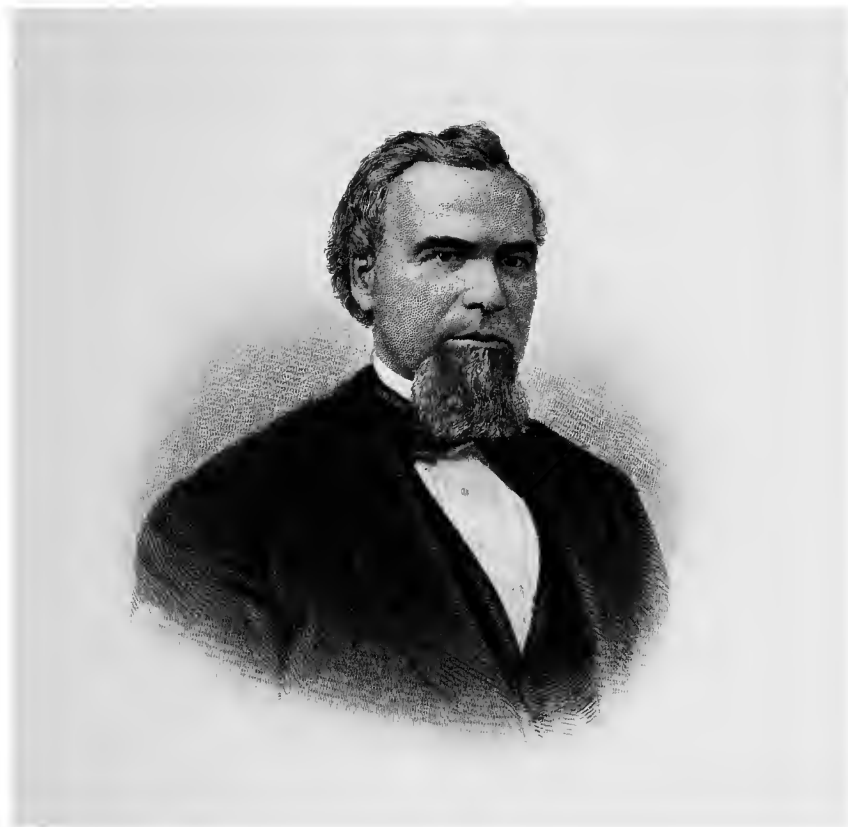
H. R. Farnum was one of the publishers of the *Fond du Lac Reporter* for a year or two; he then became connected with a business house in Chicago, where he still remains.

Maj. J. O. Culver, in the spring of 1877, removed to California, where he has been engaged a portion of the time in mining operations, and was connected a year or two with the editorial staff of a paper at Oakland.

Thus is traced the history of a paper in Madison for the term of forty-one years, and of each person that has been known as connected with its editorial management during that long period of time. The *State Journal* is now in better condition financially than ever before; and connected with the establishment are a large book-printing office and stereotype foundry, which do a large business, and turn out very superior work.

The *Wisconsin Democrat*, the third paper established in Dane County, was printed in Madison. It was a six-column weekly. The first number was issued on the 18th of October, 1842. J. G. Knapp and John Delaney were its editors and proprietors. It was Democratic. On the 9th of February, 1843, John P. Sheldon and George Hyer succeeded Knapp & Delaney in its publication, and the paper was continued without further change until March 14, 1844, when its publication ended.

*The Wisconsin Argus*.—The first number of this paper was issued in Madison April 22, 1844, S. Mills & Co., proprietors. The members of the firm were Simon Mills, John Y. Smith and Benjamin Holt. Mr. Smith had the entire control of the editorial department of the paper.



HON. WM. R. TAYLOR,  
EX-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,  
COTTAGE GROVE.



It was a neatly printed six-column weekly, edited with ability, and bore at its mast-head the names of Polk and Dallas. In its democracy, at this time, it was emphatically in favor of free trade, a hard-money currency, etc.

December 22, 1846, H. A. Tenney, who had been connected with the *Jeffersonian*, at Galena, Ill., purchased an interest in the *Argus* establishment and became a joint editor with Mr. Smith—S. Mills & Co. continuing as publishers.

February 15, 1847, the *Argus* was enlarged to a seven-column paper, and, at the same time, the name of Mr. Mills disappeared, and the name of the publishing firm was Tenney, Smith & Holt. During the Second Constitutional Convention in 1847-48, and the last Territorial session of the Legislature, in 1848, the *Argus* was issued tri-weekly as well as weekly.

August 21, 1849, David T. Dickson purchased an interest in the establishment, and the firm name was changed to Tenney, Smith, Holt & Co. This arrangement continued till the spring of 1851. In April of that year, Smith, Holt & Dickson disposed of their interest in the *Argus* to S. D. Carpenter and H. A. Tenney, who became joint editors and proprietors of the paper.

For several years, the *Argus* had been the leading paper in the State of that branch of the Democratic party familiarly called "Old Hunkers," the *Democrat* at Madison leading the other branch known as "Tadpoles." The *Argus* was a lively and ably conducted paper. It carried its party through many hard-fought political contests with marked ability and success. The division of the Democratic party above alluded to was occasioned by a difference of opinion respecting several of the provisions of the first Constitution, and the discussion during the canvass for and against the adoption of that instrument. The *Argus* and its followers, the "Hunkers," opposed its adoption, aided by a large portion of the old Whig party; and the "Tadpoles" supported it. The division thus created was continued within the ranks of the party for several years, but not so strong as to lose the power in the State—except in a single term of Governor (Farwell)—until after the organization of the Republican party. The paper survived until the middle of June, 1852.

*The Wisconsin Democrat.*—This paper was established January 11, 1846, by Beriah Brown, editor and publisher. It commenced as a six-column paper, Democratic in politics, and was published weekly.

January 16, 1847, the *Democrat* was enlarged to a seven-column sheet. It was subsequently reduced to a five-column paper, then increased to six columns, and was consolidated with the *Argus*, June 15, 1852. The new paper took the name of *Argus and Democrat*, by Brown & Carpenter. The *Democrat* was published daily during the sessions of 1851-52.

The paper was a radical Democratic sheet, evincing at times marked ability. Mr. Brown was the leading editor of what was called the "Tadpole" branch of his party during its lifetime. The existence of the paper terminated in June, 1852.

*Argus and Democrat.*—June 15, 1852, Mr. Tenney retired from the *Argus*, and the two Democratic papers of Madison, the *Argus* and the *Democrat*, were merged in one, and Beriah Brown and S. D. Carpenter became joint editors and proprietors of the consolidated paper, which retained the names of both of the old ones and appeared as the *Argus and Democrat*. A daily was permanently established at this time. It was a five-column sheet, neatly printed. The *Argus* was issued daily during the previous session of the Legislature.

April 7, 1853, Mr. Carpenter retired from the establishment, leaving the sole management with Beriah Brown.

July 24, 1854, the daily was enlarged to a six-column paper, and Elias A. Calkins became associated with Mr. Brown in the editorial management of the *Argus and Democrat*.

April 30, 1855, Mr. Brown disposed of the establishment, and E. A. Calkins and James K. Proudfit became the editors and proprietors.

January 2, 1856, the daily was enlarged to a seven-column sheet.

January 2, 1857, the daily was enlarged to an eight-column sheet.

May 12, 1857, Mr. Proudfit disposed of his interest to George Webb, and the paper was continued by Calkins & Webb.

November 20, 1857, the daily was reduced in size to a seven-column sheet.

January 3, 1859, Beriah Brown again became connected with the paper, the publishing firm was changed to George Webb & Co., and Brown and Calkins were the editors.

April 6, 1859, Mr. Brown again retired from the paper, and Calkins & Webb assumed full control.

June 16, 1859, all names of editors or publishers disappeared, and the paper seemed to run itself.

In the summer of 1859, the *Argus and Democrat* was discontinued, and the printing materials of the office were purchased by the *Patriot* and *State Journal* offices.

April 2, 1860, E. A. Calkins and M. Cullaton bought a new office and ostensibly revived the publication of the *Argus and Democrat*. A daily and weekly were established. The daily was a six-column sheet. The name of the firm was E. A. Calkins & Co.

December 6, 1860, the daily was enlarged to a seven-column sheet.

Early in 1861, Mr. Calkins sold out his interest to John Y. Smith, and Smith & Cullaton continued the publication. At this date, H. K. Smith became an associate editor. Up to this time, the paper had been Democratic in politics. Mr. Smith devoted his energies to the currency question mainly, rather leaning toward the Republican organization generally.

October 23, 1861, the daily was reduced in size to a six-column paper.

January 4, 1862, the daily was discontinued. The weekly was continued till June 10, 1862, when it went out without announcing its own demise. The revived *Argus and Democrat* had an existence not marked with very brilliant success pecuniarily, though it was a spirited paper of two years and three weeks. The material of the office was rented to Roberts & Co. a few months, on which they executed the State printing till the following January. Afterward the large power press was sold to the *State Journal* office, and the balance of the material to W. J. Park & Co., who had become the State printers.

*The Northwestern Journal of Education, Science and General Literature*.—This was the title of a monthly publication established in Madison on the 1st of March, 1850. The first number contained fifty-six pages of closely printed matter, in octavo form, and was filled with ably-written articles on the various subjects indicated by the title of the periodical. The work was too great an undertaking for so small a place as Madison then was, and required too great an outlay of capital to keep it running. In the third number, the editor, O. M. Conover, announced that the publication had failed to receive that support he had hoped, or that was necessary to continue its issue; and this, the third, was the last number printed.

*Free School Journal and Teachers' Advocate*.—This journal was commenced in Madison, on the 1st day of July, 1850, J. L. Enos, editor and publisher. It was a monthly publication, containing thirty-two pages, and, as its title indicates, devoted exclusively to educational matter. It was discontinued after about six months.

*The Old Oaken Bucket*.—This temperance paper, which was the organ of the order of the Sons of Temperance in the State, was at one time published for a few months in Madison, where it was finally discontinued; it was published in the year 1850 or 1851. Dr. John W. Hunt was the publisher during the time. The paper was neatly printed, and was an able advocate of the cause of Temperance.

"*De Norske's Ven*"—*The Northman's Friend*.—The first paper established in Dane County, printed in a foreign language, was one bearing the above title, in the Norwegian language, by Ole Torgerson. The first number appeared in July, 1850. It was neatly printed, and edited with care and ability. In politics it was Whig. The support was limited, and after a few months it was discontinued for want of sufficient encouragement. This was the second paper in the Norwegian language established in the State.

*Wisconsin Patriot*.—The first number of this paper was issued in Madison on the 17th day of June, 1854, J. T. Marston and H. A. Tenney, editors and proprietors. It was a neatly printed seven-column weekly, and supported the regular Democracy with force and ability.

October 14, 1854, Mr. Tenney disposed of his interest to S. D. Carpenter, and shortly after Mr. Marston also disposed of his interest and withdrew from the establishment.

November 1, 1854, the *Daily Patriot*, a five-column paper, was established by Messrs. Carpenter & Co.

November 20, 1854, S. D. Carpenter was announced as political editor, and S. H. Carpenter as local editor and publisher.

February 12, 1855, the daily was enlarged to a six-column paper.

July 17, 1855, S. D. and S. H. Carpenter were announced as joint editors, S. H. Carpenter continuing as publisher.

January 29, 1856, S. D. and S. H. Carpenter were announced as editors and publishers.

July 28, 1856, the daily was enlarged to a seven-column paper, and S. H. Carpenter retired from the establishment, having disposed of his interest to Rolla A. Law. S. D. Carpenter and R. A. Law were announced as editors, and Rolla A. Law as publisher.

August 2, 1856, the *Weekly Patriot* was enlarged to an eight-column paper.

September 29, 1856, the *Daily Patriot* was enlarged to an eight-column paper.

July 2, 1857, R. A. Law retired from the office, leaving S. D. Carpenter sole editor and proprietor.

August 24, 1857, John T. Martin became a joint publisher with Carpenter, the name of the firm being Carpenter & Martin.

December 1, 1857, the daily was reduced to a six-column paper.

April 16, 1858, Mr. Martin withdrew from the establishment, Mr. Carpenter leasing the office for two years. About this time the name of James Ross appeared as the local editor.

April 4, 1859, George Hyer purchased an interest in the office, and the paper was continued by Carpenter & Hyer as joint publishers. About this time, Beriah Brown became associated with the *Patriot* as editor, but continued in this connection only a few months, when he retired from the position, leaving Carpenter & Hyer in full control. The paper continued in the same hands without change—except that S. D. Carpenter retired from the editorial department of the paper during the political campaign of 1861, leaving Mr. Hyer sole editor—till the spring of 1864, April, probably—when the partnership of Carpenter & Hyer was dissolved, and the office was leased to Peter Stout, J. B. Hyer and W. W. Bird, who continued the publication of the *Daily* and *Weekly Patriot*. In the meantime the weekly had been changed to an eight-page paper, and the daily had been reduced in size to a six-column sheet. Soon after the new arrangement, A. B. Braley assumed the editorial management of the *Patriot*, and continued in this position till the close of the Presidential campaign of 1864. The *Patriot* gave a vigorous support to Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. At the close of the campaign, Mr. Braley withdrew from the editorial charge of the paper.

November 14, 1864, the publication of the *Patriot* was suspended. In the last issue, on that day, the editor announced its discontinuance as follows: "Circumstances beyond our control render it out of the question to further continue the publication of our daily. The sudden and enormous rise in paper, fuel, materials, labor, and all the necessities of life, has forced upon us this most disagreeable necessity."

"*Der Norske Amerikaner*"—*The Norwegian American*.—This paper was established in Madison, in December, 1854, by Elias Stangeland, and was continued to be published by him till May, 1857, when it was discontinued. It was Democratic in politics, and was edited with spirit and ability. Its circulation was small, and the office did not pay expenses.

*The Madison Capitol*.—A weekly paper bearing the above title, was established in Madison, in the winter of 1855, J. Nolan, editor, and L. Poland & Co., publishers. It was a semi-religious and literary journal, giving some attention to news items, but calculated specially for the improvement of morals. It was published but a short time when it was merged with

*The True American*.—A weekly paper bearing this title made its appearance in Madison, in the spring of 1855, edited by an association of Americans, and published by J. A. Somerby & Co. Mr. Somerby was the local editor. It was an advocate of the American or Know-



Nothing organization. After a few weeks the *Capitol* and *True American* became united into one paper, and continued under the name of *True American*. The support to the paper was small, and its publication was discontinued in the fall of 1855. At one time, Dr. A. C. Byers was connected with the establishment. Mr. Somerby withdrew from the concern a few weeks before its discontinuance, or, perhaps more properly, before it was merged with the *American* in Milwaukee, which was the *finale* of the *True American*.

*The Wisconsin Farmer*.—Early in the year 1855, Mark Miller and S. P. Lathrop, who had been publishing for some years the *Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, at Janesville, removed the office of that monthly to Madison, where they continued the publication till about the close of the year 1855, when D. J. Powers and E. W. Skinner purchased the interest of Mr. Miller. It was enlarged in January, 1856, and the words "and Iowa" dropped from the title. It contained forty-eight pages of closely printed matter in each number, devoted to agriculture, horticulture, mechanic arts and education. It was edited with spirit and ability, and obtained, in 1857, a circulation of 10,000 copies. In January, 1857, J. W. Hoyt became connected with the editorial management of the *Farmer*. During the year 1857, the *Farmer* was published by Messrs. Powers & Skinner, assisted in the editorial department by Dr. Hoyt.

January 1, 1858, Mr. Skinner retired from the *Farmer*, and Powers & Hoyt became joint editors and publishers. This arrangement continued through the years 1858 and 1859. At the commencement of the year 1860, the publishing firm was D. J. Powers & Co., Dr. Hoyt remaining in the editorial department. (The "Co.," at this time, was Atwood & Rublee, of the *State Journal*.)

In February, 1861, D. J. Powers & Co. disposed of all interest in the *Farmer* and the publishing firm became J. W. Hoyt & Co., being J. W. Hoyt and Albert Wood. This arrangement continued through the year 1861, when Mr. Wood disposed of all interest in the *Farmer*, and Hoyt & Campbell became the publishers (J. W. Hoyt and C. M. Campbell).

In the January number for 1865, a slight change occurred, Mr. Hoyt was announced as editor and C. M. Campbell as publisher.

In November, Mr. Campbell died, and W. B. Davis became the publisher of that monthly, Dr. J. W. Hoyt continuing as editor, assisted by E. E. Pratt.

The paper was merged into the *Western Farmer* on the 2d of January, 1868, W. B. Davis, editor and publisher. It continued several years, but finally was forced to succumb.

*The Western Fireside*.—This was the title of a neatly printed seven-column weekly paper, established in Madison on the 31st day of January, 1857. S. H. Carpenter, editor and proprietor. It was devoted to literary and miscellaneous reading and news, taking no part in politics. The *Fireside* was a good family paper, ably edited; but its support was not sufficient to continue its publication.

November 14, 1857, William H. Holt became the publisher—Mr. Carpenter remaining as editor.

January 8, 1858, the *Fireside* was discontinued for the want of material aid with which to run it; and shortly after the printing materials on which it was printed were purchased by the proprietors of the *State Journal*.

*Nordstjernen (The North Star)*.—This paper was started in Madison on the 1st of June, 1857, by the "Scandinavian Democratic Press Association," and was continued till December of the same year, when it was suspended until the fall of 1858. The establishment was rented in August, 1858, to H. Borschenius, Esq., who revived the publication of the paper and continued it for a year or two, when it was discontinued. It was a Democratic paper, and had a fair circulation.

*The Emigranten*.—This paper was established at Inmansville, Rock County, in 1852, by the "Scandinavian Press Association." It was at first Democratic in politics, but subsequently became a strong Republican paper. In the fall of 1857, the *Emigranten* office was removed to Madison; the paper is now published in La Crosse.

*Students' Miscellany.*—During the year 1857, the students of the University of Wisconsin, published a monthly bearing the above title. It was edited by the students, and filled with original communications from the members of the University. It contained thirty-two pages of matter, and evinced considerable ability. It was continued about one year, when the project was given up.

*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*—In January, 1858, this monthly publication was removed from Racine, where it had been issued for one year, to Madison. It contained forty pages of matter, devoted wholly to the cause of education; was neatly printed, and proved a valuable periodical to teachers and all others connected with the education of children. It was ostensibly published under the direction of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, but really by A. J. Craig, who had the whole management of the *Journal*, both as editor and publisher.

June, 1860, Mr. Craig withdrew from the conduct of the *Journal*, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Pradt. Mr. Pradt, who, before his removal to this State, had been a County Superintendent of Schools, also the Principal of an academy in Pennsylvania, took charge of the *Journal* at the commencement of Vol. V, July, 1860, and issued the next five volumes, when he removed from the State for two years, and the publication was suspended. The patronage of the State had been withdrawn a year before. A publication bearing the same name was issued one year at Mineral Point, by H. G. Peck, in 1865–66, but was not recognized as the organ of the State Teachers' Association, or of the State Superintendent.

In 1870, the State Teachers' Association, by resolution, requested the resumption of the publication, at the hands of the State Superintendent and his assistant, and the first number of a new series appeared accordingly in January, 1871; the editors, under the resolution, being Supt. Samuel Fallows, and Asst. Supt. J. B. Pradt. The tenth volume of this new series ends with 1880. Supt. Fallows and Asst. Supt. Pradt issued the first three volumes of this series. Supt. Searing was connected with the issue of the next four volumes, and Supt. Whitford will have finished a connection with the issue of the last four at the close of the year 1880. Mr. Pradt has continued his connection with the publication, as Assistant Superintendent, during all this time.

The first volume of the old series was issued in Racine. The subsequent volumes have been issued in Madison. It is printed by David Atwood, at the *State Journal* office, and its circulation is about 2,100.

*The Madison Demokrat*—A German paper, established February 2, 1858, had but a brief existence.

*The Higher Law.*—Such was the imposing title of a paper, the first number of which was issued in Madison, on the 1st day of January, 1861, by Herbert Reed, editor and proprietor. It was an eight-page paper, large in size and elegantly printed. It was the best specimen of a paper, so far as looks are concerned, that was ever printed in Madison. It was devoted to literary, religious, temperance, agricultural, scientific and news matter, together with a great variety of other subjects. The Band of Hope received a due share of attention in the columns of the *Higher Law*. E. B. Quiner had charge of some of the editorial departments. After a brief struggle with this vain world of three months, the *Higher Law* was discontinued on the 4th day of April, 1861.

In the fall of 1865, C. Lohman established a German weekly paper, entitled the *Madison Zeitung*, which was discontinued shortly after the election of that year. It was Democratic in politics.

October 5, 1865, the *Wisconsin Democrat* was established in Madison, by George Hyer and D. W. Fernandez. It commenced with a daily and weekly edition, the former a six-column paper, and the latter contained eight columns to the page. The *Democrat* advocated the principles of the old Democratic party, and was a spirited paper, possessing a very neat typographical appearance.

In April, 1866, the office of the *Wisconsin Capitol*, that had been published by Messrs. W. J. Park & Co., was sold to Messrs. George Hyer, E. A. Calkins and D. W. Fernandez, and

the offices of the *Capitol* and the *Democrat* were consolidated, and on the 17th of April, 1866, the first number of a new paper, entitled the *Wisconsin Union*, was issued, both the old papers being discontinued. The *Union* took position as a "Johnson" organ. In December, Mr. Calkins withdrew from the business part of the firm, but remained as a joint editor, with Hyer & Fernandez. The *Union* was published daily and weekly, the former seven columns, and the latter eight. It ended by the selling of the whole stock to G. E. Gordon, who changed the name to the *Madison Democrat*.

The *Home Diary*, by V. J. Welch, was started July 21, 1865—a racy paper—and is still issued "semi-occasionally as occasion may require."

During the year 1866, S. W. Martin, of Madison, issued monthly a small paper entitled the *Soldiers' Record*. It contained much information in reference to the soldiers from this State in the late war that was valuable for preservation. It had a precarious existence of several years, and "went out" without any ado.

The *Madison Democrat* was established May 21, 1868, by G. E. Gordon, who, in his salutatory, says:

"It is with no assumed diffidence and hesitation that the editor, who is also publisher and proprietor, of the *Madison Democrat*, appears before this community in an editorial capacity. The cause thereof is two-fold."

"First.—Although many of his predecessors in the *Madison Democratic* chair-editorial have been able writers, and none were below mediocrity, yet the experience of several months past has had a depressing, if not an exasperating, effect upon the Democracy, and rendered the position of the undersigned one of anxiety and embarrassment. In view of the pending Presidential contest, one of the most important, if not the most important, political campaigns ever entered upon in the United States, much will be expected and required of the editor of a Democratic paper at the Wisconsin capital, much more indeed, we fear, than will be realized. Yet, from the fact that two or three months had elapsed since the last Democratic paper in this city went down beneath the waves of unsuccessful experiment, and no one had ventured to fill the vacancy thus created—a vacancy which has been painfully felt far and wide—we determined to commence the publication of a Democratic paper at Madison. This resolve we did not make with precipitation, or unadvisedly. We were willing, and so expressed on repeated occasions, should abler and more desirable parties wish to assume the responsibility of the enterprise, to give way and not interfere with them. But, none such appearing, and there being a manifest and pressing necessity that a Democratic paper should be issued here, we hesitated no longer. Therefore we purchased of the proprietors and mortgagees of the late *Union* office, all the materials of that establishment, and have added considerably thereto. The *Democrat* is placed at the outset on a firm financial foundation; and if the Democracy of this city and county alone but half do their duty toward a party organ, we hope to give them as good a paper as is published in the State, and yet be able to balance our books at the close of the year without too much of a deficiency on the credit side.

"Second.—Another cause of hesitation on our part to initiate this enterprise was the fact that the organ of the Republicans of Madison was represented to be of great relative merit, and its trio of editors—particularly the one chief of the State Central Committee—of superior intellectual and disputations ability. To combat, single-handed, against triple odds, might seem presumptuous in any one, soever widely and favorably known, and, of course, so much the more presuming in him who makes no pretensions to either political celebrity or anything but the most ordinary literary abilities. Yet the Philistines of radicalism had so long vaunted the resistless might and strength of their champion—their intellectual Goliath of Gath—that when no fitter opponent seemed willing to take the field we, like the stripling of Israel, stepped into the arena. And there we hope to do battle, at least until the ides of November next, with such measure of courtesy as our opponents may determine. To be sure, our antagonists are armed—in brass (and greenbacks)—from head to foot. They own 'the official State paper,' and all the vast patronage which such a designation presupposes; they control 'the official paper of Dane

County,' and all its attendant lucre. Is it a wonder, then, that, like the giant of old, they challenge the opposing Democracy to single combat? To the skeptical looker-on, the result of the contest may appear only too certain. But, clothed in the panoply of truth, and armed with the arguments of the Democracy, we shall sling stone after stone at the brazen head of the heaven-and-earth-defying monster of radicalism; and, despite his vaunts and his corruption and his tyranny, we hope to assist in sinking deep into his forehead the pebble that shall utterly destroy him, and cause a shout of gladness to arise from all the honest people of the land.

"Thus much we have said in regard to our hopes and fears, our heretofore hesitation and doubts. Henceforward, having enlisted for the war, we shall look not back along the political course. 'Onward and upward,' onward with truth, and upward with Democracy—shall be our motto.

"It is our desire and intention, so far as in us lies, and the patronage which may be afforded us may warrant, to render the *Democrat* as good a newspaper as any reasonable man can expect. In the matter of local and telegraphic news, we shall not be a laggard in the race, while in other respects every effort will be made to render the *Democrat* deserving of wide-spread patronage."

On the 7th of April, 1871, J. B. Parkinson, A. C. Parkinson, George Raymer and R. M. Bashford bought of Mr. Gordon the *Democrat*. The Parkinsons and Bashford sold out to George Raymer and L. M. Fay, on the 7th of April, 1876, the latter parties disposing of a third interest to H. W. Hoyt, June 7, 1877. On the 7th of July, 1879, A. C. Parkinson purchased a quarter and equal interest in the paper, so that now the partners are George Raymer, L. M. Fay, H. W. Hoyt and A. C. Parkinson. The *Democrat* is published as a morning daily and as a weekly, and is a wide-awake and ably edited newspaper, with a large and increasing circulation.

*The Billed Magazin*, a Norwegian periodical, was started October 3, 1868, in Madison, and, after a lingering illness, died for the want of proper support.

*The Wisconsin Botschafter*.—The first number of the *Madison Botschafter* appeared on the 4th of May, 1869, as a journal, purposely in the interest of the Saenger Festival of the Nordwestlichen Saengerbund, which came off in Madison, in the month of June following. The size of the paper was 11½x15, and it was issued and printed for nine weeks at the office of the *Pioneer*, in Sauk. Price, 50 cents. Circulation, 300. As there were so many experiments made before in publishing German papers in Madison, for which the German population had paid heavily, and as none of the papers lived longer than a few years, on account of bad management and for other reasons, the idea of enlarging this little paper and publishing it permanently occurred to the publishers, Messrs. C. and R. Porsch. They undertook the hard job, and by the 31st of July, 1869, the first number of the *Wisconsin Botschafter*, R. Porsch and A. Sitzmann, proprietors, and C. Porsch, editor, appeared as a seven-column sheet. The owners had to exert themselves to the utmost to keep the paper alive. But it lived and prospered in spite of the tidal wave they had to face. In 1872, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Porsch took possession of the business. Then the *Botschafter* was enlarged, in 1872, to an eight-column sheet, its subscribers having reached nearly 800, and the advertising patronage being a good and paying one, too. In the campaign of 1872, the paper, until then neutral in politics, supported the Republican ticket.

In 1873, the *Botschafter* supported the Reform party, and has done so ever since. In January, 1879, the paper was enlarged again, and this time to a six-column quarto.

*The University Press* was started in June, 1870, by G. W. Raymer and James W. Bashford, as a monthly periodical, devoted to the cause of education generally, and to the University of Wisconsin in particular. It still lives as a semi-monthly, and is a well-conducted sheet.

*Den Norske Immigrant* issued its first number in January, 1871, Edward Larssen, editor. It was Republican in politics, and had a short existence.

In 1874, M. Wesenberg published in Madison, *Den Liberal Demokrat*, a Norwegian paper, Democratic in politics. It survived about a year, when it was merged into the *Nordvesten*, also a Norwegian periodical; but the existence of this paper was brief.

On the 3d of July, 1875, E. B. Bolens started the *Wisconsin Statesman*, which came to its end October 28, 1876.

*The Wisconsin Banner*, another Norwegian newspaper, in Madison, started up in 1876, but its days were few.

*The Wisconsin Farm Journal* saw the light for the first time on the 12th day of September, 1876, and passed silently away July 12, 1877.

*The Owl* fluttered into life February 3, 1877; looked wise, but fell from its perch and expired on the 21st of April thereafter.

*The Daily Star*, by E. B. Bolens, was born March 19, 1877; died in November of the same year. The weekly, which came into existence in June, 1877, lived longer—its decease was August 3, 1878.

*The Madison Independent*, a Greenback paper, was ushered into existence in Madison, in August, 1878, but only survived a brief season.

*Wisconsin Staats Zeitung*, a German weekly, edited and published by H. Kleinpell and C. G. Schmidt, began its honorable career December 4, 1878. It is independent in politics, and an ably conducted periodical. Its salutatory was as follows: "TO THE READERS—By this, the first issue of the *Wisconsin Staats Zeitung*, we introduce to Wisconsin's capital—the beautiful 'City of the Lakes'—a new German weekly. To many, considering the present business affairs of the country, this, our enterprise, may appear somewhat risky, and we do not deny the difficulties of such an enterprise, but, having been for some time encouraged to it by so large a number of citizens of Madison, we at last gained full confidence in the overcoming of the obstacle, and to-day submit to the reading people, the *Wisconsin Staats Zeitung*, with Ulrich von Hutten's motto: 'I have dared.' The liberal manner in which the citizens and business men of Madison are encouraging and assisting us is amply shown by the appearing of the numerous advertisements in the very first issue of our paper. The tendency of the *Staats Zeitung* will be an independent one. That is, it will always combat corruption, blunders and evils in political and social life. Such an independence in the press of the country, has, of late, gained ground, and is not only being received with favor by the people, but is also finding a correspondingly liberal support. This independence of the press is to be considered as a highly beneficial reform, and the further it is extended the better it will be for the people. Assisting in the promotion of such reform as much as it is in our power, and as far as our influence goes, shall be the mission of the *Wisconsin Staats Zeitung*."

*The Stoughton Independent*.—The first newspaper enterprise in the village of Stoughton was a six-column folio of the above name, published by Henry J. Walker. In his leader, the editor remarked: "As our name imports, we intend to maintain an independent position on all subjects. Bound by no party ties or prejudices, nor to any particular dogma, we shall fearlessly and truthfully utter our opinions, regardless of censure, trusting that the cause of truth and justice, and the development of intelligence, for whose advancement we shall contend, will be a sufficient warrant of our intentions." In another article, headed "Our Intentions," he still further remarks: "We believe that the voice of the press has been prostituted to the basest ends in serving political wire-pullers, and it is a rarity to see or read a thoroughly independent paper. This, of necessity, has benumbed its power, circumscribed its influence, and paralyzed its moral tendencies. The disease suggests its own remedy. Let the press take up a high and lofty position, let it no more serve partisan ends, let it rise above the position of a tool, let it cease to pander to the avarice of office-seekers, and candidly, truthfully and fearlessly express its honest convictions, unbiassed by terror, bribes or ambition. This is a vital necessity, for in this country, where the newspaper is the only page scanned by thousands who take in their intellectual food from these repositories, it behooves every one to be careful their minds are not poisoned, instead of fed, by the vulgarity and indecency so commonly published by partisan sheets nowadays." But the independence of the paper was not appreciated. Its first number was issued September 22, 1857; its last, December 29, of the same year.

*The Wisconsin Signal*.—On the death of the *Independent*, a new paper was printed, bearing the above name, its first issue appearing January 14, 1858, but numbered 16, it beginning where the *Independent* left off. W. A. Giles was the editor and proprietor of this last candidate for public favor. Says the editor, in his first issue: "The *Independent* is dead and buried, and the *Signal* comes forth, notwithstanding the hard fate of its worthy predecessor, flushed with hope, confident that, as the friend of enterprise, the advocate of freedom, virtue and truth, the nurse of learning and literature, it will find many friends to defend its course and welcome it to your family circle." The paper, like its predecessor, was a six-column folio, and started out with a reasonable amount of advertising and with a *pledged* subscription list of 1,000 copies; but the pledges made by interested parties were never fulfilled. Therefore death followed, the last number appearing June 10, 1858. .

*Stoughton Reporter*.—The third newspaper enterprise in this village was the publication of the *Stoughton Reporter*, by Powell & Hoxie. Volume I, No. 1, made its appearance February 23, 1863. It was a seven-column folio, patent inside, and edited by L. W. Powell. No regular "salutatory" appeared, but in its prospectus was outlined the course its publishers would adopt and the principles that should be advocated. Say the publishers: "We commence the publication of a weekly paper in this village, and will advocate the principles of free government—sustain the administration of the same in all just and equitable measures; not the organ of any clique or faction, but earnestly and zealously defending the rights of the people—denouncing all unjust usurpation of power, guarding jealously principles and institutions established by our fathers, consecrated by their blood, and bequeathed as a heritage to us. Its columns will be free to the discussion of every public question involving the morals and interests of community and country or the progress of civilization and liberty. We shall endeavor to expose the character, pernicious tendency and evil effect of undue party spirit and prejudice, and seek to unite the people on all questions of public interest, and unite their efforts in all just and constitutional measures adopted by the National Administration in the suppression of this most wicked, unjustifiable and infernal rebellion of slaveholding aristocracy against the immutable and eternal principles of pure democracy and free government." On the 7th day of October, 1863, Powell & Hoxie were succeeded by Allen & Powell. The latter sold to C. D. Wells. The paper was continued by Allen & Wells for about one year, when Wells disposed of his interest to Frank Allen, who continued the publication until 1872, when he sold to A. C. Croft, who published the same until 1875, when the paper was discontinued.

*The Stoughton Signal*.—This paper was established in the fall of 1873 by Frank Allen. It was a six-column quarto, in politics Democratic, and was a good local and family newspaper. It was continued until January, 1876, when the material of the office was sold to Kling & Currier, who established the *Stoughton Courier*.

*The Stoughton Courier*.—This paper was established in 1876, its first issue appearing February 2, with Kling & Currier, publishers; George W. Currier, editor. In the editor's "greeting" he says: "We commence with this number the first volume of a new paper, to which we have given the name of *The Stoughton Courier*. Our columns will be filled with a good selection of general reading, State news, and especially of local items of interest from this village and the surrounding country. We intend to devote our paper to the welfare of this town, and shall endeavor to do our part toward building up what is now one of the liveliest and most thriving towns in the Northwest. While our sheet will be devoted to the interests of the Republican party, we shall not allow anything in its columns that ought to offend members of any party. Official unfaithfulness in all parties will be exposed whenever found." This partnership was continued until May 1, 1877, when C. E. Parish purchased Mr. Kling's interest and the publication of the *Courier* was continued under the firm name of Currier & Parish, editors and publishers. No change was made in the political tone of the paper, it continuing to advocate the principles of the Republican party. On the 1st day of May, 1878, Mr. Currier disposed of his interest to C. E. Parish, who has since continued its publication. Mr. Parish is a ready and pleasing writer, and publishes an interesting political and local paper.

*Black Earth Advertiser*.—"Poets are born, not made," has passed into a proverb. The same can be said of the true newspaper man. The junior member of the firm of Burnett & Son had no opportunity of acquiring instruction in the printer's art, but early in the year 1868, purchased a small amateur press, with a few amateur fonts of type, at a total expense of \$45, and at once commenced to acquire a practical knowledge of the art without the aid of a teacher. His first attempt was on a small card for the firm of Burnett & Son, booksellers and stationers. On the 1st of March, 1868, was issued the first number of the *Monthly Budget*, a two-column folio, 9x10½ inches. This was designed specially as an advertising sheet for the firm, and contained no labored salutatory or advertisement of any other house. In April, the paper was enlarged to a three-column folio, 12x18 inches, appearing as the *Monthly Advertiser and Produce Reporter*, Burnett & Son, publishers; C. Burnett, editor. In his salutatory, the editor says: "We have concluded to change the name of the paper to the *Advertiser*, as it is more appropriate to the style of paper we intend to publish. We propose publishing a small monthly paper devoted to the interests of Black Earth. We do not intend it as a literary paper, but chiefly market reports and advertisements (if we can get them)." A liberal advertising patronage was extended this little sheet, which made its regular appearance each month. In September of the same year a farther enlargement was made to a four-column folio, 14x20. No farther change was made until March, 1870, when it was enlarged to a six-column folio, 22x30, and appeared as a semi-monthly under the name of the *Black Earth Advertiser*. The business management of the paper was still controlled by Burnett & Son, but H. R. Farnum was associated as co-editor. In announcing the change made, its editors remarked that they should aim to make their interests and those of the community in which it was printed a common one. "We nail your colors to our flagstaff," it said, "and march hopefully forward." On the 16th of June, 1870, the paper was again enlarged to a seven-column folio, 24x36, which explained, better than words, that the paper was successful. On the 4th day of August, 1870, the last issue of the semi-monthly appeared, but being followed the succeeding week by the first number of the weekly, and again enlarged to an eight-column folio, 26x40, making it one of the largest and handsomest papers in the county. Its enlargement and appearance as a weekly seemed to be taken as a matter of course, no high-flown announcement appearing in its first issue. On the 29th of December, 1870, H. R. Farnum bid adieu to the readers of the *Advertiser*, and Clarence Burnett again had individual control of its editorial columns, and yet remains in that position.

The growth of the office is as remarkable as that of the paper. Beginning with an 8x10 amateur press, the next move was for a 13x19-inch amateur; then a half-medium universal jobber. A Washington hand press, 28x42, was added when the semi-monthly appeared, which served until the increase of work was such that a power press was absolutely demanded, which improvement was made. A Baxter engine was added in 1873, which serves to drive the power and universal press.

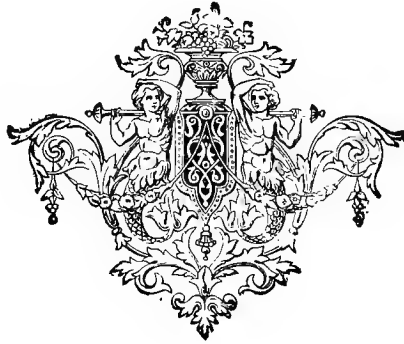
In February, 1874, the first number of the *Sickle*, of Mazomanie appeared, the work being done at this office. This paper was continued for eighteen months, when its publishers obtained a press of their own, doing their work in their own town. The *Dane County Republican*, a campaign Republican paper, was printed here during the campaign of 1872. The next enterprise was the publication of the *True Hope*, a monthly literary and temperance magazine. This was continued for one year. The *Arena Star* appeared June 26, 1876, the work being done at this office. Next came the *Prairie du Sac News*, October 20, 1876; then the *Spring Green Dollar Times*, November 27, 1877, followed by the *Temperance Watchman*, in 1878. All these were printed by Burnett & Son, in addition to which a large run of job work has always been enjoyed by the firm. From a small amateur concern has grown up an office that would be an honor to any place twenty times as large as Black Earth.

In 1860, Henry Walker began the publication, in Mazomanie, of a weekly paper, under the name of *Walker's Weekly*. It was not very well received by the community, and lived but six weeks. In 1866, Brainard & Boardman commenced the publication of a five-column folio, called the *Mazomanian*, neutral in politics. It lived but six months.

The *Sickle* was established in Mazomanie in February, 1874. The paper was a unique affair, being a small, three-column folio, and well deserves to be filed away for future generations to read. It was published by the Sickle Company, and floated the names of three young men at the head of its columns as responsible editors—S. E. Bronson, M. F. Saterlee and H. W. Bessac. The *Sickle* still lives, published by D. W. Bronson & Son, is Republican in politics and is issued weekly.

The Sun Prairie *Ledger* was started in the village of Sun Prairie, in December, 1868, and was published by H. S. Ehrman. It had a brief existence.

The *Countryman* issued its first number in Sun Prairie, December 6, 1877, edited by C. G. and C. S. Crosse. It is still thriving—a weekly, and is Independent in politics. It is ably edited.





## CHAPTER XII.

## RAILROADS—THE GREAT REBELLION—THE TORNADO OF MAY 23, 1878.

## RAILROADS.

*Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.*—The present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has grown up out of the former La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, now the La Crosse Division of the present line of road. But the first railroad built—the pioneer Wisconsin railroad—was the Milwaukee & Mississippi line, now the Prairie du Chien Division of the general line.

The Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved by Gov. Henry Dodge, February 11, 1847. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each; the provisions then usual in such acts of incorporation were included in the charter, and the company was authorized to build a railroad from Milwaukee to the village of Prairieville (now Waukesha) in Waukesha County. A meeting of the Commissioners named in the charter was held in Milwaukee November 23, 1847, at which time it was agreed to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the company at Waukesha and at Milwaukee.

By an act approved March 11, 1848, the company was authorized to extend their road from Waukesha to Madison, and thence west to the Mississippi River, in Grant County; and the company was also authorized to increase its capital stock to \$3,000,000 for that purpose. At a further meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held April 5, 1849, it was declared that \$100,000 of the capital stock of the company had been subscribed in good faith, and that 5 per cent thereon had been actually paid. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 1, 1850, the name of the corporation was changed to "The Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." In February, 1851, the road was completed to Waukesha, a distance of twenty and a half miles, at a cost of \$268,820.62, and on January 1, 1852, the road was completed to Eagle, eighteen miles farther; the entire expenditure to that date being \$652,313.72.

During the year 1852, the road was extended to Milton, sixty-two miles from Milwaukee, and the branch to Janesville was completed ready for operation. In December, 1853, the road was completed to Stoughton, and the grading, bridging and masonry between that point and Madison was partly done. During the same year, spiles were driven and a beginning made in building the railroad bridge across the west end of Lake Monona.

During the fall of 1853, the company selected their depot grounds in Madison, and a depot building was put under contract—the building to be one hundred and fifteen feet long by fifty feet wide, walls eighteen feet high, piazza and platform ten feet wide on each side; to be built of stone, and to be completed by January 1, 1854. At the time the grounds were selected, they were covered with a thick undergrowth, and the whole distance between the freight depot and Lake Monona was a dense thicket of poplar, crab and plum trees.

The railroad bridge, begun the previous year, was finished in the spring of 1854. The first train of passenger cars came across it the 18th of May. The track, however, was not laid up to the depot until Monday, the 22d. The next day, Tuesday, the celebration took place. Never was a day more auspicious. The heavens were cloudless, the air warm but not sultry, and in the golden floods of sunlight the wide landscape of lake and forest and prairie, which formed the charming environment of the village of Madison, was "like a bright-eyed face that laughs out openly." This was considered an omen of the success and future prosperity of the railroad, and the enterprising, public-spirited men under whose auspices it has been thus far steadily pushed forward.

There was a larger turnout from the country than was anticipated. By 10 o'clock, the streets were filled with teams, and the sidewalks crowded with people. A great many of them were men who had settled in the country at an early day, and had never seen a locomotive. By 1 o'clock P. M., the grounds about the depot were thronged with people anxiously obeying the injunction so common along railroads, to "look out for the engine." It was judged that at least two thousand persons from the country were about the depot and at the end of the bridge where the railroad crosses the lake. There were conflicting reports respecting the time when the cars would arrive, and the people had assembled rather earlier than they would otherwise, for that reason. Bright-colored parasols, ranged in groups along the shore, lent liveliness to the scene.

The train did not arrive until a little after 2 o'clock, and many were growing impatient at the delay. At length the unmistakable whistle of the engine was heard, and the long train, with two locomotives at its head, swept grandly into sight—thirty-two cars crowded with people. At the rear of the train were several racks, occupied by the Milwaukee Fire Companies, in red uniforms, with their glistening engines. Bands of music attended them, and, at intervals, as the train moved slowly across the bridge, the piece of artillery brought along by the firemen was discharged. It was a grand but strange spectacle to see this monster train, like some huge, unheard-of thing of life, with breath of smoke and flame, emerging from the green openings—scenes of pastoral beauty and quietude—beyond the placid waters of the lake.

From two thousand to two thousand five hundred people were on the train. On reaching the depot, they were welcomed in a brief address by A. A. Bird, the President of the day, which was responded to in an appropriate manner by A. Finch, Jr., the attorney of the railroad company. E. B. Dean, Jr., and Thomas Reynolds were the Marshals. A procession was formed, and the multitude proceeded to the Capitol Park, where tables were spread and a dinner prepared. The completion of this road infused fresh vitality and energy into every channel of business.

The total cost of the road from Milwaukee to Madison, was \$2,816,249.61. During the year 1854, the survey of the route from Madison to Prairie du Chien was completed, the line staked out and the right of way for the entire distance purchased. In 1855, the contract was let for the construction of the road, to be completed November 1, 1856. No portion of the track, however, was completed in that year, but the line was made ready for the iron as far as Mazomanie. During the year 1856, the road was completed to within twenty-two miles of Prairie du Chien, reaching that place on the 15th of April, 1857, ten years after the charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature, and seven years after ground was broken at Milwaukee for its construction. The total cost of the road from Milwaukee was \$5,588,739.99.

This railway enters Dane County in the town of Albion, passes through Dunkirk, Pleasant Springs, Dunn, Blooming Grove, Madison, to the city of Madison, thence, after leaving the city and the town of Madison, it passes through Middleton, Cross Plains and Black Earth, leaving the county from the town of Mazomanie. Its general course is northwest from the point of entering the county to the place of leaving it. Along the line within Dane County, are the following stations, with their distances from the city of Madison: McFarland, six miles; Stoughton, sixteen miles; Middleton, seven miles; Cross Plains, fifteen miles; Black Earth, twenty miles; Mazomanie, twenty-three miles.

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

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison via Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857, it bought of

the La Crosse Company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown Company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company succeeded to the rights of the La Crosse & Milwaukee and Milwaukee & Horicon Companies, in 1862 and 1863; and in the latter year purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western Company. In 1869, it extended its Watertown line from Sun Prairie to Madison; the whole distance from the latter place to Watertown now being known as the Madison Line of the La Crosse Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The first passenger train from Milwaukee arrived in Madison over this road May 22, 1869.

This road, after leaving the city of Madison, takes a northeast direction to the village of Sun Prairie, traversing a portion of the towns of Blooming Grove, Burke and Sun Prairie, its course thence to the Jefferson County line is nearly due east, through the towns of Sun Prairie and Medina. The stations on the line of this road within Dane County, and their distances from the city of Madison, are as follows: Sun Prairie, twelve miles; Deansville, eighteen miles; Marshall, twenty miles.

*Madison and Portage.*—In 1856–57, the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company partly graded a track for a railroad between Madison and Portage, as a part of its land-grant line, but with the collapse of that company the work was abandoned. In 1869, a new company was formed, which procured the right of way and grade of the old company. Principally through the efforts of James Campbell and R. B. Sanderson, the track was completed and the road opened, January 8, 1871, a large delegation of Portage citizens going to Madison by invitation on the first passenger train over the line. It was for a time operated by the St. Paul Company, under a lease, and in 1878 that company secured the ownership of the road, which now forms a part of its general lines.

This road, after leaving Madison, passes, in a northerly direction, through the towns of Burke, Windsor and Vienna, into Columbia County. The stations on the road, and their distances from the city of Madison, are as follows: Sanderson, seven miles; Windsor, eleven miles; De Forest, thirteen; Morrison, sixteen.

*The Chicago and North-Western.*—By an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved August 19, 1848, the first legislative session under the State government, the Madison & Beloit Railroad Company was chartered. The route of this road, as contemplated, was up the valley of Rock River, from Beloit to Janesville; thence to the mouth of the Catfish, and up that valley to Madison. A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville, by whom the charter was procured, had originally proposed the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Janesville, and so through the southern tier of counties to the Mississippi River, with a branch on the lake shore from Milwaukee to Chicago, but, not meeting the co-operation which he anticipated, projected the Madison & Beloit road, looking to a connection at Beloit with a branch from the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, then in process of construction westward from Chicago.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company procured from the Legislature of 1857, a renewal of an early grant of a charter to the Rock River Valley Union Company, for the extension of its lines from Janesville to Madison, and thence to Lake St. Croix. Some excavations were made on this line south from Madison, but the route was abandoned, except as to portions of it which were subsequently used in constructing what is now the Madison Division of the North-Western road.

After the amendments made in 1850, to the charter of the Madison & Beloit Railroad Company, by which Beloit was eliminated as a point on the road, and the name of the company changed to the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, as before described, another corporation was chartered with authority to build a railroad direct between Madison and Beloit. This was the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company, incorporated by act of the Legislature, February 28, 1852.

In the year 1854, a contract and lease were made between the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company and the Beloit & Madison Company, by which the latter was to build its road from Beloit to Madison. During the same year, the road was built and the iron laid seventeen miles, from Beloit to Footville, and the road was placed in operation to Afton, eight miles from Beloit, and was run in connection with the Galena road. Work on the line had reached Magnolia, three miles further, when it was suspended. The road and its property were afterward sold under foreclosure, and a new company organized, in which the Galena Company owned the principal portion of the stock, guaranteeing also the Madison & Beloit Company's bonds, and it took a perpetual lease of the road. In 1863 and 1864, work on the line was resumed. The consolidation of the Galena and North-Western Companies occurred June 2, 1864, and the new company prosecuted and completed the road to Madison, which was reached September 1, of that year.

The Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company was incorporated in 1870, with authority to build a railroad from Columbus, Watertown, Madison, or any point intermediate, by way of the villages of Lodi, Baraboo, Ableman's Mills and Reedsburg, to Tomah, La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi River above La Crosse. In 1871, the Baraboo Air-Line Company was consolidated with the North-Western Company, and the construction of the road northwest of Madison, or the Madison extension, as it was rapidly pushed forward toward Winona Junction, a distance of 129 miles. Aid was voted to the Air-Line road previous to the consolidation, and was paid to aid its construction as follows: City of Madison, \$25,000 cash; Lodi, \$25,000 bonds and \$15,000 cash; West Point, \$5,000; Baraboo, \$70,000 bonds; Excelsior, \$12,500; Freedom, \$7,500; Greenfield, \$5,000; Reedsburg, \$25,000; Winfield, \$5,000; Sparta, \$63,000; Ridgeville, \$2,500. In this year the line was opened to Lodi; in 1872, to Reedsburg; in 1873, it was completed to Elroy, and through trains from Chicago ran to St. Paul over the North-Western and the West Wisconsin roads. In 1874, this line was completed to Winona Junction, and the whole is now operated as the Madison Division.

This road, in running north, crosses the extreme southwest corner of the town of Rutland in Dane County; then, after crossing the northeast corner of Green County, at Brooklyn, again enters Dane in the town of Oregon. Its course thence to the city of Madison, through the towns of Oregon, Fitchburg and Madison, is almost due north. After leaving the city and town of Madison, its course is northwesterly through the towns of Westport, Vienna and Dane, crossing into Columbia County from the last-mentioned town.

The stations on this road, within the limits of the county, and their distances from the city of Madison, are as follows: Syene, five miles; Oregon, ten miles; Mendota, five miles; Wannakee, ten miles; Dane, fourteen miles.

*New Railroads in Dane County.*—There are now two railroads in process of construction in the county by the Chicago & North-Western Company; the Chicago & Tomah Railroad, and the Milwaukee & Madison Railway. The former enters the county from the west, in the extreme northwest corner of the town of Blue Mounds, runs through the northern part of that town and the town of Springdale, south to the center of the town of Verona, then northeast through the northwest corner of the town of Fitchburg, and terminates in the southeast corner of the town of Madison, where it strikes the Chicago & North-Western.

The Milwaukee & Madison Railway enters Dane County from the east, in the southeast corner of the town of Deerfield, runs westerly through the town of Cottage Grove, and thence through the town of Blooming Grove to the city of Madison. It is expected that both these roads will be completed during the year 1881.

#### THE GREAT REBELLION.

Treason, always despicable, even unto the eyes of traitors, never became more intensely odious than in 1861, when the climax of a conspiracy, long brewing, was reached, and the United States Government found itself face to face with an unholy and unrighteous civil war.

The object of the South in attempting a separation of the Union was the erection of a great slave empire, encircling the Mexican Gulf; the duty of the North was clearly to prevent success of a scheme so monstrous and inhuman. The first movements of the Confederates were made under very favorable circumstances. They were in possession of many of the national offices, and they very largely controlled the army and the navy. Their military operations embraced three principal objects—the seizure of the forts and coast defenses, the capture of the national capital and the possession of the Mississippi River. The South was, nevertheless, thrown upon the defensive from the beginning of the struggle, and very soon effectually beleaguered. It was the unfaltering aim of the North to bring the war to a close, with as little bloodshed as possible, by the capture of Richmond, the rebel capital, but the first forward movement terminated disastrously at Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861. This battle, however, was without military significance, since it did not secure the seizure of Washington by the rebels. It taught the North the real nature of the terrific struggle in which they were engaged. On the day after the battle, Congress voted \$500,000,000, and called for 500,000 volunteers. From that moment the rebellion was doomed. This act of President Lincoln and his patriotic Congress increased the nation's confidence in them to deal the righteous blow, and, at the same time, struck terror to the hearts of the secessionists.

As is well known, the State of South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession on the 12th of April, 1861, and commenced open hostilities by firing from James' Island upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by Maj. Robert Anderson and about seventy men. The fort was surrendered on the 14th of April. On the day succeeding, President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring the Southern States in insurrection, and issued a call for 75,000 three months' volunteers, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. In Wisconsin, as in all the other Northern States, the public spirit quickened under the excitement, and on every hand the national flag was displayed, patriotism knew no bounds, and in city, town and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was a vigorous prosecution of the war.

On the 15th of April, an informal meeting was held at the Governor's office, in Madison, to consider events, Judge O. Cole in the chair, who made a speech full of patriotism and noblest sentiments. On the day following, Gov. Alexander Randall notified Capt. George Bryant that the services of the Madison Guards had been accepted, and he was authorized to fill up his company; and on the same day the Governor issued a proclamation for the organization of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. The enrollment of men for the Madison Guards began April 17. Twenty-eight names were enrolled, which number was, on the 21st, increased to 118.

On the 17th, the Governor's Guards, commanded by J. P. Atwood, waited on Gov. Randall and tendered their services, which were accepted on the 18th. The company had several names enrolled.

On the evening of the 18th a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Assembly room in the capitol, at which H. S. Orton presided. A committee, consisting of J. N. Jones, B. Vilas, W. F. Porter, S. Klauber and Neely Gray, was appointed to receive from the citizens of Madison subscriptions for the support of such soldiers' families as should need aid. At the meeting \$7,490 was voluntarily subscribed.

On the 20th of April, the Governor commissioned J. F. Randolph, who had been First Orderly Sergeant of the Governor's Guards, as First Lieutenant, to raise a new company for second, or reserve regiment, and, on the 22d, he reported his company full.

On the 24th of April, the two Madison companies left for camp at Milwaukee, escorted by the depot by the Fire Department and the Turners' Association.

In the organization of the First Regiment, the Madison Guards were known as Company E, and the Governor's Guards as Company K. Of the officers, Charles L. Harris, Lieutenant Colonel; Harry Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster; L. J. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon; and Charles Fairchild, Assistant Commissary, were of Madison.



*Cassius Fairchild*

(DECEASED)

MADISON.



The officers of Company E were George E. Bryant, Captain; William H. Plunkett and William H. Miller, Lieutenants; of Company K, Lucius Fairchild, Captain; DeWitt C. Poole and James K. Proudfit, Lieutenants.

On the 22d of April, a company known as the "Hickory Guards" was organized for perfecting themselves in military tactics. Of this company, L. S. Dixon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was Captain.

The Randall Guards were fully organized April 27, with J. F. Randolph as Captain, and A. A. Meredith and Nathaniel Rollis, as Lieutenants.

The companies comprising the First Regiment rendezvoused at Milwaukee Saturday, April 27. Of this regiment, Capt. J. C. Starkweather, of Milwaukee, had been commissioned Colonel; Charles L. Harris, of Madison, Lieutenant Colonel; David H. Lane, of Kenosha, Major; and Alfred R. Chapin, of Milwaukee, Adjutant.

The organization of the regiment was completed and it was mustered into the United States service on the 17th of May, and the War Department informed that it awaited marching orders. The troops remained in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, it left the State for Harrisburg, Penn., fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms.

The regiment was assigned to Maj. Gen. Patterson's Division July 2; led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Waters, in which battle Color Bearer Fred. B. Hutching, of Company E, Madison, was the first man wounded. Solomon Wise, of Company K, also of Madison, was taken prisoner. The regiment won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct excelled by no other.

After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Camp Scott, and was mustered out of service August 22, 1861. About eighty-five men of the Madison companies arrived in the city August 23, and, after an ample dinner at the Railroad House, formed a line, and, escorted by the Young American Cornet Band, the Governor's Guards, the fire companies and the Turners' Society, and accompanied by the State field-piece, marched to the front of the capitol, where a welcome address was delivered by Gov. Randall, after which the company dispersed. The remainder of the men were left at Milwaukee and returned home at their convenience.

The next day after the mustering-out of service of the First Regiment, its late Colonel, John C. Starkweather, was commissioned as commanding officer of the "Three-years First Regiment." The enlistment went on rapidly, and the companies began to rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee. Of the field and staff officers, Madison was represented by Harry Bingham, Quartermaster, and Dr. Lucius J. Dixon, Surgeon. The companies were organized in the counties of Milwaukee, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and St. Croix. The regiment started for Louisville, Ky., October 28.

The Governor having determined to organize more regiments as a reserve for future calls, accepted the proposition of the State Agricultural Society, tendering the use of their fair grounds at Madison as one of the camps. These grounds were already inclosed with a high board fence, and had several buildings which might be fitted up for use until more substantial ones could be built. Carpenters and laborers were set at work on the 27th of April, 1861, under the direction of Maj. H. A. Tenney. William W. Tredway, of Madison, was commissioned Quartermaster General, and at once proceeded, in behalf of the State, to procure clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the Second Regiment.

Simeon Mills, of Madison, was about the same time commissioned Paymaster General. The Second Regiment, S. Park Coon, Colonel, was ordered to move into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the 1st of May. This regiment was first organized for three months' service, but, on the 7th of May, orders were received to recruit the regiment for three years or the war, and the Governor, wishing to gratify the enthusiastic desires of the companies who had tendered their services, proceeded also to organize the Third and Fourth Regiments. During this time, the ladies of this city performed a large amount of labor, done at a time when great suffering



would have occurred if their timely assistance had not been rendered. The ladies of other cities and villages were also diligently engaged in the same benevolent work.

The Second Regiment left the State on the 20th of June, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Penn. One company was enlisted at Madison, the "Randall Guards," known as Company H, of which J. F. Randolph was Captain, A. A. Meredith, First Lieutenant, and Nathaniel Rollins, Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was called upon to suffer much of privation and hardship. They were in the "Onward to Richmond" movement; participated in the skirmish at Bull Run, July 19, took an active part in the memorable battle of July 21; and won a high reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. They were the last to leave the field at the finish; and their thinned ranks at roll call the next morning, proved the part they acted. As an evidence of what the Second Regiment had been through, it is sufficient to state that it left the State June 20, over one thousand strong, and, October 1, reported for duty *six hundred and eighty-nine*.

In these engagements the following, of the "Randall Guards" (Company H), were wounded: Julius F. Randolph,\* Captain, July 21, 1861; A. A. Meredith, First Lieutenant; G. M. Humphrey, First Sergeant; Theodore D. Bahn, Fourth Sergeant; S. M. Bond, Fifth Sergeant; Peter Morrison, Corporal; G. A. Beck (taken prisoner), F. M. Buten, Thomas Canning, Thomas Murphy, E. L. Reed (taken prisoner), E. R. Reed, Henry Storm and J. M. Zook, privates. After the Bull Run battle, a number of changes took place in the officers of the regiment: Lucius Fairchild, formerly Captain of Company K of the First Regiment of three months' volunteers, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; J. D. Ruggles, Quartermaster, and A. J. Ward, Surgeon, all of Madison.

The Third Regiment, Charles S. Hamilton, Colonel, was ordered into camp at Fond du Lac, and left for Harrisburg July 12. In this regiment were the "Dane County Guards" (Company K), of which William Hawley was Captain; Theodore S. Widvey, First Lieutenant, and Warham Parks, Second Lieutenant.

The Fourth Regiment encamped at Racine, June 6, Halbert E. Paine, Colonel, in which Madison and Dane County were not represented by a company, but L. D. Aldrich, of Madison, was appointed Adjutant.

The Fifth Regiment was called to Camp Randall June 21, Amasa Cobb, Colonel. Madison was not represented in this regiment.

The Sixth Regiment was called to Camp Randall June 25, Lysander Cutler, Colonel. Of the commissioned officers, the following were from Madison: J. P. Atwood, Lieutenant Colonel; Frank A. Haskell, Adjutant; C. B. Chapman, Surgeon. Col. Atwood resigned on account of ill health September 21. There were no companies from Madison.

The Seventh Regiment came to Camp Randall in the month of August. Its organization was completed September 2. Joseph Van Dor was Colonel. Of this regiment, from Madison were Charles W. Cook, Adjutant, and Ernest Kramer, Assistant Surgeon. Dane County was represented by a company called "Stoughton Guards."

The Eighth Regiment was organized September 4, Robert C. Murphy, Colonel, but was not called to Camp Randall until the 16th. The following commissioned officers were from Madison: George W. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel; John W. Jefferson, Major; Ezra T. Sprague, Adjutant, and William Hobbins, Assistant Surgeon. There were no Madison companies.

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, at Milwaukee, and was recruited among the German population. Frederic Salomon was Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the service October 26. In this regiment, Company F was composed of the Madison Sharp-Shooters, of which company Dominick Hastreiter was Captain and Martin Voigle and John Gerber Lieutenants. Some changes, however, were made before they left camp, Martin Voigle becoming Captain, and A. P. Doerschlag, First Lieutenant.

\*Capt. Randolph was killed at the battle of Gainesville, August 20, 1862.

The Tenth Regiment was organized at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, and mustered into service October 14, Alfred R. Chapin, Colonel. Benton McConnel was Quartermaster, the only person holding an office from Madison. No companies of the regiment were from Madison.

The Eleventh Regiment was organized September 18. It was intended at the outset to be a Dane County regiment, but it was soon ascertained that Dane County had already honored too many drafts upon her citizens to be able to fill up the regiment, and it was found necessary to do this, in part, outside of the county. The regiment was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, and placed under the command of Col. Charles L. Harris, of Madison, with the following field and staff officers: Charles A. Wood, Lieutenant Colonel; Arthur Platt, Major; Daniel Lincoln, Adjutant; Charles G. Mayers, Quartermaster; James B. Brittan, Chaplain; H. P. Strong, Surgeon; E. Everett and C. C. Barnes, Assistant Surgeons. All of the above, with the exception of the three last named, were from Madison. Of the companies comprising the regiment, the following were made up of Dane County volunteers: Company A, "Watson Guards," officered by D. E. Hough, Captain; P. W. Jones and W. L. Freeman, Lieutenants. Company B, "Mendota Guards," J. H. Hubbard, Captain; E. S. Oakley and James M. Bull, Lieutenants. Companies F and G, the "Harvey Zouaves" and "Randall Zouaves," were made up from Dane and other counties. Of Company F, E. R. Chase, of Madison, was Captain. The regiment left for the seat of war November 20, 1861.

The Twelfth Regiment was called to Camp Randall during the month of October, under the charge of Col. George E. Bryant, of Madison, formerly Captain of Company E, "Madison Guards," First Regiment (three months). Of the other staff and regimental officers from Madison, were De Witt C. Poole, Lieutenant Colonel; Andrew Sexton, Quartermaster; James K. Proudfit, Adjutant (formerly Second Lieutenant, Company K, "Governor's Guards," First Regiment, three months), and Rev. L. B. Mason, Chaplain. There was no Dane County company in the regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment was organized September 17, 1861. It was made up from the counties of Rock and Green, Maurice Malony, Colonel. The regiment rendezvoused at Janesville.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized in November, and rendezvoused at Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, David E. Wood, Colonel. There was no representation in this regiment from Dane County.

The Fifteenth Regiment was organized in December at Camp Randall, and was known as the Scandinavian Regiment, Hans C. Heg, Colonel. Hans Borchsenius, of Madison, was Adjutant.

The Sixteenth Regiment was organized and ordered into camp at Madison early in November, Benjamin Allen, Colonel. Of the field and staff officers from Madison, were Cassius Fairchild, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas Reynolds, Major; George Sabin, Adjutant. There were no Madison companies in this regiment.

The Seventeenth Regiment was not fully organized until 1862, although a few of the field officers were appointed in October, 1861. Of this regiment, John L. Doran was Colonel; William H. Plunkett, of Madison, was Adjutant, but afterward promoted to Major; Thomas Reynolds was Quartermaster, but, December 10, was promoted Major of the Sixteenth Regiment. It had no Madison companies.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized the latter part of October, and was expected to occupy Camp Randall as soon as the Twelfth had commenced to move for the seat of war. James S. Alban was appointed Colonel. The remaining officers were from the northeastern portion of the State.

The Nineteenth was an "independent" regiment. The Colonel, Horace T. Sanders, received his appointment from the War Department. The regiment rendezvoused at Racine, and, April 20, 1862, was ordered to Camp Randall to guard rebel prisoners. Dane County was not represented by any companies.

In addition to the above eighteen regiments of infantry sent into the field in 1861, there were three cavalry companies organized. Of Company G, First Cavalry, Stephen V. Shipman was First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain of Company E in 1862; E. A. Calkins, Major, and John D. Welch, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of Company L, Third Cavalry; and ten batteries of artillery. The officers named were from Madison.

The Twentieth Regiment was mustered into the service August 23, 1862, at Camp Randall, Colonel, Bertine Pinckney.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Benjamin J. Sweet, Colonel, was organized at Oshkosh September 5, 1862, and left the State on the 11th of that month.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. William L. Utley, was organized at Racine, and mustered into the service September 2, 1862.

The Twenty-third Regiment was composed, in part, of Dane County men, the following officers being from Madison: W. G. Pitman, Adjutant. Company A, William F. Vilas, Captain, and Sinclair W. Botkin, First Lieutenant. Company D, Joseph E. Green, Captain; J. W. Tolford, First Lieutenant, and F. A. Stoltze, Second Lieutenant. Company E, James M. Bull, Captain; Henry Vilas, Second Lieutenant. Company I, A. R. Jones, Captain; J. M. Sumner, Second Lieutenant.

*Camp Randall.*—During the war, this was one of the most attractive spots in Dane County. A writer gives his impressions of the "camp" while in existence, as follows:

"Camp Randall is located about one mile and a half westward of the capitol square. It comprises an area of perhaps thirty acres, of an irregular outline, and is entered by a gateway near the northeastern angle, where you will be confronted by sentinels that guard the only ingress and egress to the limbo of Camp Randall. If you are unacquainted with the regulations of camp life, let me inform you that the place you are about to enter is a little world of itself, with laws and ceremonies unlike those outside its limits, and is in one respect like a bad scrape, much easier got into than got out of. You pass the guards with a deferential air, and find yourself in a place where everything assumes a military aspect, and the Federal blue demolishes all outward distinctions of rank that prevail in civil life.

"Direct your steps to yonder eminence in the rear of the center of the grounds, surmounted by a terraced building, over which floats the American flag, designating it as the headquarters, or sanctum sanctorum of Camp Randall. It is a lovely afternoon in October. Away in the distance to the eastward, the bright waters of the beautiful Lake Monona are sparkling in the golden sunlight, and its well-defined and gracefully curved shore sweep far away to the southeast, with many a cove and headland.

"To the left, the capitol and other public buildings arise to view, with a foreground sloping down to the borders of the camp, set with neat residences, looking out from groves of shade, now touched with the rich hues of autumn. To the left of this view, and nearer, arise the lofty walls of the State University—the crowning glory of Wisconsin's free-school system. Thus, side by side are the school of the civilian and the school of the soldier. Facing to the right, the landscape assumes a rural aspect, in which farm cottages, grassy meadows, rolling fields and shady groves present a pleasing contrast to the view of the city in the opposite direction. Facing again to the front, we will contract the boundaries of our vision to the objects and moving things within the high paling that surrounds the encampment, and around which guards stalk lazily up and down their beats, and beyond which it is a soldierly sin to go without permission.

"Yonder, to the right of the entrance, is a range of ten long, low buildings, neatly white-washed, and separated by alleys a few paces in width. In front of the center of the line stands a larger and more imposing structure for the accommodation of officers. Moving to the west, you pass the Government stables and commissary on your right, and, ascending a slight elevation, the hospital buildings are before you—a long building with wings extending at right angles to the east of the main structure. These, with the fixtures and yards adjacent, occupy about an acre of ground in the northwest angle of the inclosure, and are flanked on the south by Surgeons' quarters, over which waves the hospital flag, a signal of relief to the suffering tenants of Camp Randall.

“Southward, and extending to the foot of the hill on which we have taken our standpoint of observation, extends a double row of barracks, like those before described, with all the streets and alleys of a miniature city, fronted also by a two-storied structure for the gentry of rank and shoulder-straps, ‘captains of hundreds, and captains of thousands.’

“On our right, and occupying different points in the view, are two more rows of barracks of similar construction. To the rear, the view is interrupted by the massy foliage of a grove of oaks, that is permitted to straggle even into the barren precinct of the encampment, amid which a line of officers’ quarters are arranged, and where, on pleasant days, the piously inclined may assemble to worship in temples not made with hands. On the grassy slope of the hill on which we stand, may be seen groups of soldiers lazily reclining in the warm sunshine, conversing of home and friends, or in dreamy reverie indulging in sweet memories of the past, or in delightful anticipations of the future ‘good time coming.’ On the open parade ground in front, beaten hard by the thousands who have trod over it, are squads of men engaged in the disciplinary exercises of the soldiers, dressed in the uniforms of the several branches of military service, or in no uniform but the uniform variety of the citizen; and here and there, are groups, sitting, standing, lying, talking, laughing, joking, and doing everything that human ingenuity can devise to pass away the wearisome hours, burdened by an almost insupportable weight of dullness.

“Yonder approaches a phalanx of men, bearing on their shoulders what at a distance reminds you of the palankeen of an oriental grandee, but which proves to be only a hand-carriage for the transportation of provisions from the commissary’s to the several kitchens. Yonder comes a long line of men arrayed in the loyal blue of Uncle Sam’s livery, wending their way toward headquarters to report for duty; and on every side men doing nothing but laboring, as the poet says, ‘To lash the lingering moments into speed,’ and hasten the transit of the year of service before them.

“Square in your face, and just across the parade-ground, is the notorious Camp Randall ‘Bull Pen,’ a sort of moral hospital, and ‘a terror to evil-doers.’ It is a small but well-secured inclosure, with a paling not less than twelve feet high, surmounted by a terraced walk, and watch-houses on its corners, and sentinels pacing round about it. Various classes of offenders against military discipline are here confined, such as bounty-jumpers, fence-jumpers, and the like, for be it known that a love of liberty, however great a virtue in a general sense, is a sin not to be tolerated in Camp Randall; and he who, ignoring the high fence and its dignified sentinels, breaks out like a fractious colt, is rewarded, if caught, by a night in the Bull Pen and furnished with ‘double rations.’

“Having completed a survey of the general features of the camp, we will inspect a little more closely the objects which I have pointed out. There are forty-five barracks on the ground, numbered from one upward, each about eighty feet in length and twenty in width, affording accommodations for one hundred men, in respect to eating and sleeping. A description of one will suffice for all. The entrance is at the middle of one side, opening upon an alley some fifteen feet in width. On the inside are three tiers of bunks or berths on each side, one above the other, and extending the whole length, except nooks for windows and doors. There are two windows on each side, one in the gable end, and two sky-lights opening in the roof, serving the double purpose of windows and ventilators. Through the center runs a table, terminating in one end at the kitchen door. The movable furniture consists of a large box-stove at each end, with pipes extending the whole length of the barracks, and benches accommodated to the length of the table. The kitchen is about twelve feet partitioned from one end, furnished with a large cook-stove, and dishes requisite to furnish the table, not with a china teaset, but that which is fully as substantial—bright tinware—on which rations are served up three times a day, by a corps of cooks detailed for the purpose, and consist of the regular Government course, of bread, meat, coffee and sugar, and dessert of such luxuries as the soldier may indulge at in his own expense.

“Such are the abodes of the private soldier during the process of organization and preparation for the field of duty. Here are thrown together representatives of almost every family

circle in this broad State; some, alas! destined by the uncertain fortunes of war, nevermore to meet the loved ones at home. Here are a mass of incongruous human elements mingling together in a strange compound; the rich, poor, educated and uneducated, good and bad, forced to associate on a level as private soldiers, united only by the common bond of patriotism, and yet compelled by circumstances to form these unassimilated elements into new and strange associations.

“With habits entirely dissimilar, and tastes as diversified as the instincts and impulses of humanity, cut off from the accustomed vocations and amusements of home, and confined to the narrow limits of camp, the various amusements resorted to, to wear away the dull hours, form a scene both amusing and instructive to the student of human nature.

“For the better observation of the scene, let us enter the barrack at evening, when darkness has driven the soldiers from their outdoor sports to indoor employments. The candles are lighted, and the long table lined with the different classes of ‘time-killers.’ Here around the stove a knot of men, withdrawn as much as possible from the crowd, are conversing on topics inspired by the occasion. On one end of the table a cluster of card-players are intent upon their favorite game, frequently indulging in language anything but pleasing to the sensitive and pious ear. A little farther are seated a half-dozen with portfolios spread out before them, tracing cheering lines of comfort and encouragement to anxious friends at home. Seated upon the upper berth, a trio or more are engaged in singing to the few attentive ears around them. But a few steps, and you are in the midst of a group of jesters and story-tellers, who are ‘skimming the cream of many a joke with many a laugh appended.’ Yonder, a more sober group are reading the news, anon pausing to comment upon the all-absorbing questions of the day, and occasionally breaking forth into vehement discussion. In another corner, the sound of violin is heard, mingled with the clatter of many feet keeping time with the inspiring strains of the ‘quivering catgut.’ Here stands a professional barber, surrounded by the implements of his profession, and yonder a tailor plying his needle as he sits cross-legged upon the dinner-table. Sometimes the house resolves itself into a committee of the whole to listen to some gifted disciple of Peter Pindar, and thus the evening passes away, the scene varied by unmentionable sources of time-killing, but not till midnight have the noisy inmates gone to their rest, and left the contemplative mind a few precious hours of silence and repose.

“We will now visit the hospital of the camp, where the sick and suffering are cared for. The main building is about two hundred and fifty feet long, extending north and south, and has three wings, about eighty feet in length, projecting to the east. The extremities of these wings or projections are connected by a high picket fence, through which you pass into the front yard, decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and in summer with flower-beds. The building is divided into six apartments or wards, designated by letters attached to the doors. Each ward is under the superintendence of a wardmaster and its corps of nurses. The rooms are about eighty feet long, and wide enough to admit a row of cots on either side, placed with their heads to the wall, leaving a passage of convenient width in the center. The walls are whitewashed, and everything kept scrupulously neat and clean. The dispensary occupies one end of the room, whence prescriptions are compounded and dealt to the sick by the attendants. A ward accommodates about fifty patients, each of whom has a cot of his own furnished with soft pillows and white sheets, and is known by its number placed upon the wall over the head of the cot. Some of the wards are fancifully decorated with little flags and a variety of fantastic work showing unmistakably the skill of a female hand. Thus are the unfortunate inmates surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that wealth and skill can provide, with kind and faithful nurses to attend their every call, and wanting only the presence of a wife, mother or sister, whose magic influence would be more to the sick and languishing soldier than all the prescriptions of the most skillful surgeon, or nursing of the tenderest stranger hand.

“The dining halls are in the rear, where those who are able to do so take their meals. Here also are the kitchens, furnished with all the machinery for the most approved methods of cookery, with a large bakery attached that supplies the whole establishment with bread as nice

and white as ever came from the oven of the most fastidious housewife. These, with various other attachments and conveniences too numerous to mention, constitute one of the most creditable departments of Camp Randall."

"Camp Randall" is now the property of the State Agricultural Society, and there it holds occasionally its fairs. There, also, the Dane County Fairs are held. At the State Fair commencing September 6, 1880, there was present, as a guest of the officers of the society, U. S. Grant. In welcoming that distinguished man, George E. Bryant, the Secretary, spoke these felicitous words:

"Fifteen years after the battles are over and war drums have ceased to beat, we meet you, our loved commander, here upon old Camp Randall, the gathering-place—where a hundred thousand of the youth and manhood of loyal Wisconsin fitted for the fray. Here the wife gave up her husband, the mother her son, the maiden her lover, that the stars in our flag should not be lessened—that the nation might live. Here, from 1861 to 1864, was gathered an army larger in numbers than was the proud army that marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. From this spot, Wisconsin soldiers bore aloft the eagle of the free—'Old Abe,' the war eagle of Wisconsin. He draws no pension, though he is battle-scarred; but the State he served will give him rations so long as he lives. Was it not a happy deed that the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society should purchase these beautiful grounds, so oft remembered as the place where we donned the blue, upon which to hold our annual fairs?"

"It is, indeed," replied the hero of Appomattox, "a most fitting thing that the beautiful grounds now occupied by this assemblage should have been transformed from a soldiers' camp to the uses of an agricultural association—it is a symbol of beating the spears of war into the plowshares of peace. I hope that these grounds may never again be the scene of warlike preparations, never again be used for military purposes."

*The University of Wisconsin in the War.*—A military company was organized among the students of the University of Wisconsin at the beginning of the year 1861—the germ of the present military department of that institution. "All parties will agree," said the Faculty, in a communication to the Regents, "that the State University ought to be, from time to time, so modified as best to meet the varying exigencies of the commonwealth whose name it bears. Nor are Milton's words now less true than in the midst of that great English rebellion, when he declared that 'education, if complete and generous, must fit a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices of war no less than peace.' Indeed, no State has ever, for a long period, neglected military culture." Voluntary military drill was kept up by all the students through two-thirds of the year; and, in their report of the next year, the faculty say that, "besides enabling most who have left us for the army to start as officers, it has heightened the physical vigor of all who have shared in it, and thus given a sympathetic aid to true mental efforts."

Although the catalogue of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending June 26, 1861, does not mention the names of any students as having entered the army of the United States, seventeen, at least, of the eleventh university year (1860-61) were, at its expiration, serving their country "upon the tented field:" G. W. Ashmore, James Bull, John A. Bull, C. M. Campbell, Edwin Coe, J. W. Curtis, B. R. Ellis, E. C. Hungerford, M. Leahey, E. G. Miller, William Noble, Otis Remick, S. S. Rockwood, P. Norcross, H. D. Smith, H. Vilas and W. A. Wyse. Of these, Ashmore, James Bull, Campbell, Miller, Norcross, Remick, Smith and Wyse were the first to enlist, joining the first company organized in Madison, Wis., for the three-months service. These were the patriots of the university who first "went forth into the bloody struggle of those historic years." By the end of the next university year, the number of enlistments among the students had largely increased. Before the close of the war, not far from one hundred had served in the army, being about one-third of the whole number connected with the institution during that period.

Said the Regents of the University, in their report for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1863: "The war, which has called away from the State so large a proportion of

our enterprising young men, who, if at home, would be found in seminaries of learning, has continued to affect unfavorably the attendance upon the college courses of study." They added what seems now almost a prophecy: "When the final triumph of the Government and the conclusive suppression of the rebellion shall again give peace to the country, there is reason to believe that multitudes of young men now in the army will be found seeking the benefits of a liberal education. It will be the duty and the aim of the board, in the meantime, to place and keep the university in such a condition as will enable it to do its part of the work which will then devolve upon the higher institutions of learning."

By the end of June, 1862, seventeen of the Alumni of the university—there were forty-one in all—had joined the Union forces to war against secession: B. C. Slaughter, of the class of 1856; S. W. Botkin, T. D. Coryell and Charles Fairchild, of the class of 1857; R. W. Hubbell and W. F. Vilas, of the class of 1858; A. C. Botkin, S. Fallows and Edwin Marsh, of the class of 1859; W. P. Powers, J. E. Sutton, L. M. Comins and F. T. Starkweather, of the class of 1860; H. Vilas, W. W. Church, A. Gillett and M. Leahey, of the class of 1861; and the last named also, of the class of 1862. At the close of the war, the whole number of graduates, excluding the class of 1865, was fifty. Of these, twenty-five had joined the army. Just one-half, therefore, of the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin took part in that terrible conflict of arms between the two sections of our country.

The university was represented, of course, on many battle-fields during the war. Wherever their lots were cast, her sons reflected honor upon the institution. Some rose to high positions; some sank to early and distant graves. "They all fought the good fight; they kept the faith."

*Bounty.*—The amount of bounty paid by the several towns in Dane County (omitting Dane, Dunkirk and Vienna) was as follows:

TOWNS.	AMOUNT.	TOWNS.	AMOUNT.
Albion.....	\$14,307 12	Middleton.....	\$23,340 66
Berry.....	10,550 00	Montrose.....	12,542 00
Black Earth.....	10,090 31	Oregon.....	15,300 00
Blooming Grove.....	14,565 83	Perry.....	5,400 00
Blue Mounds.....	7,289 81	Pleasant Springs.....	14,772 61
Bristol.....	16,585 57	Primrose.....	12,837 61
Burke.....	17,808 00	Roxbury.....	21,976 15
Christiana.....	24,787 00	Rutland.....	14,200 00
Cottage Grove.....	23,727 00	Springfield.....	24,540 00
Cross Plains.....	15,367 02	Springdale.....	7,693 24
Deerfield.....	6,262 00	Sun Prairie.....	10,836 00
Dunn.....	17,540 36	Vermont.....	5,377 74
Fitchburg.....	20,467 00	Verona.....	11,300 00
Madison.....	7,613 19	Westport.....	22,900 00
Mazomanie.....	10,915 00	Windsor.....	15,330 00
Medina.....	18,336 00	York.....	18,454 66

*Scraps of War History.*—1861, March. Judge J. P. Atwood was chosen Captain of the Governor's Guard, and Lucius Fairchild First Lieutenant, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Capt. George P. Delaplaine and Lieut. Haskell. D. C. Poole was elected Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Fairchild.

April.—The recent news of war from the south, kindled anew the patriotic feelings of the people. The stars and stripes waved over the capitol in Madison, while the most intense feeling prevailed. The Governor's Guard and the Madison Guard appeared on parade. Gov. Randall issued a proclamation calling on the State for volunteers. The services of the Madison Guard, under command of Capt. George E. Bryant, were accepted by the State government. The Governor's Guard, under command of Judge J. P. Atwood, tendered their services for the war, and were accepted. The Legislature adjourned April 17; members and outsiders united in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and all gave nine cheers for the Union. An enthusiastic meeting of 1,500 people was held in Madison, for the purpose of adopting measures to provide for the support of the families of the volunteers. The amount subscribed was \$7,890. Gov. Randall commissioned J. F. Randolph, First Lieutenant, to raise a new company for the second

or reserved regiment. The Freshman Class of the University held a class meeting, and bade farewell to four of their mates—Pliny Norcross, James M. Bull, Henry D. Smith and Edward G. Miller. Commission was issued to L. J. Dixon, of Madison, as Surgeon, with orders to report to Col. Starkweather immediately.

May.—William Hawley was elected Captain of the Dane County Volunteers, who unanimously agreed to enlist for three years, or during the war. An extra session of the Legislature was called; a military company composed of members of the Legislature was organized—Captain, H. W. Emery; First Lieutenant, Amasa Cobb. From the 18th of April to the 18th of May, eighty-nine companies of volunteers tendered their services to the Government. Col. Ellsworth was assassinated. He spent some time in Madison in 1858, giving the Dane cavalry their first instructions in drill.

June.—The Governor commissioned Hoel K. Lawrence Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel. The ladies of Madison prepared a feast of good things for the 1,000 men at Camp Randall. Col. Coon expressed confidence that they would never have occasion to regret their generous manifestation, or have reason to be ashamed of the Second Regiment. The Colonel closed by proposing three times three for the ladies of Madison, who had provided the entertainment, which were given with a refreshing heartiness. Capt. McIntyre completed the mustering-in of the men of the Second Regiment. Only five men were ruled out, and these on account of exceeding the age prescribed, or for physical defects. James D. Ruggles was commissioned Quartermaster of the Second Regiment. The Dane County Guards, Capt. Hawley, left for Fond du Lac. Paymaster General Simeon Mills paid off the soldiers of the Second Regiment on the 17th. Letters were received from enthusiastic members of the First Regiment, giving an account of their reception at different points on the way to Chambersburg. The Second Wisconsin left Madison on special trains, the 20th, for Chicago, thence to Harrisburg. The ladies of Madison furnished the regiment with a beautiful silk flag. George P. Delaplaine, of Madison, was commissioned Engineer in Chief of Wisconsin State Militia, with rank of Brigadier General. Dominic Hastreiter, of Madison, was appointed Captain of the State Militia, with authority to enlist a company without expense to the State until called into service. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments were stationed at Camp Randall.

July.—*Camp Record*, the title of a small sheet printed and published in Hagerstown, Md., by the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, with the motto of "*Head of column, forward!*" was received at Madison. On the 4th day of July, the two regiments stationed at Fort Randall marched four abreast, and 2,000 strong in the procession. The officers and employes of the State Hospital for the Insane raised, with appropriate ceremonies, a very handsome flag on the 4th. The First Regiment shed her first blood in defense of the Union, in the fight at Williamsport, Va. One ball struck the musket of John Sumner, of Company K, and cut the stock in two. The regiment had one man killed—Drake, of Company A; one man mortally wounded—Sergeant Graham, of Company B; Corporal Hutching was disabled, and four others wounded. The regimental colors, when Corporal Hutching was disabled, were immediately taken up and borne by Corporal Sahin, of the Governor's Guard. The Madison boys were conspicuous in the first brush, and proved themselves equal to the emergency. Commissions were issued in Madison to Cassius Fairchild and N. B. Van Slyke, as Aids to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Colonel; to William A. Mears as Assistant Quartermaster General; to George B. Smith as Governor's Aid, with rank of Colonel. A supper given by the ladies of Dane County to the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, at Camp Randall, was an immense success. There were 6,000 present. The stores and shops in the city were closed at 4 o'clock, that all might enjoy the amusements of the day. The Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Amasa Cobb, struck tents at Camp Randall, July 24, and started for Washington. The Fifth was escorted to the cars from camp by the Sixth Regiment. They marched out of camp to the tune of "*The Girl I Left Behind Me.*" The Sixth Regiment left the 29th; they were in excellent spirits. The regiment, exclusive of field officers, numbered 1,034 men.



August.—Dr. A. J. Ward was appointed Surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, the position being vacant in consequence of the capture of Surgeon Lewis. On the afternoon train of the 23d, a portion of the Madison companies belonging to the First Wisconsin Regiment, about 85 men in all, returned. Almost the whole population of the city went out to welcome them home. After an excellent dinner at the depot, they were escorted to the park by Company B of the Governor's Guard, and by the Fire Companies and Turners. The Young America Brass Band furnished music for the occasion. The Governor welcomed them in a speech, and a dance was given them in the evening at the Assembly Chamber. Lieut. Meredith, of the Randall Guard, who was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, returned to his home in Madison; he was serenaded by the Stoughton Band, then in the city.

September.—The Eighth Regiment encamped at Camp Randall. The Chippewa Eagles, Capt. Perkins, brought with them a live American eagle. He is a majestic fellow, well-trained and docile, permitting people to pat his regal head and smooth down his feathers without resistance. When marching, the eagle is carried at the head of the company, elevated on a perch at the top of a pole. There is in the regiment a man who measures six feet eight inches and a half in height; he is one of the "sons of Anak," in stature, and the general sentiment in the regiment points to him as the eagle-bearer. The first death that occurred at Camp Randall was that of Alfred H. Casson, who died, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. The company contributed from Wisconsin for Col. Berdan's Regiment of Sharpshooters, left Camp Randall for the East, under command of Capt. Alexander. Gov. Randall commissioned Capt. Geo. E. Bryant, late of the Madison Guards, First Wisconsin Regiment, as Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment.

October.—The Eighth Regiment left Camp Randall for St. Louis the 12th. A sword was presented to Quartermaster Andrew Sexton, of the Twelfth Regiment, by the Madison Typographical Union. Edwin L. Reed, Company H, Second Wisconsin Regiment, son of L. T. Reed, of Stoughton, Dane County, was sick, and in the General Hospital at Washington. Hearing that a forward movement was about to be made, he left the hospital and returned to the company, where, on account of his feeble condition, he was ordered into the Regimental Hospital. But when at last the regiment was formed and in line to move forward, he was found in the ranks, fully equipped and determined to go. The Captain expostulated, but without effect. The "double quick," at Blackburn's Ford, Thursday, July 18, 1861, was too much for him, and in spite of his earnest protests he was ordered into the Field Hospital at Centerville, where he remained until after the fight on Sunday. At 4 o'clock, Monday morning, July 22, discovering the Union forces had all gone, he awoke a wounded friend, and together they started on the retreat. His progress was impeded by his wounded friend, and at Fairfax they were both overtaken by the enemy, and were "furnished transportation" to Richmond. After intense suffering, Mr. Reed died, October 23, 1861, in Libby Prison.

November.—The members of Fire Company No. 1 presented a handsome sword to Quartermaster Charles G. Mayers, of the Eleventh Regiment. This regiment, largely made up of citizens of Dane County, started for the war. Thanksgiving Day at Camp Randall was observed. Messrs. Dutcher & McGonigal furnished 1,500 pounds of turkeys and chickens, which were served smoking hot, accompanied by extras. Hans Borchsenius was appointed Adjutant of the Fifteenth Regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant.

A box of supplies was forwarded to the Eighth and Eleventh Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers, in Missouri, by the Ladies' Aid Society of Madison, Mrs. L. P. Harvey, President. The company officers of the Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers presented Mrs. Bryant, the wife of the Colonel of that regiment with a silver pitcher and goblet; 3,000 Belgian rifles arrived in Madison, making in all 8,000 of these rifles that have been received by the State. William T. Allen, a grandson of Ethan Allen, enlisted at Camp Randall in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

1862, January.—The Twelfth Regiment left Camp Randall for Dixie's Land. Henry Stock was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company B, Ninth Regiment.

February.—Gov. Harvey presented, on the 22d, the National and State colors to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments.

March.—The Fifteenth Regiment started for the war, called the Scandinavian Regiment, Col. Heg. The Sixteenth also left Camp Randall; it numbered at the time of its departure, 1,070 men. The last companies of the Irish Regiment, Seventeenth, started on the 22d.

April.—Under the direction of N. B. Van Slyke, of the United States Quartermaster's Office, a force of some fifty men commenced work at Camp Randall, superintended by M. E. Fuller and J. C. Pickard, in getting the barracks and grounds there in readiness for the reception of prisoners. Among the severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, on the 16th, was Lieut. Col. Cassius Fairchild. Gov. Louis P. Harvey was drowned; he lost his life in endeavoring to save the lives and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Some seven hundred and fifty "secesh" prisoners were received at Camp Rendall.

May.—The rebel prisoners, who had been well taken care of while here, started for Chicago.

June.—The Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment left Camp Randall for Washington.

July.—The Ladies' Aid Society sent several boxes of hospital stores to Washington for the relief of sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers in the hospitals in that city.

August.—D. K. Tenney offered \$25 each to the first twelve able-bodied men who should enlist from Dane County in some company to be by him designated, recruiting in Madison for a new regiment. Messrs. A. R. Jones and W. G. Pitman have received recruiting commissions, and are actively engaged in getting up a company in this city, to be known as the Capital Guards. Capt. William F. Vilas, for a long time a member of the Governor's Guard, and who has had command of the Madison Zouaves, is making a thorough canvass in order to fill his company to the maximum number. E. D. Churchill, of Dane County, has a pistol that was taken from a rebel officer in Virginia, who was captured by Henry Lye, a member of the company of Sharpshooters that went from this State who enlisted from this county. Robert Steele, of the town of Dane, Dane County, is getting up a company of recruits for the Twenty-third Regiment. Mr. A. G. Darwin made an offer to all the men in his employ about the railroad who will enlist, to continue half their salaries, ranging from \$200 to \$600 a year during the war. A prospect of a draft has awakened the whole State to a comprehension of the fact that we are actually engaged in a war, and a determined effort is making in most of the counties to fill up our quota by voluntary enlistment. Old Dane is doing her share. An enthusiastic war meeting was held the 13th of this month, in Madison. All the bells of the city were rung, cannons fired, and the drum hand of the Twentieth Regiment stirred up the people with martial music from the front of the capitol. There were a number of men enlisted, and as many pledged different sums of money for the support of their families. Gov. Salomon presented the State colors to the Twentieth Regiment. This regiment, the first one under the new call for troops, left for St. Louis, and thence to the seat of war. Dr. William Hobbins is home on a short visit to his family. Word was received that Lieut. Oakley, of Company K, had lost an arm by a cannon ball. At the battle of Cedar Mountains (Antietam), on the 9th, Capt. William Hawley, of Company K, of the Third Regiment, was wounded in the ankle, and Lieut. T. J. Widvey, of the same company, was taken prisoner. This company went into action with forty-four men, and lost, in killed and wounded, eighteen. In the three days' fight of the 28th to the 30th, at Gainesville and Bull Run, the Iron Brigade suffered severely. The Second Regiment went into the fight with four hundred and thirty men, and lost, in killed, wounded and missing, two hundred and eighty-six. Capt. Julius F. Randolph, of Company H, a well-known and highly respected young man of Madison, was killed, with twelve of his company, and twenty-three wounded.

September.—Old Abe, the war eagle of the Eighth, is reported as in good condition.

October.—Col. George E. Bryant and Adjutant J. K. Proudfit, of the Twelfth Wisconsin, who have been home a few days, join their regiment. Charles G. Mayers, of the Eleventh, is home in good spirits on a short furlough. Col. Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin, is spending a few days in Madison. He was wounded at the battle of Gainesville. A letter from Capt. Armstrong, of the Seventeenth, says that Martin Van Bergen, of Madison, was wounded in the battle

of Corinth, but not dangerously. Capt. D. E. Hough, of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, is home on a flying visit.

November.—The Twenty-ninth Regiment left for the war. They were loudly cheered by the Thirtieth, which was drawn up to bid them good-bye. The drafted men from this county came into Madison.

December.—Col. Fairchild left to join his regiment, the Second. Mrs. Harvey's untiring zeal in the cause never flags. No wonder her name is received and she is looked upon as a ministering angel by the Badger State boys. A few cases of small-pox reported in Camp Randall. The Christmas dinner at the camp for the soldiers, arranged under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, was a success. There was an abundance of "good things." There were contributions from the various towns and societies in the county. The next day the members of the camp unanimously adopted a letter of thanks to the society and those who aided it.

1863. January.—Frank A. Haskell is home on a visit; he passed through the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; had his horse killed under him, his clothes shot through but has not received a single scratch. Dr. McCreary, Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, at Camp Randall, acknowledged the receipt from Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, the President of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Madison, of a box of pillows, slippers, wine, etc., for the use of the sick; also some nicely preserved fruit from Mrs. H. D. Snow, of the city.

February.—The Twenty-fifth Regiment left Camp Randall for Cairo.

March.—J. S. Webster, a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters, arrived home, in Madison, on a short furlough. A Ladies' Union League was organized in Madison. Captain William F. Vilas, of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, has been commissioned Major of that regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry Vilas was appointed First Lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment. Mr. Mason, Chaplain of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, goes to his regiment after a short furlough, and takes numerous small packages to members of the same regiment from friends. The contract for furnishing rations to the Thirtieth Regiment and recruits that are at Camp Randall, was let to M. E. Fuller. Maj. Hauser, of the Sixth Regiment, delivered at the executive office the old regimental flag of the gallant Sixth, worn and torn and tattered in the fierce conflicts of Gainesville, Bull Run No. 2, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. It will be replaced by the Governor with a new flag. W. H. Worthington and A. R. Jones, of the Twenty-third, are home on a short visit.

April.—News was received that S. V. Shipman was wounded. At Whitewater bridge, in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, on the 24th, Capt. S. V. Shipman, of the First Cavalry, with forty men of his company, was surrounded by rebels, and had either to surrender, or charge through a force of three hundred. They decided on the latter, and started. A deadly fire was opened on them as they advanced, from the front, but the sabres made such havoc among them that the breach was rapidly widened, and in a few minutes the company had cut their way through, and were on their way to the Cape. When nearly through the broken rebel ranks, Capt. Shipman's bridle rein was cut by a bullet, and his horse became unmanageable, when the crowd that had before given way closed around him, and, striking right and left, fighting with both saber and pistol, he fell at last with a dangerous wound. Besides the band of rebels through whom they charged, with hundreds firing at them, they were really surrounded by 3,000, who had four pieces of artillery and 3,000 more troops at some distance. Capt. Shipman's wound, at first considered fatal, proved very severe, sixty pieces of bone being taken from it at one time, and at last, after months of suffering, left him a cripple for life.

Capt. Shipman was subsequently promoted Colonel. "His charge on the rebels," says Mr. Love, in his "Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion," "will take rank among the most daring and grand exploits of the war."

The national fast day was generally observed in Madison.

May.—Capt. Theodore Read, of Gen. Sedgwick's Corps, was wounded by a shell in the shoulder. A letter from B. D. Atwell, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, says that Gen. Sickles com-

plimented the regiment warmly for its gallant conduct. Eugene C. Hungerford, formerly a student in the State University, was killed while storming the heights of Fredericksburg; he was First Sergeant of his company, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. At a meeting of the Union League, Judge Byron Paine made an excellent speech. Col. Cassius Fairchild, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, who was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, has so far recovered that he returns to his regiment. Lieut. Charles L. Dering, of the Third Regiment, who received a wound at the battle of Cedar Mountain, returns to his regiment.

Frederick Stevens, of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, was killed in the fight at Port Gibson. He was a son of George S. Stevens, of Mazomanie. The news that Vicksburg was supposed to be taken caused the people in Madison to rejoice greatly over the good tidings, and at midnight a crowd of solid business men and others dragged the cannon into good position, and it made the welkin ring with the proclamation of the good news.

June.—At the battle of Black River Bridge, Daniel E. Hough, Captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, was mortally wounded, and died at the hospital on the 3d. John T. Bradley, Color Sergeant of Company G, Eleventh Wisconsin, writes home from near Vicksburg. He says the musketry firing has been so incessant for one week that it sounds no louder than popping corn in a frying-pan would sound at home, but the artillery is deafening. Says Vicksburg is not ours yet, but we will get it some time. Some of the boys find the climate of Dixie, at this season, too warm for overcoats, and have sent them home for safe keeping. Major Hancock, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, has reached his home in Sun Prairie. He had two horses shot under him and a ball through his thigh, at the battle of Black River Bridge. Fortunately, the ball glanced round the bone and came out, and the wound is doing well. He left his regiment in good condition and spirits, and is confident of the speedy fall of Vicksburg. Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wood, of the Eleventh Regiment, has resigned on account of ill health, and arrived in Madison. He has been in active service through the whole campaign up the Big Black River and in the rear of Vicksburg. Like all others who have been on the ground, he feels perfectly confident of the speedy capture of that stronghold. A returned soldier who was on the field of battle at Milliken's Bend, the next morning after the fight between the rebels and the negro regiment at that point, confirms what has been reported through the newspapers of the desperate fighting done by the blacks on that occasion. The dead were still lying on the field unburied, and he saw a rebel and a negro soldier lying together, each with his bayonet thrust through the body of his opponent.

July.—George C. Smith, the State Agent located at Memphis, has been home on a brief visit, and left Madison on his return to Memphis; he reported a great want of ladies in the hospitals of that place, to act as nurses. Upon his representation, several ladies volunteered to return with Mr. Smith to devote themselves to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. The names of those who left with Mr. Smith were Miss Fannie Quiner, Miss Emily Quiner, Miss Hannah Chapman, Miss Louisa Richardson, of Madison, and Mrs. Davenport, of Fort Atkinson. It is a noble work. All his friends were deeply pained to hear of the death of Drum Major Dyke, of the Twenty-ninth regiment, who died at Milliken's Bend, on the 27th of June. He was a noble old patriot, an enthusiastic musician, and loved his country, and died for it. The 4th.—The picnic to the soldiers in camp, gotten up by the Ladies' Aid Society and the Ladies' Union League, went off most admirably. The supply was bountiful, quality excellent, a large attendance, and the soldiers enjoyed it. There never has been witnessed such intense excitement among our people, since the war began, as was exhibited July 4, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Vicksburg. Having been deceived by false reports once or twice, there was a general fear, for some time, that the report might prove unfounded. About 5 o'clock the Governor received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that Grant was in possession of Vicksburg. This dispelled all doubt, and the air was rent with cheer upon cheer, and the whole populace of Madison seemed crazy with joy. One hundred guns were immediately fired, all the bells were rung, and enthusiasm was manifested by a variety of demonstrations. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and a general jubilee all over the city, till a late hour.

Vicksburg never surrendered on the 4th of July before, and the people had been waiting for the event so long, that it seemed impossible for them to manifest a sufficient degree of joy. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 10,000 men. A letter, dated July 2, near Gettysburg, says: Col. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin, has lost his left arm, and is a prisoner, but that he was doing well and in glorious spirits. Miss Lottie Ilsley, Secretary Ladies' Aid Society, received a check from W. W. Tredway, for \$496.98, being one-half of the net proceeds of five bales of cotton donated by Maj. Gen. Grant; the avails to be expended in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers in the service of the United States. Col. Robbins, of the Eighth Wisconsin, arrived home on a short leave of absence. First Lieut. M. J. Cantwell is among the sick in the officers' hospital at Memphis, arriving there from Vicksburg on the 13th. A hundred guns were fired, under the superintendence of State Armorer McFarland, in honor of the opening of the Mississippi, accomplished by the fall of Port Hudson. Maj. Thomas Reynolds, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, arrived home on a brief leave of absence. It is the first time he has been away from his regiment since it left the State. He has been through several of the sharpest battles of the war, and distinguished himself for coolness and bravery. Maj. Platt, of the Eleventh, is also in Madison. The gallant Col. Lucius Fairchild is home. An empty sleeve attests his bravery. He is heartily welcomed by his townsmen.

August.—Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Regiment, arrived in Madison. The regiment under his command has done excellent service; he has proved himself a brave and accomplished officer. Col. T. S. Allen, of the Fifth Wisconsin, makes his friends glad by a brief visit. Capts. Green, Pitman and Botkin, of the Twenty-third Regiment, all excellent officers and capital fellows generally, are home on a furlough, and are receiving a cordial welcome. A letter, written by Capt. Nat Rollins, of Company H, Second Regiment, at Libby Prison, states that he was taken prisoner after one of the hardest fought battles he had ever seen. Maj. Thomas Reynolds, of the Sixteenth Regiment, left his home for a return to the army. Capt. J. W. Tolford, Lieut. Vilas, S. E. Pierson and others, of the Twenty-third Regiment, returned to their homes in Madison on a short furlough. Capt. Bull, of the Twenty-third Regiment, is also in Madison. The flag of the Seventeenth Regiment (Irish) was returned to the State by Col. Malloy. It is tattered and torn, and was delivered at the Governor's office by a guard of honor of the soldiers of the Seventeenth, recently furloughed, and elected, as Col. Malloy states in his letter accompanying the flag, "from the bravest of the regiment." The Governor received it from the hands of the brave boys, with a fit acknowledgment of the gallantry of the adopted citizens who have borne it through the smoke of battle, and always to victory. On the return of Col. McMynn, of the Tenth Regiment, to this State, he brought with him the national colors of the regiment, torn and worn in the service, and forwarded them to the Governor for preservation in the archives of the State. The regiment has done noble service, and well deserves the new colors which will be furnished on behalf of the State, under the laws of last session. The following named gentlemen are in Madison: Adj. James K. Proudfit, of the Twelfth; Capt. William C. Young, of the Eighth Regiment; Capt. Stevens, of the Twentieth; and G. B. Holden. Thomas H. Budlong was killed on the battle-field at Gettysburg; his remains were returned to Sun Prairie, and interred in the cemetery there. Lieut. Jackson, Eleventh Regiment, and Lieut. William T. Monroe, of the Sixteenth, formerly printers in the *State Journal* office, were promoted each to a captaincy. Maj. John Mansfield, of the Second Regiment, and Capt. W. W. Botkin, of the Twelfth, are in Madison. James K. Proudfit has been commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, in place of Lieut. Col. Poole, resigned. Dennis O'Keefe, a loyal and brave Irishman who enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, is home on a visit to his family.

September.—Lieuts. J. D. Tredway and A. M. Baker, of the Twenty-third, are home on a leave of absence; both are in excellent spirits, and like the service. Gen. L. Cutler, the veteran warrior, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, came to Madison. James M. Clark, of Oregon, died in the camp of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, near Vicksburg, Miss., in the eighteenth year of his age. Corp. E. T. Williams, Twenty-third Regiment, was drowned near

Natchez, on the 24th of August. The sad news of the death of Capt. Carl Corneliusen, of Company H, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, was received at Madison; he died at Memphis. He came to this country from Norway, and settled in Christiana. Capt. Corneliusen was a brave and faithful officer. The following dispatch shows that Mrs. Harvey's mission to Washington, in order to urge the establishment of a hospital in Madison for convalescents, was successful:

To Mrs. Gov. Harvey:

I have ordered the establishment of a hospital at the Farwell House, in Madison, to be called the "Harvey Hospital," in memory of your late lamented husband, the patriotic Governor of Wisconsin, who lost his life while caring for the wounded soldiers of the State.

(Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON.

October.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Jefferson, of the Eighth, was in Madison. Maj. E. A. Calkins, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, formerly editor of the *Argus*, was home. Col. Lucius Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin, left for his regiment. Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, of the Eleventh, also joins his regiment. First Lieutenant John Starks, of the Twenty-third, was promoted to the captaincy of Company K. The soldiers at Camp Randall publish a letter of thanks to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Madison, for the favors so often received from their hands, and speak also of the kind care they receive from their Surgeon in charge, E. O. Baker. The former residence of ex-Gov. Farwell, in the Third Ward, Madison, has been rented by the United States and converted into a convalescent hospital, where there are 106 patients quartered, comprising soldiers from Wisconsin and Iowa, brought here from the hospitals on the Mississippi River. Dr. John Favill has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. Dr. L. J. Dixon, of the Wisconsin First, a brother of Chief Justice Dixon, is a prisoner in Libby Prison. Gen. Fairchild, the Union candidate for Secretary of State, visited the army and delivered his farewell address to his old regiment, the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, when his resignation was accepted.

November.—First Lieut. John M. Sumner was promoted Captain of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment. The draft for Dane County was held the 13th. The new dining-hall at Harvey Hospital was opened for the first time on the 26th, on which occasion the ladies of the city treated the soldiers to a thanksgiving dinner. The long tables were loaded, and the soldiers proved themselves as effective in the use of the knife and fork as with the musket and bayonet. Toasts were proposed and responded to. None were received by the soldiers with such hearty applause as a toast to Mrs. Harvey, through whose persevering efforts the hospital was established. Dr. Dixon, of the First Wisconsin, and Dr. J. S. Reeve, of the Twenty-first, were released from Libby Prison. The ladies of Madison give a free dinner to the farmers of Dane County, who contribute to the aid of soldiers' families. That the citizens of Madison might share in the work, an admission fee was charged them.

December.—Col. Thomas S. Allen, of the Fifth Wisconsin; Col. George E. Bryant, Capt. O. T. Maxon and Capt. Wallace W. Botkin, of the Twelfth Wisconsin, arrived in Madison on recruiting service. Samuel S. Pierce, private in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, died in the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans the 8th of October last. The Third Regiment arrived in Madison, and are pleasurably anticipating their New Year's visit home.

January, 1864.—Corporal Edward R. Chipman, of the Second Wisconsin, died at Washington; he was formerly a student at the State University. The Veteran Fourteenth Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward, arrived in Madison the 18th.

The glorious old Seventh Wisconsin Regiment, having re-enlisted for the war, has been allowed to return to Wisconsin for the purpose of recruiting and filling up its ranks. Its gallant Colonel, William W. Robinson, has been identified with the regiment from its organization. He was its first Lieutenant Colonel, and succeeded to the command before it had seen any service. He is an excellent officer, and is almost idolized by his men.

After marching through the city, the men received a furlough for thirty days that they might visit their friends in different parts of the State. As the regiment passed through the street it attracted unusual attention and admiration. The flag of the regiment that has been borne to the breeze in all its conflicts, all tattered and torn, was conspicuous on this occasion. It

brought most vividly to the minds of the people the great perils through which these brave men have passed, and as it was gazed upon it brought many tears to eyes unused to being thus moistened. That flag is a sacred reminder of the gallantry of the boys of the Seventh.

While the return of this noble regiment gave much joy to all present, that joy was mixed with sadness at the thought of the many gallant men who left the State with the regiment, that are now missing. Out of a thousand men that left Camp Randall some two and a half years ago, but a little over two hundred returned with the organized regiment. Many more, it is true, live, and have heretofore returned to Wisconsin; but alas! the number of those who went out with the regiment in the full vigor of health, and who now sleep the sleep of death, is fearfully large. This thought carries a severe pain to many a heart in Wisconsin. But such is war! Of those who have returned, nearly every one was among those who first enlisted on the organization of the regiment.

Camp Randall is under the control of Col. Chapman, but more immediately under the supervision of Capt. McKeffen, a West Point officer, a fine man, and a most excellent soldier. There are some two thousand men in camp—new recruits for almost every Wisconsin regiment in the service.

The weather, since the year 1863 took its departure, has been exceedingly cold. They burn on an average thirty cords of wood per day. An interesting sight was witnessed in the unexpected marching into Madison of sixteen veterans, commanded by Capt. Sperry, of Company K, of the Second Regiment. A brief but genial time was enjoyed with the veterans, who have so famously sustained the honor of the flag on the bloodiest fields of the war. Capt. Sperry hails from Milwaukee, and left Madison as First Lieutenant in Capt. Stahel's company, which was chiefly raised at Mazomanie, Dane County, in December, 1861. Capt. Derry was promoted to Major of the Third Cavalry. Capt. Derry belongs to Dane County, and left in command of a company for the Third Cavalry, raised by himself and ex-Adj. Welch. He is a thorough soldier.

February.—Six white mules were brought here by the Fourteenth, and were taken possession of by Quartermaster Van Slyke, and are doing good service in the transportation department. Fifty veterans of Company G, Second Cavalry, being Capt. Dale, two officers and forty-seven men, were received at the Depot Hotel the 25th, by Col. Firmin, the Governor's private secretary, and Gen. Lund. These gallant veterans are now in barracks, preparatory to being furloughed, and long to get to the smiles and arms that yearn to greet them.

March 1.—Col. Harrison C. Hobart, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, recently escaped from Libby Prison, arrived in Madison. He is considerably weather-beaten, and says he was never so glad to see Wisconsin before. The gallant veterans of the Sixteenth Regiment arrived the 16th, and were received by Gov. Lewis and other State officers and citizens. After a good supper they marched to Camp Randall; the next day they marched up town. During their march the city bells were rung, and Gunner McFarland gave one of his loudest salutes. As they marched through the streets with soldierly tread and bearing, with their battle flags in their midst, they were followed with eager eyes, and many a patriotic bosom heaved with grateful pride as the war-scarred veterans, numbering between 200 and 300, passed. The Seventeenth, Col. A. G. Malloy, arrived the 18th in Madison, and were welcomed by all. They have nobly sustained themselves as men and soldiers, and made a fame which, first recognized in the army in which they served, has echoed throughout the State that knew them as the Irish Brigade, and was proud to own them as such. Capt. W. B. Slaughter has arrived from Vicksburg, where he has been performing duty as Commissary of Subsistence.

April.—The Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment took an active part in the operations in front of Blakely, Ala., and received from the commanding officer, in his report of the engagement, the highest praise for the zeal, energy and faithfulness of both officers and men, and for the gallantry displayed in that memorable charge on the enemy's works on the 9th. Particular mention is made of First Lieut. Angus R. McDonald, who commanded Company E, for his gallant and heroic conduct, who, on mounting the parapet of the enemy's works, was attacked by six men. He knocked



*C. A. Woodward* M. D.

SUN PRAIRIE.





down two men with his sabre, and in return received a bayonet wound in the right lung and a musket ball in the right thigh. Sergt. D. B. Moore, of Company E, whose timely aid saved the life of Lieut. McDonald, shot one, bayoneted another, and when his own gun was shattered seized another, and compelled the remainder of the party to surrender. Mr. Lewis Isbell, general recruiting agent for the Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Regiment, Col. Bross, arrived in Madison the 2d, and has obtained permission of the Governor to raise recruits in Wisconsin. Col. Bross is a brother of "Deacon" Bross, of the *Chicago Tribune*, and of Mr. Charles E. Bross, the telegraphic operator in Madison. The Thirteenth, two companies, A and K, of the Second Cavalry, veterans, under command of Capt. William Woods, of Co. A, arrived in Madison. Capt. Woods, in reply to the welcoming remarks of Lieut. Gov. Spooner, said that he and his men had not merely enlisted for three years, but until the rebellion was completely suppressed; and that their exertions and lives should be spent in the field, until a bright and healing peace expanded over a restored country. Thirty-one veterans of the Twelfth Battery, commanded by Lieut. Jones, arrived in Madison. Thirty-two veterans of the Sixth Battery also arrived, under command of Lieut. Jenawine. According to orders, the tried veterans of the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Bryant, left for the front to-day (30th). They were presented with two very elegant flags, United States and State, to replace the banners worn out in the service.

May.—Four companies of the Thirty-eighth left for Annapolis, under lead of Lieut. Col. Pier. Veterans of the dashing First Cavalry also arrived, under command of Capt. N. Jones, of Co. M. The Thirty-sixth left for the wars the 10th of this month. Among the hundred-day volunteers from Madison, is John Gibbons, a gray-haired man of about sixty, and an Irishman by birth. He says his five sons are at the front, and if they need help it shall not be said their father hesitated. The call for hundred-day men has pretty much emptied the State University; a large number of students had previously enlisted in the three years' service. From thirty to forty more are now going as one hundred-day men, taking all but one of the senior class, and leaving only three in the regular university classes. Prof. C. H. Allen, of the Normal School Department, will command the company. Quite a number of young men from Madison have volunteered in this company, so that it numbers about sixty. Among the volunteers is Prof. A. J. Craig, the Assistant State Superintendent of Schools. Young Bradley, son of Mr. Bradley, of the State Treasurer's office, who went as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment, has been promoted to a captaincy of a colored regiment.

June.—F. A. Haskell, Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., on the 3d, was struck by a rebel bullet in the head, and was instantly killed. His loss was deeply felt by the men under his command, and a host of friends in Wisconsin. With the Iron Brigade he had faced the fire at Gainesville, Antietam, Gettysburg and other battles in which the brigade participated. Lieut. Col. West, of the Twenty-fourth, arrived in Madison. He is suffering from a severe wound in the recent battle of Buzzard's Roost. Lieut. B. F. Cram, of the Fifth Regiment, was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor. B. D. Atwell, of the Thirty-sixth, and Lieut. Skinner, of Co. I, Thirty-sixth, were also wounded in recent battles. The Fortieth Wisconsin Regiment left on the 14th, in good spirits, for Dixie. The Second Wisconsin Regiment has returned, after three years' absence from Wisconsin. It was the first regiment mustered into the three years' service from the State. Originally raised as three months' men, it soon after changed its term of service to "three years or the war."

July.—The Fourth was appropriately celebrated by the Veteran Reserve Corps at Camp Randall. Capt. Balcom and eighty-four veterans of the Third Regiment arrived; notwithstanding the privations they have evidently endured, they are full of the pluck and spirit that only leave the freeman's heart and cease to animate his frame with life. On the evening of the 24th, a musical entertainment was given in the Theater Hall, in Madison, to the soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, who have just returned from the field of battle, their term of service having expired. The Euterpean Club, the Madison Brass Band and several ladies took part in the musical performances. The care-worn soldiers were highly pleased with this effort to do them honor. The beautiful and touching manner in which Miss Anna Main sung "Home,

Sweet Home," must have found a warm response in the hearts of these noble heroes who are just returning to their homes after an absence of three years in their country's service. James F. Spencer is promoted to the adjutantcy of the Eleventh Regiment. Some sixty veterans of the Fourth Regiment under Adjt. Chittenden returned. Capt. Wheeler, of Middleton, leaves for Nashville to perform his duties as Commissary of Subsistence. Dr. A. J. Ward, who served so long and faithfully with the old Iron Second, is welcomed back.

August.—Col. John H. Burnham, of the Sixteenth Connecticut, was among the prisoners released and exchanged. Mr. Burnham was formerly a resident of Madison. Cassius, a son of Dr. A. H. Davis, of Madison, died from effects of exposures and injuries received at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. The veteran Nineteenth, Col. Horace T. Sanders, arrived in Madison the 22d. In all positions in which they have been placed they have done honor to themselves and Wisconsin. Two sons of Elias Ingleby, of Middleton, both belonging to Company G, of the First United States Sharpshooters, were killed; one, Israel, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. The other, Levi, was wounded at Deep Bottom, Va.

September.—On the arrival of the returning hundred-day men of the Fortieth Regiment, they were welcomed by the citizens of Madison. The Forty-second Regiment, Col. Sprague, left for Memphis. Lieut. Col. Paine, of the Forty-third, was in Madison. The "blue" becomes him well.

October.—The old colors of the Nineteenth were left in charge of the Governor. May the memory of the brave men who rallied around these dear old flags, many of whom sleep where "no sound shall awake them to glory again," be ever fresh in the hearts of a noble and generous people. John Beath, of Dane County, member of the Legislature of 1860, has shouldered the musket in the Forty-third. Col. J. W. Jefferson, of the Eighth, Capt. Henry Dillon, of the Sixth Battery, Capt. N. P. Bird, of the Seventh Regiment, and Col. La Grange, of the First Cavalry, are in Madison. The First Battery, under Capt. J. T. Foster, arrived in Madison on the Eleventh. Capt. Henry Turner, of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment, is home. Maj. Lu H. Drury is also visiting his old friends.

November.—J. S. Webster, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, has returned safe and hearty. "Barney," the favorite horse of the late lamented Brig. Gen. Ransom, and which has borne his heroic rider through much hard service and many hard-fought battles, arrived in Madison with his trappings and accouterments, having been presented by the General's mother to his late Aide-Camp, Lieut. J. D. Tredway. Dr. A. J. Ward has been appointed Surgeon of the Forty-third Regiment. John Reiner, of Madison, of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, died on the 14th, of wounds received in battle. Silas S. Bush, of Sun Prairie, died of disease contracted in the service; he was a volunteer in the Tenth Regiment.

December.—Between \$400 and \$500 were realized for soldiers' families from the ball given by the Soldiers' Aid Society in Madison. Roderick J. Park, of Verona, of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, died November 25. David M. Kanouse, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, a son of Rev. J. G. Kanouse, of Cottage Grove, who was captured in June last, and has been spending several months at Andersonville, Ga., was recently paroled. He fully confirms the previous accounts of the *barbarous* treatment which Union prisoners there have received. Capt. John Sumner, of the Twenty-third, is home for a fortnight, on his first leave of absence since his regiment left the State.

1865, January.—Capt. Eri S. Oakley, of the Eleventh, died in Madison the 30th.

February.—Capt. W. J. Colburn, Assistant Quartermaster, is home on a short leave of absence from Chattanooga. Company F, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, mostly German, left for the seat of war. Martin Brazee, of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, died while confined as a prisoner in Salisbury, N. C. The Forty-seventh, Col. George C. Ginty, with about 850 men, left for Nashville.

March.—William R. Inman, of the Eleventh, who was home on a sixty days' sick furlough, died on the 9th. Mr. Warren W. Nye, a member of the Eleventh Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteers, died in New Orleans, in Barracks Hospital, March 29.

April.—The way the news was received in Madison of the fall of Richmond—"Glory hallelujah! Richmond is ours! President gone to the front; 20,000 prisoners taken!" Such was the glad tidings heralded abroad to make glad the loyal hearts of Dane County. The news of Lee's surrender was received in Madison the evening of the 9th. A national salute was fired, the bells of the city rung, the crowd, when not hearing dispatches, sung "Star-Spangled Banner," "Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." The proceedings were protracted till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Abraham Lincoln assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theater, the 14th, at 9.30 P. M. The shock to the people of the country, as the news flashed over the wires, was terrible. On the Sunday following, the churches in Madison, and most of those in the county, were draped in mourning, indicative of the profound sorrow of the people.

*Governor's Guard.*—The "Governor's Guard," an independent company, attached to the Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin State Militia, was organized at a meeting held in the city of Madison, January 30, 1858.

The history of the company from the time of its organization to the commencement of the rebellion, is much the same as that of similar organizations. In common with them, its members had to patiently endure the taunts of overwise civilians, as to the childishness of "playing soldier," belonging to the "floodwood" militia, and the like.

Their close application to drill under the direction of competent officers, soon gave them the reputation of being one of the best disciplined companies in the Northwest.

At the time of the first call for troops, in April, 1861, the roll of active members was smaller than it had ever been before. At their last street parade they turned out but little over thirty muskets.

Promptly on the first news of the call the company tendered its services to the Governor, and, after being recruited to the maximum, was assigned to the First Regiment of three-months men. The military history of its individual members is as follows:

Brigadier General—Lucius Fairchild, Captain Company K, First Regiment Infantry\* (three months), April 20, 1861; Captain Sixteenth Regulars, August 5, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Second Regiment, August 20, 1861; Colonel, August 30, 1862; Brigadier General United States Volunteers, October 20, 1863.

Colonels—William Hawley, Captain Company K, Third Regiment Infantry, April 24, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, August 9, 1862; Colonel, March 10, 1863. T. S. Allen, Private Company K, First Regiment (three months); Captain Company I, Second, April 2, 1862; Major, August 22, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, September 8, 1862; Colonel Fifth Regiment, December 25, 1862; Colonel, Fifth (reorganized), September 5, 1864. John W. Jefferson, Major Eighth Regiment Infantry, August 8, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, February 2, 1863; Colonel, June 1, 1864. Charles L. Harris, Lieutenant Colonel First Regiment Infantry (three months), April 22, 1861; Colonel, Eleventh, September 2, 1861. George E. Bryant, Captain Company E, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Colonel, Twelfth, September 27, 1861; mustered out at expiration of three years' service. James K. Proudfit, Second Lieutenant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months), April 2, 1861; Adjutant, Twelfth, September 27, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, July 30, 1863; Colonel, November 21, 1864. Cassius Fairchild, Major Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, October 10, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, December 10, 1861; Colonel, March 17, 1864. Frank A. Haskell, Adjutant Sixth Infantry, June 2, 1861; First Lieutenant Company I, July 5, 1861; First Lieutenant Company D, April 18, 1863; Major and A. A. G. February 29, 1864; Colonel, Thirty-sixth, February 9, 1864; killed June 3, 1864. Ezra T. Sprague, Corporal First Regiment Infantry (three months); Adjutant, Eighth, September 3, 1861; Colonel, Forty-second, July 29, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonels—Julius P. Atwood, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Regiment Infantry, May 28, 1861; resigned September 14, 1861. DeWitt C. Poole, First Lieutenant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months), April 20, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Twelfth, Sep-

\*Regiments mentioned in this sketch of the Governor's Guards are Wisconsin volunteers, unless otherwise designated.

tember 25, 1861; resigned July 3, 1863; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps, now Captain Twenty-second Infantry, November 15, 1863. Thomas Reynolds, Quartermaster Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, December 7, 1861; Major Sixteenth, December 10, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, March 17, 1864. William F. Vilas, Captain Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, August 14, 1862; Major, February 26, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, March 23, 1863; resigned August 29, 1863. Charles A. Wood, First Sergeant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Lieutenant Colonel Eleventh, Sept 2, 1861; resigned June 7, 1863. William H. Miller, Second Lieutenant Company E, First Regiment Infantry (three months), April 20, 1861; Major Second Cavalry, December 10, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, June 13, 1863.

Majors—William H. Plunkett, First Lieutenant Company E, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Adjutant Seventeenth, November 11, 1861; Major, November 25, 1862. A. J. Ward, Surgeon Second Regiment Infantry, August 6, 1861; Surgeon Forty-third, August 12, 1864. Benton McConnell, Quartermaster Tenth Regiment Infantry, August 22, 1861; Paymaster, February 19, 1863. H. K. Lawrence, Paymaster United States Army, June 30, 1862. Joseph E. Green, Captain Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry; Major, August 29, 1863.

Captains—A. A. Meredith, First Lieutenant Company H, Second Regiment Infantry, May 9, 1861; Captain and Acting Commissary Subsistence, June 11, 1862. Julius F. Randolph, Captain Company H, Second Regiment Infantry, April 26, 1861; killed August 28, 1862. Nat Rollins, Second Lieutenant Company H, Second Regiment Infantry, April 26, 1861; First Lieutenant, June 11, 1862; Captain, August 29, 1862. Edward R. Chase, Sergeant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Captain Company F, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, October 2, 1861; Captain Veteran Reserve Corps. E. S. Oakley, First Lieutenant Company B, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, September 30, 1861; Captain, February 15, 1862; resigned January 23, 1863. William G. Pitman, Lieutenant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Adjutant Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, September 1, 1862; Captain Company I, April 6, 1863; resigned December 16, 1863. A. R. Jones, Captain Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, August 20, 1862; resigned April 4, 1863. J. W. Tolford, First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, August 21, 1862; Captain Company G, May 11, 1863. Albert Pearson, Chief Musician Second Regiment Cavalry; First Lieutenant First Arkansas Cavalry; afterward Captain. George T. Clark, Captain Company of Colorado Cavalry, on expedition against Indians. H. C. Bradford, Captain "Washington Battery," Confederate States Artillery.

Lieutenants—Lewis D. Aldrich, Sergeant Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Adjutant Fourth Infantry, June 14, 1861; died May 21, 1862. James D. Ruggles, Quartermaster Second Regiment Infantry, June 12, 1861; resigned February 27, 1863. Theodore J. Widvey, First Lieutenant Company K, Third Regiment Infantry, April 24, 1861; resigned March 13, 1863. H. B. Lighthizer, Second Lieutenant Company E, Fourth Regiment Infantry, June 8, 1861; First Lieutenant, August 24, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863. James L. Baker, Second Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, February 6, 1863; First Lieutenant, May 30, 1863. Daniel R. Coit, First Lieutenant Eleventh Regiment Infantry, May 14, 1861. L. C. Mitchell, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Regiment Infantry. George M. Sabin, Corporal Company K, First Regiment Infantry (three months); Adjutant Sixteenth, November 19, 1861; discharged at expiration of three years' service, having declined promotion as Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Infantry. Ed. Illsley, Acting Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy. George E. Bacon, Adjutant of a Regiment, New York Volunteers. Jesse T. Gleason, Adjutant Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers. William S. Hobart, First Lieutenant Pennsylvania Volunteers (three months).

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates—James Murison, N. C. S., First Regiment Infantry (three months). C. P. Chapman, N. C. S., Sixth Regiment Infantry. Charles Chitenden, N. C. S., Eleventh Regiment Infantry. J. W. Johnson, Corporal Company K, First

Regiment Infantry (three months). Henry Pellation, leader of Gen. Blunt's Band; murdered by Quantrell's Guerrillas. T. D. Kanouse, Musician Sixth Regiment Infantry. George W. Smith, Private in Berdan's Sharpshooters. T. T. Richardson, Private in Berdan's Sharpshooters. A. C. Mills, Private Fortieth Regiment Infantry.

Recapitulation—Brigadier General, 1; Colonels, 9; Lieutenant Colonels, 6; Majors, 5; Captains, 10; Rebel Captain, 1; Lieutenants, 12; Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 9. Total, 53.

The last meeting of the Governor's Guards as a militia company was held on the 20th of April, 1861; then they enlisted, determined no longer to "play" soldier. It is doubtful whether any military organization in the United States of its age and numbers can show a better record.

## ROSTER.

*Dane County's Roll of Honor.*—Among the citizen-soldiers of Dane County—those who volunteered to save the country when its existence was threatened—are the following:

### TOWN OF ALBION.

*Second Infantry*—Company unknown—John Foot.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—C. C. Brown, William Abbott.

*Fourth Infantry*—Co. B—John Shearer, James Saunders, Daniel M. Maxson, S. D. Main, A. P. McNitt, E. H. Masters, J. W. Parker (1st Lieut., 38th W. V. I., July 11, 1865), Joseph Morton, George S. Saunders. Co. G—H. A. Head (2d Lieut., 43d W. V. I., Aug. 10, 1864). Company unknown—M. B. Hanson.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. D—E. A. Reed, I. G. Bentley, E. C. Main, A. E. Oviatt, John Edwards, Stephen Edwards, George O. Coon, John O'Conner.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Company unknown—Huns Anderson.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. A—M. L. Bentley, Clayton Nash, E. W. Bahcock, William M. Green, Charles A. Green, L. H. Maxson. Co. F—C. C. Pratt, John Swartout, Smith Foot, G. H. Prime, Alexander Courtwright. Company unknown—B. F. Maxson, E. L. Green, Samuel Burdick, Jr., Edwin S. Palmiter, Henry Morton, James McMonagle, Nels Nelson, Edward E. Slagg, Alexander Slagg, Joseph Slagg, Ole Oleson, Henry C. Martin, Henry B. Foot, Elisha C. Brown, William W. Coon.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. H—D. W. Burdick.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Company unknown—Lewis Duxter.

*First Cavalry*—Co. D—Thomas Conner, Martin Hollis. Co. E—Fred Ellis, Joseph Drury. Co. H—J. H. Saunders.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. E—Thomas Parks. Co. F—J. S. Green. Co. I—J. H. McCoon. Company unknown—M. R. Coon, Benjamin D. Mills, L. J. Main, Thomas J. Cardner, Thomas R. Collins, William H. Pell, L. J. Coon, Ole Johnson, E. T. Lauton, John Smith (transferred to Capt. Mills' Co., Zanesville).

### TOWN OF BERRY.

*Second Infantry*—Co. K—John Paschke.

*Ninth Infantry*—Co. I—Friedrich Bohn, Ernst Bohn, Herman Bohn, Allwin Koch, Peter Hanser.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—John Berg, Carl Berg, William Emily, Abraham Emily, Denny Emily, Webster Emily, Friedrich Stevens, John Ford. Co. B—Gustav Bohn.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—William Marsh, Eli Eston Marsh, Allen Marsh, Austin Laughlin, Thomas Hawley, Mathias Birk, Carl Hardwig Meyer,

Hugo Roberts, William Roberts, William D. Harvey, Peter Buchman, Samuel Hawley, Friedrich Dener.

### TOWN OF BLACK EARTH.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—B. Brazier.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. D—D. Spears, John Charlesworth, Owen Charlesworth.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. B—C. Spears.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—Warren Yard, William Charlesworth, H. Branard, Peter Bradshaw, T. H. Conery, J. H. Remington, L. Purk, L. Walker, J. Hazeltine, N. Hazeltine, H. Park, William Roberts, L. A. Roberts, John Carpenter, William Turk, Alfred Turk, James Dallaby, W. Hawley, E. H. Williams, G. Welling, John Cammack, Thomas Ellis, George Ellis, S. Barton (2d Lieut., July 29, 1865), Frank Peabody, E. Blatchford, Hall Spink. Co. B—T. Y. Skinner. Co. F—W. High.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Co. K—William Brown.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—K. Oleson. Company unknown—Allen Oleson.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—Thomas Robinson, Charles Snell, Fred Hamersly, John E. Odell, James Tift, Asker Johnson.

*Regiment unknown*—John Boardman.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—Henry Boardman.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. I—Daniel Cleghorn. Company unknown—Ole Larson, Michael Polson.

### TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Edward Nichols. Company unknown—Marcus Libby.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Isaac N. Dubois, George Pomeroy, John Webber, Ole Ellingson, Ever Johnson. Capital Guards—Casper Kepuick, George Nichols, John Inskeep, F. S. Inskeep, William Blake, Casper Wolf, E. W. Hacker, John D. Hacker, Charles Rickenbaugh, J. W. Barnett, Lewis D. Frost (1st Lieut., May 11, 1864), Henry Leips.

*First Infantry*—Berdan Sharpshooters. Co. G—George Whitson, Isaac Barker.

### TOWN OF BLUE MOUNDS.

*First Infantry*—Berdan Sharpshooters. Co. G—Albert S. Isham, Willard N. Isham, Henry Woodbury, Edward Day.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Louis T. Glinesdale, O. A. Heeg (1st Lieut., Sept. 30, 1864).

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Frank Stetsman, Edward Noon, Charles Anderson. Co. F—William Wright.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. C—Henry Rich, Otis Reed, Cornelius Hart, William Krug, John Hankle, Charles C. Skinner.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. A—Christian Arneson, Ole Everson.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—John Fritz Dagenhard.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Ole Ericson, Ole Lewison, Harmon Arnold, Frans Frances, William H. Bundle, Augustus Lindoff, Ole Nelson (2d Lieut., Dec. 6, 1864), Henry Nelson. Company unknown—Anderson, Thomas Bussett.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. M—James Carrol, E. P. Noble, George B. Balch, Joseph Franks.

## TOWN OF BRISTOL.

*First Infantry*—Berdan Sharpshooters. Co. G—Mitchel Brown.

*Second Infantry*—Company unknown—William Peik, Eland Browa.

*Third Infantry*—Company unknown—Lars Arnsen, Augustus Huffman. Co. B—Lars Arnsen.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. B—Washburn Baker, Julian Lewis, Daniel Duston, Horace Ripley, James Brown.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. G—Calvin Roode, Jacob Mikel, Albert Baxter, Peter Huffman.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. H—Ole Halverson, Anfin Shurison. Company unknown—James Olson.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. K—Casper Stromunger. Company unknown—Lewis Ripley.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. B—Owen M. Welton, Ely T. Sweet, Mathew F. Davison, Lorenzo Gray, Henry Huffman, Adolf Lukagreed, William Marrow, Samuel Martin, James Smith.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—Lewis Lewison.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. A—S. W. Baker, Joseph Ring, Wensel Peshak.

*First Cavalry*—Co. G—Willis Chase, David Connant, Judson Smith.

## TOWN OF BURKE.

*Second Infantry*—Co. D—David Palmer. Company unknown—David Harwood, James Tompkins.

*Eighth Infantry*—George Robbins, Lieutenant Colonel.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. G—John Beahm. Company unknown—Robert Carr, Marcus Pardee.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. — George Hitts.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. A—Jerry Brandon, Stephen Glover. Co. B—Edgar Lewis, W. M. Small, Smith Pierce, A. S. Bush. Co. I—Anthony G. Cook.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. I—M. Heeley, T. Cuningham, P. H. Skinner, Ole Torgeson, Michael McNulty, Andrew Nichols, Gunder Edwards, Ole Larsen, Torgus Nerison, S. S. Pierce. Company unknown—David Brahen.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Co. H—Erasmus Martinson, Ashen Bry Gleson, Lars Oleson.

*First Cavalry*—Co. G—James McNulty, Robert Bell, James Esler, Judson Smith, Charles Sandea, George R. Weston.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—Charles McCormack (1st Lieut., Feb. 10, 1864), Henry Daymon, A. Coburn, George

Sturner. Company unknown—B. Rathbun, A. McArthur. Co. H—Wesley Wadsworth (1st Lieut., Feb. 23, 1865).

*Third Cavalry*—Co. — John Vroman, Scott Warren. Regiment unknown—Edward Quinn, Henry Gibbons.

## TOWN OF CHRISTIANA.

*First Infantry*—Co. E—Harron Safford.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Thomas Slagg, Peter Jensen, Gilbert Johnson, Sever Severson, O. D. Rogers, John O. Johnsen, Ole Thompson, John O. Glensted, John Sweenson, John N. Brown (2d Lieut., Nov. 8, 1862), Frederick P. Brown, Dewitt Carrier, Even H. Bakke, Ira Spence.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. D—George O. Coon, Delace A. Coon, George K. Chapin, Franklin B. Cottrell. Co. E—Andre Campbell (Adj., July 5, 1864—promoted 2d Lieut., Sept. 13, 1862), Benjamin H. Stillman, Benjamin Ordway.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Ole Norby, Daniel Massing, Holvor Anderson, Sever Anderson, Neils Anderson, Jens Larson, Erik Nelson, Andrew I. Bjirk, Andrus Ingebritsen, Erik Neilsen, Christopher Huff. Co. C—Torggen Hanson. Co. F—Torgel Torgeson. Co. H—Seven Torgeson, Tobias Oleson, Andrew Thompson, Tom Thompson. Company unknown—Horace Rossing, Hans Burchsineus, Steven Torgesen.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Philo Perry.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. E—Mathias Olesen, John Olesen, Charles A. Hansen, John Reder. Company unknown—Foster Severson, Albert L. Lund (2d Lieut., Sept. 9, 1862), A. Christiansen, Demot Pool, Nicholas Nerisen, Jacob Muller, Thomas Larson, Robert Pool.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—John A. Crandall. Company unknown—Thomas D. Durmin, Aldrich Crandall.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Company unknown—Eled Nelson, Christiana Simonson, Ole Anderson, Sever Johnson, Gril Anderson, Nicholas M. Nilson, Lars Halverson, Hendice Notvig, John Anderson, George Hartwell, Ole Jacobson (1st Lieut., Sept. 9, 1862), L. Larsen Wrig, Samuel Frazer, William Lindstrum, Johans Larson, Matthias Olson.

*Regiment unknown*—Company unknown—Sever Johnson, Torge Larson, David Scoby, George A. Klein, Jerome Goodrich, Ebin J. Packard.

*First Cavalry*—Co. B—F. C. Merrill. Company unknown—William Kearn, Christopher Hoxie.

## TOWN OF COTTAGE GROVE.

*First Infantry*—Co. K—Stephen Salisbury.

*Second Infantry*—Co. B—William Franklin. Co. H—Paul Halverson.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Butler Floam, Horace Kelley, Eli Anderson.

*Sixth Infantry*—Company unknown—Theodore D. Kanouse.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. A—Edwin Parker. Co. D—Charles Kelley, Thadeus Lorler, Luke Blount, Matselad Freeman, Henry G. Klinefelter (Q. M., Feb. 22, 1865), George Skinner, Chandler La Sure.

*Tenth Infantry*—Co. D—Lorenzo Butts.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. F—Charles Wobels, George Duryea, Co. G—Carlos Newell, Jacob Schadle, Abram Wolfe, Samuel L. S. Stickele, Thomas Woodford, John Rowe, David Kocher, William Davies, Martin McAbby, Austin Carver, Robert Tollard. Co. G—Festus Daily, Michael Gallagher.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. H—Hugh Davison.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Company not known—Sever Oleson, William Rasbrook, Christopher Miller, Henry Netwick, George Reyckeman, Swern Oleson, Amos Devoe.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—William Henderson, Alton Emerson, Hubbard Emerson, Elisha Sutton, Wheeler Curtis, Chestol Olson, Charles Durfey, Daniel Hintman, Nineria Dingman, Phillip Hoffman, John Shetter, Lorenzo B. Moore, William Crane, Stephen Salisbury, James Crooks, Edwin Hubbard, Hiram I. Drakely, Henry Lips, John A. Newell. Co. D—Gilbert Hamsou.

*Second Cavalry*—Washburn's.—Egbert Howard, Caleb L. Curtis.

*Third Battery*—Capt. Drury, Albert C. Bryant, Harlan S. Howard, William Vantmam, 1st Lieut. Ira W. Kanouse, Edward M. Kanouse.

*Eleventh Battery*—William Deenbor.

## TOWN OF CROSS PLAINS.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K.—Mathew Hassry.

*Fifth Infantry*—Company unknown—Robert Bride.

*Sixth Infantry*—Company unknown—Alfred Martin.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A.—Path Thompson, Tha Rice, James Thompson, Obe Rice, Milt Hayny, Bayl Rice, Josiah Hadaman, Charles Arland. Co. F—Ed Noon. Co. G—Samuel Showers.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Julius Schroder, (2d Lieut., May 4, 1863), Chr Mayer, Heinar Cornel, Heinar Friedrich, John Jockem, Jac Steinmetz, Joseph Roeder, Hubert Schockte, Lud Ginniztli, Paulus Braun, Fried Doenner, John Smith, William Martin. Regiment unknown, Company unknown—Charles Cleveland, Thomas Manigan.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. L—Jac Janson, Peter Virnig, Ab-Fox. Co. M—William Woolstone, George A. Rosbach, Surgeon.

## TOWN OF DANE.

*First Infantry*—Company unknown—C. Shody.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—O. W. Hawkins, Stephen Foss, E. Edmonds, Newton Riddle.

*Fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—A. B. Luce.

*Sixth Infantry*—Company unknown—S. Durbin

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. A—Thomas Strangeway, B. F. Riddle. Company unknown—W. G. Bower, James Cleland, Charles Cleland, William Cleland, Robert Verrinder.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—G. W. Doud. Co. G—Silvester W. Jones. Company unknown—John Martin, A. Welch, E. Lester, William H. H. Rood.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Company B—Lewis Bitney, Fred Scholtz.

*Thirtieth Infantry*—Company unknown—George Stark, John Lovejoy.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Co. K—William W. Lee. Company unknown—John Wilson, Thomas D. Dunwiddie.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Jerome Parker, J. Hough, O. Merrill.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—J. Leitch.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. C—Thadous Parr.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. H—R. Steele, A. Dodge, John Bates, John Hamby, E. Waterbury, S. Northrup, F. C. Clark, J. B. Duncan, W. H. Bissell, Nelson Davis, C. Hard, George W. Verrinder, Charles Bitney, Franklin Bitney, E. C. Biddle, W. H. Rood, J. W. Huntington, Musician, William Wood, Martin Delaney, Lyman Hayden, Walter McFarland, Henry Phillips. Company unknown—Ralph Cowles, Daniel Tubbs.

*Third Cavalry*—C. Hutchins, E. Phillips, C. A. Brown-ing.

*Sharpshooters*—John Tillotson, William Babcock.

*Sixth Battery*—Alpheus Sanderson.

## TOWN OF DEERFIELD.

*First Infantry*—Co. B—Berge Nudson.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—John Anderson.

*Fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—Knud Helgeson,

*Eleventh Infantry*—Company unknown—Josiah Hazen,

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Brown Sivertson, Erick Larson. Co. H—Peter Anderson, Evar Anderson, Ellina Peterson, Knead I. Sesin, Berge Olson, Andrew R. Thompson, Andrew L. Foss, Ole L. Foss, Cornelius E. Williams (2d Lieut., June 22, 1862). Company unknown—Lars Neilson, Tosten Larson, Carl—Andrew Thompson, Arne T. Thompson, Ole Neilson, Sivort Anfinson, Knud Berneson.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. G—Edward G. Miller (Capt., Aug. 19, 1862), John Keenan, Tosten Oleson, David S. Burbank.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Co. H—Nicholas Muldoon, Michael Foley, Charles E. W. Pohlman, Lars Larson Week, Ole Arneson, Alfred Thompson, Andrew J. Quaman, Suren Olson, Neils H. Larson, Knud Williamson, William Thompson, Peter Johnson, Thore Christianson, Amund Olson.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. A—Tollef Dringson, George K. Gaskins, Frederick Schott, Benjamin G. Brekke, William Spooner, Thomas B. Torgood, John Neilson.

## TOWN OF DUNN.

*Third Infantry*—Co. E—Nelson Manis. Co. L—Old Dava.

*Seventh Infantry*—Company unknown—Andrew Oleson.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Theodore Henshaw, David Ham, Frank Magan.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Daniel Keely. Regimental Band—John Colladay, Theodore Colladay, Rufus Pritchard, George Colladay, Wallace Day, Color-bearer (promoted 2d Lieut.), Philip Day, Alvin L. Day.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. B—Daniel Scandlin.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Baxter Van Buren, Isaac Roy, Isaac DeBoise. Co. D—John Nelson. Co. K—Wallace Westcott, Enoch Gaden, Charles Gilbert, Thomas Onny, Hugh Flaberty, George Stambaugh, Michael O'Nale, Alick A. Lee, W. M. Gunsolus, Harrison Lacy, Howard Jones. Company unknown—Robert Penwold, Regiment unknown—Hans Greenbaum, Eli Johnson, Oliver Johnson, James Christofer.

*First Cavalry*—Charles Filo.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. C—Hiram Hedges. Co. E—James Fliin. Co. K—Eli Anderson. Co. L—Andrew N. Howard, Andrew Howard, Charles Mains.

## TOWN OF DUNKIRK.

*Second Infantry*—C. H—Thomas Daily, Ole Strann, E. L. Reed, James M. Watkins, Benton Kelley, Abram Minard. Co. I—William Dow.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—J. Mol, Andrew Johnson.

*Fifth Infantry*—Co. E—Thomas Miller. Co. I—Alfred Kelley.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. D—E. F. Giles (Capt., Aug. 31, 1861), A. T. Reed (2d Lieut., Aug. 31, 1861), H. P. Colton, E. W. Jones (2d Lieut., Nov. 30, 1861), P. C. Buckman, E. A. J. Estes, A. J. Compton (1st Lieut., Feb. 27, 1863), A. M. Buck, G. H. Coles, Edward Crane,



Thomas Campbell, J. E. Consaul, Leonard Davis, Fred R. Dearborn (1st Lieut., July 20, 1864), Joseph Even, Ben L. Estes (2d Lieut., Feb. 27, 1863), L. C. Farnam, J. H. Fowler, Otis Guernsey, Fred M. Isham, Johnson J. Lee, James Murphy, William Machen (1st Lieut., Oct. 22, 1864), William Miles, Harvey Stoughton, William S. Sylvester, John H. Thornton, Isaac E. Wright, Henry Wheeler.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Band—John Daws, Charles Dodge, John Dodge, Charles Warren, J. W. Penewell, Benjamin F. Rolph. Co. F—Lysander Sweetlow.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Company unknown—Ole Sangery.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Amus S. Miller, Lewis L. Miller. Company unknown—Allen Savage, Berton Carey, Joseph Barnes.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. A—Holver Holverson. Co. B—Thomas Olson, Lewis H. Johnson, Mandrup Nelson. Co. G—Henry Hauff (Capt. Aug. 16, 1863, killed Sept. 19, 1863). Co. H—Ole Isaacson. Company unknown—Andrew Nelson, Andrew Thompson, Lewis Hulverson, Johnan Fosda, Hans Fosda, Torbin Anderson.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—John E. Jones (Q. M. Oct. 11, 1861).

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. K—O. L. Phillips, Capt. Miles.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Benton Lyon, Frank Lyon, T. E. Thompson, Byron Molona, George H. Johnson, Henry N. Isham, Moses Guernsey, Prentice Nelson, Peter C. Jackson, Peter Hanson, Torge Olson, Garet Cook, Frank Rohy, Frank L. Dow, George Lacy, H. Gulmanson, Ole Larson, John Estes, John Hoffstcher, Lewis Gulmanson, Nels Thompson, Joseph A. Hill, John A. Martin, Halver E. Hanson, Ryer Johnson, S. B. Barlow, George Edmonds, Christian Nelson.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—Michael Hartwell, Ethan H. Jones, Seth Knight, Paul Knight, Harris E. Warner.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—Charles Shepperd (1st Lieut., July 29, 1863), I. Dimmeck, William Wheeler, E. Warren, Nelson Jacobs, John Jackson.

*Second Cavalry*—Albert Piersons.

*Third Cavalry*—Edward Stoughtey, Michael Regan, R. D. McAmely, H. H. Fakes, Orson Coon.

*Regiment unknown*—Company unknown—Cornelius Jacobs.

#### TOWN OF FITCHBURG.

*Second Infantry*—Company unknown—Marion H—

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Jos. Watkins, Jno. W. Dunn.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—George Murphy (2d Lieut., Aug. 17, 1865), Samuel O. Edwards, William H. Neyhart, William Story, E. W. Palmer, E. J. Gilbert, Eli Bitney, James Gilbert (1st Lieut., Aug. 6, 1861), John Williams, John Pinck, Ira McWilliams, Eli Johnson, William Peirce, James Gilliland, Frank Hollis, Michael Hogen, William Harper, Philip Carrier, Marvin Helms (1st Lieut., July 16, 1862), Denzle Helms, William C. Youngs (Major, Aug. 6, 1861), Michael Hogan, James Gilliland. Co. H—Isaac Waldron.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Warren Nye. Co. G—Merri Whitman. Company F—Thomas Hunt, Elijah Hunt.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. G—J. H. McClure. Theodore F. Rice, musician.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—B. P. Benson, Nelson Greene, John Ryan, Elijah Higham, Emery Pritchard, Levi Vanetta. Co. D—William H. Outhouse, Allen Greene, Charles B. Nott, Charles Gilbert, David Sidmore, James Bralton, J. P. Sands, N. H. Salebury, M. M. Greene, J. S. Bell. Co. I—William H. Burns, Wilbur Paine, Charles

Sweep, J. Kinsman, Amos E. Jenkins, Arthur Gill.

*First Cavalry*—Co. D—Martin Hollis. Company unknown—Charles Fisher.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. A—Walter Palmer, Frank Henika, Marshall B. Sweep. Company unknown—Jno. Murphy.

*Third Cavalry*—Musician, Nathan A. Nott.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—Perrin A. Judkins (2d Lieut., Dec. 26, 1862; killed, May 8, 1864).

*Heavy Artillery*—William D. Bird.

#### CITY OF MADISON—FIRST WARD.

*Second Infantry*—Co. B—Oscar M. Bradford. Co. K—Boltzer Bondgarten.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. F—John Shootz, Henry Pains, Fred Schmitz, William H. Lansing, Rudolf Sigrest, John Many, Gillespie Isaac, H. C. Powers. Co. K—David S. Lindley.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. A—Patrick Finney. Company unknown—A. A. Miller, C. W. Cook (Adj. Aug. 31, 1861).

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. A—William J. Armstrong, Henry West. Co. B—Henry B. Clinton, Thomas Hand. Co. D—George Skinner, James M. Treat. Co. E—Seth Hastings, Charles A. Smith. Co. G—James Keefe. Co. H—John B. Mathews. Company unknown—James A. Jackson.

*Ninth Infantry*—Co. F—Albert Wehr, Herman Shunmann, Simon Rothwinkle, William Rausch, Fred Hellwig, Ferral Cheney, William Blum, Louis Goodman, John Graber, John Ryner, Peter Rheingass, Goslich Schneider, Henry Valentine, Andrew Moessner. Co. H—Fred L. Moessnyer.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Edwin A. Eaton, James H. Hubbard (Capt., Oct. 18, 1861), Charles M. Eaton, Israel Stowel, Lyman A. Rodgers. Co. F—Josiah O. Curtis, J. W. Mass.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. G—W. P. Langworthy, Col. George E. Bryant, Q. M. Sergt. Henry Vilas, Hospital Steward, J. A. Curtis, Charles Reynolds (Capt. Oct. 7, 1864), Levi M. Breese (2d Lieut., April 10, 1862, 1st Lieut. and prom. Adj., 1865).

*Sixteenth Infantry*—George W. Sahin (Adj. Dec. 2, 1864).

*Seventeenth Infantry*—James Flynn.

*First Cavalry*—Co. D—Fernanda C. Merrill. Co. G—Elisha L. Luke, Willis Chase.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—Marshal Sweet, Chaplain Wm. H. Brisbane, John Larkin, William H. Brisbane, Jr.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. H—John Gannon, John Delaney, Michael Corcoran. Co. K—Henry Box. Co. L—Loomis Bossa, George B. Davy, Austin M. Howard, Barnett E. Hummell, Patrick Haggerty, Frank Sherer, Henry C. Morton, Leonard Offerman, William R. Hughes, John W. Thomas. Co. M—William Riley (2d Lieut., Oct. 19, 1864), Nathan A. Nott, Reuben Savercool, Henry Pelage. Company unknown—Jos. Cooper, Patrick Gulluly.

*Sharpshooters*—Richard Crane, George Whitson, John W. Johnson, Henry Lye, William Stevenson, Joseph R. House, George W. Smith, George W. Hawes, John W. Rathbon, A. J. Pierce, James Burders, James T. Hale, David G. Roach, Wm. Bahcock.

#### CITY OF MADISON—SECOND WARD.

*First Arkansas*—Lieut. Albert Pearson.

*Second Infantry*—Co. A. — Compton.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. C—H. W. Hall.  
*Eighth Infantry*—Maj. J. W. Jefferson.  
*Ninth Infantry*—Capt. Dominic Hastreiter.  
*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—William Richardson, Capt. Eris Oakley, D. Briggs, Col. C. L. Harris, Maj. A. P. Platt, Otis Remick, Daniel Daly, John Pingle, Dennis Collins, Patrick Heenan, Patrick O'Bryan, Charles A. Swan, James Scanton, William Taylor, Christian F. Smith, George Dearborn, John M. Utter, Byron J. Smith, R. Q. M. Charles George Mayers (Bvt. Major). Co. F—C. C. Robbins, Charles H. Noble, Robert Malone, Jacob W. Mallow, James F. Spencer (Adj. June 30, 1864), E. D. Hunt, William R. High, M. F. Billings, M. Farley, William P. Fisk, Lysander Southorn, James Horn, John O. Curtis, Milton Tasey. Co. G—John Bradley, Samuel Gallagher, Michael Gallagher. Co. H—John Devine. Co. I—C. J. Holt, Jno. M. Martin.  
*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. C—Michael J. Cantwell (1st Lieut., Nov. 7, 1862), Patrick Hanan, R. Q. M. Frank B. Bryant, William C. Stevens, Lieut. Col. D. C. Pool, Thomas Slater, William M. Leonard, John G. Shilling. Co. E—James I. Bowman.  
*Fourteenth Infantry*—Co. D—Frank Drumen, Fred Boyesen. Company unknown—P. Hogan.  
*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. A—Joseph Mathison (1st Asst. Surgeon), Andrew C. Anderson, Carl C. Everson, Hans Hendrickson, George Wilson, Major. Co. C—William Reeve, Poppen Hanson. Co. G—Anders Torgeson, John Bowman. Co. H—Claud H. Locker, Major Reese.  
*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. E—John Torpey. Co. F—Thomas Smith, John H. Williams, Charles E. Furlong (Q. M. March 14, 1862), Daniel F. Hubble, Evan Edwards, Thomas Nelson. Co. I—Louis McAbby, Donald D. Scott, John C. Maas, James G. Kelley, C. Henderson.  
*Nineteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Thomas Otto. Co. D—Louis Ripley, Gilbert L. Wheeler. Co. E—William N. Murphy. Co. H—Thomas T. Horriagan.  
*Second Cavalry*—Maj. W. H. Miller.  
*Twelfth Battery*—Ferdinand Kellerer, David H. Keyes, John Korth, Joshua K. Norman, Robert Herman, Eli A. Perry, Victor Pelham, Elyn Rouse, Timothy R. Keenedy, Samuel E. Jones (2d Lieut. Feb. 22, 1864), Festus Johnson, George W. Huntington, William P. Harvey, James W. Heath, Christian Hity, John Collins, John H. White, Henry Collins, Charles W. Richard, John E. Mascungell.  
*Sharpshooters*—Hiram Richardson (Capt. Alexander).

## CITY OF MADISON—THIRD WARD.

*Second Infantry*—Co. A—Cady Pomeroy. Co. B—Edward Potter, Henry B. Beardsley, Jefferson Brackett, La Fayette H. Bonella, Oscar M. Bradford. Co. F—Edward R. Chipman. Co. G—Miles Levuncy, Michael McMahon, Patrick Maloney, Stephen McHugh, T. M. Lewis, E. D. Helms. Co. H—Reuben Smith, James M. Eskew, George A. Beck (Capt. May 6, 1864), Nat Rollins (Capt. Sept. 11, 1862), J. F. Randolph (Capt. April 26, 1861, killed Aug. 28, 1862), A. A. Meredith (1st Lieut.), Kalrawson Hawl, Helms Virgil, Frederick Lithsen, E. R. Heath. Co. I—Henry Balke, Franklin Miller, Charles Buchan, Henry Sheele, Anton Mueler, Henry Hockmaster, George W. Stone, Samuel E. Wilson, Droit J. Hurlburt, Cyrus R. Newton, Isaac H. Mead, Jeremiah Everett. Co. J—James M. Eakew  
*Third Infantry*—Co. K—William Hawley (Lieut. Col.), Geo. Thomas, Warham Parks (Maj.), Theodore J. Widdey (Capt.), Abraham Vogel, David Rathburn, John E. Glunsdahl, Andrew Mathinson, John Roundy, Lars F. Gluns-

dahl, A. E. Amos, Joseph Watkins. Company unknown—August Renter, Derick C. Clark.

*Fourth Infantry*—Adj. L. D. Aldrich.

*Fifth Infantry*—Co. A—J. S. Newkirk. Co. E—E. R. Carr. Company unknown—Michael Foley, John Roseware.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. C—Henry Schild. Co. D—Chandler Chapman. Lieut. Col. J. P. Atwood, Adj. Frank Haskell, E. P. Brooks, Com. Sergt., C. P. Chapman, Hosp-Stew., C. B. Chapman, Surgeon.

*Ninth Infantry*—Co. F—A. P. Dolerslag, Lieut. — Gerber, Fred Bodenstien.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. F—Spencer James. Company F—Franklin Rogers, J. H. Richards, William H. Utter.  
*Twelfth Infantry*—Andrew Sexton, Q. M., Adj. J. K. Proudfit.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Ed. Larsen.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Hugh Collins, John Mack, John Fahey, Coral W. Gifford, Redmond Prindall.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Dr. Mead, Surg.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. A—James Crawford, P. J. Clawson, Sergt. Maj.; Lewis Smith, John H. Williams. Co. B—Henry E. Bromurck, Eugene R. Chamberlain, Thomas Murray, John P. Knowlton. Co. D—Thomas Barnes, Joseph Binkert, John Thomas Ford, Capt. Almerin Gillett, Andrew Knudson, George W. McKnight, A. O. Move, Benjamin Rice, Timothy Sullivan, Wiseman Vest, August Bartsch (Capt. April 13, 1864, enlisted by Col. Bertram), Charles H. Garfield. Co. E—Charles A. Mengies. Co. F—James Stewart, Michael A. Carroll. Co. G—Charles H. Reiche, Capt. Edward G. Miller. Co. I—Robert Hastreiter. Company unknown—Orlando D. Rogers, Musician, — Stone.

*Twenty-first Infantry*—Samuel H. Fernandez, Com. Sergt.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Michael Bardon, Capt. William F. Vilas, Joseph Bayer, James Bennett, Christian H. Beyler, (1st Lieut. Dec. 5, 1864), John C. Rudd, (2d Asst. Surg. May 26, 1864), William Brahaney, William Carey, Wallace Davis, William Daniels, Charles O. Eaton, Henry Goodman, John Gemsaulis, Henry L. Gray, (Q. M., Nov. 23, 1864), John Gallagher, John W. Howe, William Hoffman, Barney M. Jarvis, Stephen Jax, Patrick Knox, James E. Karn, (2d Lieut. June 16, 1864), William H. Keepers, Francis Lamont, William Moran, John George Memhard, Martin Martell, Dennis O. Keefe, Washington Paynton, Samuel Paynton, Silas E. Pearson, Edward Quinn, Gilbert Roundy, John Ragan, William Stephenson, J. E. Sutton, Robert Sweeney, George Steckenbauer, William L. Sweetland, Thomas Wharmby, Calvin W. Wilkins, Solomon Weiss. Co. B—William Schroder, John Thomston. Co. D—Ole Aderson, James L. Baker, William H. Baker, Herbert R. Bird, Henry Chamberlain, N. H. Ellis, Daniel Eden, Henry Freze, Frederick Finch, Henry Holcomb, John W. Hudson, John Halley, Orrin L. Ingman (2d Lieut.), Lieut. J. W. Talford, Henry V. Jones, Carl Jassen, John G. Clayton, Henry Lewis, David North, Anton Ohl, Edward Pelger, George W. Pomeroy, William C. Raynor, B. R. Robinson, Herman Rall, — Habbager, E. L. Ryan, C. L. Rumwell, James H. Stewart, B. A. Taft, (2d Lieut. June 18, 1863), Clarence R. Taft, Dwight J. Tredway, Fred Voight, John Waldshaky, Thomas Welch, Rinhold Zimmerman, N. E. Zimmerman, Christian Sasse, Christian Schartz, Henry Sheeler, Isaac Lepley, Lieut. F. A. Stoltze. Co. E—William W. Bird (2d Lieut. promoted to Capt.), Horace Hoffman, Franklin Leis, Oliver Macklin. Co. G—Thomas Stevens,

Reuben D. Strong. Co. I—M. L. Bradley, Robert Bird, W. H. Bowen, William W. Church, James R. Coollard, Herbert H. Emmerson, Levi Edgely, Jerome Edgely, Ronnell Edgely, Louis Henberg, Moses Flesh, Josiah F. Haney, Lyman H. Hayden, Calvin B. Howe, C. A. Kessmick, Thomas Lee, J. C. McKinney, Elijah McGinley, John F. McGinley, Francis Mayhew, John G. Norton, (2d Lieut. June 18, 1863), Peter Nettle Kover, Roderick J. Park, Joseph Tillotson, Jr., (1st Lieut. Aug. 26, 1865), W. H. Worthington, Charles F. Wheelock, E. T. Williams, William H. Wood, Ezra Tyler, John Groenings, Surgeon, J. E. Green (Capt. of Co. D.), Lieut. Col. Edmund Jassen, Ansen Riley Jones (Capt. Co. I.), Adjt. William G. Pitman, Lieut. John M. Sumner.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—Co. D.—Charles F. Smith (R. R. Co.), Robert Tombs (R. R. Co.), Michael Hickey (R. R. Co.).

*Twenty-sixth Infantry*—Co. D—Fred Baer, Martin Gregg, Peter Hofarth, John Kirby, August Ligowky (Capt. Co. D.), Jacob Kline, Henry Korte, Peter Labonde, Harvey Moulton, William Nittel, John Sherer, Fred Snyder. William Turnby, John Wildhagen.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Co. H—John Elickson, Ole Nelson Falk, Peter Johnson, John Jacobson, Nils H. Larsen, Martin R. Lee, Ingerbert Munson, Soven Olesen, Peder Pederson, John George Reder, Alfred G. Thompson, William Thompson, Knud Williamson, Capt. Charles Cornelienson.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Capt. Frederick, C. Fesner, Michael Doyle, Thomas Moran, John Alto, William Reiche, Jacob Weymer.

*Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers*—Ben Parker.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—Peter Nelter Koven, John Vanhorsen, Seth Bryan, F. A. Lueimman, Dudley Wyman, Daniel Webster (Capt. and promoted Maj. Jan., 1865).

*First Cavalry*—Stephen V. Shipman, Thomas F. Flynn.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—Capt. Charles Palmer.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. L—Willard Knight, (Adj. March 9, 1865), Maj. E. A. Calkins.

*First Heavy Artillery*—Henry B. Doty.

*First Artillery*—W. P. Powers (1st Lieut. Oct. 4, 1864).

*Sharpshooters*—Alfonzo Fink, John D. Lemon, Emery L. Munsell, Franklin Vial.

#### CITY OF MADISON—FOURTH WARD.

*Second Infantry*—Co. B—George Gilles, Lieut. Col. Lucius Fairchild.

*Fifth Infantry*—Z. H. Howe, Chaplain.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. C—Jacob Schneider.

*Eighth Infantry*—Adj. E. F. Sprague. Co. E—Patrick Lanahan.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—Capt. Daniel E. Hough. Co. G—Henry Blake, Charles Greene. Co. F—P. E. Butler, Robert Hastie, William J. Donelson, A. R. Pierce, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wood, Adj. Daniel Lincoln, Charles C. Chittenden, Musician.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. A—Knud J. Hjelse. Co. F—Can L. Calejornson, Albert Michelson. Co. G—Morgan Murphy. Co. J—Ole E. Tread.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. G—William D. Plummer, Lieut. Col. Cassius Fairchild.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. H—M. H. Vanbergen, Adj. William H. Plunkett.

*First Battery*—William Hobbins, Surgeon.

#### FROM THE CITY AT LARGE.

*Twelfth Battery*—William Austio, Ira J. Baldwin, John Aren, Frederick Cornelius, Jacob D. Berries, William Cooper, James Griffiths, Robert V. Hancock, Edward R. Fullington, William Fuller, Egbert Fullington, William Can, George H. Hauss, John Donning, Peter J. Dubois. *Sharpshooters*—Perry C. Judkins (2d Lieut. Dec. 26, 1862, killed May 8, 1864).

*Asst. Paymaster in U. S. N.*—Charles Fairchild.

*Second U. S. Dragoons*—Co. K—Michael Hogan.

*First Cavalry*—Enos Kramer, Surgeon.

*Third Cavalry*—Adj. Jno. D. Welch, Benton Parkinson.

*Regiment unknown*—Thos. Hobbs.

#### TOWN OF MADISON.

*Second Infantry*—Company unknown—Pat Maloney, John Noonan, Miles Sweeney, Henry Gorum.

*Eighth Infantry*.—E. Hunt, William Fliok.

*Eleventh Infantry*—John Utter, E. Inman, William Inman, John H. Gilbert.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Peter Maxen, William Post, Nathan Reynolds, Thos. Rivers, Christian Schneider, William Schneider, John Thompson, George Whan, George Waly, Alonzo G. Jack, George D. Kellogg, Gabriel Kunning, Nathan Learner, Frank Mayhew, Sinclair Botkin (First Lieutenant, promoted Captain), John Elickson, Guppey Guards—Oliver Macklin, R. Strong, R. Bums.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—William Sawdle, Collins Duette, James Gorum.

*Infantry Unknown*—Company unknown—James Stewart.

#### TOWN OF MAZOMANIE.

*First Infantry*—Co. K—James Pettit, Frank G. Rowell, L. Roche, Ferdinand Dittoff, William Worden, John Johnson.

*Second Infantry*—Co. E—Fritz Haisa. Co. H—I. Huninger, Joseph Fowler. Co. K—Jacob Metzler, John Stahel (Captain, November 18, 1861), Peter Kelach.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. D—William Davidson, Theodore Hungton, Frank Hubbard, Anton Hubbard. Co. H—Joseph Fowler.

*Tenth Infantry*—Co. H—John Howarth.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—James Henry Richards, William Baker, Sylvester Barton (2d Lieut. July 29, 1865), Louis Blue, Joseph Crooks, Henry Enderly, W. L. Freeman (Capt. June 27, 1863, died June 8, 1864), Benjamin Fowler, John Fowler, C. Morrill, Angus McDonald (1st Lieut., April 27, 1864), Julius Mason, — Nary, Stephen Porter, C. Reeves, John Ryan. Co. C—N. H. Downs, (2d Lieut., April 4, 1862). Co. K—George Davia, Jesse Miller. Co. A—Patrick Enright, Richard Enright, P. W. Jones, Francis Kerr, David Kerr, Henry Larnard, Joel Wheeler, Edward Williams, Henry Wells, P. Brown, Joseph Parkins, Henry Stewart, James Richard.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. K—H. J. Walker (Chaplain), Charles F. Baker, Darwin Beaumont.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Ed W. Cornes (Capt., Oct. 28, 1861), N. P. Louis, Hiram Filkins.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. F—John Bailey, James Joyce, E. Jackson (Surgeon), George Leonard (Hospital Steward), Allin McDonald, George Tappin, John Williams, Tony Tohey.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. A—David O'Brien.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—William Hutchinson, Meyer Hartwick, Frank G. Rowell, Leon J. Rosche, J. B. Raynor, William Roberts, William Downs, Herman

Fischer, William Fraley, Edwin A. Freeman, John G. Tyler, Joseph C. Bornwell, John F. Appleby, Ernest Shultz, Evan B. Barnes, William A. Roberts, Worcester Holcomb, James Casey, Porter Learnard, Perry Learnard, Robert Alderson, John F. Calkins, Thomas Melville, Louis Helm, Jacob Heninge, William Brink (2d Lieut., June 16, 1864), William H. Backer, J. C. Wykoff, Solomon Waldron, Jaby Williams, Samuel Colwell. Co. G—David Liogenfelter, Francis Wilson.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—Henry Sylvester.

*Sixth Battery*—L. H. Calkins, I. L. Bennett.

*Third Cavalry*—Benjamin Brink, F. F. Rouse (Capt., March 14, 1862), P. P. Rouse (2d Lieut., Nov. 14, 1862), Jay Thompson.

## TOWN OF MEDINA.

*First Infantry*—Co. F—Peter O' Connor, Thomas O' Connor. Co. G—Joel Merriam, John Rose, S. Lane, John H. Miller, J. Morehouse, Gom Corving, John C. Thompson, John Corving, Thomas Dean, James H. Ashley, Delbert Lee, Sanford Lane.

*Third Infantry*—Co. A—Robert Hart, Martial Cain, Frank Procter. Co. K—J. E. Anderson.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. B—J. C. Cummings, John Lindsay. Co. G—Hiram P. Miller.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—George Blyton. Co. C—J. H. Cook, Hiram E. Smith, William King, J. Griffith, Conrad E. Unger, Henry P. Knapp, George Bashford, Ephraim H. Fuller, Austin E. Muzzy. Co. D—James Sharp. Co. G—Aaron Twining. Company unknown—William Falleaday.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. B—George Nelson. Co. D—Asa P. Keeney, Eagle Halverson, Benjamin H. Depue.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. A—Martin Gregg.

*Twenty-second Infantry*—Company unknown—John Reynolds.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. A—Abraham A. Thompson, Abraham Wiley, John C. Kindlin, Brian Coughlin, Jefferson Crugan, John Lindaas, Richard Coughlin, W. H. Parks, Francis Habel, Thomas M. Cumier, Oman Halverson, Bradford Hancock (Capt.), Charles B. Lintner, John Agnew, William Bowers, Nelson Butler, John Chase, John N. Davis, Frederick Eleranger, John Farrell, Alanson W. Fuller, Lucius B. Gregg, Rufus Gregg, Charles F. Mathews, James W. Pushee.

*Regiment Unknown*—Company unknown—John Shutter.

*Second Cavalry*—William Birge, Michael O'Toole, James Cunningham.

## TOWN OF MIDDLETON.

*First Infantry*—Co. C—C. J. Robinson.

*Second Infantry*—Co. K—William H. Marden, John Jarcho, John Korup. Company unknown—Miles Sweetney.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—David Rathbun.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Mordica Sayles, Harrison Sayles, Washington Shaffer, Edward Shaffer.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Jackson Warren, George Warren, Chester Clewett, William Widener, James M. Sanford, George Vasler, Henry Emery, William Miles, Laton Miles, William Smith, Henry D. Smith (2d Lieut. June 22, 1862), Barry Warring, Lyman Richardson, John A. Bull (1st Lieut. Aug. 21, 1862), Ira Barnes, Ambrose Grout, Joseph A. Reshaw, William Annis, Benjamin B. Annis, Henry Luneburg (2d Lieut. Jan. 13, 1865), William Louden, Frederick Louden, Daniel B.

Eagle, Thomas E. Gaylor. Co. G—Fritz Kropp, Charles Green, William Small. Company unknown—Festus Dailley.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. G—N. F. Rathbun.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Andrew Erickson.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. K—Stephen G. Galither.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Company unknown—Fritz Baer, John P. Knowlton, William Reaves, Thomas Barnes.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—Hiram Barden, George Flick, William Flick, Jacob Hays, James Hays (2d Lieut. June 12, 1863), Chauncey T. Newman, Allen Drake, Edwin Randolph, Jacob Learn, James M. Bull (Capt.), Benjamin-Kimberly, Matta Foley, William Castner, Edward Bull, Jerome Norton, Francis Kropp, Willie Taylor, Roderick Parks, Jacob Wirder.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—Jacob Learn, C. J. Robinson.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. K—William Carson. Company unknown—Hiram Knowlton, Cyrus Gleason.

*Thirty-second Infantry*—Solomon Guards—Willie Taylor.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. K—Joseph Frazier, Thomas Derry (Capt.), John Manderson.

*Twelfth Battery*—Noel Reshaw, Rushton Daniels, David W. Sanford. Co. I—Benjamin Emery, Miles Hayes.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—Seneca Hawes, Luman Hawes, Levi Ingalsby, Israel Ingalsby, Henry Lye, Amos Sumner, John W. Rathbun, Caswell Fairbanks, Hiram Herick.

*Governor's Guard*—Edgar Bladell, Solomon Wise.

## TOWN OF MONTROSE.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—Peter Morrison, Joseph Dean, John Thompson.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Jacob Condit.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Valentine Fisher. Co. H—William Cutler, Charles Goss, B. F. Perregory, John Inky, H. F. Illingworth, J. P. Illingworth, Isaac Bennet, Henry Mallette, J. W. Thornton, Elias Morrison, Robert A. Olive, W. G. Olive, Henry Stevens, L. F. Munsell, P. B. Willoughby (2d Lieut. June 17, 1861), David Ellsworth, Nelson Frances, Leonard Roberts, Patrick McFarlin, Emmet Faulks, Samuel Bright, John M. Williams, William Jackson, Valentine Fisher.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. G—William Smole.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. K—Thomas Slater.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Wm. Stevens.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—Ezra Goss, George Goss, A. T. Dodge, Franklin Webb, D. Hannon, Frederick Fritz, D. S. Hurd, Thomas Hawley, Edward Berg, Nathan McCoslin, Nathaniel Brader, Charles A. Judd, W. P. Illingworth, John O. Riley, George Kueviem.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Barnard M. Minech, Frederick Duppler, Hubert E. Brainard.

*Capt. Brien's Co.*—Alexander Mills, E. C. Hoyt.

*Third Battery*—Henry S. Utley, Russell Benedict, Joseph Bruling, Gable Jackson, John More.

*Missouri Battery*—Kiteridge Sanders.

*Second Cavalry*—George W. Walters.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—James Shepard.

## TOWN OF OREGON.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—Co. G—George Laning, James P. Story, Alexander Spencer.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—Edward Potter. Co. I—Jonathan White. Company unknown—Charles Brown, John Zook.

*Randall Guards (Second)*—John Smith.

*Third Infantry*—Co. C—Willard Walken. Co. K—Lewis Colby (2d Lieut. April 20, 1865), Abner Hubble (1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1865), Emmet T. Johnson.

*Sixth Infantry*—Co. D—Patrick Mulligan.

*Seventh Infantry*—Company unknown—George Shampnon.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—George Brader, Jacob Brader, Silas Colby, Edwin Harper, Alvin Whitney. Co. G—Albert Camp. Co. H—Albert Devine, William Devine, Clark Devine, Sherman Ellsworth (2d Lieut. June 28, 1864). Company unknown—Frank Nobles.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Walter Bradford, William Brown, Marvin Colby, Ezra Darrow, Darwin Glidden, Jacob Glidden, Lysander Glidden, Charles Lindsley, F. D. Powers, Thomas Camp, Musician. Company unknown—John Carty, J. P. Williams, Musician, Erastus Whitmore.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. E—Stephen Squire.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. K—Irville E. Johnson.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Co. E—Alexander Haskins, Henry P. Johnson.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—James Scanlin.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—(Regulars)—Chester Bingham, George Parsons.

*Second Cavalry*—James Clark, Frank Wallace.

*Washburn's Cavalry*—Frank Hennika.

*Barstow's Cavalry*—Isaac Seely.

*Battery*—A. J. Baldwin.

*Infantry unknown*—John Davis, D. Doty, Christian Hanson, John Adams, Aaron Colby, Daniel Coultier, Myron Colby, James Devine, John J. Ivory, George Lawrence, James Taylor, James Thompson, Otho Weeks, Carr Melantha, William Bullard, Phineas Baldwin. Elbridge Blanchard, James H. Bean, Edward Blackmore, William W. Bean, William Hanchett, Charles Netherwood, Alva G. Newton, David Noah, John Norton, H. C. Powers, Loren Parker, John Phelps, George Quigley, Samuel Rice, John G. Smith, William Loden (2d Lieut. June 16, 1864), Albert Savage.

#### TOWN OF PERRY.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Lorentz Post.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Knud Johnson.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. E—Ole Halverson, John Jorgensen, Jull Juleson, Euend Jueson, John Tysdale, Helge Lewis, Ole Knudson, Johan Nelson, Euend Hadleyson. Jacob J. Lee, John Johnson, Th Olson, James Larson, Hendrik Knudson. Co. G—J. Anderson. Co. H—Nels Einarson, Lars Olson Dokken, Knud Oleson Dokken.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Bill Densan.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Co. H—Jens Knudson, Ole Halvorson, Knud Abrahamson, Jacob Jacobson, Ole Stevenson, Jacob Paulson, Nels Jorgenson, Helge Steensan, Johannus Anderson, Ole Nelson, Engebretth Engebretthson, Knud Gunderson, Christian Volguartson, Tolly Gottomson.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Conrad Schafer, Joseph Heck.

#### TOWN OF PLEASANT SPRING.

*First Infantry*—Co. B—John Sylvester. Co. K—Jared Fuller, Alex Atkinson, G. M. Fay.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—L. O. Iverson. Co. K—A. S. Minard.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—P. I. Peterson, Sam'l Johnson.

*Fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—J. Wilson Parker.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. D—Abner Wheeler, Peter Thompson, Alex W. Bean (Capt. Feb. 27, 1863), John J. Hibberd, John Jacobson.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—James Lagsson.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Gunder Olson, Lewis Olson, O. C. Johnson, Herman Torson, Stark Larson, Ever Monson, Herman Peterson, A. G. Nelson, Andrew Brickson, Peter Froiness, Andrew Elikson. Co. H—E. P. Jerdee, Thomas Anderson. Company unknown—Ole Everson, Albert Mickelson, S. T. Hanssen, Asst. Surg.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Rasmussen.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—Augustus Wells, Alexander Atkinson, Enoch Atkinson, William Atkinson, Charles S. Carr, Evan Larson Bore, O. G. Knapp, Peter C. Jacobson, Carl Jacobson, Bendix Nelson. Co. D—Henry Thompson, William McConnell, Edward Hubbard, Torgus Johnson, William Lemanson, Ole J. Moen, Ole O. Bakke, William Sanderson, N: A. Harland, A. G. Broum, Jacob Olson, Amm Knudson Juve, Jared M. Fuller, William Crooks. Guppy Guards—J. Anderson.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Co. H—Christian Lemonson, Henry Goodwong, Andrew Olson.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—John Alakson, Peter Hillstad, John Amdall, Wood Culmer, Peter Miller, John Thompson.

#### TOWN OF PRIMROSE.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—Henry A. Smith, James Smith, William E. Moon. Company unknown—Lawrence Post, Charles Crown.

*Fifth Infantry*—Co. I—George W. Chandler, George Thomas, Andrew P. Baerstead.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Henry Ash, John Bell. Co. H—Nels Olson.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Knud Johnson, Peter Peterson. Co. E—Gunder Jacobson, Engebret Johannesson, Peter W. Chintland, Farbaren Erickson, John M. Johnson (1st Asst. Surg., killed Sept. 20, 1863), Christian Erickson, John Peter. Co. G—Ole Colby, Elias Christopherson, Henry Hendrickson, Ole O. Nelson. Co. H—Gunner Severson. Co. I—Knud K. Landra, Ingebret Olson Thomas Toleson.

*Twenty-seventh Infantry*—Company unknown—E. S. Holland, John Nelson, Knut Aslakson, T. O. Gordon, Sunder Stevenson, Nils O. Sperson, Sam Oleson, T. C. Chandler, Narry N. Berge, John Williamson, Ole Nelson, Knud Oscarson, Talef Olson, Erick Colby.

*Thirty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—Edwin S. Ketchum, Columbus Hatch, Peter Bell, Lewis Jain.

#### TOWN OF ROXBURY.

*Second Infantry*—Co. K—George Tinker, Joseph Garkham, Carl Loeger, Ernst Schuchert, John Schweppe, Bernhard Gmeinder, John Tmbren. Company unknown—Abe Seymour, Richard Smith, Ernest Schudy.

*Ninth Infantry*—Co. D—John Neordous Friehten.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—John Berg, Johan Krautnberger. Company unknown—Medankithan Bugge, John Twitchet, Alfred Kemmel, J. W. Kemmel.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Co. K—Heman Tifner.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—George Flanders, William Wheeler. Co. K—Richard Smith, Martin Delami, William Squares, Edmund Huddart, Willis Foester, James M. Dekoven, Pzeliz Byone, John Nichols, William H. Little, John Loder.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Virgil Steerm, Hubert Schachts.

*First Cavalry*—Co. F—Hubert Frechten, Henry Greiber.  
*Sixth Battery*—Allen Sanderson, Holland C. Dunning.

## TOWN OF RUTLAND.

*Second Infantry*—Co. D—George Seymour, John Bell, Alvin Eager, Winchel Beebee.

*Third Infantry*—Company unknown—Lewis Shason.

*Fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—Yaden.

*Fifth Infantry*—Company unknown—George Dutton.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. D—George Shampor (1st Lieut. July 1, 1865), Januat Best, Oscar Tipple, Henry Marsh, Elijah Marsh, Daniel Sherman, William Sherman, Henry Ames, Rolin Thompson, Frank Nohles, Andrew Bean, Marvin Haines, David Marble, John Hunt, Lewis Isham, Frederick Isham, Henry Emery, America Johnson, Hiram Done, Richard Crain. Company unknown—Abner Gunsalos, E. W. Jones, E. F. Morgan, Gerome Gordon, Burnace Richardson.

*Eighth Infantry*—Company unknown—Alfred Sarl, Alonzo Morley, Muro Johnson.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Company I—Charles Linsley, William Lockwood, James Brown, Nelson Done.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Eavace Palmer.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. D—Daniel Scanlin.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Company unknown—Levi Doty.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—James E. Thompson, Silas Thompson, E. W. Patterson, Nathaniel Laurence, Joshua Hill, Harrieton Thompson, George Seymour, John O. Harup. Company unknown—John Wells.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—William Rutland (regular army), Alfred E. Isham, Benjamin B. Cray, Frank Parker, Albert Jones, Harrison Dyeon, Edward Barnard, Watson Barber, Andrew Wheeler, James Cummings.

*Third Cavalry*—Lysanus Rose.

*Sharpshooters*—Alexander Merick.

## TOWN OF SPRINDALE.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—Henry Smith, William W. Miner.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Henry Bolon Pa. Hegg, John Christopherson, John T. Glensdale, O. C. E. D. Kehl.

*Fifth Infantry*—Co. A—Abraham Riley.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Charles Hebbe, John G. Hebbe, Samuel Mills. Company unknown—Edward Speers.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. E—John Ohle.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Solfest Goodrich. Co. D—Frederick Hamon, Halvor Lee, Ole Lee, Halver Johnson, Haas Kamber, Frederick Kamber, Ame Ameson, Ole Olesoo, Andrew Amonson. Company unknown—John S. Skjalds, Erick Erickson Hongsmo.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. F—Tom Christerforson.

*Nineteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Wm. Murphy.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. E—David Jones, Alonzo Fog, Rolsad B. Alman, J. Monroe Bolch, Septimus Ireland.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—Wm. Gordon.

## TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. I—Edwin A. Brush, Anthony Quest, James Henderson, St. Clair Jones, Robert Bonner, David Young, Harry Mears, Robert H. Ford, Robert E. Ford, James E. Cameron, William Johnson.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Thomas Wooldridge, John Warringer, Andrew Fomberg, John Sebrack, Patrick O'Brien, Victor Zimmerman, Peter Shoefhonsler, John Wattie, Christian Meaden.

## TOWN OF SUN PRAIRIE.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—R. K. Beecham, Elbridge Packard, Charles Wheelan, H. C. Austin. Company unknown—Conner.

*Third Infantry*—Company unknown—James Sheldon.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. B—Henry Beecham, Julius Lewis.

*Ten's Infantry*—Company unknown—James Buel, John Cory (2d Lieut. Jan. 25, 1862).

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Henry Allen. Co. F—John Moss. Co. G—John Peaslee, John Moon, William Hayden, Edward Gillson, Edward Spracher, Isaac Moon, Eleazer Moore, Capt. Wilbur F. Pelton. Company unknown—Louis Thompson.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. F—Elijah A. Woodward, Surg.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Michael Kennedy.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. B—John B. Bennett, Frederick A. Bird (2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1862), Emery F. Stone (1st Lieut. Aug. 11, 1862), C. B. Fowler, Edwin Hayden, J. B. Bennett, Henry Pine, Benjamin Ayres, Horace Warner, Edwin Angell.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—James Swanton, Jerold Phaer, August Hurley, Charles E. Spraker, Jacob Miller, Prescott B. Burnell, John W. Finch. Company unknown—John Coughlin, Richard Brocht.

*Twenty-fourth Infantry*—Company unknown—E. C. Arnold.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—John E. Skinner, Hugh Berkley, William E. Morehouse, Martin Perrington.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—John Bradley, Lewis Woolson, Walter Dean. Regular army—Charles Banks, Isaac Huyck.

*First Cavalry*—E. M. Haskell.

*Second Cavalry*—Patrick De Lantry.

## TOWN OF VERMONT.

*Third Infantry*—Company unknown—Andrew Torgminton.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—Henry Blake. Co. B—Patrick Thompson. Company unknown—John W. Smith, Andrew Everson, Thomas Everson.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Co. C—Thomas Wilson, Cyrus Orcutt, William Harmony, Noah Harmony, Joseph Conrad Rosbach, Con Hart.

*Thirteenth Infantry*—Co. G—Flanlgmison Migri.

*Fourteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Thomas Farmer.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Erland Olson Bragen, Knud Olson Bragen, Torgen Nickelson, Ole Nickelson, Ole Olson Moen, Tideman Olson, John Shakson, Anders Johnston Ulnes, Og Johnston.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. B—Frederick Dagenhart.

*Third Cavalry*—J. H. Scott.

*Regiment unknown*—John Latimore, Ole Olson, Ole Edinson, Ame Harroldson, Ole Peterson, Andrew Gil-

bertson, Michael Ironton, Louis Mickkleson, Ole Oleson, Gilbert Gilbertson, Hans Hanson, Syver Frickson, John Hermanson, Gilbert Albertson, James Coulland.

## TOWN OF VERONA.

*First Infantry*—Company unknown—Edward Hawse.  
*Eighth Infantry*—Co. E—Jacob Lefler (2d Lieut. Aug. 4, 1862), Leonard Flick. Company unknown—Seth Hastings, James D. Hastings, Edward Cassody, Monroe Silver.

*Ninth Infantry*—Company unknown—John Miller.  
*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—William Carleton (2d Lieut., promoted to 1st Lieut.), Daniel Cook Henry Smith, Robert Henry (2d Lieut. July 29, 1864). Co. F—Roswell M. Clark, Suman Hawse, Calvin B. Flick, Animous A. Rowley, Henry Donkle, Jacob Lipps, William Drusbach, Charles Thomas. Company unknown—Ambrose J. Close.  
*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. D—James Cook, Alvan Cook, Frederick Casebeer, Hugh Loomeson.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. A—William Carey, Dewinter Moore, Philo D. Ferris, David Vroman, George Pierce, Edward Snyder, James Trotter. Co. E—Sylvester Wheeler. Co. I—William G. L. Matts, Jesse Myers, Philip W. Wolf, William J. Keller, Josiah Nye, Reuben Nye, Jacob Schroeder, Elias S. Shuman, Joseph T. Shuman, Simeon Hughart, William Thomas. Company unknown—Roderick Park.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—William Turk, Charles Turk.

*Third Battery*—John Moore, John Pledger.

*Second Cavalry*—John Casebeer.

*G. U. S. Sharpshooters*—Charles D. Moore.

## TOWN OF VIENNA.

*Second Infantry*—Co. A—John Blundele, Lemuel Alen, Joseph Plackett. Company unknown—Joseph Sharp.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Henry Plackett, William Rice. Company unknown—Clayton R. Gardner, Richard Munsson, M. V. Moon, James Clark, Henry Blake, Sylvester Eastman.

*Twelfth Infantry*—Company unknown—Gilleshy, Hosea Rood.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. D—Orvid W. Turner. Co. K—John M. Turner.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—William Blundle, Jacob Becker.

*Twenty-third Infantry*—Co. I—William Crow, Charles Johnson, Richard Alkins, Henry Hess.

*Infantry unknown*—Company unknown—Edward Plackett, William Plackett, John Long, Erwin Ross, Daniel C. Stanley (2d Lieut.), Daniel Titus.

*First Cavalry*—Co. G—Ole Johnson.

## TOWN OF WESTPORT.

*Second Infantry*—Co. H—H. M. Everett Albert Wetherby.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Frank Johnson, Isaac Johnson.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. A—Milo Cody. Co. E—Patrick Ruddy. Co. F—Pierce Butler, John Butler, Patrick Dolan, Robert Malone, Henry Armstrong. Co. G—Charles Jacobs, James Malory, Charles Wells.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Jas. Flinn.  
*Twenty-third Infantry*—Capt. Joseph E. Green. Co. D—William Bird, William Jones.

*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. G—Thomas L. Topliss, Alba M. Kent (2d Lieut. Sept. 3, 1862), James J. Donovan, Frank H. Everett, Jacob Ritterbuch, John Adax, Charles G. Fisk, Ham Mortenson, George S. Marks, Alfred A. Mathews, William L. Bailey, M. P. Wheeler, A. D. Woodman, William Bacon, Robert Rowley, GERALD Phair, Z. R. Broucleton, Thomas Clarkson.

*First Cavalry*—Co. G—Brasier R. Ellis, Aaron Miller, Patrick Moran.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—John Murphy. Company unknown—Thomas O'Brien.

*Third Cavalry*—Co. L—Patrick Kelly, William Jones, Thomas Butler (2d Lieut. April 18, 1865), U. B. Merwin, George Merwin, John Ganan, John Delana.

*Third Battery*—Alfred L. Brink, William Plackett, Sylvester Palmer, Daniel Bacon, Solomon Bacon, Nathan Best.

*Twelfth Battery*—Stephen G. Lampman, Andrew Stambrook, Uriah Wilson, W. H. Hamilton, Alva P. Hamilton, Stephen H. Hamilton, Philander Cody (2d Lieut. Nov. 5, 1864), Sylvester Barto, John F. George.

*Sixteenth Regulars*—William Fireman.

## TOWN OF WINDSOR.

*Second Infantry*—Co. B—Charles Washburn, George Washburn, John Van Cott, Cyrus Van Cotti. Co. D—David Palmer, William Bartholomew. Co. H—Whitfield Stone, Samuel Everett Wilson, Charles Palmer, John Van Hosen, H. Chilcote, Timothy Stancliff.

*Third Infantry*—Co. K—Andrew Towlle, Gabriel Kahs, Knud Monson.

*Eighth Infantry*—Co. H—William Craven.

*Tenth Infantry*—Co. H—R. H. Spencer.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. B—Benjamin Niles. Co. H—Samuel Alma.

*Fifteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Angel Johuson, John Starksen, Jens Oleson Moe, Amphin Shuresen Asprin, Andrw Oleson Asprin. Co. F—Knud Iverson. Co. H—Sam Samson. Co. I—Nels Starksen.

*Seventeenth Infantry*—Co. — Alfred Goorich.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Moulton De Forest (1st Lieut. Aug. 27, 1863).

*Nineteenth Infantry*—Co. D—John Halloran, Orlando Gilson.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Co. B—Charles Fowler, Nathaniel Standish, Alfred Chilcote.

*Thirty-third Infantry*—Company unknown—Abram Bartholomew, Charles Morse, John Fitz-Gibbons, Chester C. Porter, William H. Goodrich, Adam Smith, Elisha Sutton, W. H. H. Van Wil, Anson D. Goodrich (1st Lieut. Feb. 11, 1865), John C. Emery.

*First Cavalry*—Co. G—George Cole, Elisha Lake, Melvin R. Combs, James Estler, Virgil Henwood, James Haddock, William Lawrence, Clinton Reynolds, Thomas Kelley, William Sandon, Frederick A. Sawyer, Andrew Adams, Darius Reynolds, Robert Damp.

*Second Cavalry*—Co. F—Newton De Forest.

*Berdan's Sharpshooters*—John T. Vincent.

## TOWN OF YORK.

*Seventh Infantry*—Co. B—Edmund M. Weeks, William R. Ingalls, Charles E. Weeks, Theron Helm, Oscar Hulbert, Joseph Thomas.

*Eleventh Infantry*—Co. C—George W. Bashford, Joseph Winslow, John Rawson, Ira A. Wood, George Wilcox,

Edmund Wilcox, Francis Lexman, Warren Ranney, Andrew Trapp, Melgar Roth, Philander Wilbur, Ephraim Fuller, Frederic Hackbert, John Ellbright, T. A. Sherman, Hugh Kelly, Friend Coleman, Martin Thompson, John Grover.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Co. B—Charles M. Fedderly, Daniel B. Nelson. Co. D—Chester Haskins.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Company unknown—Charles McLavy.

*Twentieth Infantry*—Company unknown—M. Simpkins.  
*Twenty-ninth Infantry*—Co. A—John Bridges, W. L. Dutton, J. Fridal, E. O. Robbins, L. E. Robbins, M. S. Smith, Albert N. Thompson, C. A. Thayer, L. W. Bennett, Philetus Johnson, C. B. Andrews, N. H. Carter, George Weeks (Capt. June 27, 1864), Mortica S. Smith, Henry Alvord, Noah C. Wiseman, M. V. B. Wiseman, William Lowe, Elan Cripps, James O. Higgins, William H. Higgins.

## THE TORNADO OF MAY 23, 1878.\*

The storm which swept over Central Iowa, Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, during the afternoon of May 23, 1878, was accompanied, in Wisconsin, by a tornado, which for extent and violence, surpassed any storm before recorded in the history of the State. The tornado struck the ground for the first time on the farm of Jefferson Rewey, near the south line of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8, in the town of Mifflin, Iowa Co., Wis., carrying destruction and death in its track. Its course was northeasterly, sweeping along the north side of Mineral Point, the county seat of Iowa County; thence in the same general direction, until it entered Dane County, with its southern border on the quarter-line between the north and south halves of Section 18, Town of Perry (Township 5 north, Range 6 east). On the southwest quarter of this section, L. Olson's barn was destroyed, and his house slightly moved on the foundation. One mile farther east, the log house of H. Hoibg was totally swept away. Mr. Hoibg, his wife and a large family of children were in the house at the time, and none of them were hurt. A short distance northeast of Hoibg's, Mrs. M. Daly and her daughter lived in a small log house. When the storm struck the house, Mrs. Daly told her daughter to hold the door closed. She endeavored to do so, and immediately she found herself lying upon the ground about twenty feet east of the house, the door with its casings attached lying upon her. Of what occurred between the time of her taking hold of the door, and that of finding herself in the position above described, she has no definite knowledge. When the storm had passed, she was standing outside of the east wall of the house, which was then but two logs high, but could not tell how she got there. She was uninjured, although the logs had fallen all about her.

The parsonage of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Perry, in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, was occupied by Mr. Jacobson. When the storm struck the house, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, and Charles Anderson were in a wood-house attached to the north side of the main building. This wood-house was torn to pieces, and the debris, with the three persons in it, carried south of west about ten rods. Anderson was killed, Mr. Jacobson severely, and Mrs. Jacobson slightly, injured. About one-third of the east side of the roof of the house was carried away. The barn, a few rods to the northeast, was torn to pieces, the fragments being carried southwest.

A few rods west of the center of the northwest quarter of Section 17, stands a large stone church. The roof of this building slopes north and south. The windows upon the sides were broken inward. The ceiling, which was of wood, was lifted several feet toward the roof, and the west end of the north side of the roof was raised off the walls. The walls of the building were also injured to some extent. This church and the parsonage were near the north border of the storm.

About thirty rods east of south from the church, the stone house of G. Jenswald was unroofed and partially torn down. The debris was carried to the northeast, and the walls of the north end were injured much more than the south. A girl, twelve years old, was buried in the falling stones nearly to her shoulders, yet was scarcely hurt. One-fourth of a mile east of the church, a house, occupied by Dr. McFarland, was destroyed. The house seems to have been moved bodily to the southwest about fifty feet and then torn to pieces. A portion of the frag-

\*Arranged from an excellent report by Prof. W. W. Daniells, of the University of Wisconsin, on "The Wisconsin Tornadoes of May 23, 1878."



ments were carried thirty-five rods farther southwest. Dr. McFarland, Andrew Olson and two other men were in the house at the time. Olson was killed; his body was thrown about twenty rods nearly west of where the house stood. Dr. McFarland was slightly injured. B. Christianson was carried several rods southwest, but not seriously injured. The fourth man was unhurt. Three-fourths of a mile farther east the north limit of the storm crossed the point where Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17 join, and from this point its course was due east for three and one-half miles.

The house and outbuildings of T. Bower, forty rods south of the northwest corner of Section 16, were next destroyed. These buildings were near the center of the storm's track, and were situated upon the east side and about twenty feet above a north-and-south valley, and at the mouth of a more shallow valley entering from the east. As the wind struck the house, it took it bodily from the foundation and immediately tore it to fragments, which were mostly carried up the valley directly east. Mrs. Bower and daughter were in the house at the time. Mrs. Bower was carried about 100 feet and thrown upon a large pile of stove wood, while the daughter was carried but a few feet, thrown upon the ground, where a portion of one side of the house, clapboards, studding and plastering, all intact, fell upon her. With the exception of a few bruises, neither was hurt. Great damage was done to standing timber, across Section 16, the larger and more valuable trees being nearly all broken off, torn up by the roots, or so badly twisted as to kill them.

Sixty rods south of the northwest corner of Section 15, the barn of A. Gobel was blown over to the northeast. This barn was a large, new and very strong one. The ruins looked as if the building had been destroyed by an irresistible crushing force moving from the southwest downward, and were but partially carried from the foundation. The tops of several haystacks, partially protected by standing timber, were here blown off to the north. Mr. Gobel's house, ten rods farther south, was untouched, it being without the limits of the storm. For a mile and a fourth east, the storm passed over timber again, coming out upon high rolling prairie upon Section 14. Sixty rods south of the center of the north line of this section, a small house, occupied by L. H. Lewis, was blown away. Mrs. Lewis was seriously injured. Near the northeast corner of the same section, an unoccupied house was destroyed. One-half mile farther east, the storm bent very slightly to the north, its course from this point being north 85° east.

In the northeast corner of Section 13, the barn and house of L. Bower were unroofed, several rafters and flying boards from the barn passing through the walls of the house, which was southeast of the barn, the direction in which the debris was mostly thrown.

West of the barn is a valley running north and south, about fifty feet deep and one hundred yards wide. Near the west side of this valley, quite close to the bank, was a blacksmith-shop. The side of the valley west of the shop is covered with a thick growth of timber about forty feet in height, extending westward from the shop about twelve rods, entirely up on to the high land. The roof of this blacksmith-shop was lifted bodily, carried westward over these trees and dropped upon the high prairie twenty rods westward from its starting-point. It could have been carried to this point only by being raised nearly perpendicularly to the height of about one hundred feet before being carried westward, or by being carried north and upward more gradually, then westward when above the trees, and back to the southward again, thus describing in its course the arc of a circle. The shop stood about six rods south of the north limit of the tornado's path, which here was sixty-five rods wide.

The storm passed into the town of Primrose (Township 5 north, Range 7 east), on both sides of the line separating Sections 7 and 18. In the southwest corner of Section 18, the house and outbuildings of M. Obermbt were swept away. The house was torn to pieces and scattered to the south and southeast. Mr. Obermbt and seven children were in the house at the time, and were thrown into the yard with the flying fragments of the house. One boy, fifteen years of age, was carried about fifteen rods nearly south into a ravine. Although the ground was so thickly strewn with the ruins as to be literally covered for one hundred yards to the south and southeast, no one of these eight persons was seriously injured. The farm wagon before the storm stood six rods east of the house. After the storm it was in ruins twelve rods west of the



*Luke Stoughton*  
(DECEASED)  
STOUGHTON.



house. Fifty rods south of Obermbt's, where a granary was being built, a wagon loaded with lumber was broken to pieces. One wheel was carried one-fourth of a mile directly east, and another one and one-fourth miles in the same direction.

Nearly half a mile east of Obermbt's the house and outbuildings of J. Osmonson were destroyed. Mr. Osmonson, seeing that a severe storm was approaching, left the field where he was at work, that he might not get wet. Becoming somewhat alarmed at the roaring, the continuous lightning and thunder, and the very threatening aspect of the sky, he waited at the stable only long enough to unharness one horse, hurried into the house and told his wife they must hasten to the cellar. A boy of fourteen years and a girl of eight got into the cellar, and Mrs. Osmonson, with an infant three months old, was partly down when the house was taken bodily. At this time, Mr. Osmonson, with a child in each hand, aged respectively four and six, stood at the cellar door waiting for the mother and her babe to get fully down. Besides these, there was in the house a girl twelve years old. This girl was found thirty yards distant north of east, senseless, nearly buried in mud, with two severe scalp wounds, and her right arm broken three times between the shoulder and elbow. About four rods north of the house was the border of a large field of second-growth oak and poplar timber, from twenty to forty feet in height. The house was carried over the timber, with Mr. Osmonson and the two children, whom he still held firmly in his grasp. While in the air over this timber the house "went to pieces," the larger portion of it falling sixteen rods directly north of its starting-point. One portion of the roof was twenty-five rods distant in a direction north thirty degrees west, and another portion sixty rods distant north twenty-five degrees east. The stove was mainly found seven rods directly north of the principal ruins of the house; some parts, however, were carried several rods farther in the same direction.

Mr. Osmonson and the two children fell about twenty feet north of the main ruins of the house. Mr. Osmonson had his face scratched and one rib broken in falling through the top of a tree. The children were entirely unhurt; the youngest one did not even cry. Large hail was falling at the time, and the children were laid under the ruins of the house while the father hastened to find the other members of the family. The children in the cellar were not hurt. Mrs. Osmonson was injured in the back, probably by something striking her as the house moved off. The stable in which the horses had been put was eight rods southwest of the house. One of the horses was blown into the cellar, and lay there upon his back when found, while the other was in the standing timber, twenty-two rods distant, north thirty-eight degrees east from the stable, with his hind feet resting upon the ground, while his fore feet were hanging upon a bent-over sapling. The position of the horse, and the thick growth of timber, rendered it impossible for him to get there only by being carried above the tops of the trees and dropped down. He was uninjured. An iron pump, with forty-six feet of zinc pipe, was taken from a well, and carried north fifteen degrees west, a distance of fifteen rods. A lumber wagon was broken entirely to pieces. One wheel and an axle were carried north sixty-five degrees east, seventy-five rods; while the larger proportion of the remainder went northeast sixteen rods. One wheel was entirely broken to pieces, and the tire left hanging on a tree ten feet from the ground. This tire, one-half inch thick, one and a half inches wide, and very slightly worn, was broken twice in two, and bent in such a manner as to show that it had been acted upon by a force of great power.

Eighty rods northeast of Osmonson's stood a house belonging to Mrs. Ketchum. This house was on the south side of a hill. It was taken bodily from the foundation, up the hill north, and left in a little niche in the woods northwest from its starting-point fifteen rods. The family escaped by going to the cellar.

The storm bent to the north at this point. Its northern border struck the house of G. Gulickson, situated at the center of Section 9. This house was partially protected by standing timber, and was only slightly injured. A shed, rather slightly built, was torn away and carried directly west. Fifty rods south of the center of the west line of Section 10, the house of N. Byrge was totally destroyed. Byrge and his son were instantly killed. Their bodies, when

found, lay in a ravine about fifteen rods northeast of the house. The stove, and the larger part of the ruins of the house, were found near them. A barrel was carried directly east half a mile. Mrs. Byrge was injured to some extent. One man escaped by jumping into the cellar. Very nearly directly north from Byrge's, and one hundred rods distant, the barn, granary and hay-stacks of Mr. Hobbes, were blown down, the debris falling directly south. Between Byrge's and Hobbes' a marsh, some forty rods in width, fairly bristled with pieces of boards, timber and other debris that had come from the house on the south, and from the barn on the north.

Three-fourths of a mile further east, J. T. Chandler had upon one side of the road a house and three barns, and upon the other side stood a house and two barns belonging to R. B. Chandler. These buildings were utterly destroyed. It would be difficult to imagine a picture of greater desolation than was to be seen here after the storm. It was not over thirty rods from one extreme of this group of buildings to the other. The ruins were consequently strewn over a comparatively small space, and were correspondingly thick. The broken foundation walls, the debris of the buildings, fragments of tables, bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, shreds of bedding and clothing hanging upon bushes and trees, or lying upon the ground in a state which rendered it difficult to distinguish the garment from the mud, gave to the scene an indescribably saddening air of ruin and desolation.

The debris of these buildings was thrown east and northeast. One piece of timber, eight inches square and six feet long, was carried east one-fourth of a mile. The sills of one barn were twelve inches square. One of these was broken four times in two, and others twice. Very few whole timbers were left. The deed of J. T. Chandler's farm was found next day nearly ten miles distant, directly east. A portion of an organ from R. B. Chandler's house was found four and one-fourth miles directly north, while the boiler and some cooking utensils were carried east one mile. The family of J. T. Chandler escaped injury by going to the cellar. W. Osborne and family were living in R. B. Chandler's house. Mr. Osborne was slightly injured; Mrs. Osborne had one leg broken twice, the knee of the other seriously injured, and was bruised all over by the hail. A daughter was so severely injured as not to be able to walk for three months. Seventeen pans of milk in the cellar were not disturbed by the storm.

One mile east of Mr. Chandler's, on the bank of Sugar River, R. Shepard's granary and log house were destroyed. The stove, a part of the furniture, and some of the logs of the house were blown into the river. A lady school-teacher, boarding at the house, was saved from the same fate by a log falling upon her and holding her down. Mrs. Shepard was somewhat hurt by falling hail. This house was on the northern border of the storm. One hundred rods directly south, upon the southern border, the house of O. S. Olson was unroofed. Chandler's buildings were in the center of the tornado's path, which there was only eighty rods in width. It had consequently widened about twenty rods, and curved slightly to the south between Chandler's and Shepard's. Near the center of the southwest quarter of Section 12, a log house was blown down, and Mrs. Galena killed by falling timber. With the exception of the destruction of timber and the blowing down of fences, little damage was done for the next four and a half miles, where the buildings of A. F. Clark, on Section 10, in the town of Montrose (Township 5 north, Range 8 east), situated one-fourth mile south of the village of Paoli, were struck. Clark's house was a stone structure, 35x40, about five rods within the northern limit of the storm. The roof of the house—a square hipped roof—was taken off. The one-fourth portion of the roof sloping to the south, struck the ground twelve rods distant in a southwesterly direction, then took a circular course to the eastward, and was found fifty rods nearly south from the house, a little beyond the center of the storm's path, lodged among trees, against which it had been blown from the west. The course of this portion of the wreck was easily traced by the furrows made in a field of oats, which showed by their depth and extent the great force that was impelling it forward. The cupola was found thirty-five rods from the house, south by east. Other portions of the roof were found three-fourths of a mile away, in a southeasterly direction. About one hundred bricks from a chimney were scattered over the area described by the course of the quarter of the roof above given, and a line connecting the point where the fragment was found and the house.

Windows upon the east side of the house were broken inward by the storm. Some of those upon the north side were broken by flying debris. A young child was sleeping in its crib in a room having a north window. When found, after the storm, the window was shattered to fragments, and a limb of a poplar tree, three inches in diameter and six feet in length, was lying across the crib, above the child. Trees, a few rods northwest of the house, were broken over to the south. Mr. Clark's barn, fifteen rods southeast of the house, was carried away to the foundation stones. The debris was thrown southwest, south and southeast. One beam, nineteen feet long, 6x8, was carried fifteen rods south and four rods west. A buggy, taken from the barn, was carried fifteen rods southwest, and broken beyond the possibility of repair. A man, standing in the west barn door watching the storm, was carried directly west across the road five rods, and lodged in a small tree. A sitting turkey was almost entirely deplumed, and so injured, apparently without anything having struck her, that she died.

One-fourth of a mile east of Clark's, V. S. Parkhurst's granary was torn to pieces and his large frame house moved off its foundation. The northeast corner of the house was moved three feet southeast, and the west end moved around this corner as a pivot, eight feet from the original position. Half a mile further on, the log house and cattle sheds of J. Berg were blown down, the logs being carried northeast. In the southwest corner of Section 1, the house of M. Warner was torn to pieces, and everything above the foundation walls carried away. The debris was mostly carried southeast, some portions northeast, and one timber from the foundation went north. One child was carried eight rods south of east; when found, a carpet was wrapped around her and around a tree, and portions of the side of the house were resting against the tree. The carpet prevented the child from being blown away, while the tree prevented her from being crushed.

Warner's granary, fifteen rods northeast of the house, was moved eighteen inches southeast. This granary was upon the north border of the storm. Eighty rods southeast, near the southern border of the storm, the granary of R. W. Salisbury was carried off its foundation to the northeast. The barn of R. Taylor, sixty rods south of the northeast corner of Section 12, was partially destroyed. Taylor's house, situated further within the storm, was uninjured. The storm widened in the western part of the township of Oregon. Up to this point, the width has been quite uniformly from seventy to one hundred rods in width; on Section 5, Oregon, it is fully one-half mile wide. The first damage of any importance in this township was a little east of the center of the south line of Section 6, where the dwelling of M. McCarthy was demolished. The house was carried northeast and north. Mrs. McCarthy and eight children were in the house, all of whom were slightly injured, the mother quite seriously. She was thrown ten rods, directly north. One sill, 9x9, fifteen feet long, was carried eight rods north, and another of the same dimensions fifteen rods northeast. Many chickens were killed, but not deplumed. J. Lavin's house, a little further east, was unroofed, and in the southwest corner of Section 5, the farm buildings of S. Cowdle were struck. One barn, 25x53, had its east end moved four feet north, the west end one foot in the same direction. Another barn, 26x16, had a wagon shed upon one side and a stable upon the other, each thirteen feet wide. The stable and wagon-shed were torn to pieces; the barn was moved its length (twenty-six feet) to the north, and turned slightly to the northwest. A thick grove of timber stood close to the latter barn on both the south and the southwest sides, which must have furnished a great degree of protection, and without which doubtless all the buildings would have been totally destroyed. Some of the debris of the barns was carried half a mile, a little east of north.

In the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 5, the house of J. G. Fleming was unroofed and his log stables destroyed. In the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the same section, J. G. Pierce's house was moved on its foundation, being carried fifteen inches to the southeast. The north and south fence in front of the house was blown to the west. A barrel and a tub, both full of water before the storm, were carried ten rods directly west, while other vessels standing near these were taken east. These two houses of Fleming's and Pierce's stood respectively at the southern and northern limits of the storm, which consequently must

have been at this point one-half a mile in width. Sixty rods east of Fleming's, another large barn, belonging to S. Cowdle, lost the south half and the west portion of the north half of its roof. The west end and a portion of the south side were blown in.

One hundred and fifty yards south of the center of Section 4, a barn belonging to G. W. Montanye was unroofed, the debris being carried east, northeast and north. A little less than one-fourth of a mile directly north of this barn, the house and barn of J. Pierce were destroyed. The first gust of wind that struck the house blew a door open. A grown son of Mr. Pierce started to close the door, when immediately he was taken out of the house and carried over two fences about thirty rods south of east. He was unable to tell how he got into the field. He remembered starting to shut the door, and was conscious of trying at two or three different times to regain his feet and an upright position, but further than that he seemed not to know what happened or how he was transported. When the storm had passed and he had regained his feet, the house and barn were gone. The house was moved off its foundation to the east, then turned over to the north, and was literally torn to pieces. Mrs. Pierce was thrown upon the stove and held down so that she could not extricate herself. She died from her injuries two weeks later. Mr. Pierce was so badly injured that five months after he could scarcely walk with the assistance of crutches. The debris of both house and barn was mainly carried northeasterly. A pine plate of the barn, 9x10, thirty-six feet long, was carried eight rods directly north. One of the barn doors was taken northwest at least forty rods. The east-and-west fences on both the north and south lines of the farm were blown down. The south fence was carried north and the north fence south. At George Pierce's, forty rods further north, and on the north limit of the storm, a white oak tree about sixteen inches in diameter was blown over to the northwest. Two large limbs of another white oak were broken off and carried thirty paces to the northwest.

East of Pierce's, the log houses of H. Underwood and of J. Underwood were unroofed, and the bedding, clothing, etc., from the chambers, were carried away. On the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, the outbuildings of H. Palmer were destroyed. Of 500 bushels of grain in his granaries, but about thirty bushels were ever found. Cattle and pigs were carried from one field to another. A horse was carried eighty rods, striking two or three times in the distance, and when found a few minutes later, was feeding as quietly as though nothing had happened. One man had a leg broken, and one horse was killed. Mr. Palmer's house, situated about eight rods south of his stables, and within the track of the storm, was not materially injured. The chimneys were blown down and the upper half of a window upon the south side of the house was carried outward, the curtain of which was found one-quarter of a mile away northeasterly, the direction in which most of the ruins was carried. Mr. Rice's house, fifteen rods southeast of Palmer's, was moved off its foundation, turned over and then torn in pieces. The joists were 2x8 inches. A section of joists and floor 12x15 was carried ninety rods east. A part of the flooring was found at the cemetery one and one-half miles distant north of east, while blue base-boards, similar to those in this house, were picked up near First Lake, eight miles distant north of east. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were on the piazza watching the storm, and were carried very unceremoniously five rods northeasterly, and left in a clump of bushes, covered with mud, but not injured. The entire contents of the house were destroyed. The storm entered Section 2, on the farm of J. C. Kiser, passing north of his buildings. Perhaps no better illustration of the terribleness and the mighty force of the storm was to be seen in the whole course, than upon Mr. Kiser's premises. No adequate description can be given of the fury and destructive power, the effects of which were here visible. The storm's course was partly over a piece of second-growth oak timber, and partly through a timber pasture which was bare of undergrowth, but in which the large timber was still standing. This timber was torn up by the roots and broken in an indescribable manner. One green black oak, ten inches in diameter, was torn out by the roots and carried bodily twenty-five rods east. Another, two feet in diameter, was broken off and carried four rods southwest. Upon the very northern limit of the storm, an oak-tree two feet in diameter, was carried over to the west. Granite bowlders, a foot in diameter, were rolled out of

their beds. Scarcely a square foot of sward could be found upon which the soil had not been torn up by some flying fragment, while the whole surface of the ground looked as if a rapid current of water a foot in depth had swept over it, washing along its course straw, twigs, stubble, and other light material, and which, after the storm, were lying against trees and brush in such a way as to indicate the subsidence of a flood. As the storm emerged from the timber into open fields, all fences were torn down, and posts left standing were coated with mud two inches thick, which, although heavy rains had since fallen, still remained on them a week after. On the farm of G. H. Fox, next east, two horses were carried from an adjoining field, and thrown against the railroad embankment with such force as to kill them. The high board fence on both sides of the railroad was blown away, and the fragments scattered over fields for three-fourths of a mile in an easterly direction. Straws were blown against the dry cedar telegraph posts with such force as to cause them to penetrate the wood. At the cemetery, a little farther east, several monuments were blown over, and a large number were broken off by boards, rails and other flying fragments.

The north border of the tornado entered the town of Fitchburg (Township 6 north, Range 9 east), one and three-fourths miles west of the southeast corner of the town. The southern limit entered the town but a few rods before reaching the east line. The only buildings struck in this town were those of E. Bement, situated seventy rods north of the southeast corner of Section 36. The house was partially unroofed, the barns and outbuildings destroyed, and many fine evergreens broken over and uprooted. Near the southwest corner of Section 30, town of Dunn (Township 6 north, Range 10 east), the house and stables of G. Geary were badly damaged, and Mr. Geary severely injured by a falling timber. From this point onward, the storm widens out, and is much less severe in its effects, still, however, remaining most severe in its central portion.

Near the line between the towns of Fitchburg and Dunn, the storm makes quite a sharp bend in its course, going to the more northward than at any previous point. On the west line of Section 29, the house of J. A. Nesbitt was unroofed, his cattle-sheds blown down, and his orchard partially destroyed. Half a mile northeast of Nesbitt's, a log house was unroofed, and one-fourth of a mile farther east, J. Keeley's house was unroofed. The buildings of R. Henry, one-fourth mile west of the center of Section 22, were very near the middle of the storm's path, but were not injured, although several apple-trees were torn up by the roots. The next house within the path of the tornado was that of C. Thompson, on the southeast quarter of Section 14, was unroofed. The tobacco barn of R. Everson, eighty rods east of Thompson's, was demolished, and his granary moved southeast two feet. The standing timber across the Catfish River, north of Thompson's and Everson's, was quite badly twisted and torn, but no further injury was done in this township.

In the town of Pleasant Springs (Township 6 north, Range 11 east), the first house injured was that of J. Ingebretson, on Section 7, which was partially unroofed. Near the northeast corner of Section 8, the house of J. Melos lost a roof, and across the road east, on Section 9, G. Kittleson's tobacco shed was blown over and his barn unroofed. On the line between Sections 7 and 8, the greatest width of the storm was not over eighty rods, and the effects are not very severe. Near the center of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 4, the house of L. Michelet was unroofed, his wind-mill broken, and his barn badly damaged. A portion of the debris was carried sixty rods in the line of the storm. On the western part of Section 3, the storm passed through a piece of standing timber. Passing down the east side of a hill, the timber was very badly prostrated, showing that at this point the storm was more severe than at any other place east of Geary's on the west side of the town of Dunn. When the storm had reached the east side of Section 3, it was only a severe wind, blowing down a few trees and scattering fences, and, after climbing Liberty Mound one-fourth the distance across Section 2, left the earth entirely.

On the east part of Section 32, in the town of Christiana (Township 6 north, Range 12 east), another wind-storm moving in a direction north  $75^{\circ}$  east, struck the earth, blowing down trees



and fences, but doing little damage for the first three miles. The wind seems to have been increasing in force during this time, and when it reached the house of C. Helleckson, sixty rods north of the center of Section 26, it had assumed the characteristics of a tornado. This house, a small frame structure, was literally torn to pieces, the fragments being principally deposited from four to eight rods northeast. The stove was carried fifteen rods in the same direction. One window sash was carried twenty rods, east of north. Pictures were carried several miles nearly east, and a bed-quilt was found three-fourths of a mile distant north of east. The storm was thirty-five rods wide at this point, and was not severe enough to materially injure standing timber. As it crossed the valley of Koshkonong Creek, it widened and increased in violence. Across the southwest quarter of Section 24, the timber was badly twisted and torn for a width of seventy-five rods. The tornado entered Jefferson County, near the southwest corner of Section 19, in the town of Oakland; swept around almost due east, crossing Rock River on the line between Sections 26 and 27, in the town of Jefferson, and dissipated itself in a marsh on Section 29, in the town of Hebron. An offshoot struck the earth to the northeast, doing some damage, but soon spending its force.

Some time before the tornado came to the ground, there had been brilliant lightning, accompanied by heavy, rolling thunder, both of which increased in frequency and severity until the storm struck the earth. Some carpenters working near said "there was a great boiling in the clouds in that direction, for a long time before the storm came." An intelligent Welshman, in describing it, said, "I allowed that we had the lightning right down here with us." Many saw clouds from the north come in contact with clouds from the south, producing the tornado. But this phenomenon was witnessed by observers along the entire line of the storm. I can account for this appearance only by supposing that the same whirling motion in the clouds was seen even before the storm struck the earth, which others farther east saw as the storm approached them.

The appearance of the storm-cloud while moving along over the surface of the earth, as given by different individuals, differs greatly. W. T. Henry, of Mineral Point, saw it when several miles distant, coming directly toward him, and described it as being much narrower at the base than above, or somewhat tunnel-shaped, composed of very dark, heavy-looking clouds. No other person spoke of its tunnel-shaped appearance. S. Terrell, of the town of Mineral Point, Iowa County, watched the storm as it was approaching his place, and described it as a column of black cloud reaching to the ground, shooting up and down, and whirling in indescribable confusion, filled with leaves, hay, straw, limbs of trees, and other debris.

Mr. Osborne, of Primrose, described it as a low, black cloud with bands or strips of cloud hanging to its under surface, and coming to the ground. Mr. Rice, of Oregon, saw it coming half a mile distant. The south part of the upper side of the cloud looked like a blaze of fire, the north portion was dark. Near the ground it was dense and dark, and the whole mass appeared as if rolling to the north. The dark color and opacity of the cloud near the earth were, to a great extent, due to the sand and mud with which the air was filled. Fences were covered with mud, often several inches in thickness, which was packed on so firmly, that in some cases it was still to be seen, four months afterward. The eyes, skin, and wearing apparel of those exposed to the storm were filled with mud and sand, and the faces of the dead were frequently so masked with mud as to make them unrecognizable.

The appearance of the cloud was certainly very unusual, as is shown by the large number of persons who saw it approaching, and, fearing danger, sought places of safety for themselves and families. It has been a matter of surprise that so few who saw the storm, both of those who were in it and those who saw it passing by, could give an adequate description of it. 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.

Very little rain fell with the tornado. But soon after it had passed, variously estimated from five to thirty minutes, rain fell in torrents, continuing 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 wind, lightning and thunder were much less violent for forty miles before reaching Milwaukee, the storm, as a whole, was doubtless being dissipated throughout that distance, and the rainfall was consequently less than farther west. At Madison, nine miles north of the path of the storm where it crossed the cemetery in Oregon, 1.48 inches of rain fell, from 4:10 to 5:45 P. M. Probably the amount in the vicinity of the storm was considerably greater. The appearance in the track of the tornado was that of a region which had been inundated.

In the western part of its course, a few small-hail stones fell immediately after the tornado had passed. The size of the stones, as the storm passed eastward, gradually increased until, in the township of Primrose, they reached their maximum dimensions. I found no well-authenticated weight or measurement of these hail stones. The size was variously given as "the size of a man's fist," "as large as a goose-egg," "as large as a good-sized apple," "as large as a big snow-ball," etc. After the most careful inquiries, I have no doubt all the above statements are within the truth. The hail-stones were few in number, and diminished in size eastward from Primrose. Dr. G. H. Fox, of the village of Oregon, measured hail-stones in the township of Dunn that were four inches in circumference. All that he saw were somewhat pyramidal in form. They were everywhere described as being irregular in outline, with a rough, jagged surface, having upon the outside the appearance of frozen snow, within being transparent like ice. The hail was not confined to the track of the storm, but extended several miles both sides, some falling as far north as the city of Madison. The tornado was accompanied by a continuous roaring, which, by those near, was described as a "fearful, deafening roar." This noise was so loud as to be distinctly heard for some time before the approach of the storm. At Madison the sound was like that of a train of cars passing over a covered bridge, and was distinctly heard for one-fourth of an hour. A man, painting in the house of N. B. Van Slyke, called the attention of the latter to it by saying, "It takes a long time for that train to pass over the bridge," and still afterward the noise was distinctly heard for several minutes.

This tornado was a whirlwind of unusual proportions, having its motion of revolution 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 even for a short distance, and it is believed the following observations will substantiate the point beyond question.

The opportunity 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 timber, 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 black oaks, interspersed with poplar. In such places frequently nothing would be left standing, and the wind's motion could be well 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 south 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 generally lay north or nearly north. A few trees in the south half of the path 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 about two-fifths 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 very generally 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. 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  $45^{\circ}$  west, the middle tree south  $50^{\circ}$  west, the upper tree south  $40^{\circ}$

east, the last two lying at right angles to each other. These trees were seventy paces south of the north boundary of the tornado. Throughout the whole course of the storm, within the limits mentioned, trees crossed each other in the same order. Beginning at the bottom with their tops to the north, and lying above as the tops lay more to the westward, around to the south and to the southeast, where they were uppermost. But few trees were prostrated directly west, and these were very near the north side of the track. On the northwest quarter of Section 2, Oregon, an oak-tree, two feet in diameter, fell directly west. An apple-tree on the farm of R. Henry, Section 22, Dunn, was torn out by the roots and carried twenty-five rods, making a complete revolution, describing in its path an epicycloidal curve. On the east line of Section 4, Pleasant Springs, a wild black-cherry tree, eighteen inches in diameter, growing in the open field, was turned over by the roots, falling a little south of west.

On the land of E. Hake, Section 26, town of Jefferson, Jefferson County, the tornado passed for sixty rods through a piece of timber, consisting of oak, elm, white ash, maple and basswood. Nearly every tree was thrown down for the entire width of the storm—sixty rods—and an excellent opportunity was here given to ascertain the direction of the wind within the tornado, by the direction in which the trees were prostrated. The same results were observable here as to the direction in which the timber fell, angle of crossing, etc., in different parts of the track, as were noticed on a smaller scale in other places, and which have been noted above.

Another proof that the storm was a whirlwind is found in the direction in which fences were thrown 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 center of the storm's track, 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. On J. Underwood's premises, Section 3, town of Oregon, Dane County, nearly all of the fence which was prostrated near the north side of the storm was thrown south; many of the boards were carried south twenty rods.

Debris, south of the center of the storm's path, was universally thrown northeast, east or southeast, usually north of east, the angle to the north increasing as the object stood farther from the south limit. Within the north one-third or two-fifths of the track, the direction in which the ruins were thrown was much less uniform. They were, perhaps, most generally carried southeast, but were frequently carried north, northwest, west, southwest and south. Particular attention is called to the cases in which debris was carried westward, and to those phenomena which show that the wind was blowing in a direction opposite to the progressive motion of the storm, the account of which has already been given.

On the farm of A. F. Clark, near Paoli, upon three acres of land lying near the north border of the storm, the timber had been removed, and the brush piled for burning. These brush were entirely cleared off the piece by the storm, being carried directly to the west. At Perry Post Office, the store of O. B. Daley stood just without the north limit of the storm. The chimney of this store was blown off to the west. In the township of Oakland, Jefferson County, a son of E. A. Hart, while in the field, and near the north side of the track, was overtaken by the storm. The wind came upon him from the east with such force as to throw him prostrate upon the earth; his hat was blown over his eyes, and he experienced the feeling that, had it not been for his hat, his eyes would have been torn from their sockets. Still another indication of the storm's rotatory motion was the fact that while there were very few well-authenticated instances of debris having been thrown south of the path of the storm, and no instance of fragments being thrown far to the south, a very large tract of country, in places fourteen miles wide, upon the north side of the storm's path was thickly strewn with leaves, straw, cornstalks, laths, shingles, papers, fragments of clothing, and other light materials. The northern limit to which such debris was thrown is a line connecting Blue Mounds, Pine Bluff, Middleton Station, Mendota, passing three miles north of Sun Prairie Village to Waterloo, in Jefferson County. This would include an area in Dane County alone of over four hundred square miles. The only explanation known for this peculiar method of scattering fragments is the rotation of the storm in a direction oppo-

site to that of the hands of a watch, while the wind without the tornado was blowing from a direction west-southwest, or nearly parallel with the track of the tornado.

The fence on the west side of the cemetery, on Section 1, town of Oregon, Dane County, was of boards nailed on horizontally. In front of each post a board cap was nailed on perpendicularly over the horizontal boards. The mud was driven under these caps from the south, and filled the angles made by their south edges and the horizontal boards. Two weeks after this tornado, this mud was still there, although very heavy rains had fallen during the interval. In the corresponding angles upon the north side of the caps no mud was to be seen, although the entire front of the fence was badly spattered. There can be no doubt that the mud struck the fence from a southwesterly direction. The north side of this cemetery was very nearly in the center of the course of the storm.

There were three distinct storm-paths west of Rome, Jefferson County. It has been found impossible to trace any connection upon the surface of the earth between the different storms. The direction in which each was moving where the last evidences of it were visible, when taken in connection with the point where the next one began, and the direction of its forward motion, prove their being entirely separate.

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 storm under discussion. There were frequently places where a few trees were left standing, while all about them the timber was entirely blown down. Such a place may be seen where the tornado climbed the bluff southeast of James Spensley's furnace, near Mineral Point. There are two little islands of standing timber in the town of Primrose, east of Osmonson's, while all about them the timber is prostrated. The same peculiarity was noticed in regard to buildings. In the town of Mineral Point, Stephen Terrell's house was very near the center of the track, but was not injured, although his barn, fifteen rods west, was torn to fragments.

In the town of Oregon, the residence of H. Palmer was not injured, while his stables and granary, ten rods northeast of his house, were swept away, and Rice's house, across the road south, was entirely demolished. The escape of the granary and house of William Ward, in the town of Oakland, is another example of buildings remaining uninjured, while strong ones near, by were destroyed. 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. A very marked example of this character is to be seen near the west line of Section 3, in the town of Pleasant Springs, on the land of T. Kittleson. Tracts of interrupted violence frequently reached entirely across the track of the tornado, but they usually extended only partly across.

The loss of property by counties was as follows:

Iowa—		
Mineral Point.....	\$39,045 00	
Remainder of county.....	24,945 00	
		\$63,990 00
Dane .....		43,455 00
Jefferson.....		23,535 00
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$130,980 00

The largest individual losses were those of Mr. Gillman and John Spensley, respectively \$20,000 and \$11,000, both in the city of Mineral Point. The greatest loss reported by any farmer was \$4,000. This amount was given in two instances, one in Dane County and one in Jefferson. In many instances, the only damage done was in the destruction of fences. In such cases, no account was taken of the loss.

The loss of life was as follows: In Iowa County, twelve; in Dane County, six; in Jefferson County, one; in all, nineteen. How many afterward died of their injuries is unknown; probably the number was small.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MADISON AS AN UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE.

MADISON FOUNDED—THE FOUNDER—THE CAPITAL LOCATED AT MADISON—STAKING OUT “THE TOWN”—THE FIRST HOUSE—THE PECKS—MADISON ON ITS WAY TO GLORY—FIRST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IN MADISON—PIONEER “CHARACTERS”—AN EARLY VISIT—PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS—WHAT VARIOUS WRITERS SAID—ENUMERATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS—THE “WORSER” AND “TIGER”—UBLEDINE’S GIG.

## MADISON FOUNDED.

When, in January, 1836, the last Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Michigan was (attempted to be) held at Green Bay, James Duane Doty, together with Thomas P. Burnett, William J. Hamilton, Levi Sterling, James R. Vineyard, and others in attendance thereon, met together, when Doty proposed to them that they should contribute \$100 each, and in that manner raise the sum of \$1,200, which should be invested in such lands in the vicinity of the Four Lakes (now in Dane County), as might be selected by two of their number, the avowed purpose being to establish a town on the lands, and the improving of the water-power at the outlet of Lake Mendota. The lands contemplated to be thus improved lay between Lakes Mendota and Monona, where the city of Madison is now located, and, at that date, were all subject to private entry at the Land Office in Green Bay. This was the first step taken looking to the founding of the present capital of Wisconsin. For certain causes the arrangement was postponed, and Doty and another entered the lands contemplated to have been purchased by the persons before named. Previous to this and soon afterward other persons entered lands in the neighborhood.

On the 7th day of October, 1835, Francis R. Tillou, of New York, entered, at the land office in Green Bay, Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in Section 7, of Township 7 north, of Range 10 east, containing 97.22 acres. On the 28th of the same month, Doty entered Lot No. 3 and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 98.94 acres.

On the 6th day of April, 1836, Doty and Stevens T. Mason entered the whole of fractional Sections 13, 14 and 24, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 671.80 acres; they entered also on the same day the southwest quarter of Section 6, in Township 7 north, of Range 10 east, and Lots 4 and 5 of Section 7, in the same township and range, containing 331.30 acres. They also entered on the same day Lots 1, 2 and 3, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 261.53 acres. On the 11th of June of the same year, Lucius Lyon entered Lots 1 and 2 of the northeast fractional quarter of Section 12, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 99.82 acres. On the same day, Warren Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 70.60 acres. On the 18th of the same month, Aaron Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, N. Y., entered the northwest quarter of Section 23, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, containing 160 acres. On the same day, Charles Walker, of Otsego, N. Y., also entered the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, in Township 7 north, of Range 10 east, containing 215.84 acres. So it was that the lands upon which Madison is now located, and tracts contiguous thereto, became the property of sundry persons by purchase from the General Government.

On the 1st day of May, 1836, Doty executed to Mason a quit-claim deed of all his right, title and interest, in the lands they had entered, as follows: "Fractional Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen and twenty-four, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and lots No. one, two and three [and the west half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the northeast quarter]\* of section No. twenty-three, in township No. seven north, of range No. nine east of the fourth principal meridian; and also the southwest fractional quarter of section No. six, and lots No. 4 and 5 (five), of section No. seven, in township No. Seven of range, No. ten east, according to the public surveys;" in all, 1,263.57 acres.

On the 28th day of that month, Mason executed to Doty a power of attorney authorizing him to divide, lay off or otherwise dispose of his interests in these lands, in such manner as in his discretion the joint interest of both might require. A power of attorney also was executed on the 7th day of the same month by Francis R. Tillou to Doty, authorizing him (by implication) to dispose of his interest in the 97.22 acres he had entered. Thereupon Doty, as the Attorney in fact for both Mason and Tillou, sold, ostensibly, their interests in these tracts to James Duane Doty, Trustee of the Four Lake Company, of the county of Brown and Territory of Wisconsin, on the 1st day of June, 1836.

The whole number of acres thus (attempted to be) conveyed to the Four Lake Company, was 1,360.79.

As to what was the cause of the conveying of Doty's interest to Mason in these lands or the execution of the powers of attorney by Mason and Tillou to Doty as Trustee, it is unnecessary in this connection to inquire. Nor is it important to discuss whether these conveyances were legal or illegal. The Four Lake Company, it was claimed by Doty, was organized June 1, 1836, with himself as general manager, as originally contemplated at the first meeting in Green Bay, of the gentlemen already named.

Doty afterward employed John B. Suydam, a surveyor at Green Bay, to make meanders and surveys at the Four Lakes for a town, the site of which was to be chosen by Doty upon actual inspection. How this was accomplished is best told in the words of the surveyor:

"On the second day of November [October] of the year in which the session of the Legislature was held at Belmont [1836], J. D. Doty and I started from Green Bay on horseback, he with his green blanket and shotgun, that had been his companions on many and many a trip through the almost trackless wilds of Wisconsin, and I with my compass and chain. We were both provided for camping out wherever night should overtake us; and for the more solid part of our forage, we were to depend upon Doty's gun. On our way we stopped at various places, among which were Clifton, at the north end of Winnebago Lake, where we laid out the village bearing that name, out of respect to an extensive ledge of rock that crops out at that point; and at Duck Creek, on the east bank of the Wisconsin River, about eight or ten miles below Portage City, where we laid out the town of Wisconsinapolis.

"Finally, after about eight days from the time of leaving home, we reached what was then called Four Lakes. We came by the trail that led around by the north side and west end of Fourth Lake, and found, near what might be called the northwest corner, and perhaps two miles from where the university buildings now stand, a small log house, occupied by a man whose name I have forgotten [Michel St. Cyr], who entertained our horses and ourselves nights, and assisted us daytimes in making such meanders and surveys of the shores of the Third and Fourth Lakes, and other points, as were necessary for making the plat of the future city. This took us, I think, three days. The precise time in which the survey was made was during the second and third weeks of November, while the Legislature was in session at Belmont.

"While standing at the section corner, on that beautiful spot between the Lakes, then the central point of a wilderness, with no civilization nearer than Fort Winnebago on the north and Blue Mounds on the west, and but very little there; and over which now stands the principal entrance to one of the finest capitol structures in the West—I have no doubt Doty saw in his far-reaching mind just what we now see actually accomplished—a splendid city surrounding the

\*Omitted by mistake.—Ed.

Capitol of Wisconsin at Four Lakes, as he remarked to me then—that I need not be surprised to learn that the seat of Government of Wisconsin was located on that spot before the Legislature had adjourned. And sure enough it so happened.

“We went directly to Belmont, where the Legislature was in session. On arriving there, I immediately set about drawing the plat of Madison, Doty, in the meantime, giving me minute directions as to its whole plan, every item of which originated with him while on the ground, as being the most suitable and best calculated to develop the peculiar topography of the place.

The “town” laid off and platted was located on the 1,360.79 acres previously described as entered by Doty and Mason, also upon some of the land purchased by Vanderpoel from the General Government. To this “town” was given by Doty, in honor of the fourth President of the United States, the name of Madison. The plat was acknowledged by Doty, October 27, 1836, “to be a correct plat of the town of Madison, situated between the third and fourth of the Four Lakes, in the Territory of Wisconsin.” This is known as the “Doty Plat.” A few days afterward, another plat was made nearly identical with the first, on which Doty indorsed the following: “I, James Doty, as agent, trustee and attorney of the Four Lake Company and of the said stockholders, the proprietors of the town of Madison, in the county of Milwaukee and Territory of Wisconsin, acknowledge the plat hereunto annexed to be a true plat of the said town of Madison, according to the certificate of the surveyor, J. V. Suydam.” This plat was acknowledged by Doty January 2, 1837, and is known as the “Doty Trustee Plat.” Thus was founded “the town of Madison.” Afterward, on the 10th of October, 1839, the town was re-platted by Kentzing Pritchette. This plat is called the “Pritchette Plat.”

The territory included within the limits of Madison, as indicated by these plats, was bounded on the north by Lake Mendota, on the east by the Yahara, on the south by Lake Monona, and on the west by a line drawn two blocks beyond the present Bedford street and parallel to it, nearly across the isthmus, from lake to lake.

#### THE FOUNDER.

The distinguished founder of Madison—James Duane Doty—was a native of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1799. In the year 1818, he settled at Detroit, Mich. A young lawyer of good repute, he was the next year (1819) admitted to the Supreme Court of that Territory, and was the same year promoted rapidly to places of public trust, being appointed Secretary of the Legislative Council and Clerk of the Court.

Although young and quite juvenile in appearance, he was decidedly popular with the people, and had already attracted the attention of Gov. Cass, who took much interest in all young men of character and talent. He had a fine address, was of a sociable and genial disposition, thereby winning the good-will, respect and friendship of his acquaintances.

Gov. Cass, in 1820, made his famous tour of the great lakes and the Mississippi to its sources, traveling a distance of four thousand miles with his party in five bark canoes. Mr. Doty was selected by the Governor to command one of the birch flotilla, C. C. Trowbridge and John H. Kinzie each having charge of another. The trip from Detroit to Mackinaw and the Sault Ste. Marie consumed nearly ninety days, and was one of great difficulty and peril. It was on this occasion that Gov. Cass, supported by his assistants and canoe-men, in the presence of the assembled dignitaries of the fierce Chippewas and in defiance of their menaces, pulled down the British flag which those Indians had displayed on the American side of the straits on his arrival, and hoisted the stars and stripes in its place. Mr. Doty was present, and aided with his own hands in displaying the American flag. He often spoke of it as a most exciting scene. The party left Detroit early in May, traversed the lakes and reached the sources of the Mississippi, held conferences with various Indian tribes, and returned the last of November. Mr. Doty, besides having charge of one of the canoes, acted as secretary of the expedition.

In the winter of 1821, Mr. Doty was at Washington, where Henry Wheaton procured his admission as attorney in the Supreme Court of the United States at the age of twenty-two years.

In the winter of 1822-23, Congress passed "an act to provide for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Michigan Territory," and to establish courts in the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford; the two latter counties embracing nearly all that is now Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. From the numerous applicants for the place, President Monroe selected James Duane Doty, of Detroit, for the new Judge. No more suitable appointment could have been made. With the exception of the two small settlements of Green Bay and Prairie Du Chien, the whole vast area west of Lake Michigan was an unbroken wilderness, and Judge Doty soon proved himself just the man to traverse, explore and expose its wild recesses to civilization.

In May, 1823, he was at Detroit, already on the way to his new circuit, accompanied by his wife, whom he had just married—the eldest daughter of Gen. Collins, of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y. The lady afterward proved herself eminently qualified for the wife of one destined to the eventful career which subsequently marked the foot-steps of her husband. Gen. Collins, her father, was a prominent officer in the war of 1812, commanding the New York State Militia at Sackett's Harbor.

Judge Doty lost no time in entering on his duties as Judge—law-giver to a country sufficient in extent for an empire. He repaired forthwith to Prairie du Chien; organized the judiciary of Crawford County, and opened court. It was no easy task to inaugurate justice in these wilds; to create Sheriffs, Clerks and Jurors, out of half-breed Indian traders, *voyageurs*, and *courriers du bois*; but the tact, talent and perseverance of the young Judge prevailed. It was done, and stood fast.

Judge Doty had thought to make Prairie du Chien his resting-place—his home; but, the leading Indian traders, and one of great influence in the country especially, not regarding the establishment of courts within the precincts of his trade with favor, but with evident dislike, early intimations of a want of good neighborhood appeared between the leading traders, and the Judge of the U. S. District Court, to avoid which, as well as to find a more healthy location for his family, he determined on a permanent residence at Green Bay, to which place he soon removed, and made it his home for twenty years.

The Judge proceeded to organize courts in Michilimackinac and Brown Counties, where he found the inhabitants generally disposed to render every assistance in bringing a wild country subject to law and good order. The terms were held with perfect regularity throughout the whole district; he continued to discharge his onerous duties for nine years, and until superseded by Judge Irwin in 1832, when he turned over his judicature to his successor and retired to private life—if, indeed, his time and talents, devoted as they were thenceforward to the development of the resources of this new country, could, in any sense, be termed "private life."

Relieved from the cares and responsibilities of the judgeship and courts, he immediately commenced, on his own resources, a personal examination, by repeated tours, of the country that now constitutes Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. It was then inhabited and possessed by the aborigines. His sagacious mind saw the importance of conciliating these natives; he visited every village of note, made himself acquainted with, and gained the good will of, the chiefs, and contributed, in no small degree, to the good understanding which followed between the Government and these savage tribes. In the course of these explorations, he traveled over the whole of the southern part of Wisconsin many times, often quite alone, stopping in the deep forest wherever night overtook him, tying his Indian pony to a sapling, and, with his saddle for a pillow, lying down under his blanket with as little concern as if in his own house.

In 1830, Congress made an appropriation for surveying and locating a military road from Green Bay to Chicago and to Prairie du Chien. Judge Doty and Lieut. Center, of the U. S. Army, were appointed Commissioners, and surveyed and located these roads during 1831 and 1832. Reposing from these labors and travels, Judge Doty projected a map of this Upper Country, from which, in the main, one was soon afterward—but before the surveys—constructed for the use of the War Department.



Doty's talents for usefulness were now conceded and appreciated by all; the people of the district of Michigan west of the lake elected him to the Legislative Council in 1834, in which he served with marked ability for two years. It was while he was a member that the Legislative Council of that Territory began to agitate the question of a State Government, which he was first to introduce, and which finally prevailed.

Returning from the Legislative Council, he became an active operator in the public land sales, which were opened at Green Bay in 1835-36. He was applied to from all quarters by capitalists, to take agencies for the purchase of choice locations in the Green Bay Land District. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were placed at his disposal for investment, such confidence had they in his integrity and knowledge of the country, and its best points for future towns and cities. The result showed the confidence not misplaced; many of the most populous towns and villages of the State to-day stand on sites selected at that time by him. One of these, as already shown, is the present city of Madison, of which he was, in every sense, the founder.\*

#### THE CAPITAL LOCATED AT MADISON.

The Territorial Government was established by act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory of Wisconsin embraced within its boundaries all of what is now Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a part of Dakota. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor, J. S. Horner Secretary, with Charles Dunn, Chief Justice. Other officers were also appointed. These persons took the prescribed oath of office July 4. A census was soon after taken, and the time of election appointed for October 10. The latter excited considerable interest, growing chiefly out of local considerations. The permanent location of the seat of government, the division of counties and the location of county-seats, were the all-absorbing questions; while the views of candidates in relation to national politics had little or no influence upon the result. The Governor, by proclamation, appointed the village of Belmont as the place for the first session of the Legislature, and October 25 as the time for the meeting.

The great and paramount question of the session was the location of the seat of government. To this all others were subordinate and made subservient. The wild spirit of speculation which in the earlier part of the year 1836 had, like a tornado, swept over the whole country, and which, having invaded and unsettled the prices of every species of personal property, seized upon the unsold public domain, which was transferred by millions of acres from the control of the Government and the occupation of the settler to the dominion of the speculator, although on the wane in the last months of that year, was still omnipotent, and exerted a marked influence upon many of the members of the Belmont Legislature.

Numerous speculators—J. D. Doty among the number—were in attendance, with maps of prospective cities, whose future greatness was portrayed with all the fervor and eloquence which the excited imagination of their proprietors could display. Madison, Belmont, Fond du Lac and Cassville were the points which were most prominently urged upon the consideration of the members.

Nearly four weeks were spent in skirmishing outside the legislative halls, when, on the 21st of November, the battle was formally opened in the Council, and the bill considered in committee of the whole, until the 23d, when it was reported back in the form in which it became a law, fixing upon Madison as the seat of government, and providing that the sessions of the Legislative Assembly should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines County, until March 4, 1839, unless the public buildings at Madison should be sooner completed.

When the bill was reported back by the committee of the whole, and was under consideration in the Council, where the ayes and noes could be called, a spirited attack was made upon it, and motions to strike out Madison and insert some other places were successively made in favor of Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Green Bay, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Pern and Wisconsin City; but all with one uniform result—ayes, 6, noes, 7—and the bill was by the same vote

\* For a sketch of the subsequent career of Doty, see note at the end of this chapter.—Ed.

ordered engrossed, and the next day passed the Council. In the House of Representatives, the opposition was not so formidable, and on the 28th the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 16 to 10, and passed the same day 15 to 11—thus ending one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The two first sections of the bill, which thus passed and became the law of the Territory, were as follows :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin,* That the seat of government of the Territory of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby located and established, at the town of Madison, between the third and fourth of the Four Lakes, on the corners of Section 13, 14, 23 and 24, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That until the public buildings at the said town of Madison are completed, that is to say, until the 14th day of March, in the year 1839, the session of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory shall be held at the town of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, provided the public buildings are not sooner completed.

So Madison became the capital of the Territory before it was made a county seat, and before there was a single resident upon the lands which had been platted. The site, in its pristine state, was indeed unsurpassed. On each side was a beautiful lake ; in the center, an eminence whereon was to be erected the capitol ; but " the town " was a solitude ; even Dane County had not yet been created.

Concerning the lobbying of Doty to secure the passage of this law, a well-informed writer says : " The rapid settlement of the country beyond the Great Lakes, called for a new territorial government—a separation from Michigan. Congress passed the act creating the Territorial Government of Wisconsin in 1836. Henry Dodge received the appointment of Governor, and assembled the first Legislature at Belmont. One of the most important matters brought before that body, and to be settled by it, was the location of the seat of government. Doty, though remaining in private life, had not been idle, and especially was not uninterested in this matter of a capital for Wisconsin. There was great excitement over the matter in the Legislature. While others were planning, Doty was *acting*. He appeared at Belmont as a lobby member ; and almost before the solons knew of it, by his superior tact, had brought about a vote fixing the seat of government at Madison, the beautiful place where it now is. There was a good deal of sparring and fault-finding with Doty and his management at the time ; but all agree, now, that it was then, as it seems to be since, just the right place for the capital."

Another pioneer says : " Having been at Mineral Point and Belmont during the session of the first Territorial Legislature, in November and December, 1836, I will relate an incident or two in relation to the selection of Madison as the seat of government, which, so far as I know, have never found their way into print :

" The location of the capital was the all-important question before the Legislature, and a very animated and somewhat angry warfare was carried on between the friends of Milwaukee, Cassville, Mineral Point, Madison and many other places for the recognition of their favorite as the most eligible site for the future seat of government. J. D. Doty, of Green Bay, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, had purchased a considerable tract of land of the United States between what was then known as the third and fourth of the Four Lakes, at \$1.25 per acre, and Doty, with all the proverbial integrity and adroit skill that characterizes the modern lobbyist at Washington, was on hand with a beautiful plat of Madison to convince the members that it was far better to locate the capital in the interior than either on Lake Michigan or in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where the population of the Territory at that time was mostly located. The most common and convincing argument to secure votes in favor of his proposition seemed to be that by locating the capital in the interior it would promote the settlement of a large tract of country then without inhabitants, and when the whole territory was settled up it would be found to be exactly in the right spot. This, then, was the ostensible reason why a majority voted for Madison, but the records soon revealed the fact that a large proportion of the members had deeds of lots in their pockets of earlier date than the passage of the bill, which clearly indicated the real reason that influenced their votes.

"No matter now about the reason, the location of the capital at Madison has been universally admitted as the best and most appropriate that could possibly have been made by every one except our Milwaukee friends, who were so shocked at the immorality of the proceeding that for more than thirty years they never once forgot to modestly ask for its removal.

"There had long been a feud between Gov. Dodge and Doty, which had ripened into personal hatred, so that the two were scarcely on speaking terms, and on that account it was feared by the latter and his friends that the Governor would stay proceedings by a veto. The Governor, however, regarded the location with favor, and gave the act his approval. Soon after the bill became a law, Doty called on Gov. Dodge at the executive office, and, with his blandest smile and in his most fascinating manner, said: 'Gov. Dodge, it will afford me great pleasure to present you with a deed of a few lots in the new capital of Wisconsin.' An electric shock could not have produced a more sudden and marked effect. Springing to his feet, with pompous native dignity and chilling deportment, with his right hand clenched and raised to give emphasis to his short, crisp sentences, he exclaimed: 'Judge Doty—when I want any lots in Madison, sir—I will call on you, sir—by G—d, sir!'

"The records do not show that he ever made the promised call. I do not vouch for the interview; I only know the story was currently circulated and keenly relished by those well acquainted with both parties."

#### STAKING OUT "THE TOWN."

The surveys made by the surveyor, Suydam, upon his visit to the Four Lakes, in company with Doty, in October 1836, preparatory to laying out "the town of Madison," were of little account. The platting was mostly done from the township plats of the United States surveyors, and of course none of the lots had been staked out, not even the public square. The first step to be taken, therefore, before getting settlers to move upon the site, was to survey the public square and some lots and blocks adjacent thereto; as purchases thus far made were all in that vicinity. To do this work, Doty employed Moses M. Strong, a surveyor, residing at Mineral Point. Mr. Strong says:

"During the winter of 1836-37, I was employed by James Duane Doty to survey and stake off the capitol square, now usually designated 'the park,' in Madison, and some lots in the vicinity. On the 17th of February, John Catlin and I started from Mineral Point to perform this work. We spent the first night at the house of John Messersmith, about twelve miles east of Mineral Point, where we engaged his son George to go with us. Before we again started, we were joined by Josiah A. Noonan, who desired to have some surveying done in the same vicinity. I kept a diary while absent, and I find these entries therein:

"February 17.—Bought surveying-chain, shirt and gloves, and same day started with John Catlin for Madison, and stayed at Messersmith's. J. A. Noonan joined us, bringing a letter from J. D. Doty. Noonan will go with us to Madison.

"February 18.—Bought at Ebenezer Brigham's provisions for the excursion at \$15, and went on to Steel's, on Haney's Creek, near what is now Cross Plains Station, on Black Earth Creek [town of Cross Plains, Dane County], Noonan and George Messersmith in company.

"February 19.—Went to Michael St. Cyr's and finished Noonan's work on north side of Fourth Lake [now Lake Mendota], and slept at St. Cyr's.

"February 20.—Finished meanders on Fourth and Little Lake [the latter now known as Lake Wingra].

"February 21.—Finished Noonan's meanders on Third Lake [now Lake Monona], and he paid me \$70 for myself and Catlin. Then we commenced work for Doty at Madison.

"February 22.—Continued Doty's work at Madison; camped there, and at daylight were driven off by a severe snowstorm. We went to St. Cyr's and spent the day.

"February 23.—Remained at St. Cyr's, because of the snowstorm.

"February 24.—Continued Doty's work at Madison, and went to St. Cyr's.



*Thomas Barber,*

BLACK EARTH.



“February 26.—Returned to Madison and finished all of Doty’s work west of canal, [that is, west of the present East and West Canal streets], and then went to Wallace Rowan’s and slept, having paid St. Cyr \$13.50.”

“Rowan lived about twelve miles south of Fort Winnebago at that time, where now is Poynette, in Columbia County. He lived in the ordinary log house of those days. We slept on the floor. There was no appearance of his having just arrived there, though I cannot say how long he had been living at that place.

“From Rowan’s we went to the Wisconsin River; followed down that stream to Helena, and thence went to Mineral Point. I am positive this was in February, 1837, both from my recollection and from documentary evidence in my possession.”

Concerning this surveying and platting in Madison, J. A. Noonan, one of the party, says:

“In the early part of February, 1837, I made an arrangement with J. D. Doty, at Green Bay, to go to Mineral Point and get a surveying party to go to Madison and meander the shores of Third and Dead Lakes [Monona and Wingra], with a view of platting the western addition to Madison and to stake out some lots in the main part of the plat near where the capitol now stands. At Mineral Point, I employed Moses M. Strong, John Catlin and George Messersmith to go to Madison and do the required surveying. Mr. Strong was the surveyor, the rest of us common hands. Mr. Messersmith took a sleigh and a span of horses from his father’s barn, at Messers’ Grove, four miles west of Heacox’s house, and, with supplies obtained at Mineral Point, we set out on our expedition.

“We followed the military road to Berry Haney’s, at Black Earth, and went from there to St. Cyr’s, and, crossing the Fourth Lake, struck the south shore a little west from where the university farm now is. I was on horseback, the rest of the party were in the sleigh. Before we had selected a camping spot, a severe snowstorm came upon us, and we put back to St. Cyr’s and took a fresh start in the morning.

“It was very dark, the snow beating upon us fast, and, but for Strong’s tact and experience as a frontiersman, I do not believe we could have effected the crossing of the lake. The next morning we returned and made our camp on the marsh, and near a spring and running water, on Section 22. From the northwest corner of that section we took our bearings along the section line to the Dead Lake—more properly Duck or Wingra Lake. The last name I learned from Joe Pelkie, the early French settler, was the Indian name for that body of water, and I had it so entered on the map in that month, February, by Heading and Delaplaine, of Milwaukee. We meandered the Dead Lake to its outlet, and then commenced with the Third Lake at our line. We then changed our quarters to near the head of the Third Lake. I remember George Messersmith and I undertook to cut through the ice for water, and we had to cut from six to twelve inches deeper than the length of our ax handle. What we supposed would be but the work of a few minutes we found a wearisome job before we got through with it.

“After four days’ surveying, the work for the party with which I was interested was done, and, provisions getting scarce, I started for Milwaukee by way of the First Lake [Kegonsa]. The first night I stayed with Pelkie and Armell, two French traders that lived with squaws on the east side of the First Lake. There I found plenty of forage for my horse and some excellent potatoes for myself. I made a hearty supper and breakfast of roasted potatoes and salt, and, with a large roasted potato in each pocket of my overcoat, I started in the morning for Fort Atkinson.”

#### THE FIRST HOUSE.

Madison had been platted; Madison had become the capital of the Territory; Madison had been (a small portion of it) staked out; but Madison was still without a house or an inhabitant!

The first house in Madison was built by John Catlin. This is his story:

“My first visit to Madison was in company with Moses M. Strong, Josiah A. Noonan and George Messersmith, early in the year 1837 (or in December, 1836), to survey out and find the lines of Mr. Noonan’s lands, lying west and adjoining Madison. We found the snow very deep,

and after a hard day's work, wading in it, we camped at night between the Third Lake [Monona] and Dead Lake [Wingra], where we found some timber and a sheltered spot. With a good deal of difficulty we made a log-heap fire, and ate our snack, and after the fire had thawed the snow and warmed the ground, we removed it to a little distance and made our bed on the ashes. The weather was extremely cold, but we slept warm, and the next morning Mr. Noonan left us on horseback for Milwaukee. The snow being too deep to survey out and find the corners of the lots and blocks in Madison, and the weather extremely cold, we returned to Mineral Point to wait for milder weather.

"In February, 1837, I again visited Madison with Mr. Strong, who had been employed by James Duane Doty (who platted the town from the township plats without a survey) to survey out some lots and blocks around the public square according to the plat he furnished, so that those persons who intended to build could find their lots. We found that the snow still covered the ground, and we stuck stakes in the snow, the ground being too deeply frozen in most places to receive them. We camped in the timber in the low grounds under the hill of Fourth Lake, and were compelled to abandon our work by a severe snowstorm, that so blinded us that it was with great difficulty we found our way across the Fourth Lake to the cabin of St. Cyr, where we stayed two days, until the storm was over. While there I made a contract with him to erect the body of a log house on Lot 3, in Block 90, where the post office now stands, which he put up in that month, but the house was not finished until spring.

"In the spring I drew the pine lumber to finish the house from Helena, on the Wisconsin River, at a cost of over \$90 per thousand feet, and was so unfortunate, after its completion in very good style, as to have the inside burnt out before any one lived in it."\*

The first master-builder then in Madison, or the first one to act as such, upon the site of what is now the city, was Michel St. Cyr, who lived on the northwest side of Lake Mendota at the time.

#### THE PECKS.

Eben Peck was born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., in 1804, and was taken to Middlebury, Genesee, now Wyoming Co., N. Y., by his parents when quite a child; and on his return to Vermont in 1827, he established himself in business in Middletown, Rutland County. There he was married, February 24, 1829, to Miss Roseline Willard, a native of Middletown, born February 24, 1808; the wedding taking place in the house in which she was born, with her parents, grandparents and numerous friends and relatives present. In 1832 Mr. and Mrs. Peck moved to Middlebury, N. Y., and thence, in 1836, to Blue Mounds.

Mrs. Peck's mother was Julia Ann Burnham; and her Grandmother Burnham, (wife of John Burnham, lawyer of the Bennington bar) was a sister of Isaac Clark, of Castleton, Vt., a soldier of the Revolution, known as Old Rifle, and who commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, making a successful expedition against Massequoi, Lower Canada, October 12, 1813; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and Judge of the County Court; died at Castleton January 31, 1822, aged seventy-three. Clark was the grandfather of Satterlee Clark, an early pioneer of Wisconsin, and for many years a member of the State Senate.

Mr. Peck having moved to Blue Mounds in 1836, his attention was early called to the desirability of investing in some lots in the (to be) city of Madison. He made some purchases there, and determined to become a settler in "the town." So in March, 1837, he began work upon the site, by getting together some materials for a house. What followed is best told in the words of Mrs. Peck:

"We came direct from Genesee County, N. Y., by way of Buffalo, Detroit, Michigan City and Chicago, to the Blue Mounds, at which place we arrived July, 1836, our goods having been shipped by the way of Green Bay and Portage; and as a fort was then kept at each of those points, and the Blue Mounds being situated on the military road between those places and Mineral Point and Galena, there was considerable travel. A post office was established

\*From Durrie's "History of Madison," pp. 35, 36.

at Ebenezer Brigham's, at the Blue Mounds. We took his house, with everything appertaining thereto, his large, excellent garden, a number of cows, etc., and boarded himself and his farming and mining hands during autumn and winter; also entertained travelers; and as the Legislature convened at Belmont that season, and J. D. Doty being the principal proprietor of land at the Four Lakes, a good part of the members were bought with slices therefrom to locate the seat of government of Wisconsin at Madison; and on the return of the northern members we purchased lots at that place, and immediately sent hands and teams to erect three large rooms or buildings, and, in fact, they were erected before I ever saw the place.

"The men employed to erect this first house were two Frenchmen, one named Joe Pelkie, the name of the other is forgotten. They were with a party of Winnebagoes who had spent that winter at the largest of the Blue Mounds, and Abraham Wood superintended the work. Wood then lived at Strawberry or Squaw Point—since better known as Winnequah, on the eastern side of Third Lake. He had a squaw wife, a daughter of the Winnebago Chief De Kaury. Wood subsequently removed to Baraboo, and erected a saw-mill there. During the erection of these cabins, which was in March, Mr. Peck made two excursions with teams to Madison, to carry out supplies and give directions about the work. There was then snow on the ground, and the lakes were frozen, so that Mr. Peck crossed on the ice to Strawberry Point, to stay over night at Wood's. Pelkie remained in and around Madison for some time. At one time, Berry Haney, a noted character, shot Pelkie in a dispute about a land claim, and when last heard from Pelkie was still carrying the ball in his back. The other Frenchman, the companion of Pelkie in building our cabins, had a squaw wife whose brother was stabbed and killed on the beach of Third Lake.

"In March, Mr. Doty and lady (their residence being at Green Bay) put up over night with us. They found a decent, clean table, a thing seldom seen in those days. I informed Mrs. Doty that we were going to settle in Madison. She said if I would be the first housekeeper there I should have a present and my choice of the best lot in the place. It was also confirmed by her husband, but, by-the-bye, I never got it, and on the 15th of April, 1837, we arrived there, and as we were well aware what our business would be when settled, we provided ourselves accordingly, and purchased at Mineral Point over \$100 worth of groceries, as I have the bills now to show. Among the items were one barrel of pork, two of flour, one of crackers, one of sugar, half-barrel dried fruit, one box of tea, and as good a sack of coffee as was ever brought into the State; besides a half-barrel of pickles, put up by myself, also a tub of butter, and jars of plums and cranberries collected from Blue Mounds thickets. All these were carried to Madison when we moved, besides a good load of potatoes. I also made six more bed-ticks, to be filled with grass or hay as occasion required, as we fetched but four feather beds with us.

"We started from Brigham's place, at the Blue Mounds, on Thursday, the 13th of April, after dinner, with our teams, I riding an Indian pony. We traveled about seven miles, where some person had made a claim, and had laid about five rounds of logs toward a cabin. We camped therein that night, with a tent over us. The next day, the 14th, we pushed on. A more pleasant day I never wish to see; but I had a severe headache before night. We pitched our tent on a little rise of ground, within three miles of Madison, spread down our beds, and rested comfortably till near 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when we were awakened by a tremendous windstorm and howling of wolves, and found snow five or six inches deep, which continued to fall until after we arrived in Madison.

"Well, now, here we are at Madison, on the 15th, sitting in a wagon under a tree, with a bed-quilt thrown over my own and my little boy's head, in a tremendous storm of snow and sleet, twenty-five miles from any inhabitants on one side (Blue Mounds), and nearly one hundred on the other (Milwaukee). What is to be done? Go into the buildings with no floors laid, and nothing but great sleepers laid across to walk on? No; I must have the buildings plastered with lime, and floors laid first—only one saw-mill in the Territory, and that away up in the Wisconsin pinery and not completed, and of course no lumber; but there lies a pile of puncheons—just build me a pen under this tree, and move in my stove, and we will crawl in there. Sure enough we soon had it completed and a fire built.



"Some two weeks from this time, or about the 1st of May, on a pleasant day, there were about fifteen men arrived from Milwaukee to look a road through and see Madison. Among the number were A. A. Bird, the two Pixleys, merchants; W. M. Dennis and Col. Morton, of the land office—but I cannot enumerate names. Well, we had a spacious dining-room—under the broad canopy of heaven—where I spread tables for them. A portion of the party, the hired men, set out on their return the next day. We immediately sent a team to the other side of Fourth Lake, where there had been some hay put up by a party of half-breed French and Indians, and got a load of it, with which we filled our bed-ticks; we then laid down puncheons in one end of one of the buildings, spread down our beds, built a fire of chips (hewn from the logs) at the other end between the sleepers, tacked three or four sheets for bed curtains around the walls, and there they rested; and they stayed with us three or four days, enjoying themselves hunting and fishing around the lakes, and looking at the country, and then left for Mineral Point, or perhaps Galena; and in eight or ten days Bird returned, accompanied by J. D. Doty, Ebenezer Brigham and others.

"Doty observed, 'Why do you not move into your house?' 'Why, my dear sir,' I replied, 'I must have it plastered with lime first.' Said he, 'We do not know as there is a lime quarry within a hundred miles of you, and you need not expect to live in this pen until there is one found and burned. No, no; you must move in. We will help daub up the kitchen part on the outside with mud, and when the lime is found you can finish the inside to suit you.' So at it they went (only think, Governors, Esquires and Mayors in prospective, daubing cabins!) and by night we were all comfortably situated in the kitchen. And this is the room in which, a week subsequently, the Scotch-born and English-bred Featherstonhaugh was entertained.

"The size of this room was twenty-four feet long and eighteen or twenty wide—the same length of the dining-room, and situated immediately back of it—wherein they used to dance cotillions, three sets at the same time. The other two buildings were joined on the northeast and southeast corners of the kitchen, leaving a passage, where afterward was erected a frame dining-room, in which many a weary traveler and hungry wight was fed."

So the first settlers in Madison were Eben and Roseline Peck, and they had with them a son—Victor. Their house, the first one inhabited in "the town," was located on Lot 6, Block 107, south side of Butler street. In June, 1838, the Pecks having vacated the house, it was occupied by Robert L. Ream, and there his daughter, Vinnie, the artist, was born. The building was demolished in 1857.

Mrs. Peck, going to Baraboo with her husband in the fall of 1840, was the first white woman to cross the Baraboo Bluffs and make her home in the valley north of them. They settled on their claim previously made on that part of the river known as the Lower Ox-Bow, since platted and called Manchester. Here they lived for seven years, when they were dispossessed of their claim. They then moved to Mrs. Peck's present home, having laid claim to a part of the region now known as Peck's Prairie, and commenced the improvement of a farm. Mr. Peck soon after started for Oregon and California, and, while on the way out, was killed by Indians. Mrs. Peck was left with two children to battle for a livelihood, and her subsequent experience was sore enough. Various attempts were made to take her home from her under the pre-emption laws, and, to save it, she was obliged to borrow money at a ruinous rate of interest. In early days, before the coming of a physician, Mrs. Peck treated the sick with much success. She remembers setting the broken leg of a neighbor's child, who lived five miles away, she being compelled to ride behind her husband along an Indian trail after dark to reach the house; and when she arrived there was not a candle in the house, the father of the child being compelled to walk half a mile to a neighbor's, who had some lard, from which a "grease dip" was made. The operation was successfully performed, and the child rapidly recovered. Mrs. Peck says there were no deaths in the Baraboo Valley till after doctors came. Mrs. Peck's children are both alive. The eldest, Victor, was born April 25, 1833, and now resides in Milwaukee; the other, Wisconsiniana Victoria, is the wife of Nelson Wheeler, of Chippewa Falls. Victoria was born in Madison, September 14, 1837—the first white child born there.

## MADISON ON ITS WAY TO GLORY.

On the 10th of June, 1837, A. A. Bird, the acting Commissioner for constructing the capitol, accompanied by a party of thirty-six workmen, again arrived in Madison.

Josiah Pierce, one of Bird's men, was born in New Salem, Hampshire Co., Mass., May 21, 1783, and was devoted to agricultural pursuits; in 1827, moved with his family from his native State to Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y.; and in the spring of 1837, he migrated with his wife and seven children to Wisconsin. He was engaged by Bird to remove from Milwaukee to Madison, to board some of his workmen on the capitol. Mr. Pierce's family also came with Bird's party.

Mr. Pierce's was the second family that settled in Madison; but his purpose was only to make it a temporary residence, intending to find a good locality elsewhere and open up a farm. In November of that year, he removed two miles south of the present village of Monticello, Green Co., and made a location; his nearest neighbors resided in Exeter, seven miles distant. He was an invalid when he settled there; but his health improved, and he was able to attend to business for several years. He died December 25, 1843, aged nearly sixty-one years. His widow, Ruth Pierce, survived till June 8, 1867, when she died at the age of seventy-nine.

Mrs. Peck's remembrance of the second arrival of Bird in Madison—this time with his party of thirty-six workmen, as previously mentioned—is of interest:

"Our next large arrival at Madison was A. A. Bird again, with some thirty or forty men, hired in Milwaukee, to commence operations on the public buildings; he also brought with him a family by the name of Pierce, with two or three grown-up daughters, for the purpose of cooking for his workmen. Bird immediately commenced to put up a log boarding house, and in a week's time had it completed and Pierce moved in. His next work was putting up and inclosing a frame dining-room for us."

Of the thirty-six workmen brought to Madison by Bird, the names of the following are remembered:

William Simonds, Jefferson Holmes, Mr. Holloway, Darwin Clark, David Hyer, Thomas Jackson, David Williams, E. Hewitt, Giles Briggs, Henry Gage, J. W. Corning, D. Mumford, James Tinline, Gilbert and Delos Bundy, Richard Rockwood, Mr. Nelson, George W. Eastman, H. W. Thornton, Horace and William Laurence, William Ferrill, Jefferson Kinney, Chauncey Leland, Hiram Sleeper, Mr. Toby, Joseph Brewer, Mr. Pratt and Charles H. Bird. Isaac H. Palmer also came with the company, but he was not in Bird's employ.

Of the party who came June 10, the following, it is known, remained in Madison for a longer or shorter period—becoming residents of the place:

A. A. Bird, Darwin Clark (still a citizen of Madison), Thomas Jackson, Isaac H. Palmer, Mr. Nelson, Jefferson Holmes, Chauncey Leland, David Hyer and Charles H. Bird.

Thus writes one of the thirty-six, after the lapse of forty years, to his surviving comrades:

"I address you who are left of that then young and daring company, which braved the hardships and difficulties of a pioneer journey to Madison, then occupied, with but one exception, by wild, untutored savages; the smoke of whose wigwams could be seen from the heights, as we approached, ascending from the beautiful shores of the lakes.

"What a soul-animating sight, as memory bridges the chasm made by nearly half a century, and we stand again upon the eminence overlooking the site of the future city! O! the joy and exultation of that hour was fit reward for the hardships we had endured in constructing roads, traversing deluged marshes, drenched almost nightly with rain, fording rivers, etc. There reposed before us the object of all our toils—a beautiful elevation upon which the capitol was to be built, surrounded by nature's most enchanting adornments, the lakes of liquid silver, which completely encircled in their embrace that beautiful grove, furnished with a natural growth of the choicest trees of the West, under the shade of which one could afterward, at almost any time, see groups of Indians, of all ages, enjoying themselves hugely in watching us in our various pursuits.

“Our enthusiasm vented itself in shaking of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, and throwing of caps as high as vigorous hands could hurl them. We had almost reached our desired haven—our Western home; and the choicest of fish and game, together with the varied products of the soil, which abundantly furnished our primitive tables, proved that the greatest value of the scene lay not in its beauty.”

On the same day of the arrival of Bird's party—June 10, came Simeon Mills, who is still a resident of Madison. The next day he engaged Isaac Towers to build him a log building, 16x18 feet, for a store, and went to Galena to purchase goods. Towers was a resident of Mineral Point.

Doty, of course, was, during the first months of the settlement of Madison, a frequent visitor. His arrival in June is thus mentioned by Mrs. Peck:

“Then comes Doty, again, and says, ‘Madam, prepare yourself for company on the Fourth [of July], as a number from Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Fort Winnebago and Galena have concluded to meet here for the purpose of viewing the place and celebrating the day.’ ‘Why, what shall I do?’ said I, ‘here is my husband and brother, both blind with inflammation in their eyes so that I have to feed them, and no lumber either to lay the upper or dining-room floor.’ ‘Just constitute me your agent,’ he replied, ‘and I will contract for whatever you want; and there is a crib of lumber just run down the Wisconsin River, and lying at Helena, from Whitney's Mill,’ the first, and then the only, saw-mill in the Territory. He went and contracted for the lumber at \$69 a thousand (I have still some articles of furniture manufactured from that first lumber, and I prize them as others would relics from Mount Vernon or the Charter Oak); he also contracted for a load of crockery and table fixtures, provisions, wines, liquors, pickles, preserves, more bed-ticking, bedding, and finally everything that I sent for at Mineral Point, and ordered teams to convey them to Madison.

“On the 2d day of July there was a drove of cattle from Illinois driven through Madison to Green Bay, out of which we purchased beeves and veal. On the same day, my husband was led out blind and put into the stage, with his eyes carefully excluded from the light, and sent to Fort Winnebago, for the purpose of having his eyes operated upon by the surgeon of the garrison, where he would try to get a quiet, dark room, away from confusion—pshaw, talk about the time that tried men's souls, just as if a woman had none—but the recruits had just arrived there from Green Bay, and there was more-confusion there than at home, so next day he returned. On the morning of the third our “gim-cracks” had all arrived except the lumber, and that made its appearance about 7 o'clock in the evening. That night our chamber floors were laid, except over the dining-room. We had previously purchased 300 pounds of feathers of Mr. Rasdall, an Indian trader, so our pillows were all ready, and our beds were all spread by daylight on the morning of the Fourth, and by 1 o'clock our dining-room floor was laid, our dining-table built and dinner set, and between that hour and sundown quite a large party bolted something besides pork. In the evening there was a basket of champagne carried into the dining-room, and there their toasts were delivered, songs sung, dinner bell jingled between times, and good feeling, friendship and hilarity prevailed generally; and next morning they shot my two little pet crows.”

On the 6th of September John Stoner and family arrived—the third family in order of settlement. Mr. Stoner erected a house of logs near Lake Mendota, on Block 262. The fourth family was that of the Widow Bird—the mother of A. A. Bird and brothers.

Besides those already mentioned who came to Madison in 1837, and became residents, for a longer or shorter time, there are remembered John Catlin, Prosper B. Bird, William D. Bird, Zenas H. Bird, William A. Wheeler, Mr. Nelson, Jairus Potter and Horace Potter.

#### FIRST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IN MADISON.

The Legislature of the Territory met for the first time in Madison in November, 1838. The capitol was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature, so that the members of the Council met in a little room on the left side of the hall of the American Hotel, and the House

of Representatives in the basement dining-room, in which permanent organizations took place. In the basement room Gov. Dodge delivered his first message at the new seat of government. A resolution was adopted appointing a joint committee to examine the public buildings and report their condition, together with the probable accommodation to be afforded the Legislature. The committee reported the next day that they had the assurance of the Commissioner, A. A. Bird, that the Representatives' Hall and Council Chamber would be in readiness on the succeeding day for the Legislative Assembly. They also reported that the keepers of the three public houses would be fully prepared, during the week, to accommodate the members, to wit: at the Madison House, two rooms that will accommodate six persons; at the Madison Hotel, two rooms that will accommodate four persons each; and at the American Hotel, eight rooms sufficient to accommodate twenty-six persons; and, further, that not more than fifty persons can be accommodated with sufficient rooms for the transaction of business. A few days later, two rooms on the south side of the capitol were pronounced in readiness for the reception of the wise men of the Legislature, representing 18,130 inhabitants, the population of the then Territory of Wisconsin. The counties of Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge were represented in the Council by Ebenezer Brigham, of Blue Mounds.

#### PIONEER "CHARACTERS."

"None but the 'oldest inhabitants' of Madison will remember Pinneo, and little was known of him even by them. He was a vagabond naturally, and a long life of dissipation had confirmed him in all his vagabond notions and habits. Pinneo came to Madison among the first, and commenced work as a shingle-maker, or 'shingle-weaver,' as he styled himself. He built a hut in the woods, near the outlet of Lake Mendota, and, when sober, used to retire to it and weave shingles, for which the new settlement offered a ready market. He was a queer-looking object; a tall, round-shouldered, large-nosed, gray-eyed chap, never wearing any clothing in pleasant or foul weather save a pair of coarse breeches and a red shirt. He claimed to be a Yankee, but had coasted so long up and down Western rivers, and had imbibed so much poor whisky, that he had in appearance and manner nothing to indicate a 'Down-East' origin. His cabin was a mere shelter—open in front, and furnished with no article of comfort or convenience save one or two common cooking utensils, and the tools most necessary to his business in shingle-making. Though orderly and quiet enough when sober, he was the opposite when drunk; and when Pinneo took it into his head to be agreeable, no place or company was free from intrusion. He was not a very agreeable caller—his long, gaunt form, bare head and feet, and disgustingly dirty appearance were anything but agreeable, still they had to be endured, as the possessor of these qualities was none other than Mr. Pinneo, who had a laugh and a joke for every one, and who was ever ready to do the bidding of those choosing to command his services. When sober, which was only when every artifice and cunning had failed to provide the means of getting drunk, he would retire to his cabin, work steadily and quietly until a customer came for shingles, for which terms of payment were positive—cash down.

"When once in possession of money, there was no more work in Pinneo, who would, by a more direct route, reach town in time to get *glorious* long before the purchaser made his appearance with the shingles. After he had endured a week's drunk, his red face and bare breast shone in the sun with a peculiar brilliancy, and he was a sight as seen in the morning after a night's lodging under a tree, or under some outhouse shelter, as he shook himself and started for his morning potation at the nearest drinking house. He had not worn shoes for years, and in his drunken frolics he had acquired the habit of kicking out grubs and roots with his bare toes. This he was often induced to do for a drink, and many was the grub kicked out of King street by Pinneo long before Nicholson pavement or the office of Street Commissioner was thought of. His feet looked, in shape and color, like mud turtles, and his toes resembled so many little turtle heads half drawn in, so bruised and battered were they by hard usage. Pinneo, when drunk, would occasionally have serious thoughts and sometimes expressed serious doubts as to the propriety of his course of life. His boon companion was one Butterfield. When the first minister

visited Madison, and called the good people together on Sunday, Pinneo was among the first present. He listened attentively to the opening services, and when the minister began to speak of a better life than men were leading in the new country, Pinneo very deliberately rose from his seat and electrified the small audience by saying, 'That's so, Mr. Philo; that's so. Butterfield's got to be saved, and you just hold on till I bring him in.' Upon which he stalked out of the room, but, failing to find his chum, neglected himself to return.

"Pinneo had but little to commend him, even to a passing notice; still he was a type of many vagabond frontiersmen, who, whatever their origin, accomplished nothing useful in life. They generally lived and died wretchedly, as did this Pinneo, who lost his life in a miner's cabin, his clothes taking fire while he was on one of his drunken frolics."\*

"When Pinneo was in want of a drink, he was accustomed to go to 'Squire' Seymour, who kept store for the Deans, and run his credit. On one occasion, having reached the utmost limit of his financial standing with the 'Squire,' he endeavored by persuasive argument to have him give him one drink more. The 'Squire,' however, was inexorable; so Pinneo returned to his shingle establishment, where he found Adam Smith, from whom he borrowed an empty pistol, and, with a bottle in his pocket, started for Dean's store. On entering, he held the pistol in one hand and the bottle in the other, and demanded that the 'Squire' should fill his bottle. The fierce attitude of the belligerent brought the 'Squire' to terms, and, after filling the bottle, Pinneo coolly showed him the pistol was unloaded."†

"The earliest inhabitant will also remember Tom Jackson. He was of Scottish origin, a man of intelligence, but peculiar in his manner, amounting to eccentricity. 'Jack,' as he was commonly called, was a ship-sawyer by trade, and came to Madison to assist in ripping out with a whip-saw much of the lumber used in the building of the first capitol. Standing in the saw-pit, the old fellow would labor hard and patiently during the long hours of the day, looking forward to the pleasures of the mug and pipe at night. He was a man of 'infinite mirth,' good natured, but awfully profane in the expression of his views, seldom if ever uttering a sentence without mixing in a fearful number of hard words. In person, he was a short, thick-set, ruddy-looking fellow, gray eyes, and his head, with a very narrow belt of yellow hair about its base, shiningly bald. Jack seldom wore anything in the shape of a head covering, and, when he did, it was but the sorry remains of a plaid cap that he brought from Edinboro' town with him. So accustomed had he been to going without one that, on returning from his work, he would frequently tuck his cap under his arm and march off bare headed, but, on being told he was not wearing it, he would place his hand on his bald head, swear good-naturedly at his carelessness, and trudge back to the saw-pit for the lost cap, never dreaming that he had it under his arm. Jack was once very much confused at a fire. The house where he was boarding, a small log house, caught fire in the night, causing no little confusion among the boarders. Jack was soon on his feet, as crazy as a bed-bug, could find nothing, and relieved himself by many a hard oath directed at persons and things about him. In his search for his pants, he caught hold of a sailor jacket belonging to one of his room-mates, and, imagining the garment to be his breeches, thrust his feet through the sleeves, and, finding them too short for his legs, uttered a fearful judgment upon the man who had cut off the legs of his pantaloons! Many an anecdote will be remembered of old Jack by those who long ago listened to his story and song. Tom has been dead many years, and the hope is a fervent one that he has gone to a better place than he often wished his own soul."\*

"Jonathan Butterfield, of Topsham, Vt., and his partner, Pinneo, who carried on a shingle factory toward the Sugar Bush, were the kind of pioneers it necessarily takes to build up a new country. They were good workmen, and useful in their way, and, when on a bender, they were the liveliest as well as the noisiest boys in the country. Near our house stood a large oak tree, the one under which Mr. Peck's family had camped when they first landed in Madison. This was a beautiful tree, valued for its shade as well as for its beauty and from association. Butterfield knew how we prized it, and, when strapped and his credit gone, his last resort was an

\* George Hyer in the *Madison Union*.

† Park's "Madison, Dane County, and Surroundings," p. 562.

onslaught on this old tree with an ax, and the only condition on which he would stop from damaging it was to give him an order on Nelson's or Than's grocery. In this manner, to save the tree, we were repeatedly obliged to compromise with him; then Pinneo came in for his share of the spoils. Some of the old settlers of Madison will remember the time when Pinneo, on a spree, without hat, shoes, coat or vest, captured an old white horse which had been turned out on the common to recruit, mounted the animal bare-backed, minus bridle or halter, in his right hand holding extended the jawbone of some defunct quadruped (either horse or ox), and proclaimed himself Samson in quest of the Philistines, as he dashed through the most prominent streets of the town, creating a decided sensation. There were then no police or constable to interfere with any kind of sport or amusement one chose to indulge in.

"Another odd character of those days was Baptiste, the half-breed Frenchman, living with some Indians in the adjoining woods, who had a natural propensity to possess himself of valuable articles, such as axes, hand-saws, hammers, hatchets, shovels, etc., almost any article for which we had daily use. He often came to know if we had lost anything, and, if we had, would at once commence negotiations for the missing article. His terms were from one-half to two-thirds of its value. When the contract was concluded to his satisfaction, he would immediately go to camp and return with it, stating that some bad Indian had stolen it. My wheelbarrow was valuable as well as very useful. It was made by a Milwaukee cabinet-maker, and cost me \$12 or \$15. One day it disappeared. Baptiste had taken the precaution to ascertain its value before proposing terms for its surrender. We failed to agree on the price to be paid for its restoration, and I never saw my wheelbarrow again."\*

"A good many years ago, an incident occurred in Madison, illustrating high integrity, great generosity and singular unselfishness, which, I think, should be preserved.

"Among the early settlers of Madison were two single men—Robert Moore, an Englishman, and James Dow, a Scotchman. Robert was always called 'Bob,' and James 'Jimmie.' 'Jimmie' Dow lived always, when I knew him, all alone in a sort of hole in the ground on the Sauk road, about two miles west of Madison. 'Bob' lived in town with old Uncle John Mallow, a brickmaker, with a large family. 'Bob' often visited 'Jimmie' at his cabin; in fact, I think he made 'Jimmie's' house his headquarters. They were both genial, jolly good fellows, and both excessively fond of their toddy. 'Bob' was famous as a whistler. Every year, for many years, he used to whitewash the old capitol fence, when he would always draw crowds by his remarkable whistling. 'Jimmie' was a well-digger, and often worked at day's work with his team of mules, which he always owned while I knew him. He could repeat Burns' poems by the hour, and was always, to use his own expression, as 'dry as a fesh.' One afternoon, 'Bob' went out to 'Jimmie's,' and in the evening, feeling quite unwell, he startled his friend 'Jimmie' by telling him he was sure he should not live until morning. 'Jimmie' protested that he was only fidgety and frightened. 'Bob' was deeply impressed that he should die that night, and he said: 'Jimmie, I owe you for borrowed money \$30 or \$40, and I owe Uncle John Mallow more than that for board. Now, Jimmie, I am sure I shall die before morning, and, if I do, I want you to take my gun and a note I have against a man in Columbus for \$30, all I have in the world, and give them to Uncle John, for he is poor and has a large family to support, and you must lose your debt. If I live, I will pay you both.' 'Jimmie' said he would. Sure enough 'Bob' did die that night. When the funeral was over, 'Jimmie' took the gun and the note to Uncle John Mallow, and that very morning he brought the note to me at my house for collection, and told me this story. I collected the note, Mallow got his pay, 'Jimmie' lost his debt. 'Jimmie' remained in Madison for a few years after the death of 'Bob,' but finally left. Where he went to I do not know. Two or three years ago, he returned to visit his old friends, but this was no place for 'Jimmie.' I did not see him, but those who did said he was still as 'dry as a fesh.' †

\* Robert L. Ream, in Durrie's "History of Madison," pp. 111, 112.

† George B. Smith, in Park's "Madison, Dane County, and Surroundings," pp. 559, 560.

## AN EARLY VISIT.\*

About eleven years ago [1835], a young gentleman left this city to take a tour through the Western country. His object, at first, was to go no further than Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana. He journeyed that far in company with the late Commissioner of the Patent Office, Mr. Ellsworth, who had been deputed by the Government of the United States to make a treaty with an Indian tribe, then in the vicinity of that Fort. Mr. Ellsworth, after remaining there a short time, returned to Washington, while the young man, not then more than eighteen years old, proceeded to the State of Missouri, where he met his cousin, about his own age, residing at or near Hannibal. These young men crossed the Mississippi, reaching Rock River, and ascending to the first of the celebrated Four Lakes, in Wisconsin, where they engaged the only inhabitant residing there to carry them in a canoe up the river of the Four Lakes [the Yahara], to the north side of the Fourth Lake [Mendota], at which place there resided a *solitary Indian*, [Michael St. Cyr, a half-breed]. In their course up the river to the Fourth Lake [Mendota] they saw but one white man, and no Indian, except the one already referred to. The land in the neighborhood had then just come into the possession of the Government, and the Indians had, of course, left that beautiful region of country.

The travelers slept on the margin of Lake Koshkonong, near an Indian burial-place, on their journey.

They stopped also at the point between the Third [Monona] and Fourth [Mendota] Lakes, where the beautiful village of Madison, the seat of government of the Territory of Wisconsin, now stands.

At that time, the only village in the western part of Wisconsin was Mineral Point. Janesville, in Rock County, now one of the finest places in the interior of the Territory, had not then been thought of; nor had Beloit, a large and flourishing village in the same county. No Legislature had then met in Wisconsin, for the Territory had just been separated from Michigan. No white man lived near the site of Madison, to think of building a town then.

Two or three years after that period [the next year—1836], it was fixed upon as the seat of government; and a fine spacious building was afterward erected for the reception of the Legislature.

The two young gentlemen, who traversed this section of the country together, and who looked over it, while the imprint of the Indian was still upon the shores of the lakes, returned East, the one to reside in the city of Baltimore—from whom most of the particulars of this article have been obtained, while the other, delighted with this captivating section of the West, as soon as he reached the maturity of manhood, returned, and settled in Madison, and is now the presiding officer under the charter of incorporation granted to the village at the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature.†

## PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS.

## I.—BY ROSELINE PECK.

It may be interesting to make a note of the first-born child in Madison—my own daughter, born September 14, 1837. When she was less than a week old, J. D. Doty, one of the Commissioners for the erection of the capitol, and Treasurer of the Board, arrived from Green Bay, with a large sum of specie, guarded by Capt. John Symington and a squad of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Howard, accompanied by Charles C. Sholes, an early editor and legislator of Wisconsin. They put up at our house. Doty ordered a table spread with wine, and he and his party, standing around it, as solemn as a funeral, sipped their wine, and named the young babe Wisconsiniana. Simeon Mills said, as my boy's name was Victor, his sister's name should be Victoria, in honor of the young Queen, who had but a few weeks before ascended the English throne; so that name was added, making her full name Wisconsiniana Victoria Peck.

\*From the Philadelphia *American Sentinel*, 1846.

†Thomas W. Sutherland.

I visited Madison last summer [1873] with my daughter and a lady friend. The old "stamping grounds" were so changed that I could hardly recognize them. The old log house, which we used as a hotel for over a year, then leased or rented to R. L. Ream, and by him kept as a house of entertainment until we left the place, has since been removed. Mr. Ream was the father of Vinnie Ream, who was born in the cabin after we left it. I think my daughter and Miss Vinnie were the only children born there.\*

You, doubtless, wish to know how we enjoyed ourselves at those times; well, in various ways. We had a regular dancing-school twice a week the first winter in the old cabin. There was quite a number of young ladies and middle-aged people. Mr. Stoner brought four daughters. A. A. Bird had a young lady sister. There were two Brayton girls; one lived with Charles H. Bird and mother, the other at A. A. Bird's. Charles H. Bird married one of them; the other taught, I think, our first school, afterward. A. A. Bird and lady used to call at our dances, and trip the light fantastic toe, and, frequently, visitors from Milwaukee, Fort Winnebago, Galena and Mineral Point were present. Among them were Uncle Ab. Nichols, his wife and daughter. The latter two went ahead of us in dancing, and stayed with us a week. We had two girls as helps of our own, and plenty of the other sex. So we could hardly call it succotash; there was too much corn for the beans.

We had various other amusements—euchre parties, Christmas and New Year's suppers, and verbal and practical jokes interspersed. We had also turtle soup suppers, the turtles caught by cutting holes through the ice on what was called "Mud Lake," brought to us by Abel Rasdall. Mr. Peck sent some of them to a Mineral Point hotel-keeper, who informed us he netted \$50 on the sale of the soup. The turtles were frozen solid, and rattled together like stones. They were put in the cellar to thaw, before we could dress them, and, going down a few days after, I found they had thawed out and were crawling around on the bottom of the cellar.

I have not mentioned our boating amusements. Before any one else was in Madison but ourselves, we found a big canoe, about forty feet long, supposed to have been abandoned by the Indians during the Sauk war; and, while the wind was blowing almost a hurricane from Strawberry Point (then called; now, Winnequah), across Lake Monona, Mr. Peck, his brother Luther, myself and a boy *manned* and *womaned* the canoe, with various implements, tools, sheets, etc., and struck out for the place before mentioned, rigged our sails and returned to Madison; but it made our hair whistle; the waves were running high, but we headed her straight, she being such a length she struck two waves at once, which steadied her sufficiently to carry us safely back. We had quite a number of rides in the old canoe, but after "Uncle Sam's boys" came in, it was appropriated by others, and soon disappeared. I was determined to have another vessel of some kind to sail or paddle; so, when the Indians were about to be removed, I purchased of the old Chief Wauconda his canoe for \$6, painted with Indian hieroglyphics, in which I took a number of pleasant rides, until the same parties who took the first boat carried off the other through the Yahara to the further end of Lake Mendota, where they were quarrying stone from the bluff on its bank for the capitol, and, in rolling them down and loading the scow, they smashed my little boat all to pieces. I was informed of the accident, but never of the person who did it. So you see I paddled my own canoe alone then, as I have since, in more ways than one.

\* Vinnie Ream, the famous American sculptor, once designated by an eloquent Senator as "Wisconsin's fair daughter," was born, as above stated, in Madison, in the first house occupied in the city. This was when Wisconsin was a Territory. After Wisconsin was admitted as a State into the Union, her parents removed to Washington, D. C., and subsequently to the State of Missouri, where Vinnie received the greater part of her education. At a later period, her parents moved over the border into Arkansas, residing at Little Rock and Fort Smith, where little Vinnie became well known and a favorite as a school girl. At the breaking-out of the late war, her father received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, and Postmaster General Blair appointed Miss Vinnie to a clerkship in his department, where she distinguished herself for her extraordinary facility in penmanship. At the time she was thus engaged, she chanced to pay a visit to the studio of Clarke Mills, and while witnessing the operation of modeling in clay, she remarked, "Why! I can do that." She took home some clay, and in two or three days returned to the studio with the model of her first work, "The Dying Standard Bearer," which greatly surprised Mr. Mills, for its effectiveness of design, as well as for being the production of one who had never attempted anything of the kind before. From this time she pursued her artistic studies and work at home, after department hours, for about a year, when she gave up her situation and determined to devote herself to art. Wealthy friends offered every inducement to prevail on her to abandon this idea. She also at this time received an advantageous offer of marriage, but her invariable answer to every inducement was, "I am wedded to my art." Vinnie's success in her profession is well known to the American people, and need not here be dwelt upon. She is now married. Her husband, Richard L. Hoxie, is an officer in the regular army.



You may desire me to give some account of the men who built our cabin. In addition to Joe Pelkie and Abraham Wood, there was a Mr. Lavec, a Frenchman. He had a squaw wife. It was her brother that was stabbed and killed by another Indian, just below our house, on the bank of Lake Monona, which caused such an excitement among "Uncle Sam's boys," as they called themselves, I suppose on account of being employed to work on the capitol at the expense of the Government. They collected around our house under great excitement. Some were for taking the murderer prisoner, and sending Gov. Dodge word; finally, they appealed to an old miner that had been through the Sauk war, who was sitting upon a wood-pile, for advice. "Well," said he, "you are a pretty set of Yankees! What do you suppose Dodge would say to you? I will tell you; he would say you were a set of fools. If that dead Indian was a white man, I would be the first to take him prisoner; but because one Indian kills another Indian, not a bit of it! I don't move a foot! Let them," said he, "work at it—it is the only way to civilize them and clean them out." The boys finally dispersed to their different avocations. Old Mrs. Pierce and family were very much frightened, and said we would all be massacred before morning. We finally got them quieted, and the sister of the murdered Indian got me to go with her to see the body, and there we found the murderer sitting upon the body of his victim smoking a long pipe as deliberately as if he had just taken a hearty supper, and was about to retire for a peaceful nap, and to dream of happy hunting grounds.\*

## II.—BY SIMEON MILLS

Madison having been selected as the seat of government, I determined to locate there, long before Horace Greeley had uttered that immortal sentence, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country."

On the 2d day of June, 1837, with my scanty wardrobe in a carpet-sack on my back, I started, on foot, from Chicago, for the new capital of Wisconsin.

Passing over a sparsely settled country, with here and there a house, often ten, fifteen, and even twenty miles apart, with roads but faintly marked, I arrived the evening of the 9th at the house of Mr. Holmes, located on the west bank of Rock River, perhaps half or three-fourths of a mile below where the depot now stands in the city of Janesville.

On the morning of the 10th, I again set out to hunt my way, as best I could, over a country forty miles in extent, which bore no indication that it had ever been seen by white man, except the blind marks left by surveyors two or three years before. Were it in my power, I would describe the feelings and impressions that thrilled my very existence, as I wandered over this landscape of hills and valleys that spanned the distance between Janesville and Madison. But language cannot paint the intoxicating beauty of this garden of the world, before it was touched by the utilizing hand of civilization. It was a vast rolling prairie, broken here and there with groves and openings, and every hill and valley was radiant with the glossy foliage and the gayly variegated wild flowers of June. It was a paradise of loveliness, a veritable Garden of Eden; at all events, it bore this striking resemblance—there was but *one man in it*.

At every step, at every turn, new and startling beauties came to view. The burr oaks stood out upon the hillsides, like old orchards, while longing eyes peered beyond to catch a glimpse of the plowman at his work, or of the smoke ascending from his dwelling. But none was there; the people had all gone from home, and taken their houses with them. These fair and fertile fields, studded with mirrored lakes and coursed with silvery streams, covered with a carpet of mellow-green, figured with wild-roses, and crimsoned with ripening strawberries, these undulating meadows, as they lay spread out and laughing in the midday sun, revealed a country "ready-made" for use.

Reader, you who never behold the world you inhabit, except by fitful glances through the narrow confines of a car window, how do you like the picture?

A portion of the way, I followed Indian trails, which finally led to the outlet of Third Lake, where I found two Indian boys fishing. I could speak no Winnebago, and they no English,

\*Adapted from Durrie's "History of Madison," pp. 82-86.

but when I said Madison, they pointed across the lake, and finally, through the medium of two half-dollars as interpreters, I made them understand that I wished to be taken over. The contract was soon closed, and they finally landed me, about sunset, on the shore near where the East Madison depot now stands. This, I said, shall be my life-long home.

Upon my arrival, I found the "city" consisted of one log house, about eighteen feet square, one-story high, with shed roof, and used by the family of Eben Peck as a kitchen, parlor and sleeping-room, and in front of which he had put up two square log houses, eighteen feet by twenty, perhaps, set apart, so as to leave an open space in front of the kitchen. These houses had roofs, but were without floors, doors or windows. Also, on the north side of the square, where the post office now stands, was the body of a log house, erected by John Catlin, but without roof. The body of this house, I have always understood, was put up by Michel St. Cyr, a half-breed, before the house occupied by Mr. Peck was commenced, but, as it was not made habitable for some months after, it was never regarded as the first house.

Augustus A. Bird, with a company of about forty persons, including the family of Josiah A. Pierce, had arrived the same day, and a few hours before. Bird was one of the Commissioners, appointed at the Belmont session, to erect the capitol, and had brought out this company of workmen from Milwaukee to break ground and commence the work. We were then between forty and fifty persons to be provided for, with the accommodations that I have described. It requires no stretch of the imagination to suppose that Mrs. Peck was put to her wit's end to provide for such an unexpected arrival (for it must not be forgotten that there was not only no telegraph, but no mails, in those days), and for my part I was in a good mood to enjoy a supper, and I do not remember to have ever eaten one in Madison with better relish. Mrs. Peck was, indeed, a model woman for frontier life, and nobly did she perform the onerous duties that fell to her lot in this trying emergency.

The morning sun saw a busy crowd, and early in the day, Sunday though it was, were men hard at work building a boarding-house to be occupied by the family of Mr. Pierce; and also a log building, about twenty-four feet square, was erected midway between the east corner of the public ground and the capitol, for a lodging-house for the men. There was no lumber, and flooring was split out of large logs and hewed, called "puncheons," and long shingles were rived out of oak, and called "shakes," and doors were unnecessary, as burglars never emigrate to an uninhabited country.

Thus was laid the foundation of the political metropolis of Wisconsin.

There was, however, an inhabitant here before us, and the mosquito, who never cultivates the acquaintance, or claims any *blood relations* with Indian tribes, held high carnival over the advent of the Caucasian to the shady shores of Lake Monona. So persistent were these winged pests in thrusting their bills in our very faces that rest by day and sleep by night were quite out of the question. If the truth was known, there probably never was a place on this broad earth worse infested; and yet the old story was as current then as now—that they were much worse a little further on, so much worse that out on Rock River they actually took the lives of cows that were compelled to forage in the woods for a living.

On the evening of the 1st day of April, 1838, one of those events which are so common, and made the occasion of great interest and ceremony in older communities—a wedding—occurred, the first in Dane County.

The bridegroom was Jairus S. Potter, a long, lank, jack-knife carpenter, as the saying was, a term used to designate a mechanic who could do *good* work on a *poor* job, and he always used *large* words in *small* places. He was familiarly known as Long Potter, to designate him from a namesake known as Short Potter.

The bride was Miss Elizabeth Allen, a tall, angular young lady, who found her way West, and filled the position of maid of all work in the Peck House, where the ceremony was performed.

During the day the parties continued to work at their usual occupations, and when night came. supper being over, and the dishes cleared away, "time" was called, and the loving pair,

matched but not mated, were soon in place. The room was decorated with the early flowers of spring, such as wild tulips and hyacinths, which were found in great abundance on Dead Lake Hill, and nothing was lacking to make it a first-class affair; but because of certain peculiar characteristics of the day, it was unanimously voted that there should be *no fooling* on this solemn occasion.

The presents were not costly nor numerous, but they were unique and useful in a young family in a new country; prominent among which might be mentioned a milking-stool, an empty champagne basket with rockers attached, and a fish-hook and line, labled, "To supply the family with *suckers*." The ceremony was performed in the most primitive style by Eben Peck, Esq., who had been appointed a Justice of the Peace a few weeks before, and this was his first official act.

Of the friends who gathered to grace the occasion, about nine or ten were called *Ribs*, while those not so designated numbered some twelve or fourteen. The ceremony over, the cry was "On with the dance!" and, inspired by the thrilling music of the violin in the hands of Luther Peck, a younger brother of the landlord, the dance *went on*, and "joy was unconfined," until the morrow's sun was well up to light home the retiring guests.

Such was the happy celebration of the first wedding in Madison. *No cards*.

Having erected a small building on Lot 6, Block 89, in which to house my little family, I set out, on the 5th of April, 1838, in a small skiff, to go down the Catfish [Yahara], Rock River and the Mississippi to St. Louis, unless I could sooner find a boat that would take me to Ohio, where my wife then was. I expected to reach Janesville the first night, but the Catfish, for some unexplained reason, did not continue in one direction for any great length of time, and lengthened itself out so much beyond my calculations, that night was upon me, and darkness covered the face of the earth, before the little craft moved into the waters of Rock River.

Soon after entering the river, a light was discovered on its eastern bank, and, expecting to find the rude shelter of some new settler, I landed to claim entertainment. But I was mistaken; the light came from an encampment of Winnebago Indians. I had no difficulty in making them understand the situation, and they kindly offered me accommodations in one of the most palatial structures of the settlement. The aristocratic proprietor of the princely establishment did not, however, offer me a chair or a seat on the sofa, but spread a piece of ragged mat on the ground, and, with a grunt, motioned me to double myself down to it. Anticipating that I was not full fed, he drew out from its concealment a large fish of the sucker family, which had been dried and cooked in the smoke over a slow fire, and my supper was spread before me. Having had but a scanty lunch for dinner, and hard work at the oar all day, the dried sucker was indeed palatable, in fact; I do not remember to have ever tasted fish with keener relish. In the morning, I settled my bill with a half-dollar and proceeded to Janesville for breakfast.

Not far below the State line, I was overtaken by a severe storm of wind, which made it impossible to keep the channel, and I took refuge at the cabin of a pioneer on the bank, and remained a day and a half with no abatement of the wind. I exchanged my boat for my board, and started on foot across the country for Ottawa, on the Illinois River. Arriving there in process of time, I was fortunate, after one day's delay, in finding a steamboat that took me to St. Louis, and from there I took passage by river to Wellsville, then across the State to Ashtabula County, my former home.

With my wife and her sister—afterward well known in this city as Mrs. George P. Delaplaine—we returned by steamer around the lakes soon after the opening of navigation, and landed at Milwaukee early in June. Procuring a team to carry our scanty supply of household goods and the female part of the family, we found our way to Janesville on the fifth day after leaving Milwaukee.

From Janesville to Madison was yet an uninhabited waste, with no roads or marks to guide our way except a few blazed trees and here and there a stake on the prairies, which had been stuck the fall before to indicate a route that it was supposed a team might pass over. We did not take the northern route from Milwaukee that Mr. Bird had marked out and passed over

the year before, because it was then understood to be quite impassable, without very extensive repairs.

Leaving Janesville in the morning, we proceeded very well until about noon, when we missed the "blind guides" and found ourselves lost in the openings. Our teamster, while dining his horses on grass, gave them too much liberty, and the poor brutes, instigated by the devil, or, more likely, by an intolerable swarm of flies, took to their heels, and a half-day was lost in capturing and bringing the fugitives back from Janesville.

The weather was intensely hot, and the mosquitoes as familiar as old acquaintances. The second night out, we camped about one mile north of a place since known as Oak Hall, in the town of Fitchburg. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, we discovered unmistakable signs of an approaching storm, and immediately made the best preparation we could for protection against it. The storm was a terrific one, and lasted a great part of the night. It seemed to me I had never seen a more severe one, but perhaps that was in part owing to the fact that we took it outdoors, and there were but few to divide the enjoyment. My wife never forgot the injury done to her best patch-work quilts, which we used for tent cloths.

On the 18th of June, the third day from Janesville, as we passed over the ridge southwest of the fair ground, I pointed out the Third Lake and assured my weary charge that our journey was nearly ended. My wife, stimulated, I suppose, by the impulse which always seems to be uppermost in the human breast, especially the female half of it, the desire to make a favorable impression at first sight, quietly informed me that we were hardly in proper plight for presentation at court in a capital city, and half confidentially inquired if we could not enter the town through some back street and reach our house unobserved by the people. I quieted the doleful misgivings of the little helpmeet with the consoling assurance that we undoubtedly could, as our house would be the first we should reach, and was so hid away in the bushes as to be hardly visible to its nearest neighbor.

Arriving at the house, judge of our surprise to find it already occupied by two families, which at once took all the romance out of that little back-street arrangement. My wife, however, was equal to the occasion, and consoled herself with the side remark that one of the women, at least (human nature), made a more dowdyish appearance and looked the fright much worse than she possibly could, even in her then forlorn condition.

Our adventures were ended, and we were at home.

In the summer of 1838, Mr. John Catlin and myself, having rather outgrown our little log store, 14x16 feet on the ground, undertook the erection of a metropolitan building eighteen feet front, thirty-two feet deep and one and a half stories high, in which to open out our general assortment. We had so far progressed with the work as to have the building inclosed and the lower floor laid, but without doors and windows, when one Saturday was made notable by the arrival of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, the Rev. Mr. Cadle, later of Green Bay, and the Rev. Mr. Grier, of Galena, Ill.

It must not for one moment be imagined that such an arrival in our little community was not the event of the season, that must be duly noticed and improved. It could not be truthfully said that Mr. Catlin and myself *opened* our new store for religious services, for the front was already *open*, and, by the introduction of a few boards and blocks of wood for seats, and an empty flour barrel turned bottom end up and covered with a table spread for a desk, the First Episcopal Church of Madison, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the entire population, was complete and ready for dedication on the morrow by the Bishop of the Northwest.

The morning of the second Sunday of July, 1838, was bright and warm; and the open condition of our improvised church was no uncomfortable feature of the morning service. The people assembled, and service was commenced at the appropriate time, but "as it was in the beginning," when no man was found to till the ground, so it was now; when the hymn was given out, no man was found to "pitch the tune" and lead in singing. One of the reverend gentlemen and some others tried their hands and throats, and piped away awhile, but finally gave up in despair, when Mrs. Mills volunteered to lead the choir, and helped out that part of the service, as the

Bishop was afterward pleased to express it, "with marked ability." The discourse was given by the Bishop, and was the *third* sermon ever preached in Dane County.\*

Service being over, under the direction of Mrs. Mills, who always took the lead in the family in all religious matters, the reverend gentleman, Mr. Catlin and a few other friends were escorted to our house and a banquet spread of everything choice that the market and the house could afford, the Bishop meanwhile making himself and the little circle merry at the expense of a reverend brother by imitating his style and effort to pitch a tune and lead in singing, and advised the employment of the hostess to give him a few lessons in music.

It is just possible that at our little dinner the courses were not as numerous or the viands as costly or abundant as may have been set before the Bishop in after years, but it was our best, and at all events they were not sent away empty. It was an occasion never forgotten, and was the subject of a pleasant remark as we sometimes met in the downward journey of life.

Having given an accurate account of how the gospel was introduced into the county of Dane, I will now give a truthful statement of how it was "spread" by at least one effort, and made to take deep root in fallow ground and bear fruit more abundantly.

In the Eastern States, between the years 1830 and 1840, a great "revival season" had been wrought up and worked out, until the names of Revs. Finney, Birchard, Foote and Knapp became familiar household words.

At a later period, it was thought desirable to transfer the revival work to the Far West, and, by pursuing the old methods, gather the unconverted into the fold.

Our good people, who had long been sleeping in blissful ignorance, were startled from their slumber by the advent of Elder Raymond, a minister from the East, working on the protracted-revival plan. After he had wrought a few days in this unpromising vineyard, the city was electrified one Sunday morning to find the streets placarded with large-lettered posters announcing that Elder R. would preach a special discourse, at the court room in the capitol, at 7 o'clock, sharp, that evening, and that during the performance the "Devil would be made to howl, and sinners would be stirred up with a long pole. Front seats reserved for the ladies."

According to announcement in the bills, the reverend revivalist was on hand, and, when the preliminary exercises were over, he arose, and, picking up from the desk an anonymous letter, opened it and said: "In my last discourse in this place, I took occasion to say that the devil had acquired a strong foothold in Madison, and I now perceive that he has his private secretary here," and then read the letter to the audience, which was merely giving some plain hints that his methods were worn threadbare and would not evangelize this community. Laying the letter aside, he drew from his pocket one of the placards, and, after reading it, said: "I see that the devil has his printer here, also, but whether the devil's printer is the printer's devil, I am not at this moment advised," which latter remark brought down the whole audience with tremendous rounds of applause.

He then proceeded to make the devil howl, and to vigorously stir up sinners in the manner advertised in the bills. He even went so far as to insinuate that the poster itself was the work of printer's devils or devilish printers, and it mattered little which, as they would all land "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched."

If it was really true, as he insisted, that the placard was the work of the devil, it was an unfortunate boomerang which returned to knock its owner over.

During his stay, the Rev. Mr. Raymond made a break in this "stronghold of the devil;" he added a goodly number, and did much toward building up the Baptist church in Madison.

### III.—BY J. G. KNAPP.

My first recollections of actually seeing Madison and its surroundings carry me back to the summer of 1838, when after a rapid reconnoitering for a canal from Waupun to the head of Duck Creek, I came to Madison as a delegate to a Territorial Congressional Convention. Our road

\*The second sermon was preached by Rev. Salmon Stebbins, November 28, 1837.—Ed.



*A. M. Croves,*

MADISON.



then ran on the west side of the Fourth Lake (the lakes were numbered, and had no special names in those days), and over the high prairies in the western part of the towns of Westport and Vienna, coming in at the paper "City of the Four Lakes," through Mandamus and around the south end of the lake, so as to enter the present road near the stone quarry.

But two roads then led from the capitol out of Madison, the one west partly along State street and University avenue, until it parted, one running southwest, leading toward Green County; the other continued west beyond the second railroad culvert, at which place it branched for Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago. The Green County road branched again beyond the Dead Lake, for Hume's Ferry, over Rock River. Janesville was then scarcely begun. This then, and long after, was the road to Rock and Walworth Counties. The east road forded the Catfish River, nearly where the bridge now is, and, branching soon after, one led to Cottage Grove, where it again parted, one to Lake Mills, and the other to Fort Atkinson. The main track followed near the present road to Sun Prairie, and thence to Lake Mills by way of Marshall, then called "Bird's Ruins." It was by this line the first workmen arrived here from Milwaukee. Near the "'76" farm, an Indian trail ran by the Prairie House. Horace Lawrence lived there then, in a little house, keeping "bach." This was the only house between Madison and Rowan's. The trail crossed Token Creek a mile above the present village, and then ran over the prairies, striking the military road at Rowan's, now Poynette. By this trail I returned from Madison.

In 1837, A. A. Bird, the acting Building Commissioner, with a party of workmen, came from Milwaukee to Madison for the purpose of putting up the capitol. They made their road as nearly due west as they could, through an almost unexplored and roadless country, and where they might be expected to meet with all kinds of obstacles to impede their march. Little more was done that year than to build houses for their workmen, some of which were not of the highest order of architecture, since little or no lumber could be procured, except such as was cut with the whip-saw.

But preparations were made for commencing the work in earnest the following year. The steam-mill was erected. Two scows for transporting stone from McBride's Point, with which the walls of the capitol were to be constructed, were built; the ground for the capitol was staked off, and the foundation partly laid. The act making Madison the capital also fixed the location of the building, as was supposed, on Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, or on the exact center of the Public Square. But as the post of the section corners was found standing on the west edge of the level of the square, or where the ground begins to descend to the west, the ground for the foundation was so staked off that the corners should be under the west door and not in the center of the building. Moreover, the west wall was not placed upon section lines; consequently, both these causes operated to throw the walls away from a coincidence with all the streets of the city. This divergence became more apparent in the new and enlarged capitol than in the old one, since its location has been governed by the same lines.

The houses and cabins for the workmen were mostly built near the Third Lake, and in the vicinity of King street.

In the summer of 1838, the workmen, under the direction of A. A. Bird, the acting Commissioner, and James Morrison, the contractor, were busy in putting up the walls of the capitol; and when I saw them, they had just raised them to the window sills of the second story. Then the old steam-mill was busy in sawing up the oaks, which were freely cut from the land around, without regard to ownership. I suppose it was difficult at all times to find the lines between different owners; and the timber was wanted for public use. Yet I have many doubts about full compensation being made to the proprietors. At any rate, all went into the construction of the capitol which did not go somewhere else; and as the difficulties of tracing-timber after it had been sawed, are greatly increased, so we are bound to believe that these, like all other early pioneers, respected the rights of absent proprietors. The scow was making its daily trips with loads of stone from Eagle (McBride's) Point to its wharf on the Madison side.



The Winnebago calling himself a Pottawatomie (for Indians can practice deceit or tell lies when it is supposed to be for their advantage) returned from where he had been removed, and again shot his canoe across our waters, in pursuit of fish and ducks. Those were days when ducks did not run the gauntlet of shot-guns, as at present, but remained here during the summer and reared their young. Others than Indians, also, sought food from the blue waters of the lakes. There were white men who often started out in the morning with full knowledge that their dinner depended upon fish to be caught. Fish from the lakes and game from the land, with such pork as they could get from the State of Illinois, or from Milwaukee, constituted almost the entire food of the pioneers. As men had not then heard of the dreadful *trichinæ*, so they had no fears of those invisible monsters before their eyes. Then salted pork, smoked pork, pork fed on corn, pork fattened on acorns, pork built up with roots gathered in the woods and bogs, on the principle of "root, hog, or die," greased the staff of life, and they ate their pork and greased bread and lived.

Those old times tried the patience, the tempers, of men; but complaints could neither mend nor improve the irresistible laws of frontier life, and only tended to annoy the complainer. The walls of the capitol went up at the expense of "Uncle Sam," and there was great trade in town lots and wild lands. At the "Madison Hotel," on King street, the Birds served up such food as the lakes, woods and "prairie schooner" provided for the kitchen. R. L. Ream made the "Madison House," whose logs sustained a roof of boards, battened with slabs, the grand resort of the aristocracy of Wisconsin. That was the stage-house, too. At either of these places, two feet by six of floor could be had for the night, at two-pence a square foot, where the weary passenger might spread his own blanket, and use his saddle or portmanteau for a pillow, and rejoice that he had so good a bed.

Noonan had not then come here, though I think some of the printing materials had reached their destination, and the art preservative was not multiplying the pages of the *Wisconsin Enquirer*. That paper began its career in November, 1838, in a room over the "Commissioners' store" in King street. In one corner of that room we, the wise men of Wisconsin, met and decided upon the merits of George W. Jones and James D. Doty. The latter was nominated and succeeded before the people. That election may be said to have settled the question against dueling, as one of the institutions of Wisconsin, and placed the law abiding above the chivalry in this State. The next Legislature placed the present law against the sin of dueling upon the statute book.

The timbers of the "American" then lay scattered over the ground, though men were busy in preparing them for their future destiny.

In November, 1838, the Legislature of Wisconsin met in Madison. The capitol was still unfinished; in fact, there was no room in which either branch could meet; so the members of the Council met in the little room, even smaller than at present, on the left-hand side of the hall as you entered the "American," and the House of Representatives in the basement, in which permanent organizations took place. A day or two later, two rooms in the south side of the capitol were pronounced in readiness for the reception of the wise men of the first Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, which then contained 18,130 inhabitants, embraced in eight districts, consisting of the following counties: Brown; Crawford; Grant; Iowa; Milwaukee and Washington; Racine; Rock and Walworth; and Green, Dane, Jefferson and Dodge. This last district was represented by Ebenezer Brigham in the Council.

Having organized the Legislature, the next question was for members, officers and lobby to find places to eat and sleep in. Though we paid metropolitan prices, it cannot be said we had exactly metropolitan fare. But men were remarkably accommodating in those early times, and without a grumble, could eat "hog and hominy," or "common doings," when "chicken fixings" could not be had; and they could occupy a field bed, where they were forced to lie spoon-fashion. A frontier life is a mighty leveler; much like poverty, making men acquainted with strange bed-fellows. The "school section" of the American, embracing most of the garret, was marked into lodging places by cracks in the floor; and its other rooms were equally crowded.

At the "Madison" House, only six men were placed in a room sixteen feet square, and four others had a place at the fire during the day and evening. The floors of the "Madison Hotel" were also almost nightly covered with shake-downs, for travelers and transient visitors. Happy were those men who could find places in the few private houses, where four men might find two beds in a cold room, ten or twelve feet square.

Those were merry days, also. Mrs. Peck's fiddle rang out sweet and clear, while A. A. Bird and his wife led off in the "Virginia Reel," or "Hunt the Squirrel," and were followed through the mazes of the dance by the McDonalds, Smiths, and others whose names escape me. As wide-spread hoops were unknown, less space was needed for the dance, except when some ambitious dame or lassie extended her skirts with both hands, as she performed a "double shuffle," or some nimble yet zealous worshiper of Terpsichore, stimulated by the music of the Fisher's hornpipe, "cut a pigeon wing" over some ten feet of ground floor, and would have bounded higher and higher but for the rafters and walls of the house. What entanglements of hearts and clothes then took place among the things which were. All went in for a full measure of merriment and joy, and thought they found it. Those days are gone now. "Hunt the Squirrel," and the "Virginia Reel" are too galloping for these days of broad crinolines, and the "double shuffle" and "pigeon wing" too violent for tight-laced pretty youngsters, who are scarcely able to endure the fatigues of the ten-stepped cotillion, or the gentle measures of the waltz.

Lake Mills and Mineral Point, then so near that the young men had sweethearts there, and neighbors went on friendly visits, are now far off. The roads have not lengthened a jot, but time has.

Some of those people of 1838 have gone to other lands, helped to found other towns, cities and States. Not a few have passed away, like the tenements which covered them from the storms of winter. Only here and there a wanderer remains, like Noah, connecting the former with the present world of Madison. Simeon Mills, A. A. Bird, Darwin Clark, Geo. P. Delaplaine, E. M. Williamson, George Hyer and John Stoner, the common men of those days, have made such tracks on society as similar men always make, and I must content myself with this allusion to them.

But one, a very worthy and very valuable man in any place, then and still a character, deserves a longer notice. "Chief Justice" of the Peace Seymour was here, and his pipe was as much a part of the man as is the cigar of Lieut. Gen. Grant. With that in his mouth, he was clerk in the Commissioner's store, kept books, dealt out silks and dry goods, tea and powder; was Surveyor of the town plat, only he read the degrees and minutes at the wrong end of the needle; tried causes, civil and criminal, and administered justice mingled largely with equity and common sense, though some slanderously stated that at times his brain became muddled with the tobacco smoke. Some spoke hardly of him, as all good men are evilly spoken against. All knew he was the *Gazette*, and always of the very latest edition; and he had at that early time under his special care all the affairs of town, State and church. But a few years ago a dreadful sickness came to him, one we all regret, and none more than myself, and Seymour lost his pipe, and the city its best guardian.

I have been looking about for the old landmarks, those old houses that made the Madison of 1838, then as now, the gem in silver setting. The hand of man guided by want and civilization, time gnawing out the hearts of oaks, and the red tongue of fire, have swept them out of existence. The old steam-mill on the bank of the lake is gone to its foundations. The log house on the marsh, where Stoner reared his household, has left no mark behind. The site of the first frame house built in Madison, at the southwest corner of Wilson and Pinckney streets, for J. S. Schermerhorn, is now occupied by a large two-story brick dwelling-house—that where a man died "by touch ethereal slain," can only be traced by the crab trees planted by Prosper B. Bird; and even the coarse gray sandstone which marked Warren's grave on University Hill is buried beneath academician soil, to be at some remote period brought to light, perhaps by a people who shall speak another tongue.

The demands of improvement have removed, demolished or added to other places, until it is difficult to trace the originals; and, like the jack-knife with twelve new blades and six new handles, to those who have seen their transformations, they are the same old knives still. To all others they are new ones.

The old capitol, like its companions of 1838, has fallen before the demands of improvement. It was first attacked on both sides and resisted long and well, but when it was at last flanked at both ends it surrendered and fell on the spot where it stood. May the beauties and just proportions of the new capitol be emblematical of the reconstructed Union; and then even we who have a love for old things may cherish the one as we love the other.

In 1838, the munificent gift of the General Government, the nucleus of the State Library, was kept in a little four-roofed, one-storied wooden building, fifteen feet square, standing on King street.

As the houses have changed, so the people have changed, some giving way to new-comers; others have found rest in the tomb. Rest, did I say? Three times have sites been fixed within the limits of the city, and as often have they been removed and the dead transferred! Are they safe yet from the march of civilization? Here and there we find almost among strangers one of those old sojourners of 1838. But how few they are! One may tell them on their fingers' ends, enumerate them as their works at that day can be told. The rains and snows, sunshine and storms, the heat and cold, of almost thirty years, have beaten upon them, faded the sparkling eyes, and blanched the glossy locks. The very thought makes the limbs tremble, the body stoop, the step shorten, the voice creak, and the blood flow sluggishly through the veins. It makes one feel more of the old man, as it sets him back on the dial of time.

Those were the oldest times in Madison, and but little time remains to speak of later days and things—none of the private buildings, streets, charters, and city growth. Then the capitol stood out unfenced; even the corners of the square were unmarked by post or stake. However, Madison was the capital of a growing Territory, and the work of improvement went on.

#### IV.—BY ROBERT L. REAM.

In the latter part of April, in the year 1838, I first visited Madison. I traveled there in company with Mr. Wells, who, with a two-horse team, was supplying the people of Madison with produce from his farm in Green County. Madison then consisted of not more than a dozen houses, built and in process of erection, counting every cabin and shanty within three miles of the capitol, and was the only market for Green County farmers.

Mr. Wells and I left Monroe, then called New Mexico, in the morning, and reached Grand Springs, near Sugar River, late in the afternoon, and camped there for the night. This was before the land there was entered by Mr. McFadden, and the springs had not yet been named. We built a large log fire (to keep off the wolves, as Mr. Wells said), and fried our bacon and boiled our coffee. The aroma of our dainty dishes must soon have filled the atmosphere, for the prediction of Mr. Wells was verified in an incredibly short space of time, by the surrounding of our camp with prairie wolves in droves. Then commenced such a snarling, fighting, barking and howling as I never heard before or since. They made the "night hideous," and kept up the music with a thousand and one variations until morning's dawn. During the night we chopped down more trees, cut them into logs, and kept up a rousing fire, the roar and crackle of which made a splendid accompaniment to our opposition concert in camp, which consisted of negro melodies and camp-meeting songs, which we had learned from the Hoosier prairie-breakers in Greene, where it had been my good fortune to serve an apprenticeship at prairie-breaking. Thus we spent a sleepless night (my first night in Dane County). We struck camp early next morning, without bidding our recently made acquaintances a very formal adieu.

We found the then traveled road very crooked and winding, and running at almost all points of the compass, and when within five or six miles of Stoner's Prairie, we halted and took observations. After determining the proper course to take in the direction of Madison, I went

ahead with an ax, blazing trees. Mr. Wells followed with his team. We struck the prairie where George Vroman's farm was afterward located. The road which I then blazed was afterward adopted by the public, and traveled for many years. After passing through the prairie, we followed the old trail to Madison, where we arrived the second day.

Having business at Fort Winnebago, and there being no travel in that direction, I was compelled to make the journey alone, so I negotiated with Mr. Ubledine for a roan-colored, bob-tailed Canadian pony, with cropped mane, large ears and white belly. Mr. Ubledine kept the only livery stable, and this was the only horse to be hired in Madison. On this imposing steed I seated myself next day, and started for the fort, forty miles distant, by the trail. There was no wagon road from Madison in that direction, and the only two houses between there and the fort were those of William Lawrence, near Token Creek, and Wallace Rowan's hotel, on the military road, some thirty miles distant from Madison. At this hotel I put up for the night, and, being not much used to that particular kind of locomotion, was very tired. Rowan's wife served me bountifully with hoe-cake and bacon. I then went to sleep and slept soundly until toward morning, when I was aroused by several cocks crowing simultaneously, in close proximity to my bed. I did not discover until daylight that the foot-rail of my bedstead was the roost of Mr. Rowan's chickens.

I remained the next night at Fort Winnebago, and picketed my pony on a grass plot near the hotel, giving him about thirty feet of rope. The hotel was the only house where travelers could be entertained outside the garrison. Mr. Henry Merrell and his family lived in it. I found the accommodations excellent. An amusing incident occurred there that night, which I cannot help mentioning. In the room in which I slept were four beds, one in each corner, and all curtained. I occupied one of these beds, and it appears that the other three were occupied by gentlemen and their wives. In the night we were all aroused by a cry of robbers, thieves, Indians, etc. All started up at the alarm, the ladies shrieking with fright. The room was dark, and in the confusion we ran against each other very amusingly. When a light was struck, the scene was extremely ludicrous—ladies, in their night-clothes, looking like affrighted ghosts, some of them clinging to the wrong man; men without any night clothes, and very little of any other kind, making frantic exertions to find out the cause of the disturbance. The supposition was that some soldiers had been on a carousal, and had mistaken the hotel for the garrison; but, under the charge of Capt. Gideon Lowe, such a breach of the regulations would never have been allowed; and the cause of the alarm was not satisfactorily explained.

I found my pony safe in the morning. The gallinippers had worried him badly, and kept him in motion most of the night. The blood was still oozing through his perforated skin. Then, and not until then, did I realize the true force of the expression "thicker than mosquitoes. The atmosphere was literally filled with them. In those days, persons in the habit of traveling much were obliged to protect their faces and heads with gauze or mosquito-bar veils, so very great was the annoyance of these insects.

I will here digress, and relate some of the incidents told me at that time about the frontier soldier's life:

It often happens that the Government troops in these Western outposts become badly demoralized and mutinous. When watched so closely that they cannot safely carry bottles or jugs of liquor into quarters, they resort to every imaginable means of smuggling it in. They have been known to saturate their blankets, overcoats and other garments with whisky obtained of the sutler, then pass the guards unsuspected, and, after reaching quarters, wring out the whisky and drink it.

Shortly previous to my visit to the fort, a mutiny was threatened there. Capt. Lowe was in command. The sentinels at the gate refused to obey orders, which was reported to the Captain. He made his appearance in due time, and demanded an explanation. As the sentinel whom he suspected for disloyalty was performing some extra evolutions which the Captain did not care to exactly understand, he suddenly raised his right foot and dexterously brought it with full force against the head of the sentinel, and brought him sprawling at his feet. This impro-

vised tactic (not in the manual) was so demonstrative that the mutineers quailed before him and at once subsided into submission, and no further attempt at mutiny was made during his command at the fort.

Returning to Madison, I spent the next night at Mr. Rowan's, slept in the same bed, and, as before, was awakened at cock-crowing. At the dawn of day, I discovered what I thought was a small flock of sheep scattered around on the floor, but, on closer observation, I found they were Indians. They had come in during the night from some trading-post, where they had obtained new white blankets, and had taken possession of the floor without ever disturbing my slumber.

From Madison back to Monroe there was no mode of conveyance, and I made this journey on foot in one day. It was then fully forty miles by the meanderings of the road. There were no bridges, and I was obliged to wade Sugar River and its tributaries, as well as several large marshes, in some of which the track lay knee-deep under water, and I suffered severely with the rheumatism in consequence thereof.

Aside from the promising prospect of Madison as the seat of government of a great State not far in the future, I became so infatuated with the natural beauties of the place, that I soon determined to make it my home. Like an emerald gleaming among pearls, it nestled amid the clear placid waters of the Four Lakes, and the view from the undulating surface of the country around was a setting well fitted for the unsurpassed jewels, not unworthy of comparison with the famous views from the shores of Lakes Como and Maggiore, or the Bay of Naples, in the old world.

In the latter part of May of the same year [1838], I made another trip to Madison, when I negotiated with Mr. Peck for the Madison House, and in the month of June removed my family there, and took possession as the landlord. This was the first house in Madison, now passed from our view into chaos, the shadow only remaining—it has been photographed—was not an isolated cabin, but comprised two log cabins built of oak logs, each cabin twenty feet square, one and a half stories high, the inside hewed slightly with an ax to straighten the walls, the cracks between the logs chinked and daubed with mortar. These cabins were set about twenty-four feet apart, the space between them boarded up, roofed with oak plank, battened with slabs, and floored with puncheons, as was also the balance of the house. There were plenty of doors and windows. The grand hall between the cabins made a spacious dining-room, answered well for a ball-room, and was often used for holding caucuses and secret councils under lock and key. On the north side there was also a cabin built of logs, shed shape, called a lean-to; this building made a large kitchen and room for *servants*. I take that back—there were no servants but the mistress of the house. The hired help occupied it when we had any. To this we built an additional room of framework, boarded with shakes and roofed with shingles, for a family room.

The pioneers of a new country, before the era of railroads, telegraph or mail facilities, can only realize the domestic trials, troubles and turmoils incident to a backwoods life. Fortunately there were few lady travelers, on account of the great inconvenience in modes of travel and accommodations on the road.

There were a number of Indian wigwams around us, some in sight of our doors. At first, Mrs. Ream lived in great fear and dread of them, and attributed her peace and the success with which she gained their good graces to a large bunch of peacock feathers which she had brought with her, and dealt out to them one by one. They seemed to have a talismanic effect. We made repeated efforts to civilize them, and teach them to be of service to us, but their utter disregard to cleanliness and innate laziness baffled all our efforts. Hired *girls* were out of the question, and the stronger sex were consequently often to be seen bending gracefully over the cook-stove or wash-tub, as well as cleaning and scrubbing. On one occasion we were happily relieved for some weeks by the assistance of two young ladies, the Misses Pierce, of Green County. Their help was invaluable to us, but it seemed so also to others, for they both soon returned to be married to worthy men of their own county. One became Mrs. Rust, the other Mrs. Rattan, both well-to-do farmers' wives. Next there came along a Teutonian, named

Schwartz, with a kit of cabinet-maker's tools upon his back, which he had packed all the way from Milwaukee to Galena, expecting to find work there, but failed; then returning by way of Mineral Point, reached Madison broken down, discouraged and disheartened, and without a penny. I think it was on the 4th of July, 1838, when he arrived—at any rate, the people of Madison were holding a jubilee of some kind, and a ball was coming off at the Madison House. Our newly arrived guest desired to engage in the festivities, provided he could borrow some clean clothes suitable to the occasion. These were soon forthcoming from our wardrobe, and when properly arrayed he became the grand attraction of the occasion, and exhibited his accomplishments by waltzing a long time with a tumbler filled with water on his head. He was nearly sixty years of age, but as agile and as active as a boy of ten. As we could converse with him in his native tongue, he was loath to leave, and, more from sympathy than anything else, we engaged him to make some articles of furniture, such as could be wrought from oak or basswood lumber, as we had no other kind. Among other useful articles that he constructed was a wheelbarrow. When he had finished his mechanical labors, we employed him as head cook, at the rate of \$75 per month, and he was also to keep the household furniture in repair. He was exceedingly kind and clever, all the time looking out for our interests. He remained with us several months.

I remember one strong, blustering day in the fall, Judge Doty and Col. Morrison arrived with their ladies. They had traveled all the way from Mineral Point without rest or refreshment, and reported themselves, tired, cold and hungry. With orders to get the best supper the house could afford, Schwartz was soon in the dough up to his elbows, and some one else was directed to build a fire in a large Franklin stove standing in the best room, which had been placed at the service of our distinguished guests. There had been no fire in the stove during the past season, and it was not discovered until the smoke gave warning that there was a large crack or fissure in the back of the stove. The fact was soon made known to Mr. Schwartz, who felt bound to see everything about the house in good repair, ran with an unbaked loaf of bread in his hands, clapped it on the crack in the stove and filled it up, thus stopping the smoke for the time being. He returned to the kitchen congratulating himself upon his ingenuity in improvising so readily this cement. As soon as the stove became heated, the dough baked and burned, thus causing a denser smoke than before, and the ladies were obliged to leave the room. Mrs. Ream, who was somewhat more practical in an emergency than the German cook, soon mixed another cement of salt, ashes and vinegar, which answered the purpose well, and the weary travelers were soon quite comfortable in their room.

Not long after this, our Teutonic friend, having earned enough money to make a payment on his lot in Milwaukee, disposed of his kit of tools, left for his home in Milwaukee, and we worked our own way as usual. Our customers and patrons were not at all fastidious. They were satisfied with clean beds, good board and genteel treatment, and this we always provided to the fullest extent of our ability. There was by this time a large amount of travel through Madison, and some sixty or seventy men at work on the capitol. We boarded a large number of them, and our house was often crowded, so that floor room could not always be had at "two-pence per square foot," and the difference between the bare puncheons and shakedown was, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

We found it necessary to make many improvements to get along. The first of importance was sinking a well on the premises. When the shaft was excavated, there could be no one found to build the wall, and I was obliged to do it myself. I used cobble stone, and made a good job of it. Having met with success as a well-maker, I turned oven-builder, and built an out-door bake-oven of clay mixed with straw, which required the same kind of labor and material that caused the children of Israel to rebel against their taskmasters. The oven was a success also, and answered us and our neighbors until Frank Shaw came from Mineral Point and started a bake-shop across the street. Shaw was a genial Frenchman, and full of fun. The building he occupied was about eighteen feet square, two-stories high. The upper story was used as a lodging-room, and the lower story as a bakery and grocery. We kept a temperance house, and Than's grocery profited largely by it, as both bread and whisky could be had there on reasonable terms.

“Than” unabbreviated, means Nathaniel T. Parkinson, who was afterward elected Sheriff of the county, and held the Sheriff’s office in this bake-shop grocery. There was as yet no prison in the county, and when the Sheriff made arrests or brought in prisoners, they were at once presented at the bar, treated, and placed in the care of Shaw as jailer, with orders to feed and treat them well; they were then put upon their parole, with orders to report themselves at the bar at least three times a day. It is but just to say that these prisoners rarely forfeited their parole, the kind and liberal treatment they received at the hands of the Sheriff as well as their custodian, Shaw, endeared them to these officers; and there was no grumbling or cutting down, or disputing Sheriff’s accounts in these primeval days.

Covalle and Pelkie furnished us with daily supplies of fish from the lakes, until we were sufficiently skilled in fishing to procure our own supplies. Shooting pickerel in the Catfish River soon came to be one of the grand sports of the time. When the fish “run up,” they are shot in shoal water in large quantities, which is done by simply discharging your loaded piece at the fish; neither ball nor buckshot will penetrate the water over an inch or so, but the fish are stunned by the report and concussion of the water, and, in a twinkling, are on their backs and easily captured. Spearing fish was the next best sport, and many nights have I spent at the outlet of Fourth Lake when the channel was narrow, and a single log which was used for a foot-bridge spanned the stream, in spearing fish of almost every kind. The water was very clear, and with a good brush fire on both sides of the stream, sufficient light was furnished to see all the fish as they swam by. From the foot-bridge you could spear all you wanted. It was not an unusual thing for Ed George and myself to return with our boat loaded to the water’s edge with fish of many different kinds as the reward of one night’s labor. Fishing with a spoon-hook was also a favorite sport, and, when winter came, we fished with scoop nets through holes cut in the ice. In those days we always fished for fish—never for fun.

On the south side of Lake Monona, there is a small estuary or inlet from a spring. In approaching that inlet, one time, I espied a red fox near the water, on the lookout for game; being curious to know what he was after, I kept some distance where I could watch him unobserved. Suddenly he sprang into the water and hauled out a large pickerel, longer than himself, and commenced tearing it to pieces. On my approach, he disappeared with a part of the fish in his mouth, which he had torn from his prey, leaving the back bone plainly exposed half its length, and the fish still alive, although high and dry out of water. That fox must have been hungry, for I had not gone far from the place, when I saw him stealthily retracing his steps to finish his meal.

During the summer of 1838, we had some very violent thunder-storms in Madison. An Englishman named Warren, employed in building the capitol, was killed by lightning near our house. Another serious accident of that summer was the falling from a scaffold on the capitol of a man named Gallard, who broke his leg. These men were boarding with us, and dependent upon us for nursing and attention as well as burial. Another boarder, named Simons, was prostrated a long time with typhoid fever. In those times, the duties of surgeons, physicians, nurses and undertakers were only a few of the extra duties which devolved upon the proprietors of public houses.

Impelled by purely philanthropic principles, we once undertook to civilize, Christianize and domesticate a wild Winnebago Indian squaw, who answered to the euphonic name of Lenape. This young squaw was about thirteen years old when brought to us in the usual filthy Indian costume. After the ablution process had been performed and the vermin extricated from her head, she was dressed in citizen’s attire and really made an attractive figure. She was expected to assist in some domestic duties, and at first evinced quite a desire to learn, but the charm lasted but a few days, when she suddenly disappeared, and when next seen she had donned her native costume and returned to her wild, roving, indolent habits.

The Indians were very loath to leave their old fishing and hunting grounds in the vicinity of the lakes, and for several years hovered around in camps in the neighborhood of Madison, and it frequently happened after obtaining liquor that they became very noisy and troublesome,

particularly in their dextrous mode of thieving, which was almost equivalent to professional sleight-of-hand performances.

The following good story is told of Calimanee, an old Winnebago head chief, who was invited to Washington to arrange some matters between his tribe and the Great Father. Calimanee was accompanied by a second chief named Snake. During their absence from Wisconsin, they had learned to talk some English and had paid some attention to the rules of etiquette. When they returned, they were furnished with new blankets, plenty of trinkets, and money to pay their way home, also an order from the War Department on the commanding officer at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, for two horses to carry them. They left Chicago in grand style, the old man considerably inflated with vanity and importance at the attention paid him, and we hear no more of them until they arrive at Blue Mounds, which place they reached about noon. Calimanee knew Brigham, for he was known by everybody in the country. The chief thought he had found a good opportunity to display the politeness as well as shrewdness he had learned from his pale-face brothers on his recent tour to the national capital. Riding up to the house, he accosted the old hero thus: "How! how! Brigham!" Then dismounting, he presented his man Snake, saying, "Brigham, Mr. Snake; Mr. Snake, Brigham." Pointing to the house, he said: "Brigham, dinner;" then to the stable, "Brigham, horse, corn. Big man, me." Mr. Brigham kept a bachelor's ranche and did his own cooking, but to expedite matters for his most important guests, he called in one of his workmen to aid in preparing dinner. From the manner in which they devoured the victuals, it was considered doubtful whether they had broken fast between Chicago and Blue Mounds, a distance of over two hundred miles. After dinner, Calimanee called out, "Brigham, horse." The horses were brought, the Indians mounted, saying, "Brigham, good-bye," and rode off at full speed. Mr. Brigham, finding himself badly sold, remarked to the bystanders that he thought they might have paid him something after putting him to so much trouble, especially as the chief had made a display of a quantity of silver coin furnished him by the Government to pay his expenses.

For many years, the Winnebagoes had made the head of the Fourth Lake their winter camping-grounds, from which locality they sallied out in small parties for the purpose of fishing and hunting. Their camps were distributed around on the streams in the vicinity. Sugar River was one of their favorite places of resort for game.

Mr. Brigham relates the following singular incident which took place some years before Madison was located. He (Mr. Brigham) happened to be at the camp at the time, which was situated on Sugar River Crossing, near Grand Springs. An aged Indian became reduced by sickness and disease. He had the consumption and was failing rapidly. The medicine-man of the camp had exhausted his best skill on the patient in vain. The chiefs of the tribes were summoned in consultation. The spirits were invoked and an incantation held with them, accompanied by singing and dancing, and when concluded the decision arrived at was that the sick man must be removed to the headquarters at Four Lakes. The snow was about a foot deep at the time. Hunters were sent out to kill a buck, which they did, and brought into camp next day. The animal was carefully skinned by the squaws and the invalid securely sewed up in the green buckskin and tied to the tail of a stout pony. In this manner he was dragged to the Four Lakes camp, a distance of about twenty miles. As the narrator did not accompany this novel expedition, he was unable to say whether the subject so tenderly cared for was killed or cured.

After a few years, the Indians were all removed from the vicinity of Madison, by orders from the Government, to their reservation west of the Mississippi, much to the relief of the citizens, for close contact with them soon removed every spark of the romance and poetry with which they had in our imaginations been surrounded from the reading of Cooper's novels and other like literature.

As yet, there was little farming done or produce raised in Dane, and I was obliged to make sundry wagon trips to Green County, to procure butter, beef, pork, potatoes and other kinds of vegetables to keep our house going. There were then no bridges on the road to Monroe, and



there was difficulty in crossing the streams. To be "stuck" with a loaded wagon was a daily occurrence in almost every stream on the road. When "stuck," it generally became necessary to carry your load out on your back, or with your hands, by piecemeal, deposit it on the further bank, then, with your horses hitched to the end of the wagon tongue, where they would most likely get dry footing, you must wade into the water waist deep with a sapling to pry out the wheels. By this means, with considerable language more expressive than elegant, directed especially at your horses, you reach dry ground and then re-load, but, when your stock consisted of potatoes and turnips in bulk, and you had nothing but a wooden bucket at your service with which to transfer your load, you can imagine the amount of philosophy it required to do this good naturedly, and more especially in a wet or rainy day, and the probabilities very strong that you would have to repeat the process at the next stream.

I shall always remember one particular occasion on which I was returning from one of these periodical trips. After much persuasion, I had induced my good sister, Mrs. McFadden, of Grand Springs, to fill a patent pail with choice fresh butter, which I carefully stowed away in the back part of my well-loaded wagon. Any one living in Madison at that time may possibly realize the value of a bucket of nice dairy butter. The owner would be envied by all his neighbors for being the fortunate possessor of such a prize. I drove along, happy at the thought of being able to cater to my guests, to the envy and jealousy of others, and enjoying, in anticipation, the welcome I would receive on reaching home with it. But, before long, I experienced the sad truth of the old rhyme,

"Twixt cup and lip, there's many a slip."

There were many bowlders and deep ruts in the road, the wagon jolted and the bucket of butter rolled out. Driving carelessly on, unconscious of my loss, I had traveled some four or five miles before I missed my treasure. As soon as I made the discovery, I unharnessed one of my horses, mounted him bare-backed, and went back at a cantering speed, and reached the ill-fated spot where I had met the sad misfortune just in time to scare off a pack of wolves that had not only devoured the entire contents of the bucket, but had actually eaten the greater part of the bucket itself, it had become so impregnated with the golden butter.

We were very much troubled for help during the first year of our sojourn in Madison. To spend four or five days in traversing Rock and Green Counties in search of a cook or chambermaid and return without one, and be compelled to turn in and assist in doing your own cooking and make your own bed, required the cultivation of much patience and fortitude, which bordered on genuine heroism.

To provide for the winter, I had a large quantity of hay cut on the marsh east of the capitol, between the lakes. The grass was best at the lower end of the marsh, but the surface was so underlaid with quicksand, although it would support a man it would not an animal. After the hay was made, we found we could not approach it either with horse or ox teams. We overcame the difficulty by placing crates or racks on two long poles fastened together in style of a stretcher or hand-barrow, and fastened clapboards to the bottoms of the boots of the carriers, who could then carry out large loads, and thus we saved our crop.

During the summer of 1838, a two-horse stage line was put in operation from Mineral Point to Madison, owned by Col. Ab Nichols. The distance was about fifty miles, and the only post offices on the route were Dodgeville, Ridgeway and Blue Mounds. The latter point was made the midway or half-way house, where passengers and horses were fed on the way. The line was afterward extended to Fort Winnebago, and Rowan's made a stopping-place on the route. At Madison, we entertained all the stage passengers and most of the drivers. With the latter we always kept on good terms, and were often under obligations to them for kind favors in bringing our supplies of groceries and other things from the "Pint," or "Shake-rag," as they called it.

Tom Haney drove in the first stage from the Point. He kept his headquarters at the "Worser," in which the stage proprietor was interested. Tom was a good friend of ours, a hail

fellow, exceedingly obliging and accommodating. He had and deserved many friends. In extending the stage line to Fort Winnebago, a span of extra horses was required at Madison, and it was arranged that Tom Haney should bring them through one at a time. Accordingly, one extra horse was duly entered on the way bill with orders for the proprietors of the stage house in Madison to take charge of the animal, and look out for another by the next stage. Tom set out as usual with his stage load of passengers from Mineral Point, and the extra horse lashed to the hind axle-tree with a stout windlass or well rope. All went well and smoothly—Dodgeville, Ridgeway and the Mounds were all left in the distance, Nine Mile Prairie was passed and the woods entered. Some distance this side of the prairie there is quite a descent from a high rolling plateau down into the valley, which is nearly on a level with the lakes. The slope is not steep but gradual. The rains had washed the ruts so that it became necessary to make another track on the hill side. These tracks diverged in the valley at the base of the hill in the shape of a letter V, and about half way up the hill formed a junction similar to the V reversed or the letter A without the bar. In the junction, or the apex of A, stood an oak tree. Usually there is nothing significant in an oak tree, especially when the surrounding forest is composed of oak trees. They may stand on either side of the road or between the two roads, they are simply forest trees placed where they are by Providence, subservient to the use of man, but this one placed at the forks of this road had its mission to perform, as we will soon see. Persons accustomed to traveling in stage coaches know that when the drivers approach a city, a station or even a post office, they resort to fast driving. Tom Haney was not behind his fellow Jehus in that line. Now, having reached the brow of the hill, instead of putting on the brakes and driving down slowly, as careful drivers should have done, he started his team with a yell and crack of his whip and came rattling down at full speed, the stage taking the road on one side of the tree and the extra horse the road on the other. The rope brought the horse with such sudden force against the tree as to break his neck. The extra horse was not receipted for, nor was the other sent by the next stage. When Haney reached Madison his feelings were something akin to those of your humble servant when he found the wolves had devoured his butter rolls.

Extravagances such as this, with many other unforeseen mishaps and derelictions of drivers, created the necessity of placing agents upon the route. The first agent, or superintendent rather, of this two-horse enterprise, was Jonathan Taylor, accompanied by a tall, lean, lank Kentuckian, whom he introduced as Micajah Thacher, a new driver. We found Thacher a most obliging fellow, well posted in horse flesh, as drivers generally are. Mr. Taylor hailed from Wabash, Ind., a noble specimen of a Hoosier, remarkably good looking, and generous to a fault. Although somewhat deficient in education, he was possessed of good hard sense and a remarkable knowledge of men and the world. He was very shrewd at a trade and soon evinced fine business qualities, which, with his kind heart and frank, open countenance, made him very popular. He quartered with us, and an attachment for our family soon sprung up, and he remained with us nearly ten years. After the stage line passed from Uncle Ab's hands, Mr. Taylor commenced the world with a two-horse team purchased on credit. He hauled goods from Chicago and Milwaukee to Madison, and in the winter season brought sled loads of Mackinaw trout from Green Bay, carried them to the Point and Galena, returning with articles needed at Madison, Fort Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Green Bay. I have not time to follow his career; sufficient to say he prospered, and now lives on Fifth avenue in New York City and counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands.

Being desirous of adding something useful to the capital city in the way of domestic animals, I brought some fine shoats from Green County—the first brought to Madison. They thrived well and increased rapidly in numbers. When autumn came and acorns were plenty, I turned them out to forage for themselves. The drove wandered down to the lake shores, and, when I thought them in a sufficiently good condition to kill, I undertook to drive them home, but, to my utter astonishment, I found them perfectly wild; they would neither be led, driven or corralled. So hunting parties were made up, and my beautiful porkers were hunted down with

dogs, shot and captured as wild game, and once more we had to depend on Green County for supplies for the winter. Daniel Baxter furnished us a great deal of acceptable produce that winter.

The next season I procured some pigs of a more, domestic breed, and kept them penned close to my house near to the old cabins, but, in spite of neighbor's dogs and all the care I could bestow on them, they were carried off by the prairie wolves.

The wolves continued to annoy the people of Madison very greatly, until we petitioned the county authorities to pass an order fixing a bounty on their scalps. The Board of Commissioners finally yielded to this request, and established a bounty. A wolf-hunter soon turned up, in the person of William Lawrence. He undertook to catch them with steel traps, but as their name was legion he found that process entirely too slow, and resorted to poison. By a skillful distribution of strychnine, he succeeded in soon bringing in a large number of scalps, and leaving a large number of their carcasses on the town site, and in this manner a quietus was placed upon their further depredations and annoyances.

In the fall of 1838, the first session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Madison, and with it came crowds of people. The public houses were literally crammed, shake-downs were looked upon as a luxury, and lucky was the guest considered whose good fortune it was to rest his weary limbs on a straw or hay mattress. We hired some feather beds from Mr. Nute, of Jefferson County, and paid \$10 in advance for the use of each during the session.

Among our boarders that winter, I remember the names of the following members of the Legislature: James Maxwell and O. Beardsley, of Walworth County; Morgan L. Martin and Alex. J. Irwin, of Brown County. Then there were Ben C. Eastman, Joseph G. Knapp, Peter B. Grignon, Theodore Green, of Green Bay, who officiated as clerks, reporters, etc., of the Legislature. Mr. Knapp says these were the "aristocracy of Wisconsin." We thought so, too, and treated them as such.

We had then no theaters or any places of amusement, and the long winter evenings were spent in playing various games of cards, checkers, and backgammon. Dancing was also much in vogue. Maxwell was very gay, and discoursed sweet music on the flute, and Ben C. Eastman was an expert violinist. They two furnished the music for many a French four, cotillion, Virginia reel and jig, that took place on the puncheon floors of the old log cabins, that were enjoyed, probably, quite as much as are now the round dances and Germans on the waxed floors of fashionable dancing halls, to the witching strains of Dodsworth's fine band. Want of ceremony, fine dress, classic music and other evidences of present society life, never deterred us from enjoying ourselves those long winter evenings.

Log cabins stand no chance in competition with new, fashionable hotels—rivals of Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and the Grand Central—not that patrons fared any better than at the cabins, but "the aristocracy," the unerring barometer of the people in all countries and in all places, soon gave convincing proofs of the decline of business, and that shake-downs were no more necessary, and puncheon floors absolutely vulgar, then, in our anguish of soul, in the language of Othello, we found our "occupation gone;" and as we were, Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up," the mail, a much rarer visitor than now, brought us a letter inclosing an agreeable surprise, which was nothing more nor less than a commission from Gov. Dodge, appointing me to the office of Treasurer of the Territory of Wisconsin. This was done at the instance of our good friend "Uncle Ab," at the "Point," without our knowledge. The salary was fixed at \$60 per annum, and no stealings. I accepted, gave bonds, entered upon the duties of, and continued acting as, such officer, until my bond mysteriously disappeared from the archives of the Executive Department. By this act of prestidigitation, I was teetotally cleaned out and exterminated from the high and honorable position as Treasurer. I have not the slightest recollection of a single dollar of money ever passing through my hands as disbursing officer of the Territory, yet some important financial paper transactions took place. The issuing of the Baxter bonds to complete the capitol were perhaps as important as any. These were signed by your humble servant, as Treasurer, and countersigned by N. C. Prentiss as Commissioner of Public Buildings. They were issued on fine paper, and passed current in Chicago.

In the meantime, Dane County was organized according to the laws of the Territory. At the first election, in 1839, I was put in nomination for the office of Register of Deeds. We had then no party politics to influence and control elections. My competitor, Darwin Clark, was considered a good man. He came to Madison with Bird's party of laborers, to work on the capitol, had shared their hardships, toiled with them, and claimed their votes, whilst I had come there with my family to reside as a citizen. I was the candidate of the resident population, and was sustained by them. We both ran on our merits and good standing in the community. We canvassed the county fairly, honorably, and without the slightest attempt at disparagement of each other. No canvass could have been more fairly or honorably made. After the canvassing, I reported to my friends that I would be elected by a majority of one. I was advised to re-canvass, which I did as thoroughly as before, and arrived at the same result. It was insisted that I should use means to turn some of my opponent's votes in my favor. This I positively refused to do, stating that I would rather be defeated than resort to anything underhanded to obtain my election. I was perfectly willing to risk my election with a plurality of a single vote. On counting the votes after the poll, I found myself elected by a majority of two votes, which much surprised me, and remained a mystery until some time after, when a friend explained to me, after exacting a promise of secrecy on my part, that the extra vote was obtained by strategy, to make my election sure.

Dane county is composed of what was originally a part of the counties of Milwaukee, Brown and Iowa. The titles to the lands lying within these counties had been recorded in the original counties. Under an act of the Territorial Legislature, it became my duty, as Register of Deeds, to have these records transcribed for the use of Dane County. In the prosecution of these labors, I visited Milwaukee and Green Bay, on horseback, and made arrangement for the transcripts of those portions of the records necessary. In the county of Iowa I did the transcribing myself, often working twelve, fourteen, and sometimes sixteen hours a day. This work was well and satisfactorily done. No more than ordinary (and I think less) fees were paid for this work in county scrip, and nothing for expenses of travel, so that no money was made by the operation. At the next election I was nominated for re-election, but this time more than one vote was covered by strategy on the other side, and I was defeated by a small majority.

On a beautiful Sunday morning, when the religious community of Madison were assembled in the Representative Hall in the capitol, attending divine service, a servant came hastily from the American House to the door of the hall and inquired for Dr. Lull, who was called out with Mr. Fake, the landlord of the hotel. On perceiving them hurrying across the park, Mr. Sholes and myself, with several others, followed and overtook them as they reached the house, where we were informed that Mr. Duncomb, one of the guests, had locked himself in his room, stood up before the mirror, and deliberately cut his throat with a razor, the act having been witnessed by a servant in the back yard, through the windows, which were open. We were not long in forcing the door open, when, to our horror, we saw this man Duncomb standing on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear, the bloody instrument still in his hand, which was instantly wrested from him. Both main arteries and the wind-pipe had been severed. He looked like a madman. The sight was awful. Mr. Fake fainted. Those most resolute took hold of the man, all covered with blood, which was still flowing from his throat and gashes in his arms, and laid him on the floor, where it took the united strength of four men to keep him. He could not speak, but wrote with a pencil on paper, "*All I want is to see my wife,*" which dying request could not be granted. The scene is as vivid in my mind as if it had happened yesterday. He had been observed to act strangely in the morning, and tried to persuade his wife not to go to church, but she feared to remain with him.

It was discovered that he had cut the arteries of both arms, and had written his name on the walls of his room with his finger dipped in his own blood, and had broken open his wife's trunk and sprinkled her clothes with it, and scattered them over the floor. He expired in about twenty minutes after we entered the room. Jealousy was the only cause ever assigned for the dreadful deed, and it was considered very fortunate his wife had absented herself, or in his frenzy he would probably have murdered her also.

Our good neighbor, Mr. Rasdall, once owned a valuable gray horse, but, from long usage and old age, the animal became useless, and was turned out to browse; when, through with life's weary wanderings, he had reached that period so graphically expressed in the song of the departed soldier—

“Old fellow, you've played out your time,”

he hied himself to the summit of an elevated knoll of ground on Lake Monona's shore, in a southwesterly direction from our house, and there, in full hearing of the melancholy murmurings of the waters as the waves rolled against the shores, he laid himself down and gave up the ghost. The soft and balmy breezes from that direction, not exactly perfumed with the rose or lavender, gave us timely warning thereof. Scavengers, there were yet none, and, in the absence of other or better authorities, we engaged some boys to perform the act of cremation on this defunct quadruped. A funeral pyre of dry brush was built over the subject, and the torch applied; this ended only in smoke. Another and another fire of the same material caused a denser smoke, perfumed with unambrosial odor. Finding our first experiment at cremation proving a total failure, we caused a pit to be dug, and the unconsumed remains of the horse, with the smoldering ashes, to be swept therein and covered up, when the air soon became purified. This spot was for a long time protected by a flag-staff and pennant, erected there by the boys of the village, who also buried sundry favorite dogs and cats on the same ground, always with a procession and military honors. They called it the hecatombs.

Father Quaw, a very clever old gentleman, made his first appearance in black; he was the advance guard of the clergy, a Presbyterian, hailing from the British Provinces. Afterward, the highly esteemed Bishop Kemper visited Madison, and organized an Episcopal Church there. It will be found by the records of that church that I was appointed a vestryman of that organization. I was also pressed into service as the leader of singing choirs at religious meetings of all kinds and in all places, and it was understood that my house was open and free to all traveling clergymen, of any and all denominations, and there were not a few who availed themselves of this information.\*

#### V.—BY JULIUS T. CLARK.

In the year 1840, I had completed my legal studies, and was attracted to Madison by reports of the natural beauty and salubrity of its location, as well as by its prospective advantages as the future capital of the State. I arrived in Madison in the month of August in the year above named. On my way from Ottawa, Ill., where I had been residing, I passed through Beloit and Janesville, the former containing some half a dozen houses; the latter, but one, made of upright boards, and which was built for the accommodation of the stage, which was running somewhat regularly on that route. There were then a number of buildings in Madison, the principal ones being the American Hotel, on the northwest corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, and the Madison Hotel, on the south side of King street, east of the capitol grounds, (both since burned), one frame store building belonging to James Morrison, just above the Madison Hotel, a small printing office, and several dwellings—some of logs and some of boards. The walls of the old Territorial capitol were up and the building inclosed, but the inside was almost entirely in an unfinished state. On my first visit, as above stated, I found the District Court in session, Judge Irvin presiding, and S. Mills, Clerk, with quite a number of cases on the docket, mostly marked with the names of John Catlin, William N. Seymour and David Brigham, as attorneys, Seymour having rather the largest number of cases. This fact may account for my forming a partnership with him in the law practice, which lasted a year or more. The improvements at Madison were at that time confined almost entirely to that part of King street lying between the east corner of the capitol grounds and Lake Monona, and that part of Pinckney street fronting the northeast line of the capitol grounds. W. W. Wyman and J. A. Noonan were each publishing a paper, the former an administration paper, and of which I had the editorial charge for some time, and the latter an opposition paper, as parties then existed. The

\*From Durrie's "History of Madison," pp. 106-124.

steam saw-mill, where most of the lumber was manufactured for the construction of the capitol and other buildings, stood on the bank of Lake Mendota, at the foot of the hill, just below the residence of the late B. F. Hopkins. With the exception of the small portions I have named above, almost the entire area of what is, at this day, the beautiful city of Madison, was in its wild and native condition; and what is now the most attractive portion of the city, was then, and for some years later, almost an impassable forest, with a dense undergrowth of young trees and briars, through which I used to make my way hunting for partridges and other game, with great difficulty. I refer to the ridge or high lands on the southeastern border of Lake Mendota. But the greatest change has taken place in the character of the level stretch of land lying between the two lakes on the east side of the city. In the early settlement of the place, most of that part of the city was covered with water, especially in the spring of the year, when the lakes were full. At such times, fishermen in their boats would spear abundance of fish in its shallow waters.

One reason, perhaps, why the growth of Madison was slow, at first, may lie in the fact that for several years, at almost or quite every session of the Legislature, an effort was made to remove the capital to some other place, generally to Milwaukee, and this effort upon the part of the members from that place, as well as the general hostility which its citizens entertained, or at least were thought by the people of Madison to entertain toward Madison, tended to create an aggrieved and embittered feeling toward the former city, which I doubt not still exists to a greater or less degree, in the minds, at least, of the early settlers of Madison. Another fruitful source of trouble and perplexity at that time was the uncertainty regarding the title to the village lots. There were three plats of the place on record, each of them differing from the others and made by two different parties. Time and the adjudication of the courts have long since settled these questions, which were once a prolific source of litigation and strife. If any one is curious to know the nature of these contests, an examination of the records of the courts of that time will give him all desired information.

The place, for some time, had but little business to sustain it, except what it received as the capital of the Territory through the Legislature, the courts and the residence of the Territorial officials; and the affairs of government were then managed with more economy than now. The Territory was in all parts sparsely settled, and during the sessions of the Legislature such of the more prominent settlers as were not actual members of that body were very sure to be present, either looking after some public or private interest, or to pass the time in social enjoyment, for it is one of the pleasantest recollections of that period, that there was a heartiness and warmth of attachment and good fellowship felt and manifested without stint among those early pioneers which has not existed since their time. It was not uncommon to have social entertainments given, at which there would be present invited guests from Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Mineral Point, Platteville, Prairie du Chien, and all the then settled parts of the Territory; and this, notwithstanding the almost entire want of any public conveniences for traveling, either in the matter of roads or vehicles. Such a one had just been held and very largely attended only the day before the cruel fate of the lamented Arndt—a very sad termination to one of the most successful and pleasant festive gatherings that the village has seen, either in its earlier or later history. Among the guests was the father of Arndt. He was one of the old residents of Green Bay, and was quite advanced in years—a gentleman of great respectability and unblemished character. He had made that long and tedious winter journey for the purpose of meeting his son, around whom the hopes and affections of his declining years centered with a very strong paternal fondness—and not without reason, for the younger Arndt possessed in a high degree, in addition to his mental endowments, those amiable and social qualities which attached to him very warmly those who shared his friendship. The Territorial Council, of which Arndt was a member, occupied the room on the east side, or rather in the east corner, and the House of Representatives the room at the north corner of the old capitol. It was at the close of the morning session, which had been somewhat stormy—and the debates, which had been elicited on certain nominations made to the Council by Gov. Doty, had been considerably per-

sonal, and acrimonious and irritating in their character, especially on the part of him who was soon to leave the room a homicide. The President had experienced some difficulty in maintaining order during a portion of the debate just before the adjournment; and fearing a personal collision, as soon as he declared the session adjourned, he stepped rapidly from the desk to place himself between the irritated parties, but failed to reach them in time to avert the catastrophe—the fatal shot had been given, penetrating the heart of the unfortunate Arndt, who fell back into the arms of those who were standing near, and expired immediately without a struggle. His father was in the opposite hall at the time, and hearing the commotion came, with others, into the Council Chamber, little imagining the deep interest he had in what had transpired. I was present during the whole of the morning session, and near the parties at the time of the occurrence, and thus a witness of the whole tragedy; and of all the sad recollections of that event, that which is the most vivid is the unutterable anguish and desolation of the elder Arndt when he saw his son, so lately full of life and hope, lying on the floor still in death. As to the character of the deed, I never had a doubt. The slayer had been the aggressor from the beginning, and had employed irritating and insulting language in the course of the debate, and when called upon for explanation, met it on the moment against an unarmed man with the deadly shot.

The Pastor of the Episcopal Church was the Rev. Mr. Philo, a very kind, earnest and simple-hearted man, a characteristic anecdote of whom I cannot resist the impulse to repeat: During the sessions of the Legislature, there was (a common thing in the West in those days) a good deal of gambling practiced; and, although severe laws had been enacted against it, yet so little attention was paid to enforcing them, that there were several places in the town where gambling was carried on in as public a manner as though it had been an ordinary, innocent amusement, several members of the Legislature being among the most ardent of its devotees. In the winter of 1841, the ladies of the town took the matter in hand, and made an earnest and energetic effort for the suppression of both gambling and drinking. Through their influence, a mass-meeting was held in one of the halls of the capitol to consider the best means of accomplishing the desired object. Everybody attended, citizens, strangers, members of the Legislature; all were there, men, women and children. All sides of the question being represented, the discussions which followed were considerably animated, some of the speakers finding their speech and their poise a little too difficult from the present effect of having imbibed a little too freely before going. It was said, among other things, that the laws already passed were amply sufficient to meet the case, if honestly and faithfully administered, and that the fault, if anywhere, was with the officers, whose duty it was to see to the proper execution of the laws. W. N. Seymour, who was then, and for years afterward, Justice of the Peace, was present, and taking the remark as a personal reflection upon his official integrity, arose and defended himself from the charge. After he had taken his seat, Mr. Philo, or "Dominie" Philo, as he was more commonly called, arose, and addressed the Chair as follows: "Mr. Chairman: I arise to to make a motion. The motion which I wish to make, I hold in my hand. I will read the motion. 'Motion: That William N. Seymour is a good and sufficient Justice of the Peace;' and I hope the motion will prevail." The character of the motion, together with the earnestness and *naivete* of manner in which it was delivered, was too much for the gravity of the house to stand, and the meeting was forced to adjourn amidst a perfect tumult of cheering, without being able again to address itself to the consideration of the subjects for which it had been held; and Mr. Seymour's right to be considered "a good and sufficient Justice of the Peace," was not regarded as an open question from that time.\*

#### VI.—BY ALFRED BRUNSON.

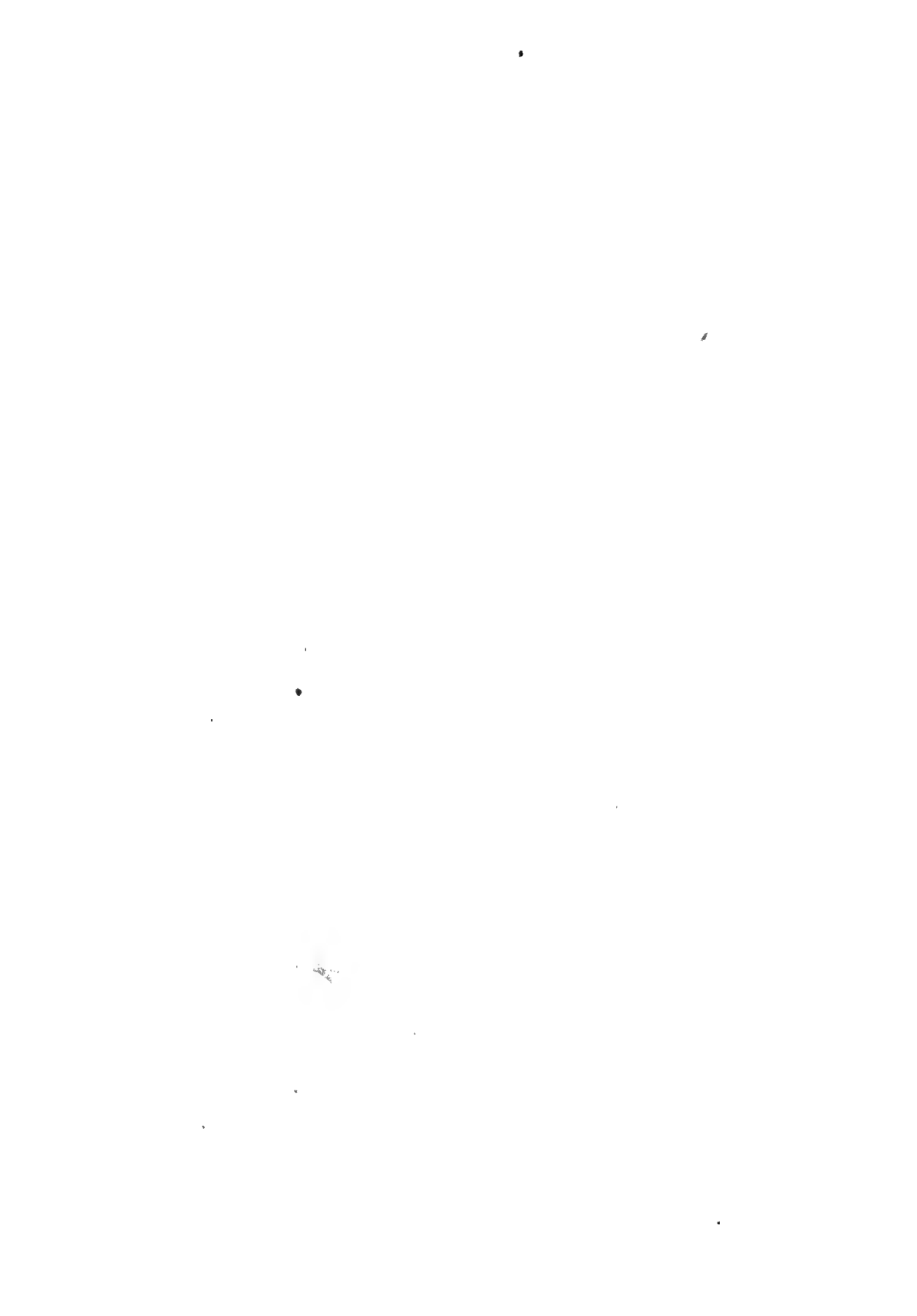
At that time [1841] there was a wagon stage running from the capital east and west three times a week in summer, and on runners in the winter. The one going west went by Mineral Point and Platteville to Galena, and of course did not reach Prairie du Chien, the place of my

\*From Durrie's "History of Madison," pp. 181-188.



*A. S. Ward*





residence. Our only means of reaching Madison was by private or hired conveyance. In my first visit, myself and several others hired a sleigh and driver. Lodging places were few and far between, and we had to fix our stages of day's travel accordingly, requiring two nights out to make the one hundred miles. The only houses on the road were log cabins, not very large, and, if the company was large, lodgings were in heaps, and mostly on the floor.

The road we traveled, till within sixteen miles of Madison, was the military road leading from Fort Crawford [Prairie du Chien] to Fort Winnebago [now the city of Portage], on the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Wisconsin River on the north, and those flowing south into the Grant, Platte, Pecatonica and Sugar Rivers. This road was one of the best natural roads I ever saw. After crossing the Wisconsin, we had no water to cross ten feet wide in the whole distance; nor was there a bridge or a foot of dugway, except between the Wisconsin and the ridge. The road of course had to wind in a serpentine course to keep the ridge, and up and down the ravines to reach and descend from the ridge. Wild deer and other game were plenty along the road.

The old and first capitol was then in use, and for the time was considerable of a building. It served not only for legislation, but for courts, plays, shows, and for Divine worship, there being no other place in Madison where such assemblages could be accommodated. The dwellings, stores and shops were in "magnificent distances"—so much so that pigs and poultry were in little danger of getting so mixed as to lose their identity.

I think there were but two hotels—the old American and the Madison. The American stood on the site of the present "Park Savings Bank." It was of wood, two stories above the basement, with a spacious attic; and, such was the crowd when the Legislature was in session, that the attic (all in one room) was filled with beds on the floor to accommodate lodgers, and it got the cognomen of the "School Section." The Madison Hotel was not so large, but equally crowded, and besides these, every private house that possibly could accommodate boarders, was filled to overflowing. The Territory was generally well represented on such occasions, and every one had an ax to grind. I boarded at a private house near Lake Monona.

The streets and sidewalks were not in their present state of repair, and in soft weather locomotion was not a desirable exercise. We had some thaws that winter that would do credit to a more southern and eastern climate, a thing seldom seen in Wisconsin, and the mud and slush were such as to call for boats and canoes almost, to get from one place to another. A jocose member of the Assembly offered an amendment to a bill to prevent obstructions in the street leading from the park to Lake Monona, that would prevent the fish from coming up the street to the park.

At that time, being a Territory, Congress paid the expenses of the Government, and the spirit of the majority of the Legislature was to create as many offices as possible, so as to give a place to partisan favorites and friends, to pay them for electioneering, and to secure their votes at future elections; also, to get as much money as possible out of "Uncle Sam," to circulate in the country. I objected to this course on the ground of needless expense, and that it was constituting a precedent for our future State that would be a burden when we had to foot the bills ourselves. But when the vote was taken, I found myself in a slim minority.

At the close of the session, it was found that considerable stationery that had been bought for the use of the Legislature at the public expense was remaining, affording an opportunity for another "steal," and a motion was made to distribute it among the members. This I also opposed, as being improper, unjust and dishonest, but I, with a few others, was voted down. It was alleged that preceding Legislatures had done so, and that the present one had the same right; and when my share was laid upon my desk, I objected to receiving it, but was told that it could not be returned to the Secretary's office and be retained for another year, and if it was so returned it would be stolen before the year rolled round, and that if I did not take it others would. This policy was the beginning of that system which was afterward known as the "Forty Thieves," who ruled the Territory and the State for years, on the principle "to the victor belong the spoils."

Bad as this Legislature was in this and some other respects, the citizens of the place said it was a great improvement upon its predecessors. Whether this was a fact or a mere complimentary flattery, I had no means of knowing. The next session, composed chiefly of the same men, was like unto the other.

Political hobbies were mounted and rode at John Gilpin speed. Log-rolling was the order of the day. You help me and I will help you, was the ruling spirit of that body. Personal or party interests were the motive power with a majority, and but few seemed to inquire whether a proposed measure was in itself right or wrong, but whether it would be for the interest of the party, himself or his constituents; and the history of legislation in both the Territory and State has not exhibited as much improvement in these respects as is desirable.

In those times, when the Legislature assembled, it seemed to call together the worst elements of society. Faro banks, a thing called "the Tiger," and other gambling institutions, were said to exist, and to be run with great boldness and in defiance of both moral and civil law, and many poor wights were said to be stripped of all the money they had. Bad whisky, in large quantities, was said to be consumed, much to the damage of the consumer. Lager beer had not then been inaugurated, but other vile drinks equally detrimental were said to be in common use. There were, however, some redeeming spirits in the place, both among citizens and visitors, and divine service was kept up in the capitol on Sundays, morning and evening, during the whole session, with large attendance, the moral effects of which were quite visible.\*

#### VII.—BY ROBERT W. LANSING.

In the summer of 1843, having received the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, I proceeded thither, and, in the first discharge of my official duties, held a public land sale in the month of October. I took a steamer at Buffalo, N. Y., and after a safe and pleasant trip, landed at the nice little village of Milwaukee. Thence, I took early stages *via* Watertown, to the embryo village of the lakes (Madison), where we spent the Sabbath in calling upon the most notable men, among whom was the late James D. Doty, one of nature's truest noblemen, Alexander L. Collins, George B. Smith, Thomas J. Sutherland, J. G. Knapp, Simeon Mills, A. A. Bird, and many others of the early settlers, some of them men of merit and becoming modesty, with a smart sprinkling of would-be limbs of the law, who were then resident here, and all striving, with the small means they then possessed, to make Madison the grand point for settlement to men of enterprise and capital.

Madison, at this time, was the veriest representation of a wilderness, which required but the hand of industry to cause her to bud and blossom as the rose in the valley. Arriving at Mineral Point, I settled down to business, and in the society of a people, although much feared and but little loved at a distance, whom I soon learned to admire for their native frankness and good feeling, if not for their morality and good breeding. The character of the miners—being principally Cornish—was not that of a strictly mild and moral people, still they possessed and exercised some redeeming qualities, among which, to their praise be it spoken, was their uniform attendance, with their families, at the churches on Sabbath mornings; although, in the afternoons, they employed themselves in various recreations, but mainly in card-playing and drinking. While I was living here, Dr. Pulford and others had occasion to send East for a Rector to take charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for this purpose we sent an invitation to a young clergyman in Western New York, who lost no time in answering, desiring to know which was best—to come by steamboat, or to drive his horse and buggy up the lakes. After every possible assurance that the good character of the people would afford ample protection to all newcomers, the reverend gentleman came with a friend, and, when near the village proper, on being informed that they must pass through a rather low and dangerous place in the suburbs, called "Shake-rag," they became seriously alarmed, which alarm was greatly enhanced by the darkness of the night; and so they put themselves in an attitude of defense, and having primed and

\*Durie's "History of Madison," pp. 134-137.

cocked their pistols, the one drove the team, with a pistol pointed ahead in one hand, while the other reversed his position and kept a sharp lookout for any invasion in the rear, and in this condition they at last tremulously, but safely, arrived at the domicile of the writer, more scared than hurt, and as free from danger or harm as could be.

Having received intelligence of the death of one of my children, I left Mineral Point for the home of my family, in Ontario County, Western New York, and arrived at Detroit, *via* Galena and Chicago, by stages, just in time, in November, for the last steamer to Buffalo that fall, where we landed safely after a very boisterous and dangerous voyage on Lake Erie. Chicago, at this time, was a mere sea of mud and water, and, from the only respectable hotel there, passengers for the East had to wade ankle deep through the street to reach the steamer, then plying to St. Joe, in Michigan, from whence we staged it, over logways and through sloughs, slush and rain, to Marshall, where we reached the first railway, and went on our way rejoicing to Detroit. I entered my name on the hotel register at Chicago, adding my official position, not dreaming that from this simple circumstance I was to derive so great a notoriety as preceded my arrival home. But when I arrived at Canandaigua, where I had many excellent and good friends, I was not a little surprised when they congratulated me upon the fact of my not being an absconding public defaulter, as had been published by and in a newspaper of Chicago. Quite a number of the Eastern papers republished the libel, and for which they made haste to make ample amends by the payment of money and recantations. The United States Senate afterward unanimously confirmed my nomination. I returned, in the spring of 1844, to Mineral Point with my family of nine children.\*

#### WHAT VARIOUS WRITERS SAID.

In 1838†.—“Madison is the seat of government of Wisconsin. It was selected as such less than two years since, then an uninhabited wilderness, although the groves of forest and patches of smooth, rich prairie around it gave it the appearance of an old, settled country. Travelers invariably described it as surpassingly beautiful. It was once the happy home and the legislative ground of the sons of ‘the free-born forest.’ The red orator’s eloquence was hardly hushed and his council fires had scarcely done smoking there when the pale-faces marked it out for their own. The town of Madison is situated between the third and fourth of the ‘Four Lakes,’ about midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, and about fifteen miles south from steamboat navigation upon the Wisconsin River. The construction of a canal over that fifteen miles has already been recommended by Gov. Dodge. Congress, last week, granted each alternate section of land to aid a company, already chartered, in constructing a canal from Milwaukee to Rock River, which the company, upon the same terms, are desirous of extending to Madison, and permission to that effect will undoubtedly be granted them. The recent division of the Territory will require the Legislature of Wisconsin to meet this fall, for the first time, upon the east side of the Mississippi River. For that purpose, by the contract for building the State House above the basement, which was let in April last, ‘the outside of the said edifice and the rooms on the first floor [are] to be completed by the 15th day of October next.’ The whole is to be completed in every particular by the 20th day of September, 1839.

“The capital is to be built of cut stone, one hundred and four feet long, fifty-four feet wide, and walls thirty feet high above the basement story, with a dome in the center roof twenty feet in diameter, covered with tin, except at the top, which is to be lighted with glass. There is to be a piazza on each front of said edifice, twelve feet projection and thirty feet long, the roof of which is to break in with the roof and cornice of the main building. The cornice is to be executed in the Grecian Doric order, and the roof to be supported on four columns to each piazza, of the same order as the cornice.

“In the selection of Madison, it was intended, from its central position, that it should be the capital of the State of Wisconsin, and the State House has been designed with especial reference to that object; consequently, it must very soon become a place of importance, adding

\*Adapted from Durrie’s “History of Madison,” pp. 152, 154.  
 †From the Delaware Gazette of that year.—Ed.

greatly to the value of farming lands in that vicinity, and affording a good market for the settlers for many miles around. The industrious farmer emigrating to the Western world will do well to visit the country in and about the seat of government of Wisconsin.

“Much of the land there subject to private entry is yet unsettled, and the pre-emption bill, which now only waits the signature of the President to become a law, secures to the settler or emigrant the quarter section upon which he resides, or which he may select, at \$1.25 the acre; and many a farm chosen there this very season at that price in less than five years will bring from \$10 to \$12 the acre. The soil is deep and rich, the timber good, the water clear and the climate healthy.”

In 1840.—“Aside from the attractions which our embryo city presents in the peculiar beauty of its natural position, and in the healthful and genial character of its climate, subjects which have been so frequently descanted upon that we fear they are getting threadbare, Madison now has other recommendations of a different though not less important character, which it may be very proper briefly to allude to, and which cannot but have a great bearing upon the mind of an emigrant, who, in the selection of a Western home, looks to the education of his children, and is anxious to secure to his family, as well as to himself, the advantages of moral and religious instruction.

“There are at present two well-conducted schools in the place, under the management of competent teachers, one a male and the other a female, and every facility for the education of the youth of both sexes which could reasonably be expected in a village of this size, is here afforded.

“The inhabitants of our town have the advantage of frequent public religious worship, there being two ministers of the Gospel, one of the Protestant Episcopal and the other of the Reformed Dutch Church, located here, both of whom are zealous and industrious in their Christian labors. Under their auspices, a Sabbath school has been commenced, and a Bible class formed; and every privilege is enjoyed, in a religious point of view, which can be considered necessary.”

Another writer of the same date, has the following concerning a select school in Madison:

“It gives me great pleasure to express my entire satisfaction with the ‘Ladies’ Select School’ of Madison, now under the care of Miss C. Pierce. As I attended the examination on Friday last, I had an opportunity to judge of the qualifications of the teacher and the attainments of her pupils, with both of which I was fully satisfied. The youngest children exhibited a degree of improvement which manifested much care on the part of the instructress; and the classes in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and natural philosophy, acquitted themselves with great credit to the school. As board can now be obtained in this place at more reasonable terms than formerly, I think it would be for the interest of parents in the vicinity to avail themselves of this opportunity in advancing the education of their children.”

In 1842.—“Where this lovely village now stands, on the shores of these placid lakes, not many years since were clustered the wigwams of the savage tribe, and the beaver and otter plunged and sported undisturbed in the tranquil water. No sound at the evening hour disturbed the solemn silence of the scene, save as the plaintive cry of the wish-ton-wish and the long-drawn and wild cry of the loon rose from the bosom of the slumbering wave, like the low wail from the spirit-land—and the solitary hunter, leaning on his bow, wrapped in the contemplation of the far-off happy hunting grounds of his sires, bent his dark eye from some gently rising hill on the glorious and ever-varying hues of our Western summer, and, as the light and feathery vapors shone in the golden rays from the retiring orb, and, stretching afar off in the blue expanse, varied their hues to the violet, deep purple and molten silver—fancied he heard the voices of his sires and the chieftains of other days inspiring him to deeds of heroism and fame.

“How sudden the transition from such scenes as Cooper speaks of in his narratives of the West, to that of our village of Madison, where the clank of the saw-mill, the sound of the blacksmith’s anvil, the noise of the hammer and the saw, are heard throughout the day, while the lofty capitol, house of entertainment, and neat and tasteful private residences, exhibit all the

evidences of a place settled for many years ; while the merchant, with his well-filled store, offers to the inhabitant all the comforts and luxuries of the distant seaport.

“ Soon we also shall have our crowded streets, thoroughfares and warehouses, for the spirit is among our inhabitants to do all this, and in a shorter time than our Eastern neighbors would judge it possible. Already preparations have been made for a handsome brick hotel to be erected near the public square, an academy will shortly be built on or near the same grounds, also of brick or stone ; arrangements have been made by the Rev. Martin Kundig, of Milwaukee, a Catholic clergyman of distinction, and a former resident of Detroit, for the erection of a handsome church in the center of the village. The energy with which his congregation are now at work will soon furnish them with a commodious and elegant place of worship.

“ From our office window we see the high dome of the capitol glancing like silver in the sun's rays, as its bright metal covering reflects the light, and the large park of many acres, encompassed by a neat painted paling, is tastefully adorned with clumps of the burr oak carefully trimmed, while the level and well-kept lawn is intersected with graveled walks leading to the different ornamental gates of the inclosure.

“ The capitol is a splendid building of yellow stone. The hall is lofty and spacious, with wide corridors, and there is ample light from the dome, which is very similar to that of the New York Exchange. The chambers for the Legislature are large, with high ceilings, and handsomely finished, with every accommodation for the members. The offices of the Supreme Court are in this building ; Secretary's chamber ; and the Public Library, well selected, and containing many thousand volumes of law and miscellany. In this building, the Rev. J. M. Clark, a minister of the Congregational Church, preaches to a large and respectable audience.

“ The capitol is not yet completed in all its details, and much ornamental work remains to be done ; but workmen are constantly employed on it, and, before many months elapse, we can show our Eastern visitors something that any village or city may well be proud of.”

Says another writer of that year :\* “ With the greatest pleasure we have lately noticed several glowing descriptions of rapid improvements going on in neighboring towns. We heartily rejoice in the prosperity of our neighbors, and should certainly envy not their good fortune, even were we totally disregarded by the inconsistent goddess in the distribution of her gifts. Happily, however, by dint of good fortune and the industry and enterprise of her citizens, Madison is going ahead. The improvements this season nearly, if not quite, equal all before. Facilities for the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants, as well as the accommodation of the public, are progressing daily. Several fine buildings have been completed, while others for dwelling-houses, shops, stores and various other purposes, are still going up, and will be finished in the course of the fall. The capitol square is being fenced and cleared of its rubbish, which adds much to the appearance of the town. Notwithstanding the hard times, improvements have been larger and business much better than the sanguine among us anticipated. Quite a number of emigrants have settled around and among us, and our streets are daily thronged with strangers in pursuit of business or pleasure. Though we cannot boast of as great an increase in population, wealth or improvements, as the lake-board towns, and many other portions of the Territory, yet we can assure them, one and all, that we are gradually, steadily and surely coming up in the world. As it is the transaction of public business here which fills our streets with the greatest bustle and activity, everything is of course comparatively dormant during the portion of the year when neighboring towns are flowing with life and business. But the tide will soon turn, and, while the lake towns are frozen up and idle, old Jack Frost will but increase our glee, and in turn make ‘ our town ’ resound with the tumult of business, not surpassed by other parts of the Territory, during the most favorable season of the year.”

\*In Madison Express, September 15, 1842.

## ENUMERATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of Madison, while it was an unincorporated village, was taken at different periods, as follows :

In April, 1837, there were but three (Eben Peck, his wife Roseline, and their son Victor). In 1838, the number of inhabitants had increased to sixty-two. There were enumerated in 1840, in all, as previously mentioned, 146. In 1842, the number had increased to 172. In 1844, the total number of inhabitants was 216. At the beginning of 1846, the total exceeded six hundred.

## THE "WORSER" AND "TIGER"

In "ye olden time" the morals of Madison were not altogether what they should have been. A two-story frame building on the northeast corner of Main and Pinckney streets was built by Abner Nichols, of Mineral Point, and Jacob George, in 1838. Having partly completed the structure, the owners applied for a tavern license, in order to sell liquors according to law. For some cause, they were refused. Licenses for groceries were then some four times the amount of those for taverns; and they desired, like all economical men, to save the difference. On being denied the license, they declared that if they could not keep a *tavern*, they would keep something "*worser*." And so without a license, "Uncle George" opened a "worser," where men at the first session of the Legislature could buy strong drink, and, in a dark cellar, they could fight a certain wild animal, whose den was there. When the United States Hotel was built, the "Worser" was moved down Main street, ten feet from it. There it was burned to the ground, greatly endangering the new building.

Another of the buildings put up in 1838, was a two-story frame building on Pinckney street, adjacent to the American Hotel, as enlarged. It was built by John Messersmith, Jr. It was opened as a gambling house, and known as "The Tiger," and was kept open to the public without fear of the law. For a few years it was a success, but it was afterward used as a dwelling, and an addition placed before it and in its rear. The property was purchased by C. B. Chapman, who sold it to J. D. Noble. The latter disposed of it to Fritz Maeder, who erected a three-story brick building in its place. Thus the "Tiger" and "Worser" became things of the past.

Concerning the "Worser," a pioneer says: "This two-story frame building was placed at the northwest corner of Main and Pinckney streets, and was built by Abner Nichols, of Mineral Point, and Jacob George, in 1838. Having partly completed the building, the owners applied for a tavern license in order to sell liquors according to law, as all good liquor-sellers desire to do. For some forgotten cause, perhaps the want of 'two spare beds,' they were refused. Licenses for groceries were then some four times the amount of those for taverns; and they desired, like all economical men, to save the difference. On being denied the license, they declared that if they could not keep a *tavern*, they would keep something '*worser*.' And so, without a license, 'Uncle George' opened a 'Worser' indeed, where men at the first session of the Legislature could buy strong drink, and in a dark cellar they could fight a certain wild animal whose den was there. When the United States Hotel was to be built, the 'Worser' was moved down Main street, ten feet from the new brick wall. There it was burned to the ground, greatly endangering the new building, which was often on fire in the roof, doors and windows.

"The Madisonians of 1839, having determined to celebrate the Fourth of July, and to vary for the nonce the usual diet of bacon and fish, 'Uncle Ab,' of the 'Worser,' had agreed to deliver them a fat steer for the occasion. The evening of the 3d came, and Nichols also, boisterously happy. Individually, he had commenced anticipating the good feeling which the keg he carried in his wagon, intended primarily for the 'Worser,' but ultimately designed, after quadrupling its cost in favor of that institution, for the Madisonians, whose whistles had long been dry. Men drank 'Pecatonica' and 'Rock River' in those days, and thought there could be no feast without it. True to his trust, Nichols had brought the steer and tied him in a

thicket to a burr-oak tree, near the intersection of Dayton and State streets, where none of the hungry men could see it. Then, taking one more drink from his 'pocket-pistol,' he advanced to the crowd of loungers and longers; for the whisky of the 'Worser' had long since failed, and all were remarkably dry. The keg was unloaded and tapped in less time than I can tell it, and all hands summoned to drink. So the Fourth of July began, as it not unfrequently happens, on the 3d. The tethered steer was forgotten in the joy that whisky, as meat, drink and lodging, pervaded the crowd, and none enjoyed it more than 'Uncle Ab' himself. The Madisonians, next day, celebrated the Fourth in due course. They marched from the 'Worser' in due form to martial music made by two squeaking fiddles—fiddlers and men at the head, and women at the tail of the line. George P. Delaplaine read the Declaration, and William T. Sterling delivered a short but broad-winged eagle oration. After which the procession re-formed in close order, and, with 'double-quick,' marched back to the 'Worser,' and to the public dinner of bacon and fish, the diet of other days, except they had whisky to drink. They ate, they drank, and then they danced to the cheery notes of the fiddles, and were right merry.

"Three days after, when the keg was empty, and no more whisky to be had, 'Uncle Ab' sobered off, and bethought him of the steer tied to the burr-oak, and that instead of having been served up on the national feast he was still under the tree. There it was that the butcher's knife released him at once from his three days' fast and from life; and he served to vary the daily diet of bacon and bread on common days of the year."

#### UBELDINE'S ONE-HORSE GIG.

An old-time resident thus writes of the first livery-stable owner in Madison and his "turn-out:"

"Those were joyous times when we went a-riding along the by-ways and over the unbroken grounds that led us wherever we chose to go, before the streets of Madison were walled with brick, in old Ubeldine's one-horse cart—the first pleasure carriage brought to the capital city. It was long ago, but not long enough to beget forgetfulness in the memory of those who, with merry laugh and in youthful glee, used to go jolting along in the one-horse 'gig,' as we called the old Frenchman's cart. Wonder if our then young boy and girl companions have forgotten the time when we used to go a-berrying, and when it was only necessary to 'say the word' to insure a cartload of as merry romps as ever perplexed the hearts of boys for a berrying expedition, or a frolic among the groves that bordered our beautiful lakes. That was a funny old cart, and would not answer for nowadays; but we were not so refined and particular then. There were no eyes to please but our own, and 'who cared?' Ubeldine, the envied proprietor of the 'gig,' was a Frenchman, and this vehicle came with him from the Canadas. It was of the olden style, such as may be seen in the French towns—a two-wheeled, cart-shaped affair—having a light box, was without springs, and open behind for the *entree* and exit of passengers. It was drawn by a coarse-limbed Normandy horse, rigged in heavy block harness—the whole establishment being in proportion and appearance, not beautiful but substantial, symmetrical and pleasing only in its unity. When in order for a ride, it was the pride of its owner, who would bring the 'gig' around, back it up to the door, and announce its readiness for the young ladies, who taking seats on robes placed in the bottom of the vehicle, the driver sitting on the front board, away it would go, jolting and thumping, with its lively, joyous, frolicsome load. It was fun to see the old cart rattle and thump over the stones, or across the pole bridge that afforded the only crossing to the Catfish, or over logs and through brush, as the party jogged on, more in pursuit of fun than berries.

"There were the Miss S——s, the Miss M——s, and Miss D——s, and that was all; girls were not so plenty in Madison then as now. Can it be that those romping, bright-eyed girls who were then so full of fun, so ready to join in such excursions, and so ingenious in expedients, turning inconveniences into pleasantries, ready to make the best of everything—careless of what the world might say or think, are now quieted into mature matrons, perhaps sober, thoughtful



grand-dames, putting away their happy, mirthful, tell-tale faces, that they may assume reserve and dignity, not felt, but more becoming their changed fortune and social conditions? We cannot look upon our companions of 'early times' without regretting, that with years should come so marked a change from the days when the wild prairies and forests were not more free than the light-hearted people who enjoyed in common lot the comforts and pleasures, the cares and privations, incident to a new country; for, though the elegant carriage may roll noiselessly along busy streets, and people may pride themselves upon the show and parade of a splendid 'turnout,' we doubt whether there is the same real enjoyment that was found by the young folks who so long ago went a-riding in old Ubeldine's one-horse gig."

NOTE.—Subsequent to the laying-out of Madison and the securing of the capital of the Territory of Wisconsin at that point, Doty (whose previous career has been noted in this chapter) succeeded George W. Jones as Delegate in Congress. This was in 1838. He served till 1841, when he was appointed Governor of Wisconsin by President Tyler, serving nearly three years, and was succeeded by Gov. Tallmadge. While Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, the Indians in Minnesota—Dakotas or Sioux and Chippewas—began to be uneasy and troublesome. The War Department instituted a commission for conference with them. Gov. Doty, on account of his known acquaintance with Indian character, was selected as Commissioner. He soon assembled the sachems and had a council. They listened with profound attention; difficulties were allayed, and he made two highly important treaties with the Northwestern Indian tribes. The Senate, however, not accepting them, no opportunity was had of testing their value or otherwise to the country.

He was a member of the First Constitutional Convention, in 1846. He was elected to Congress from the Third District, under the State organization of 1848, and re-elected in 1851, and procured by his industry and influence important legislation for the State and his constituency; serving both terms with great honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the district.

In 1853, he retired once more to "private life," to be recalled by President Lincoln, in 1861; first as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and subsequently as Governor of Utah, holding this place at the time of his death, June 13, 1865. For the manner in which he discharged those important trusts, reference is here had to the testimony of Charles Durkee, his successor, and who is also from Wisconsin, and was for many years intimately acquainted with him, both as a public man and a private friend. In his first message to the Legislative Assembly of Utah, Gov. Durkee thus alludes to his predecessor:

"Since your last session, one who was accustomed to advise with you in matters of legislation, has, by a mysterious Providence, been removed from his chosen field of labor.

"On the 13th of June last, Gov. James Duane Doty departed this life. Inasmuch as he was the Executive of this Territory at the time of his death, it is proper and becoming that I should upon this occasion express my sympathy with his family and the people in view of this solemn event.

"From a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to his superior ability as a statesman, and to his many virtues as a citizen.

"Gov. Doty has for a long period enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. They had given him prominent positions both in the State and National Councils, where his services proved creditable to himself, advantageous to his constituents and useful to his country. He was greatly attached to frontier life. He was a pioneer in the settlement of Michigan and Wisconsin, and his predilection was exemplified in a request that his remains should repose in Utah, his recently adopted home."

Gov. Doty was what we term in the West a self-made man. Without the advantages of a collegiate education, yet by a constant study of men and things, he well supplied its place. His vigorous mind was eminently practical, and his reading very extensive, especially in all that related to the Government of our country and the history of the Northwest. Personally, he had the advantage of a fine, commanding figure; open, intelligent and pleasing countenance, a most winning address; you were his friend at first sight.

Not a politician, in the common acceptance of the term, he yet had many and some very sharp political contests. In these he was always true to his friends, and placable and courteous to his enemies. As a public man, he was equally approachable and dignified; neither sycophantic to power, nor repulsive to the humble and dependent. He had in a most eminent degree the good will of the masses.

Coming to this upper country in 1822-23, he was, without a figure of speech, "one of the old settlers." Gov. Doty's last residence in the State was at Menasha, on Doty's Island, one of the many villages that have sprung up under his influence. He had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Maj. Charles Doty, late a Commissary in the United States Army, mustered out in April last, now resides at Menasha. The second son, James, accompanied Gov. Stevens on his exploring expedition for a route for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and died in Washington Territory some years since.

Mrs. Sarah C. Doty, the Governor's wife, accompanied him to Utah, in 1864; was with him at his death; has since returned to Wisconsin, and now resides in Oshkosh, with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The surviving members of Gov. Doty's family will mourn his death. Yet such men never really die, but live in their deeds—their memories cherished and enshrined by posterity to the latest ages.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MADISON AS AN INCORPORATED VILLAGE.

HOW IT WAS INCORPORATED—VILLAGE OFFICERS FROM 1846 TO 1855—MADISON IN 1846—WHO KEPT BOARDERS IN 1846—MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON HYDRAULIC POWER—THE BEGINNING OF MADISON'S REAL PROSPERITY—RECOLLECTIONS OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE—MADISON IN 1851—THE VILLAGE A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO—A BUILDING MANIA—ADDITIONS AND RE-PLATS—POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—L. J. FARWELL.

## HOW IT WAS INCORPORATED.

On the 5th of December, 1845, a public meeting was held in Madison to take into consideration the propriety of having the village incorporated, of which meeting C. D. Finch was Chairman, and Simeon Mills Secretary. It was resolved that Mr. Mills, together with S. F. Blanchard, John Catlin and James Morrison, be appointed a committee to draft an act of incorporation to be presented to the next Territorial Legislature for its consideration. Accordingly, an act was passed, which was approved February 3, 1846, constituting Madison an incorporated village. The first two sections of the act were as follows :

"SECTION 1.—That all that district of country included in the town plat of Madison, in the County of Dane and Territory of Wisconsin, shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Madison, and the inhabitants residing or who may hereafter reside within the limits of said town plat are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of 'the President and Trustees of the village of Madison,' and by that name they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places and in all suits whatever.

"SEC. 2.—It shall be lawful for all free white male inhabitants of said village, over the age of twenty-one years, to meet at the Supreme Court room on the first Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and choose *viva voce* two Judges of Election and one Clerk, and elect, by ballot, one President (who shall be ex officio Trustee), six Trustees, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Clerk and one Marshal."

## VILLAGE OFFICERS FROM 1846 TO 1855.

The following are the names of the officers elected at the first election in 1846 and at each annual election thereafter until the "Incorporated Village of Madison" became the "City of Madison":

1846—Thomas W. Sutherland, President; Eliab B. Dean, Jr., Peter W. Matts, Barlow Shackelford, Alonzo Wilcox, William N. Seymour and James Morrison, Trustees; J. T. Clark, Clerk; D. Clark, Treasurer; A. Vial, Marshal.

1847—A. L. Collins, President; D. B. Snedden, Benjamin Holt, William Pyncheon, William Welch, Chester Bushnell and N. H. Smith, Trustees; J. R. Brigham, Clerk; N. S. Emmons, Assessor.

1848—A. L. Collins, President; J. C. Fairchild, J. P. Mann, Chauncey Abbott, William Pyncheon, Henry C. Parker and Daniel Mallo, Trustees; J. R. Brigham, Clerk; I. W. Bird, Treasurer; A. Main, Assessor.

1849—A. L. Collins, President; J. T. Clark, N. S. Emmons, J. D. Ruggles and D. H. Wright, Simeon Mills and George M. Oakley, Trustees; A. Vial, Treasurer; T. Reynolds, Marshal.

1850—W. N. Seymour, President; D. Holt, S. Mills, D. H. Wright and A. A. Bird, S. F. Hurm and Jehu H. Lewis, Trustees; G. M. Oakley, Treasurer; W. C. Wells, Marshal; E. M. Williamson, Assessor. Mr. Stoner appears as a Trustee May 6, 1850.

1851—Simeon Mills, President; L. J. Farwell, A. A. Bird, William Welch, H. A. Tenney, David H. Wright and David Holt, Trustees; E. Burdick, Clerk; Darwin Clark, Treasurer; James Richardson, Assessor; A. Bishop, Marshal.

1852—Chauncey Abbott, President; H. A. Tenney, F. G. Tibbets, E. L. Varney, P. H. Van Bergen, M. Friend and Edward Fisher, Trustees; Robert L. Ream, Clerk; J. J. Starks, Treasurer; J. D. Welch, Marshal; A. Bishop, Assessor.

1853—H. A. Tenney, President; F. G. Tibbets, L. Cannon, Casper Zwickey, A. Wilcox, D. Atwood and B. F. O'Brien, Trustees; W. Welch, Clerk; J. J. Starks, Treasurer; L. W. Hoyt, Assessor; A. Manning, Marshal.

1854—Simeon Mills, President; P. H. Van Bergen, George C. Albee, G. M. Oakley (C. Weed to fill vacancy of Oakley), M. Friend, James Livesey and A. Bishop, Trustees; D. N. Johnson, Clerk; M. Cleary, Treasurer; D. C. Bush, Assessor; I. E. Brown, Marshal.

1855.—P. H. Van Bergen, President; L. J. Farwell, L. W. Hoyt, William Carroll, John G. Griffin, H. A. Tenney and J. Sumner, Trustees; D. N. Johnson (William N. Seymour, serving out his unexpired term), Clerk; Alonzo Wilcox, Treasurer; D. C. Bush, Assessor; I. E. Brown, Marshal.

#### MADISON IN 1846.

The population of Madison in 1846 was over 600. Two-thirds of the village plat was covered with forest trees and hazel brush. Not over half a dozen houses had been erected westward or northward of the capitol square; and the forest northeastward remained unbroken below the street on which the old jail was located. East and West King street (now State street), a part of Morris (now Main street), and those immediately around the square, comprised about all the streets opened for travel. Such was the appearance of the village in 1846, and for two years thereafter its growth was not rapid.

Notwithstanding the village was small, there was considerable business transacted. A writer of that day says: "Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is exhibiting signs of business and prosperity really surprising. During a stay of two days at the Madison Hotel, last week, we found an average of one hundred persons at the table at every meal. *It is the most lovely location imaginable*, and nothing can prevent its becoming, at an early day, a city in population and business, as well as in name. Some idea may be formed of the progressive strides of the village and adjacent country from the fact that in 1842 the whole county contained but about seven hundred inhabitants, which it is expected the census of the present month will make ten thousand.

"We take leave to add, that besides having three well-conducted newspapers, the place has many valuable stores. The library of the Territory is there, and is excellent; and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics all have regular worship there. Reposing, as it does, between two as lovely lakes as are to be seen anywhere, Madison is one of the most enchanting spots in the Republic. As the poet has it:

" 'This gem-like town o'erlooks the crystal lakes,  
And smiles in beauty as the morn awakes.' "\*

The low and level stretch of land lying between Lake Mendota and Lake Monona, on the east side of the village, so frequently at an early day covered with water in the early spring-time, had, in 1846, received little improvement. Concerning this portion of the plat, and some other parts at that date, Julius T. Clark writes:

"The first real and at all successful attempt to redeem this flat from the water was made by Gov. Farwell, in connection with the German Baron Mohr, by means of ditching and planting trees, about 1849-50. The low land on the south side of the town, extending from the

\*From the Milwaukee Courier, 1846.

Third Lake (Monona), by the Fourth Ward School building around to the north of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien depot grounds, was also for a long time covered more or less with water, and, in some portions, was impassable at all times.

"I do not know the exact number of the population of Madison when I came, but it was quite small, as the census for that year (1840) showed the population of the whole of Dane County, including Madison, to be only 314. The growth of the town from the time I became a citizen was not very rapid for several years. Even in 1846, when I commenced my improvements on Blocks 94 and 95, on the banks of the Fourth Lake, it was the first instance in which any improvement had been made in that part of the town, and almost the first on the northwest side of the Capitol Park. Even after I had completed and was occupying my house, my friends would jokingly ask me how I liked my country life, and whether I had any difficulty in finding my way back and forth. The brush which I grubbed out in clearing a place for my house was made into a fence, which answered a very good purpose for some time in that capacity."

#### WHO KEPT BOARDERS IN 1846.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled in Madison October 5, 1846. Of the members and officers present, seven boarded at Mrs. Shackelford's; five at Mr. Van Bergen's; thirty at the Madison Hotel; eleven at D. Holt's; twenty at the American; one at the Lake House; two at Mr. Parker's; four at Rev. Mr. Miner's; one at Mr. Wilson's; six at Mrs. Stark's; ten at the National Hotel; four at Mr. Fairchild's; two at Mr. Skinner's; five at Mrs. Brigham's; six at Squire Seymour's; three at home; three at J. G. Knapp's; and one at the Rev. S. McHugh's.

#### MADISON ACADEMY.

An act of the Territorial Legislature was passed and approved January 26, 1844, incorporating the Madison Academy: J. D. Weston, David Irwin, Simeon Mills, A. A. Bird, John Catlin, A. L. Collins, W. W. Wyman, J. Y. Smith and J. G. Knapp, incorporators; and, on February 22, 1845, an act was approved allowing the county of Dane the sum of \$2,616, being the amount expended by the county in the completion of the capitol, payable out of any money in the Territorial treasury, provided that amount should be paid to the Board of County Commissioners of the county, to be by them appropriated exclusively for the purpose of building an academy in the village of Madison, the Territory, by payment of that sum, to be fully discharged from all liability for the money thus expended. Out of this amount, the sum of \$400 was appropriated to A. A. Bird, the contractor. By the conditions of the act, a vote of the citizens of Madison was required to be taken on the matter. The village having voted in favor of receiving the before-mentioned sum, an amendatory act was passed February 3, 1846, authorizing the Madison Academy to receive from the county the amount referred to.

The incorporators organized in 1846, procured a subscription to the capital stock, and the stockholders organized in December of that year by the election of John Catlin, President; Simeon Mills, Daniel B. Sneden and Henry C. Parker, Trustees, and William N. Seymour, Superintendent.

The corporation received from the county \$2,216; purchased Lots 4 and 5, in Block 84, village of Madison, as a site, and erected thereon a brick building, 24x44, on the ground, two stories high, with high basement, at a cost of about \$3,500. The building was completed in 1848, and in the fall of that year the lower story was placed at the disposal of the Regents of the University, and the primary department of that institution was opened in it by Prof. I. W. Sterling.

In the upper story, a female academy was opened about the same time, with Miss Matilda S. Howell, as Principal, which was maintained for several years.

Some years since, the property was sold to the School Board of the city of Madison, and the corporation ceased to keep up its organization. The high school of the city now occupies the site.

## MADISON HYDRAULIC POWER.

The Trustees of the village, on the 23d of March, 1846, published proposals to lease the hydraulic power within the corporation limits, as follows :

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained by measurement that there is within the corporation limits of Madison a fall or difference of elevation between the Third and Fourth Lakes, sufficient, if improved, to create a water-power of considerable magnitude ; and, whereas, the Legislature of this Territory did, by an act approved February 3, 1846, grant to the corporation of Madison the right to lease, improve or otherwise dispose of said water-power ; therefore,

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Board of Trustees of said corporation will receive proposals until the 1st day of June next for leasing the right to the water above mentioned for a term of years, on the condition that the lessee or lessees excavate and complete a canal, of forty feet in width at the bottom and fifty at the top, from the Fourth to the Third Lake, along or near East Canal street, dam the present outlet of the Fourth Lake, build two good plank bridges across said canal, the one near the Third and the other near the Fourth Lake, with a substantial railing to each, erect a good flouring-mill with at least four run of stone, and such other machinery as the lessee or lessees may see proper, all to be performed within a reasonable time, and bonds to be given to the Trustees of the corporation of Madison for the faithful prosecution and completion of said work. The Trustees would state for the information of those who may desire to undertake the work, that they have caused a level to be taken, and that the engineer reports a difference of 3 71-100 feet between the water of the above-named lakes, with the opinion that, by the proper damming, this fall may be increased to five and a half or six feet. The distance between the lakes on the proposed route is about forty-eight chains, and the nature of the ground favorable for excavation. This cannot but create a great power, especially when it is considered that its head is a lake of some twenty miles in circumference. The undersigned have the utmost confidence in the practicability and advantages of the work, and feel that they can lease upon terms which will make it a most desirable object to any capitalist who may have the means necessary to undertake its construction.

T. W. Sutherland, President ; Peter W. Matts, Eliab B. Dean, Jr., William N. Seymour, Alonzo Wilcox, James Morrison, Barlow Shackelford, Trustees.

J. T. CLARK, *Clerk.*

Madison, March 23, 1846.

In reply to this, a proposition was made by Simeon Mills to lease the water-power for sixty years, which proposition was accepted. Subsequently, Mr. Mills had a careful survey made of the level of the lakes, and, not being satisfied with the result, abandoned the undertaking.

## THE BEGINNING OF MADISON'S REAL PROSPERITY.

Until the year 1848, the growth of the village was slow, and many causes operated to retard its progress. Immediately after the location of the capital, all the lands in the vicinity were entered by speculators and non-residents, and lots and lands were held at a prospective value—much higher than they have reached at any time since. Many years and many vicissitudes were to be passed, however, before settlers gained much foothold. It was a hamlet in the midst of a mighty waste of natural fertility, and for a long period all supplies had to be waggoned for a distance of a hundred miles on either hand. It was not, indeed, until about this date, that the advancing settlers from East and West met midway, and commenced the wonderful change which transferred the country into the garden and granary it has since become. The location being at a central point between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, the advancing army of immigrants, on either hand, found a wide, fertile and beautiful extent of country, at that time nearer market, and therefore holding out superior attractions to the agriculturist. They did not, consequently, care to indulge the speculator's appetite for fancy prices. In the meantime, the fertile valley of the Rock River had been filled with settlers, and immigration began to turn into Dane County, which possesses a soil as bountiful and a surface as attractive as any county in the State, but which, before it was tapped by railroads, was too far from market to render the cultivation of the soil remunerative.

The beginning of the real prosperity and growth of Madison commenced with the admission of the State into the Union in 1848. The Constitutional Convention then permanently located the capital here. Until this time, there had been fears of its removal, and capitalists had hesitated to invest their money in the vicinity.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE.

I.—BY ROBERT W. LANSING.

I removed to Madison the day before Christmas, 1845, and opened the "National Hotel," on the site of the present Vilas House, and conducted the same on strictly temperance principles for several years.

Having opened house just before the meeting of the Territorial Legislature, E. V. Whiton, who was then a member of the Council, came to me a stranger and selected a room for the session. I trust it will not be thought improper for me here to state that, on his coming to my house, Mr. Whiton, who was a sound lawyer and otherwise a most excellent man, took his initial step in temperance reform and from which he never afterward departed, thus proving, contrary to general belief, that a sensible being can reform from any evil. He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in which eminent position he lived till his death, deeply lamented and mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was notorious, in those early times, that very many of the leading men then in the Territory were hail fellows well met, and given not a little to inebriety, to which habit, in general, they adhered with hopeless tenacity; and, to our sincere regret, candor compels us to say that some of our best men, by this indulgence, were driven down to a premature grave, and but few of this class now remain as the wasted mementoes of the reckless past.

Madison was now an incorporated village, and, the facilities for traveling and transportation having increased, the more careful and intelligent of her people saw the necessity of improvement, put forth all of their energy and enterprise to accomplish the same, although seriously opposed by the older settlers, whose minds had not yet become susceptible of progressive impressions by reason of their unhallowed indulgences. The capitol presented the sorrowful appearance of a State house under leaky circumstances, the court room of which was generally flooded after a rain. The Methodists occupied this room on Sundays, but the attendance was small, and the benefits smaller, if anything. Religion had not yet got a fair, square foothold among the sinners, some of whom were supposed to be invulnerable to good morals, and odious in character.

Besides the "National," there were two or three other notable hotels; the "Madison," kept for a time by a Mr. Clark, and others. Another was the American Hotel, run by the inimitable Jemmy Morrison, of whom many amusing anecdotes have been told. The City Hotel was kept by A. A. Bird. He was the man who, it was supposed, first saw the sun rise at Sun Prairie, throwing its luminous rays over the enchanting scenery of the embryo Madison, destined so soon to assume a position worthy of its location. He lived to see the day of its prosperity, and himself a poor man.

The society at Madison in an early day was of a mixed kind, rendered somewhat sociable by necessity, as there were many quite dependent upon their fellows for the necessaries of life. There were some, however, who prided themselves upon being the aristocracy and *elite* of the village; but they, like all other things of human frailty, soon found their level in society by being driven to the want of those necessities which were incompatible with aristocracy in Wisconsin. The citizens were quite pleasant and sociable in their intercourse with each other; and, although many times the necessities of life were scarce, and could not be had, still their wants were reasonably supplied by the courtesy and kindness of those who possessed them—and that, too, as a gratuity, without the hope of any return. Good preaching was out of the question, as the people were too poor to induce talented men to come hither. Such as we had, good or bad, had but little influence over consciences hardened by the peculiar trials of a pioneer's life. Merchandise and groceries were purchased mostly at Milwaukee, and retailed at Madison at enormous prices. Farm productions of every kind were sold at ruinous rates, averaging a bushel of wheat or other grain for a yard of calico or cotton goods. Grist had to be taken to Cambridge Mills, twenty miles distant, to be ground. It took a long time to regulate

trade so as to be reasonable and acceptable to all concerned. As a whole, the people were all that could be reasonably expected from their manner of life, the want of moral and religious instruction, and the depression of the times. It was the invariable custom of those who came in here at an early day to receive new comers with open hearts and outstretched arms. They were not only made welcome in an ordinary sense, but were embraced and loved as brethren, although entire strangers to each other, and who, on being thus kindly received and recognized, soon felt themselves at home, and by perseverance and industry obtained a foundation for future prosperity.

Occasionally, in the course of time, men of wealth and means, with steady habits and progressive ideas, would come and settle down in our midst, and thus by little and by little the character of the people for moral and intellectual stability grew and was established in the then beautiful village, so early to become the loveliest city of the Northwest.

At the sessions of the Legislature there was little of lobbying done, because laws were easily obtained for legitimate purposes. No people more highly enjoyed life than did our solons and their constituents; and, but for the native weakness of some of them, but little of an offensive character could have been justly charged against them. There were many noble geniuses among the early settlers at Madison and in its vicinity, in respect to whom, comparatively with our best citizens from other parts of the Territory, our people bore an enviable position, morally, civilly and intellectually.

As a matter of fact, it may be stated, that from the least to the greatest intelligence among its citizens, all looked with emphatic assurance upon the certain prospect of Madison becoming the Queen City of Wisconsin; and whose growing beauty, charming scenery and delightful surroundings were destined to outvie any possible competition. Some have lived to see the day when these fond anticipations have been fully realized, and which enables us now joyfully to refer to our beautiful Madison as our lovely "city, set upon a hill, whose light cannot be hid." We have often expressed the sentiment, and we have pleasure in repeating it right here, that whoever has heard of Madison, its unsurpassed beauty, grandeur and enchanting imagery, and has ability and means to go there, should never die until he has secured the sight, and enjoyed the delights of its transporting, rapturous scenes.

There was a number of religious societies just fairly beginning to assume a position as such, and amongst whom the ladies were not wanting in their exertions to give pecuniary aid and prosperity to their several denominations, by the institution of sewing circles and fairs for the promotion of church objects, at whose meetings the male population were not backward in their attendance, and, for those times, were quite liberal in their weekly donations. As in all undertakings and projects of a benevolent and progressive character, women were the moving and untiring co-workers for accomplishing the objects of their noblest desires, so the ladies of Madison, in the infancy of their churches, labored and toiled with unremitting energy and perseverance, until their accumulations gave not only a foundation, but also, in some instances, a beautiful superstructure for their several congregations to worship in. We should give all honor and praise to these large-hearted and noble women, for their kind-hearted and generous devotion; and but for whose love to God and good will to man, these consecrated structures would not now probably be pointing their spires and drawing the hearts of mankind up toward the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." It should be a matter of sincere joy with those now living, that God has been graciously pleased to thus "give unto these noble daughters of the church abundantly of the fruit of their hands."

In 1845, Madison began to improve rapidly, and particularly so under the large management and ceaseless labors and improvement of Ex-Gov. Leonard J. Farwell. The times then seemed to be favorable for large and continuous improvements; but, as in 1836, in other sections of our country, when fortunes were made in a day, and lost as soon, by the immediate and unexpected revolution of the times, so Madison, in its highest, hopeful assurance of continued prosperity, became checked in growth by the sudden change of the times, and the sad reverse of fortune of her noblest and best friend. This check to its advancement continued to bear with

severity upon the city of our delights for a number of years; but, as all things terrestrial have their day of trial, if not of affliction, and finally rise superior to all vicissitudes and emergencies, so Madison has emerged from the hazard of her once unfortunate condition, and risen majestically above all her fears and the frowns of her enemies, so that she has become, simply by right of her exalted position, monarch of all she surveys.

II.—BY C. B. CHAPMAN, 1874.

It is not easy to calculate the advantage which would be conferred upon individuals and communities by the introduction into schools and families of a system by which the more important events of each day shall be noted. The small amount of time which would be demanded for a strict adherence to such a custom, seems to indicate that it only requires that some simple form should be introduced in order to secure a more general compliance with the custom. If such statements in a diary should only embrace reports of weather and employment of the day, it would enable the person to recur to many other contemporary incidents. I am reminded of what I have stated, as I have set for myself the task of producing an account of my first years in Madison. It has been by the expenditure of much labor and care in the searching for memoranda, that the dates, which will hereafter appear, have been arrived at and made reliable, while more use of exact dates would be much more satisfactory.

It was on the 18th of May, 1846, that I left Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio, for Madison. There was no railroad in that part of the State; the nearest was the Lake Erie & Mad River Road, from Sandusky, extending southward. I journeyed to Cleveland by private conveyance, and thence to Milwaukee by the steamboat "Wisconsin." Boats were then well patronized by travelers and emigrants, along the chain of lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. A portion of the Michigan Central Road had been finished, and a small portion of the passengers left us at Detroit, in order to come onward by that route, which gave but little advantage in time.

We arrived at Milwaukee on the morning of Saturday, May 23, and, as the stage left there for Madison but three times a week, or on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, we remained until Monday morning, the 25th. We arrived at Janesville at 11 P. M., and at Madison on the evening of May 26. Our first view of the dome of the old capitol was from the elevation north from Deming Fitch's farm, northwest quarter of Section 25. The town site was then mostly covered by a forest of small oaks. The forest along the way through Greenbush was so dense that we did not obtain another view of the capitol until near the south corner of the Capitol Square. The only building between that corner and the outlet of Dead Lake [Lake Wingra] was the log house of Thomas Dunn, which was a short distance below the court house. The City Hotel was then the stage house, and stood upon the corner where the Fairchild Block now stands. It was a story-and-a-half house, and was kept by A. A. Bird. It was there I took my first repast in Madison. An incident occurred during my first hours in the place that I have well remembered. On crossing the street, after our evening repast, to the east gate of the Capitol Square, accompanied by a fellow-passenger, we met a person with a surveyor's chain, who walked to the capitol with us, and was ready to reply to our various questions, occasionally attracting our attention to some new beauty of the place. As we passed to the west door, and took a view of the town in that direction, I embraced the opportunity to inquire for the residence of Rev. S. E. Miner, to whom I had letters, when I found I was talking with him. He had just been using the surveyor's chain for the purpose of preparing for the foundation of the Congregational Church. That building was finished and occupied on the approach of the coming winter. Mr. Miner lived in a frame house that stood on the lot now occupied by Wayne Ramsay, on the corner of Carroll and Gorham streets. It was then owned by R. T. Davis, and afterward by the successor of Mr. Miner, Rev. Charles Lord. The only house in that vicinity was on the opposite corner, where George B. Smith lived.

The block upon the shore of Lake Mendota, between Wisconsin avenue and Pinckney street, was soon after purchased by Julius T. Clark, who then predicted that that ridge would become



desirable residence property, although it was then reached by passing through a thick growth of oaks, and no streets were defined after leaving the capitol grounds. The streets, as well as the lots were covered by a forest of small oaks. John Mallo had a brick-yard on the third block west of the corner of the capitol square. The lot where "Brown's Block," formerly "Bruen's," now stands, was mostly covered by small trees, as well as the avenue adjoining, and James Morrison and others had it in use for their pig-sties. The jail, which was a rude log structure, stood near the small brick schoolhouse. It had two rooms, one of which was reached by passing through the first, and the inner room had some of the ancient appliances for securing criminals.

The school in the "Little Brick," I believe, was then under the supervision of Royal Buck, who was succeeded by David H. Wright; this house and the old capitol were the only places where religious services were held until the Congregational Church edifice was completed.

There were four hotels when I came, and the fifth was re-opened a few months after. These were the American, kept by James Morrison; the Madison House, by Welch & Bushnell; the City Hotel, by A. A. Bird, and the National, by R. W. Lansing. The Lake House was re-opened the same autumn by J. P. Mann.

The number of inhabitants was then said to be 400, which I believe was a liberal estimate. Surrounding the square were the following buildings, as nearly as I can remember: Between the north and east corners was the building which was early known as "The Tiger," the American Hotel, W. W. Wyman's brick house (unfinished), and the United States Block (unfinished). Between the east and south corner were the City Hotel, Shields & Sneed's store, A. L. Collins' and T. W. Sutherland's law offices, the building now occupied by W. Veerhusen, the National Hotel, S. Mills' old residence, and two smaller buildings used as saloons. The only house on the side between the south and west corners was the house of Henry Gullion, now a part of F. A. Ogden's building. Between the west and north corner was the residence of John Catlin, which stood where the United States Building now stands. The only stores were those of Shields & Sneed, Finch & Blanchard, and E. B. Dean & Co., but J. C. Fairchild added one a short time after. The only house on Main street, southwest from Mr. Mills', was that of Thomas Dunn, which was in the second block below the court house. L. F. Kellogg occupied a house nearly opposite his present residence. Peter Kavanaugh had a place near the corner of State street and University avenue, and there was a house about two blocks westward of that, on University avenue, which was then temporarily occupied by B. Britton. The only house beyond, and near the city limits, was that of A. E. Brooks. Nearly all the buildings were around and near the Capitol Square. King street, from the east corner of the park to the Lake House, was the only street that was at all defined by improvements, and these in a rude way. John Stoner lived near the shore of Lake Mendota, the only residence but that of Alexander Wilcox in that direction.

An incident which occurred in March, 1849, will indicate the condition of improvements west of the capitol: As Dr. N. M. Dodson, a medical student, now of Berlin, Wis., was on his way from Galena to Madison, he called at the house of Peter Kavanaugh to inquire the *distance* to Madison. It was at twilight, or he would have been guided by the dome of the capitol.

I remained here without my family, who joined me in September, and I was an inmate of the family of David Holt during that time. Mr. Holt was then Postmaster, and had his office on Webster street, near the old *Argus* office building. We were first established in housekeeping in a rude old structure that was situated where J. M. Bowman now resides, and then known as the Schemerhorn house, where we remained until the following April. I then purchased the building known as the "Tiger," on Pinckney street, where we remained until 1850. That building was said to have been a place where much money was won and lost at faro and other games, during the sessions of the Legislature; an incident not remarkably creditable to our early legislators, although, perhaps, as much so as the incidents of some of the years since that time. It may be supposed that, as the times and methods of living were then crude, the Legislature and legislators would partake of the same characteristics. I have the impression, however, that those



*H. M. Lewis,*

MADISON.



early bodies would compare quite favorably, both in talent and definite ideas, with most of their successors.

The two persons I first met in alighting from the stage at the time I arrived, were A. A. Bird and James Halpin. James had charge of the dining-room, and made himself generally useful. He soon after engaged at the American Hotel, then kept by James Morrison. He made a contract with Mrs. Morrison to serve for one year, but was to forfeit his wages in case he should return to his old habits. He was successful in complying with his contract, but shortly after the time specified had expired, under the influence of an event in his family, and of a generous tendency to enjoy the bestowment of hospitality, he joined in convivial circles which he was supporting, and they culminated in the rapid waste of all they had accumulated, including the tidy furniture in their room. After removing from the American to a place on the shore of Lake Monona, near the Lake House, where they lived in wretchedness for a time, finding himself without the means of supplying his appetite for stimulants, he ended his carousal by taking a quantity of opium that would likely have proved fatal but for the use of the stomach pump. How well he recovered from this habit, and maintained the character of a respectable citizen, and filled the place of trust as Superintendent of Public Property, was observed with peculiar gratification by his friends. But he was not always fully himself, on account of a free use of opium and morphine, and this often caused his friends to suspect that he had partly returned to his old habit. I believe he maintained his integrity as to the use of common stimulants, but his second habit became so strong that he declared his inability to relinquish their use, and he was sometimes nearly as much beclouded in his intelligence as formerly. His life was a peculiarly eventful one. He was a native of Ireland, and from an early age had traversed the ocean as a sailor. He landed from a ship in Quebec during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, and suffered an attack of the malady, from which he rapidly recovered. He then came to the States, enlisted as a soldier, and was with Gen. Z. Taylor, mostly in the capacity of a servant, during part of the Black Hawk war. He was once entrusted with despatches between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, when he traversed the distance alone, often crossing the streams by swimming his horse. In April, 1838, he was a soldier at Newport, Ky., and with a small detachment that was ordered to an Upper Mississippi station had taken passage on the steamer *Moselle*, when she blew up at Cincinnati landing. His company were all killed or drowned. He was thrown from the upper deck into the stream, swam ashore, and proceeded to his place of destination and reported in due form. Although a rough kind of an Irishman, he was remarkable for the fidelity with which he fulfilled any trust committed to him.

I cannot recall any who now occupy the same places they did at that time, except Mrs. Brigham, William N. Seymour and the Pyncheons. David Holt owned and occupied the house opposite David Atwood's. The house that was recently removed from the corner in order to give place to David Atwood's new residence was occupied by Peter H. Van Bergen, and soon after by Jesse A. Clark. J. G. Knapp was then Superintendent of Territorial Property, and lived opposite the Capital House (recently known as the Rasdall House), on King street. John Y. Smith, Superintendent before Mr. Knapp, before I came, was then of the *Argus* firm, with Benjamin Holt and S. Mills. He was then occupying a house from which that of S. D. Hastings was remodeled, but moved to his own house that autumn, where his first wife died the following March. Mrs. Smith, as well as her husband, was an early resident of Green Bay, where she came from New York when quite young as a missionary of the Episcopal Church. She possessed rare literary qualities, which were little known on account of her peculiar diffidence. A fragment of her diary during a thunder-storm, while passing up Lake Huron on her way to her new home, will indicate her chaste imagination, and such as has often conferred a world-wide fame. It was this: "Who but Jehovah could cause the heavens to groan in thunders, and to weep in showers."

There were two early residents of Madison who were not well pleased with the improvements which were invading the "Four Lakes country." They were from Canada—Canadian French—and I have the impression that they preceded the first permanent residents. These

were Louis Montandon and Philip Covalle. Abel Rasdall lived in the log house which had been occupied by the Peck family on Webster street. William M. Rasdall was Deputy Sheriff, and had charge of the jail at the time before mentioned. Ira W. Bird was Sheriff, and A. A. Bird, hotel-keeper. Rev. Charles Lord succeeded Mr. Miner as supply of the Congregational Church in the autumn of 1846. He came from Massachusetts, but had been a missionary at Independence, Mo. He remained until 1854, and bore his part with fidelity in giving caste to our early society, in which Mrs. Lord was a true helpmate. His health, or especially his sight, failed for a time to such extent as to render him incapable of performing the necessary work of preparation, when he returned to his native hills in Massachusetts, where he remained, having so far recovered as to be able for lighter service. After a brief illness, he died at the house of his daughter, in Brooklyn, N. Y. His predecessor, Rev. Mr. Miner, left the ministry a few years after he left Madison, and has recently been engaged in successful business in Kansas.

Justice was for several years mostly dispensed by Esquire Seymour, who was one of the most active and useful among our early citizens, and was a generous leader in every new enterprise of whatever kind. As there was no church edifice for several months, the use of the Council Chamber in the old capitol was shared by the Congregational and Episcopal Churches. Rev. Stephen McHugh was the minister of the Episcopal Church. The Methodists occupied the schoolhouse for their services. There was no church bell until June, 1848, when one was placed in the Congregational Church, and this served for common use of the several congregations for about four years. I well remember the first time I heard its tones, as I was returning from my first excursion to Chicago. The bell was not yet placed in the tower, but was placed near the corner of Webster and Main streets, where Squire Seymour would have it rung, and, when a respectable crowd gathered around it, would embrace the opportunity to secure contributions to be used in payment for the bell.

The number of improved farms throughout the county was then but very few, and consequently in most cases they were far between. My first excursion outside the village in connection with the practice of my profession was to Sugar River, about sixteen miles. It was not far from the present residence of Varnum Parkhurst. The patient was a Mrs. Lomary, and the messenger Samuel Parkhurst. I have the impression that we did not pass more than four houses on the way. My next visit was to John Ensign, who kept a wayside inn, called the Prairie House, eight miles northeast from town on the old Fort Winnebago road. The houses passed on the way beyond the Lake House were two in town, one of which stood near the East Madison depots, and the other on the lake shore a short distance beyond the Sprecher Brewery, occupied by Mrs. Houghton. Those beyond the Catfish (now known as the Yahara) were those of Grover, Gould, Thomas Daily and the old Seventy-six House, then occupied by Alex Botkin. About the same time, 1846, I was requested to go to a place near where the MacFarland Station now is, to visit one of the family of John Reed. He came over from Second Lake (Waubesa) in a boat, but proposed that I find my way to his cabin by passing around the lake, a portion of the way to be guided by an Indian trail which I had not seen. I was not enough confident that I could find the way, so he then proposed to take me across the lake in a boat, to which plan I assented on his representation that his place was but half a mile from where we would land, but it proved to be as much as two miles and a half. As we passed along the Catfish, between Lakes Monona and Waubesa, we observed an encampment of Winnebago Indians on the east shore, which probably numbered as many as a hundred. This man Reed soon after abandoned his family, and his wife became the wife of Matthew Dunn.

Henry Dodge being then Governor, George P. Delaplaine was his private Secretary, which position he also occupied during the administration of Gov. Dewey. John Catlin was Secretary of the Territory, and Jonathan Larkin was Treasurer. It was during that year that John Catlin and E. M. Williamson commenced the arrangement of the Dane County abstract office, which was supposed to be the second one in the Territory. One had already been commenced in Milwaukee. Simeon Mills had an interest in the *Argus* office, although he was not an active worker on the paper, John Y. Smith having the editorial supervision. Daniel M. Holt was

a printer in the same office. The Madison *Express* was then published by W. W. Wyman, and the *Democrat* by Beriah Brown. The *Argus* and *Democrat* were soon after consolidated, and a new Whig paper started by Atwood & Buck called the *Wisconsin Express*. Elisha Burdick was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was succeeded by Royal Buck. E. M. Williamson was Surveyor, and laid out some of the early roads in the county. Darwin Clark had already established his cabinet-shop on the corner of his present place, which business he has maintained with more than usual stability, sustaining the character of a worthy and reliable citizen. George A. Cary and Charles Billings were the village blacksmiths, and Casper Rouse worked for them and afterward established the business for himself. Peter H. Van Bergen (who built the Congregational Church), H. C. Parker, A. L. Harris, John Easton and Mr. Gilchrist were the village carpenters and joiners. Barlow Shackelford occupied the house which stands next the Opera House, on Clymer street, where he died in November, 1846. Orlin Rood lived on the farm west of the village, that is now owned by D. Campbell. James Dow lived in a place dug out of a side-hill and covered by a roof, not far from the Cary farm, and perhaps it was on that place. James was one of nature's noblemen but for the habit of using strong drink—a habit which he greatly regretted and made many efforts to desist from. He had been a sailor, and was a native of Scotland. Thomas Walker came here from New York by suggestion of E. B. Dean, and established himself as a tailor. That place had mostly been occupied by Nicholas Smith, who soon after became a merchant. Luther Wilson and Decatur Vandercook established a livery-stable during that summer. Alonzo Wilcox was the shoemaker. J. R. Brigham returned that season, having just graduated at Amherst College, and entered the law office of A. L. Collins soon after his return. The only physicians in the village or county were H. A. Tiffany and Dr. Spencer.

After the establishment of the *Democrat* as competitor of the *Argus* (which was an organ of the same political party, or rather the organ of a party within the party), the contest was sharp for the legislative printing. Beriah Brown had his friends, as well as the *Argus*, but he is said to have put forth more effort to secure success. A characteristic little speech in a caucus held before the printer was elected will indicate the character of some legislators. A new member was requested to inform the caucus upon whom he wished to have the place conferred. He arose with more than common deliberation, which was said to have been somewhat prolonged on account of his ample form having become wedged into an arm chair, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Brown ought to have the place, adding, "We have eat his oysters and drinked his lickier, and it will not be right to go back on him."\*

## MADISON IN 1851.

"Madison, county seat of Dane, and capital of the State, perhaps combines and overlooks more charming and diversified scenery, to please the eye of fancy, and promote health and pleasure, than any other town in the West; and, in these respects, it surpasses any other State capital in the Union. Its bright lakes, fresh groves and rippling rivulets; its sloping hills, shady vales, and flowery meadow lawns, are commingled in greater profusion, and disposed in more picturesque order, than we have ever elsewhere beheld.

"At some time in our travels or observations, all of us have met with some location that was at once and indelibly impressed upon the fancy as the paragon of all out-door loveliness and beauty—the place with which all others were contrasted, and to which they must bear some respectable degree of resemblance, to be esteemed delightful locations. With many persons, Madison is that paragon of landscape scenery, as the brilliant diamond, chased around with changing borders, which sparkles on the swelling vestment of some queenly woman; so this picturesque village, with its varied scenery, sits the coronal gem on the broad and rolling bosom of this rich and blooming State.

"Nor is it less noteworthy for its business advantages and healthful position. Situated on elevated ground, amid delightful groves and productive lands, it must be healthy; while the

\*From Dorrie's "History of Madison," pp. 170-181.

abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-powers, must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement here in agricultural pursuits and mechanic arts. There are several liberal charters for railroads connecting Madison with Milwaukee, Chicago and the Mississippi River, some of which are already being pushed ahead with energy."\*

THE VILLAGE A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

"Madison has the most magnificent site of any inland town I ever saw, on a graceful swell of land, say two miles north and south by a mile and a half east and west, rising gently from the west bank of one of a chain of four lakes, and having another of them north north-west of it. These lakes must each be eight or ten miles in circumference, half surrounded by dry, clean oak forests, or rather 'timbered openings,' which need but little labor to convert them into the finest parks in which fair homes ever nestled. A spacious water-cure establishment has just been erected in one of these forests across the lake southeastwardly from Madison, and shows finely both from the city and the railroad as you approach it. The capitol is toward the south end of the built-up city, in a fine natural park of twenty [fourteen] acres, and is not worse planned than most of our public buildings. The university crowns a beautiful eminence a mile west of the capitol, with a main street connecting them *a la* Pennsylvania avenue.

"There are more comfortable private mansions now in progress in Madison than in any other place I have visited, and the owners are mostly recent immigrants of means and cultivation, from New England, from Cincinnati, and even from Europe. Madison is growing very fast. \* \* \* \* She has a glorious career before her."†

"For natural beauty of situation, Madison surpasses any Western town I have seen. It is built on a narrow isthmus between the Third and Fourth Lakes. On the summit of this mound stands the State House, in the center of a handsome square of fourteen acres, from which broad, smooth streets diverge with a gradual descent on all sides. To the west and about a mile distant, stands the university, on the summit of a hill or mound of about equal height. The Madisonians count seven hills, but I could not make them all out distinctly, nor do I think it necessary to the beauty of the place that it should have a forced resemblance to Rome. In one respect it is equal—in a soft, beautiful cream-colored stone, which furnishes the noblest building material. Many of the business blocks and private houses display some architectural taste."‡

"The next evening we arrived at this place. I feel convinced that this place was once called Eden; but in the language of mortals it is now called Madison. I have been looking about to find Eve's bower, but there are so many places that seem to answer the description that I am unable to decide between the rival claimants.

"Madison is situated on rising ground between two little lakes, as lovely as a fairy dream. Indeed, I consider Fairyland a very prosaic sort of place in comparison with this. On one side is Lake Mendota, nine miles long and six wide; on the other is Monona, about three miles by five. The space between the lakes, on which the town is built, is from three-fourths of a mile to a mile in width. Around the town, stretching away in every direction, is a beautiful undulating country, consisting of prairies and "oak openings." These "oak openings" are said to bear a great resemblance to the English park scenery. The town is situated on undulating ground. The university buildings are on the highest ground, and when completed will present a most imposing appearance. The capitol is admirably situated on a lovely square of fourteen acres, covered with forest trees. From the top of the "Capitol House"—which, by the bye, is a capital house in more senses than one—the visitor has a splendid view.

"The enterprise and energy of the Madisonians are absolutely astonishing. The hills and valleys look at them with suspicion. If a hill sees a Madisonian take a 'railroad look' at it, it begins to sink at once. In the language of the coon to Capt. Scott, it says: 'I might as well come down.' When a mere visitor has been in Madison for a few days, if he looks rather

\* D. S. Curtiss, in "Western Portraiture," 1851.

† Horace Greeley, in *New York Tribune*, March, 1855.

‡ Bayard Taylor, in *New York Tribune*, May 5, 1855.

intensely at a valley, it begins to 'swell up.' Madison contains about 9,000 *souls*, and I believe this includes the whole population, for, judging from appearances, I should say that every individual has a soul. Well, among these 9,000 there was a gas company formed last January. On the evening of our arrival the town was lighted with gas. They have determined to have water-works, and, if you should come this way in a few weeks, do not be surprised if you should see Neptune and all his Tritons spouting here.

"Madison is destined to be a resort for those who wish to retire from the turmoil of business. Around these beautiful lakes there will be seen many a lovely home reflected in the clear waters. Those to whom the bustle of Newport and Saratoga gives no recreation, will be delighted to come to such a place as this."\*

#### A BUILDING MANIA.

A Madison paper of April 11, 1855, referring to the improvements going on, said:

"Never before was the building *mania* in Madison more apparent than now. Go where you will, visit whichever part of town you may, and you see on all sides, in every nook and corner, apparently upon every lot, the most active, busy-bustle preparations for building. You pass an untouched, vacant lot in the morning, and at night you will find it strewed over with building materials, a foundation laid, frame raised for a good-sized house, nearly clapboarded and partly painted. This is what we saw last week. There are now no less than 150, and perhaps 200, buildings commenced and in the various stages of completion in this town to-day, and yet building has barely commenced. It seems that everybody is coming to Madison, and everybody who does must build. One stimulus to building this season is the fact that materials are much cheaper, as we are informed, than usual."

Another paper said: "Business in real estate in our city is becoming lively. We have before us the operations of a single individual during the week last past. From this, it appears that this person was one party to sales amounting in the aggregate to \$33,000. These are simply the operations of one man in one week, and the property that changed hands is all within the city limits. Others, no doubt, have done as much, and perhaps more, of which we have no account. There has been no time when the business prospects of our place were brighter than at present. Strangers are flocking into the city in large numbers, all delighted with the place, and taking up their residence among us. In addition to an active business in sales of lots and lands, the building of stores, shops and dwellings, is unusually active this spring. New buildings are being erected in every direction, and some of them of a superior order. It is truly gratifying to witness such indisputable evidences of prosperity. Long may it continue."

#### ADDITIONS AND RE-PLATS.

The following are the dates of the recording of the several additions to Madison, while it was an incorporated village:

University Addition, August 28, 1850; Block 9, in same addition, July 25, 1851; Farwell's Re-plat, July 25, 1853; Greenbush Addition, September 16, 1854; Farwell's Re-plat and Addition, March 28, 1855; Hoyt's Subdivision of Outlot No. 3, in the University Addition, April 28, 1855; Hopkins' Subdivision of Outlot No. 2, in same addition, May 14, 1855.

The original plats of Madison only extended half a mile from the capitol on the west. The history of the University Addition is this: The Congress of the United States had donated to the State of Wisconsin a certain quantity of land for the establishment and endowment of a University to be located at or near the capital. The duty of selecting a site and commencing operations devolved upon the Board of Regents elected by the Legislature in 1848. Adjoining the town plat on the west was a quarter-section of land which included in its boundary the elevation upon which the University buildings now stand. This quarter-section, it was

\*Noble Butler, in *Knickerbocker Magazine*, September, 1855.



found, could be purchased at a moderate expense. The Regents purchased it, reserved forty acres for University purposes, and platted the remainder as an addition to the city, to be sold for the benefit of the University fund. From sales of these lots there was realized nearly or quite an amount sufficient to erect and complete the first of the buildings now on the grounds, in addition to the original cost of the land.

Farwell's Re-plat of 1853 was at the east side of the village, lying along the west side of the Yahara, and extending north and south between the two lakes. The Greenbush Addition was at the west end of Lake Monona. Farwell's Re-plat and Addition, of 1855, was on the east side of the Yahara.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1851, "So much of Sections 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 of Town[ship] 7 north, of Range 9 east, and Section 7, of Town[ship] 7 north, of Range 10 east, as is included in the original town plat of Madison, together with blocks numbered from 1 to 17 inclusive in the 'University Addition,' shall hereafter be included in" the corporate limits of the village of Madison. By acts of 1855 and 1856, parts of Farwell's Addition to the village were vacated.

#### POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

For the year 1846, 626; 1847, 632; 1850, 1,672; 1851, 2,306; 1852, 2,973; 1853, 4,029; 1854, 5,126; 1855, 8,664.

#### L. J. FARWELL.

In 1847, L. J. Farwell, of Milwaukee, attracted by the beauty of the location of Madison, and foreseeing, as he thought, its advantages as a place of business, made an extensive purchase of real estate, comprising a portion of the village plat and of lands lying adjacent, which included the then unimproved water-power between Lakes Monona and Mendota. To his active enterprise, his liberal policy and public spirit Madison is largely indebted for her present prosperity. During the following winter, he commenced the improvement of the Madison water-power. The fall between the lakes, as taken by a number of engineers, varied from three feet ten inches to four feet eleven inches. This variation was unquestionably owing to a variation in the lakes at the several times the levels were taken, Lake Monona being much the smaller, would be more affected by a rainstorm than the other. Among his first works were the improvement of the water-power and the erection of mills. His efforts at once infused new life into the settlement. Real estate, hitherto almost without value, began to be sought for, and to improve in price. Streets were cleared of their forests, roads were laid out to the surrounding prairies, bridges were built, the low lands drained, roadways carried through them and lined with shade-trees; and buildings and improvements of all kinds began to rise among the trees and dot the distant prairies. He matured a comprehensive system of advertising the advantages of the country abroad, and scores of thousands of pamphlets, filled with valuable information, were spread all over the Eastern States and Europe.

Perhaps no one person ever did more to promote the interests of Madison than Farwell. He not only built mills, but started the first woolen-factory and the first machine-shop and foundry. He set the example of first grading and filling streets, and building side and cross walks; and in the projected railroad enterprises, designed to benefit Madison, he embarked heartily and liberally. In 1857, owing to the great financial difficulties of that year, he became involved, like many others, and his fortunes were seriously affected. The citizens of Madison will always bear cheerful witness to the greatness of his efforts, which had for their object the promotion of her best interests.

## CHAPTER XV.

## MADISON AS A CITY.

MADISON APOSTROPHIZED—THE CHARTER—THE SITE—THE NEW-BORN CITY—CITY OFFICERS, 1856 TO 1880—REGATTAS—BANKS—THE BEAUTIES OF MADISON—TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS—MONKS HALL—MANUFACTORIES—POST OFFICE—MILLS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—MADISON AS A SUMMER RESORT—UNITED STATES AND STATE CENSUS—FOREST HILL CEMETERY—BREWERIES—HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—THE MADISON MAENNERCHOR—ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—MADISON INSTITUTE—WATER SUPPLY—HEALTH OF MADISON.

## MADISON APOSTROPHIZED.

BY ROSELINE PECK.

(*The first lady settler in the city.*)

Ho, Madison  
 And its once starved and hungry crew,  
 With stomachs expanded so wide,  
 Who now, in their pride, can gulp down their stew,  
 And oysters, and turkeys beside.

They should  
 Look back a few years, and remember their mother,  
 Who perspired to give them relief,  
 And have charity more for sister and brother,  
 Whilst gorging their pie, cakes and beef.

## THE CHARTER.

On the 2d day of February, 1856, the Trustees of the village of Madison appointed a committee, consisting of A. A. Bird, Simeon Mills, Thomas O. Edwards and J. P. Atwood, to draw up a city charter and to procure, if possible, its passage by the Legislature then in session. The charter was drawn accordingly, and Madison became a city by an act approved March 4, following. The city limits, as described by the charter, included all of Section 6, except the east half of the southeast quarter, and all of Section 7, except the east half of the northeast fractional quarter, in Township 7 north, of Range 10 east; Lots 3 and 4 in the southeast quarter of Section 12; all of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24; all of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 15; the east fractional half of Section 22; the east fractional half of the southwest quarter of the same section; so much of the north part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26 as was covered by the recorded plat of Greenbush Addition to the village of Madison, and the northeast fractional quarter of Section 27, in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east; together with the entire surface of Lakes Monona and Mendota, to the shores at high-water mark around the same.

The city was divided into four wards. The elective officers were to be a Mayor, Treasurer, Marshal and Police Justice for the city at large. There were to be for each ward three Aldermen, one Justice of the Peace, one Assessor and one Constable elected. The Mayor and Aldermen were to be denominated the Common Council. The elections were to be held on the first Monday of March in each year. At the first election, Jairus C. Fairchild was chosen Mayor; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; J. J. Starks, Treasurer; Frederick Mohr, Marshal. The following Aldermen were elected: First Ward—Adam Kraetz, Thomas Herran, A. E. Brooks. Second Ward—N. B. VanSlyke, D. J. Powers, J. N. Jones. Third Ward—C. G.

Mayers, P. H. Van Bergen (resigned, W. F. Baker elected), A. S. Wood. Fourth Ward—S. M. Van Bergen, Joseph Hobbins, Timothy Kinney. The charter provided for the appointment of a Clerk, while the senior Alderman was to be ex officio Street Commissioner. The appointment also of City Attorney and City Surveyor was provided for. The officers appointed the first year were William N. Seymour, Clerk; Daniel R. Coit, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor.

#### THE SITE.

Madison is situated in latitude 43 degrees 4 minutes and 20 seconds north, and in longitude 89 degrees 20 minutes west from Greenwich, England, and 12 degrees 20 minutes west from Washington, D. C. The city is about seventy-five miles in an air line from Lake Michigan, about ninety miles from the Mississippi River, thirty-nine miles from the southern boundary line of the State, and 240 miles from the nearest point on Lake Superior. It is therefore very near the center of the State (of which it is the capital) on an east-and-west line, but far from the center on a north-and-south line, being much nearer the southern than the northern boundary. It is twenty-three miles from the western, and nineteen miles from the eastern boundary of Dane County, of which it is the county seat, and midway between the northern and southern boundaries, being fifteen miles from each.

The site of Madison is an undulating isthmus, having Lake Mendota on the northwest, and Lake Monona on the southeast.

The most elevated ground upon the site is "University Hill," the summit of which is about 125 feet above the surrounding lakes. The ground upon which the capitol stands is about seventy-five feet, and the ridge that skirts Lake Mendota about eighty feet above the level of the water. Northeast of the capitol each of the lakes is skirted by a ridge thirty or forty feet high. Between these ridges the ground is flat, and was formerly a wet marsh. The efforts to reclaim this tract by draining have been successful, and a number of dwellings and shops have been erected upon it; also the works of the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company. Southwest, also, of the capitol, is a low, level tract; but this portion is not as wet as the other. The site, with these exceptions, is abundantly high, and so rolling as to afford excellent drainage and beautiful building sites.

#### THE NEW-BORN CITY.

In April, 1856, there were "five first-class dwellings going up, five brick dwellings, forty framed dwellings and sixteen stone and brick buildings for stores in progress" in Madison. The evidence of thrift and enterprise was very apparent. The number of new-comers was large and increasing, and the prospects for the growth and prosperity of the city were never so promising. The names of the more important buildings, business firms and institutions in the city were as follows: The brick block built by W. D. Bruen, and known as Bruen's Block, occupied by the Dane County Bank and J. Richardson & Co., on the corner, as land agents; Hale & Harris, dry goods; D. S. Durrie, books and stationery; D. Holt, jeweler; and Wright & Mayers as land agents and agents of the American Express Company—all on the first floor. The second floor by Orton & Hopkins, Atwood & Haskell and Hood & Tenney, attorneys; Drs. Bowen & Bartlett, physicians; Maul & Grimm, bookbinders; State Agricultural Society; Powers & Skinner, publishers; and *State Journal* editorial rooms. The third story by the Madison Mutual Insurance Company; Madison Gaslight Company; S. V. Shipman, architect; the City Council and Clerk's office; the *Norske Amerikan* Norwegian newspaper; N. W. Dean, office; W. H. Wyman, insurance agent; and Western Union Telegraph Company. The fourth story, the *State Journal* printing office; Museum of the Wisconsin Natural History Association, and Mr. Bronson, artist. The building adjoining, on Pinckney street, occupied by S. Marshall as the State Bank, on the main floor; Delaplaine & Burdick, on the second floor, and by ex-Gov. Farwell as a real estate office. The frame building next east occupied by L. Guild & Co., dry goods; similar building adjoining by Colwell & Co., druggists; next, G. W. Gilman, boots and shoes, the second floor by J. C. Howells, dentist. The next building of brick, known as the Badger

Building, first floor, Catlin, Williamson & Barwise, land office and exchange dealers, and Smith & Keyes, as attorneys. The upper part was used by the United States Hotel, which adjoined it on the east; the basement by W. H. Noland, barber, P. L. Mohr, real estate dealer, and the United States Hotel. In Fairchild's Block, on Main street, S. Klauber & Co., dry goods, occupied two stores on the first floor, and Corss & Merrill, one, clothing; on the second floor was the St. Julien Saloon; the third floor was occupied by Langrishe & Atwater, as a theater. In the basement, A. P. Doerschlag had a saloon. In the adjoining frame building, was Gleason & Memhard, first floor, dry goods and hardware, and G. E. Woodward, attorney; the next by Isaac Bonnell, stove store, and A. Neuhoff, clothing; adjoining, by Donaldson & Tredway, dry goods, and second floor by Abbot, Clark & Coit, attorneys, the banking house of M. T. Martin, B. U. Caswell's hat store, and French, as a saloon. The next brick store, owned by J. C. Fairchild, occupied by D. C. Poole, dry goods and crockery, and second floor by Vilas, Roys & Pinney, Drs. Gray & Brown, Col. Fairchild's office, and that of William Welch, Justice of the Peace. The adjoining building, the Capitol House, kept by Nelson & Russell, also occupied by Cook & Belden, jewelers, and M. Strauss, as tobacconist. Across Wisconsin avenue, the next business firm was R. T. Curtis & Co. (T. Reynolds), dry goods and groceries, in the brick store built by W. C. Wells in 1851; the next building was occupied by W. B. Jarvis, land agent, T. S. Woodward, drugs and medicines, and S. R. Fox, hardware; and, across Carroll street, Miss McMahan, milliner; A. Abbott, marble shop; and Sanderson, milliner; Reuil Noyes, land office; the adjoining building, across Fairchild street, being the County Court House.

Among other buildings erected this year was P. H. Van Bergen's Block, corner of Clymer and Pinckney streets; R. S. Bacon & Co., Commercial College Building; Billings & Carman's Plow Manufactory, City Engine-houses, Fox & Atwood's stone block (occupied by S. R. Fox, Mrs. Trevoy and A. Rasdall), stone block on King street, James Campbell's Planing-mill on Washington avenue, south of the capitol, and several private residences.

But the next year (1857) was a disastrous one in a financial point of view. Early in the fall, the "monetary panic" came over the country, and the Western States felt it severely—Wisconsin as a State, and Madison as a city. A number of merchants were obliged to yield to the pressure and scarcity of money and close up their places of business. The private improvements of the city were much affected.

During the sessions of the Legislature of 1858, an effort was made to remove the capital to the city of Milwaukee. A bill was introduced into the Assembly, and, on its being read a third time, there was a tie vote. J. H. Knowlton, who had opposed the bill, changed his vote for the removal, which carried the bill. He then moved to re-consider the vote and to lay that motion upon the table, which was adopted, thus virtually killing the bill for the session.

#### MADISON IN 1857.

The business men and women of Madison, at that date, were as follows:

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.—Abbott, Clark & Coit, Atwood & Haskel, C. Ainsworth, W. F. Baker, John R. Baltzell, A. B. Braley, J. M. Blake, D. C. Bush, Cutler & Ford, Frink & Carskadder, Thomas Hood, J. W. Johnson, William B. Jarvis, J. Gillett Knapp, R. W. Lansing, H. M. Lewis, J. W. Mayhew, Daniel McFarland, J. H. McAvoy, Orton, Hopkins & Firmin, M. H. Orton, Remington & Rollins, Roys & Pinney, Smith & Keyes, Wakeley & Tenney, William Welch, George E. Woodward.

Physicians and Surgeons.—Allopathic—C. B. Chapman, John Favill, A. J. Ward, Joseph Hobbins, William Hobbins, E. A. Woodward, Alex. Schue, Edward N. Heath, James J. Brown, J. P. Fuchs, Joel Rice, Samuel Carman, F. Fischer, Walter Failing. Homœopathic—J. B. Bowen, E. G. Bartlett, S. B. Thayer. Eclectic—J. C. Rudd.

Real Estate Dealers and Agents.—Wright & Mayers, James Richardson & Co., Catlin, Williamson & Barwise, L. J. Farwell, William B. Jarvis, Carpenter, Noyes & Co., Delaplaine &

Burdick, A. E. Brooks, Chapman & Smith, C. Ainsworth, James P. Falkner, Cheney & Cleveland, P. L. Mohr, R. S. Riley, J. W. Mayhew.

Private Bankers.—Catlin, Williamson & Barwise, William B. Jarvis, Cheney & Cleveland, James P. Falkner, C. Hayes & Co., R. S. Riley, Harris & Keefe.

Insurance Agents.—Julius T. Clark, David Atwood, S. G. Benedict, E. W. Keyes, S. V. Shipman, W. H. Wyman, C. Hayes & Co., N. H. Rich.

Dry Goods Dealers.—L. Guild, W. S. & A. H. Main, S. Klauber & Co., Donaldson & Tredway, F. & J. H. Whittlesey, J. J. Starks, Hale & Harris, H. G. Dodge, McKey & Bros., George Webb & Co., Dudley & Powers, A. Rosenthal, D. S. Thurston, J. G. Griffin, J. T. Marston, Hutchings, Bros., J. Rodermund, George Ott, D. K. Butler, E. Burrucker.

Fancy Goods and Millinery.—R. F. Powers, Miss Barry, Misses McMahan, Miss Young, Misses Slots, Miss Buckley.

Ready-made Clothing and Merchant Tailors.—A. G. Campbell, S. Klauber & Co., Friend & Crawford, Flesch & Fecheimer, Levi Strauss, A. Newhoff & Co., Sulzbacher & Rosenthal, Lodwick Jones, G. Yagla, W. Griffith.

Principal Grocers.—Etheridge, Shoemaker & Co., Mesick & Lansing, B. W. Bowen, J. H. Foote, P. B. Marvin, L. Davenport, R. Kamlah & Co., Wright & Paine, F. Massing, S. Engle, E. H. Gleason, A. Turner, P. Tschudy, P. L. Carman & Co., N. A. Brown, A. P. Doerschlag, J. C. Fortin, George E. Fess, B. E. Hale, Hale & Dickenson, Thomas Heeran, B. A. Atwell, Mr. Angell.

Confectioners and Fruit Dealers.—Fred Mossner, J. J. Myers.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.—Cook & Belden, Gennet Brothers, R. J. Smith, Amos Parker, Ezra P. Copp, A. Scott.

Hardware Dealers.—Tibbits & Gordon, Samuel R. Fox, Gleason & Houghton, Adams & Adams.

Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Book-Binding.—D. S. Durrie, Weed, Eberhard & Co., Charles H. Wilson, Grimm & Maull.

Musical Instruments.—David Holt, C. T. Flowers, R. J. Smith.

Crockery and Glassware.—D. C. Poole.

Boot and Shoe Dealers.—Geo. W. Gilman, F. D. Fuller, D. M. Burwell, A. Noyes, H. C. Blanchard, C. Beckmann.

Leather Dealer.—G. V. Ott.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Etc.—Wright & Paine, Colwell & Co., F. S. Woodward & Co., Mols & Co., Powers & Jones, H. C. Lee.

Cabinet Ware.—Darwin Clark, O. C. Buck & Co., J. Fisher & Co., G. Barckham.

Tobacconists.—M. Strauss & Brother, C. Mayer, F. W. Lindhorst.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.—George C. Albee, T. Chynoweth, J. J. Fuller, Wm. H. Worden, H. Bodensteiner, M. Boehmer.

Produce Dealers.—G. A. Willard & Son, James H. Hill & Co.; and several wheat and grain buyers at the railroad depot.

Carriages and Wagons.—Bird Brothers, J. M. Griffin, Barton & Wisner, D. Wais, P. Fields, Henry Berbaum, John Lamp, T. Herfurth.

Plow Manufacturers.—Billings and Carman, S. Haley.

Hat, Cap and Fur Dealers.—G. B. McGie & Co.

Dentists.—C. W. Cook, J. C. Howells, N. Chittenden, L. G. Mead, George A. Hoffman.

Architects.—S. V. Shipman, Donnell & Kutzbock.

Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—Johnson & Fuller, Sidney Wood.

Auctioneers—A. Childs, A. T. Bruce.

Gas Fixtures.—Mr. Gibbs.

Lumber, Shingles, Doors and Sash.—H. C. Bull & Co., Charles Mears & Co., Hibbard & Luce.

Planing Factories.—Stevens & Thayer—two establishments.

Foundries and Machine Shops.—Waldo Skinner, S. Haley.

Bakeries.—S. H. Cowles, J. F. Myers.

Meat Markets.—Conley & Rhodes, Dewey & Bemis, Robert Nichols, John Weisler, William Jenkins, Fred Hummer, Jacob Kielian, William Manning.

Gunsmiths.—T. N. Bovee, Herfarth & Anschutz, C. Lamb.

Marble Factories, Etc.—Abijah Abbott, A. S. Wood, John Heeran.

Master Builders, Carpenters and Joiners.—Karnes & Howard, Benjamin Judkins, Deards & Moxley, R. White, E. W. Gardner, James Hopkins, Franklin Vial, S. M. Calkins, Jack & Richardson, R. T. Davis, C. C. Pierce, Michael Cosgrove, Knowles & Hutchinson, Burwell & Wescott, C. J. Kidd, E. E. Wyman, James Campbell, John Myers.

Masons and House Contractors.—A. A. Bird, Parkin & Mitchell, Livsey & Carroll, Andrus Vial, Oakley & Sharp, Brooks & Swift, W. H. Demarest, Woodhurst & Coleman, Harvey & Johnson, Hokey & Josephs, E. B. Quinn.

Painters and Glaziers.—W. P. Towers, J. W. Tolford, J. S. Webster, Dyke & Sons, S. Francomb, A. Canfield & Son, Williams & Christie.

Blacksmiths.—John McGregor, C. Pearson, John Reiner, Mr. Herfurth, Barton & Wiser, Muldoon & Thurston, P. Fields, Mr. Maynard, S. L. Hegan, John Lamp, Mr. Renard.

Livery Stables.—Dorn & Perry, Dutcher & Brownwell, F. A. Pomeroy, American Stable, H. Miller, J. Huddart.

Hotels.—Capital House, United States Hotel, American House, Madison Hotel, City Hotel, Lake House, Hyer's Hotel, Wisconsin House, Madison Depot House, Gaust House, Baltic Hotel, Pennsylvania House, Schmidt's Hotel, Christiana House, Dimock's Hotel, Houk House, National Hotel, New England House, Fuller's Hotel, Barry's Railroad House.

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturers.—Tibbits & Gordon, Adams & Adams, B. F. Perry, B. C. T. Theiss.

#### CITY OFFICERS—1856 TO 1880.

1856—Jairus C. Fairchild, Mayor; William N. Seymour, Clerk; Johnson J. Starks, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; Street Superintendent (Senior Alderman); Fred Mohr, Marshal; Daniel R. Coit, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor. Aldermen—First Ward, A. E. Brooks, T. Heeran, A. Kraetz; Second Ward, N. B. Van Slyke, J. N. Jones, D. J. Powers; Third Ward, C. G. Mayers, P. H. Van Bergen (resigned, W. F. Baker elected), A. S. Wood; Fourth Ward, S. M. Van Bergen, Joseph Hobbins, Timothy Kinney.

1857-58—A. A. Bird, Mayor; W. N. Seymour, Clerk (disabled by a stroke of paralysis, S. H. Carpenter, elected 1857, resigned 1858); F. Sauthoff, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; Street Superintendent (Senior Alderman); Andrew Bishop, Chief of Police; Abbott, Clark & Coit, City Attorneys; William M. Hough, City Surveyor. Aldermen—First Ward, Abiel E. Brooks, Thomas Heeran, Casper Zwickey; Second Ward, Napoleon B. Van Slyke, D. J. Powers, J. T. Clark (resigned); Third Ward, C. G. Mayers, J. G. Griffin, D. R. Hyer; Fourth Ward, S. M. Van Bergen, T. Kinney, Joseph Hobbins.

1858-59—George B. Smith, Mayor; Henry Wright, Clerk; James K. Proudfit, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; Simeon Mills, Street Superintendent; S. U. Pinney, City Attorney; W. M. Hough, City Surveyor (deceased, L. P. Drake elected); H. K. Edgerton, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, Thomas Heeran, A. Sherwin, Simeon Seckles; Second Ward, David J. Powers, Eri S. Oakley, James Jack; Third Ward, John G. Griffin, Darwin Clark, Christian Henrichs; Fourth Ward, T. Kinney, C. Fairchild, P. L. Dowling.

1859-60—George B. Smith, Mayor; Charles George Mayers, Clerk; Andrew Sexton, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; John Shealey, Chief of Police; Simeon Mills, Street Superintendent (resigned, W. Knight elected); John R. Baltzell, City Attorney; J. A. Ligowski, City Surveyor; H. Wright, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, A. Sherwin, John Zehnpenning, William Dudley; Second Ward, Eri S. Oakley, Joseph Bayer, William Hawley; Third Ward, Darwin Clark, Frederick C. Festner, Ezra C. Squires; Fourth Ward, Cassius Fairchild, John A. Byrne, Joseph Hobbins.

1860-61—G. B. Smith, Mayor; C. G. Mayers, Clerk; J. C. Schette, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; J. A. Slavin, Street Superintendent (resigned, F. S. Van Bergen, elected to fill the office of Chief of Police and Street Superintendent); C. Ainsworth, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; David H. Wright, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, J. Zehnpfenning, F. O'Bryan, P. H. Turner; Second Ward, J. Bayer, J. W. Sumner, D. K. Tenney; Third Ward, F. C. Festner, D. Clark, K. Tierney; Fourth Ward, J. A. Byrne, T. Kinney, J. Y. Smith.

1861-62—L. B. Vilas, Mayor; C. G. Mayers, Clerk (resigned, William A. Hayes elected); F. C. Festner, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; F. S. Van Bergen, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Levi P. Drake, City Surveyor; George H. Barwise, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, Farrel O'Bryan, G. E. Bryant (resigned), Peter H. Turner; Second Ward, J. W. Sumner, Daniel K. Tenney, J. Adler Ellis; Third Ward, Darwin Clark, Kyron Tierney, John George Ott; Fourth Ward, Timothy Kinney, George B. Seekles, J. Y. Smith.

1862-63—William T. Leitch, Mayor; William A. Hayes, Clerk; Frederick B. Hutching, Treasurer; C. Ainsworth, Police Justice; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Wakeley & Vilas, City Attorneys; Levi P. Drake, City Surveyor; Peter H. Turner, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, John Kavanaugh (to fill vacancy), E. B. Dean, Jr., G. Grimm; Second Ward, D. K. Tenney (resigned, J. H. Carpenter elected), T. E. Bird, A. C. Davis; Third Ward, K. Tierney, C. W. Heyl, W. M. Rasdall (resigned and James Ross appointed); Fourth Ward, G. B. Seekles (resigned, John Dunn elected), Edward C. Kavanaugh, Charles H. Luce.

1863-64—W. T. Leitch, Mayor; W. A. Hayes, Clerk; C. W. Heyl, Treasurer; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; C. Ainsworth, Police Justice; Charles T. Wakely, City Attorney; A. Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; P. H. Turner, City Assessor (resigned, F. Mohr appointed). Alderman—First Ward, E. B. Dean, Jr., J. Monaghan, J. Zehnpfenning; Second Ward, T. E. Bird, J. H. Carpenter, H. M. Lewis; Third Ward, C. W. Heyl (resigned, K. Tierney elected), J. Ross, J. T. Stevens (resigned, H. Winkler elected); Fourth Ward, E. C. Kavanaugh, H. N. Moulton (resigned, T. Kinney elected), J. Hobbins (resigned, J. M. Dickinson elected).

1864-65—William T. Leitch, Mayor; William A. Hayes, City Clerk (resigned, S. H. Carpenter elected); C. W. Heyl, Treasurer; J. M. Flower, Police Justice; J. B. Hyland, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; J. R. Baltzell, City Attorney; P. McCabe, City Surveyor; J. Reynolds, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, J. Monaghan, A. Wald, E. Sprague (resigned, A. B. Braley elected); Second Ward, J. H. Carpenter, H. M. Lewis, T. Brown; Third Ward, J. Ross, K. Tierney, E. Doerschlag; Fourth Ward, T. Kinney, J. M. Dickinson, G. D. Lincoln.

1865-66—Elisha W. Keyes, Mayor; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; John Reynolds, Treasurer; James M. Flower, Police Justice; H. W. Tenney, City Attorney; Ira W. Bird, Street Superintendent and chief of Police; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor (resigned, L. P. Drake elected); William T. Leitch, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, A. Wald, A. B. Braley, J. Heeran; Second Ward, H. M. Lewis, L. S. Ingman, J. Corscot; Third Ward, K. Tierney, E. Sprague, A. Herfurth; Fourth Ward, J. M. Dickinson (resigned, S. U. Pinney elected), T. W. Gibbs, J. J. Starks.

1866-67—Elisha W. Keyes, Mayor; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; S. V. Shipman, Treasurer; John R. Baltzell, Police Justice; C. G. Mayers, City Assessor; I. W. Bird, Street Superintendent; Benjamin F. Larkin, Chief of Police; C. T. Wakeley, City Attorney; Levi P. Drake, City Surveyor. Aldermen—First Ward, Arthur B. Braley, James Conklin, Hannibal Lacher; Second Ward, L. S. Ingman, Henry M. Lewis, John Corscot; Third Ward, Ebenezer Sprague, Kyron Tierney, B. M. Nienaber; Fourth Ward, T. W. Gibbs, G. W. McDougal (did not qualify, W. Abeel elected), L. D. Stone (resigned, J. C. McKinney elected).<sup>1</sup>

1867-68—Alden S. Sanborn, Mayor; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; G. Memhard, Treasurer; John R. Baltzell; Police Justice; A. Bishop, Street Superintendent; W. Hickey, Chief of

Police (resigned, J. Shealey appointed); C. T. Wakely, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; T. C. Bourke, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, J. Conklin, Robert Nichols, S. Engel; Second Ward, Henry M. Lewis, Myron T. Bailey, A. Riley Jones; Third Ward, Kyron Tierney, H. Christoffers, P. B. Kissam; Fourth Ward, L. D. Stone, H. N. Moulton, S. Foren.

1868-69—D. Atwood, Mayor; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk (resigned, J. Corscot elected); J. Conklin, Treasurer; J. R. Baltzell, Police Justice; A. Bishop, Street Superintendent; J. W. Tolford, Chief of Police; A. B. Braley, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; T. C. Bourke, City Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, R. Nichols, S. Engel (resigned, F. Daubner elected); A. McGovern; Second Ward, M. T. Bailey, R. Wootton, H. Steensland; Third Ward, H. Christoffers, P. B. Kissam, Ole Thompson; Fourth Ward, H. N. Moulton, L. D. Stone, A. S. Frank.

1869-70—Andrew Proudfit, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; W. Habich, Jr., Treasurer; J. R. Baltzell, Police Justice; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent; T. C. Botsford, Chief of Police; A. S. Sanborn, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; N. L. Andrews, Assessor; A. Koenig, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, G. Anderson, D. K. Tenney, F. Daubner; Second Ward, A. R. Jones (resigned, W. Deards elected), M. T. Bailey, R. Wootton; Third Ward, H. Winckler, J. M. Bowman, P. B. Kissam; Fourth Ward, S. Foran, P. Young, L. D. Stone.

1870-71—Andrew Proudfit, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Andrew Pickarts, Treasurer; John R. Baltzell, Police Justice; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent; J. Shealey, Chief of Police; A. S. Sanborn, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; N. L. Andrews, Assessor. Alderman—First Ward, F. Daubner, F. O'Brien, G. Anderson; Second Ward, Walter Deards, A. Daubner, M. T. Bailey; Third Ward, J. M. Bowman, W. H. Karnes, H. Winckler; Fourth Ward, J. Ross, H. N. Moulton, S. Foren.

1871-72—James B. Bowen, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; John Lewis, Treasurer; J. R. Baltzell, Police Justice; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent; Charles C. Hammer, Chief of Police; Joseph C. Ford, City Attorney; P. W. McCabe, City Surveyor; N. L. Andrews, Assessor; W. J. Manning, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, James Conklin, Henry Vilas, Fred Daubner; Second Ward, A. Daubner, C. P. Chapman, Walter Deards; Third Ward, J. G. Ott, W. H. Karnes, J. M. Bowman; Fourth Ward, Thomas Dean, Estes Wilson, James Ross.

1872-73—James H. Hill, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Charles G. Mayers, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; Levi P. Drake, Street Superintendent and Surveyor (resigned, A. Bishop appointed); J. C. Ford, City Attorney; W. T. Leitch, Assessor; W. J. Manning, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, E. Cook, G. Bunker, J. Conklin; Second Ward, R. Wootton, C. P. Chapman, A. Daubner; Third Ward, F. M. Dorn, J. Lewis, J. G. Ott; Fourth Ward, A. Webster, E. Wilson, Thomas Dean.

1873-74—J. C. Gregory, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; W. Farrell, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Police Justice; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent; Charles K. Tenney, City Attorney; William T. Leitch, Assessor; Isaac Smith, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, George Bunker, John Heeran, E. Cook; Second Ward, C. P. Chapman, A. Daubner, R. Wootton; Third Ward, H. Kleuter, Darwin Clark, F. M. Dorn; Fourth Ward, Andrew Sexton, Thomas Dean, Estes Wilson.

1874-75—Silas U. Pinney, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Gottlieb Grimm, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; James Quirk, City Surveyor; A. Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; C. K. Tenney, City Attorney; W. T. Leitch, Assessor; E. Squires, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, George Bunker, George Memhard, Thomas Hayden; Second Ward, C. P. Chapman, W. K. Barney, T. B. Worthington; Third Ward, Darwin Clark, Frank M. Dorn, H. Kleuter; Fourth Ward, A. Sexton, P. L. Spooner, Jr., M. P. Walsh.



1875-76—S. U. Pinney, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Thomas P. Coyne, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; James Quirk, City Surveyor; A. Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Charles K. Tenney, City Attorney; W. T. Leitch, Assessor; Ezra Squires, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, Henry Oakey, Thomas Hayden, George Memhard; Second Ward, A. S. Sanborn, A. Frederickson, T. B. Worthington; Third Ward, C. F. Biederstaedt, Darwin Clark, William Welch; Fourth Ward, P. L. Spooner, Jr. M. P. Walsh, Peter Young.

1876-77—John N. Jones, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; R. J. McConnell, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; John Nader, Surveyor and Street Superintendent; Frank M. Dorn, Chief of Police; C. K. Tenney, City Attorney; Theodore Herfurth, Assessor; J. McEvily, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, W. T. Fish, George Memhard, Alexander Gill; Second Ward, A. S. Sanborn, S. A. Hale, J. E. Rhodes; Third Ward, C. F. Bierstaedt, Ernst Mueller, William Welch; Fourth Ward, M. P. Walsh, Daniel Campbell, W. J. L. Nicodemus; Fifth Ward, James Conklin, Jacob Silbernagel, H. Oakey.

1877-78—H. S. Orton, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; M. J. Cantwell, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; John Nader, Surveyor; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Charles K. Tenney, City Attorney; C. G. Mayers, Assessor; J. McEvily, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, W. A. Booth, W. T. Fish, Joseph Schweinem; Second Ward, John Lamont, William Habich, James E. Rhodes; Third Ward, W. H. Lansing, Ernst Mueller, August Ramthun; Fourth Ward, John Hayes, W. J. L. Nicodemus, A. M. Daggett; Fifth Ward, Jacob Silbernagel, James Conklin, N. H. Dodge.

1878-79—George B. Smith, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Andrew Daubner, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; John Nader, Surveyor; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Rufus B. Smith, City Attorney; C. G. Mayers, Assessor; J. McEvily, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, William A. Booth, W. F. Fish, John Hess; Second Ward, John Lamont, W. W. Pollard, J. L. W. Newton; Third Ward, B. Bischoff, William Farrell, W. H. Lansing; Fourth Ward, R. C. Spooner, M. P. Walsh, John Hayes; Fifth Ward, J. Silbernagel, P. O'Laughlin, N. A. Crampton.

1879-80—John R. Baltzell, Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; M. S. Rowley, City Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; John Nader, Surveyor; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent and Chief of Police; Rufus B. Smith, City Attorney; C. G. Mayers, Assessor; J. McEvily, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, William Hobbins, W. T. Fish, George W. Garrett; Second Ward, L. S. Ingman, W. H. Rogers, William W. Pollard; Third Ward, B. Bischoff, A. G. Barker, J. A. Steinle; Fourth Ward, R. C. Spooner, H. H. Giles, A. H. West,\* William Gillett; Fifth Ward, P. O'Laughlin, H. Oakey, J. Silbernagel.

1880-81—P. L. Spooner, Jr., Mayor; John Corscot, Clerk; Anthony Donovan, Treasurer; A. B. Braley, Municipal Judge; John Nader, Surveyor; Andrew Bishop, Street Superintendent; B. D. Miner, Chief of Police; F. E. Parkinson, City Attorney; C. G. Mayers, Assessor; N. Trask, Poundmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, William Hobbins, Alexander Gill, Thomas C. Bourke; Second Ward, S. S. Ingman, A. H. Hollister, W. W. Pollard; Third Ward, J. A. Steinle, Dexter Curtiss, C. R. Stein; Fourth Ward, William Gillett, William Storm, V. Beck; Fifth Ward, H. Oakey, J. R. Melvin, H. Scheler.

#### REGATTAS.

No one could live long on the borders of such beautiful lakes as surround Madison without longing for a boat; and very soon after the first settlement of the village boats began to appear on the waters, generally of rather rude construction, although occasionally one of better model and build could be seen.

The first regatta was held on Lake Monona in 1854. A grand stand was erected at the foot of what is now known as Monona avenue, and the course for row-boats was one mile and

\*Died, and Gillett elected to fill vacancy at general election, in November, 1879.

repeat. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and a very enjoyable time realized. James Livesey and his partner constructed a long, narrow, flat-bottomed skiff, and won the first prize easily.

In the sailing race five boats entered. The race was not very exciting, for lack of wind.

In 1855, the regatta was repeated, and the character of the boats, both row and sail, was noticed to be much improved.

In 1856, the regatta was held on the 4th of July. The rowing races were disposed of in the afternoon, but there was not wind enough to sail until evening. The race was started at 6.47 P. M., the following boats contesting: Blue Bell, Maria, Mary Eliza, Breeze, Foam, Teaser, Undine, Sylph. The race was won by the Blue Bell, in 53.30. These races were all conducted under the management of C. G. Mayers.

After this time more or less interest was taken in yachting and boating, but no more regattas were sailed until the summer of 1870, in which year four regattas were held, all on Lake Mendota, except the third, which was sailed on Lake Monona, in which several yachts from Milwaukee participated, and afterward were purchased by residents of our city.

These additions to our little fleet hastened the organization of a regular yacht club. This event took place during the following winter, when the Mendota and Lake City Yacht Clubs were merged into the Madison Yacht Club, incorporated by act of the Legislature, February 25, 1871.

Daniel Campbell was chosen Commodore, but resigned soon afterward, when M. T. Bailey, succeeded him, and held the position until 1875.

The summer of 1871 developed an enthusiasm for yachting that carried the club on to a high state of prosperity. Numerous regattas were held, valuable prizes were offered and outside competition invited.

This invitation was responded to by the full-rigged sloop H. H. Harshaw, of Oshkosh, she returned the winner of the regatta. This, though it shook the faith of particular owners of fast yachts in the unrivaled speed of their pets, was nevertheless of benefit to the fleet in utilizing the advantages presented by a comparison of models.

The summer of 1872 passed with numerous regattas, large additions being made to the fleet, and the character of the yachts continuously improving. Transient visitors were interested in this pastime, and contributed materially to its development and support.

1873—Still further enlarged the fleet of yachts, the new additions invariably being the winners of the regattas held. This was the natural consequence of experience in construction, rigging and sailing, one of the objects of yacht clubs. It, however, also had a dispiriting effect on owners of former favorites, whose zeal began to manifest a decline.

1874—Among other regattas sailed this summer, one was contested by the sloop Minnie, of Hudson. This time, also, the Madison fleet was doomed to defeat. This regatta was well contested, and afforded enjoyment to a large number of spectators.

1875—C. G. Mayers was elected to succeed M. T. Bailey as Commodore of the Club. Several regattas were sailed during the summer. The races sailed were well contested.

1876—Commodore Mayers re-elected. This was a quiet season for sailing aquatics, the races being confined to the yachts of the Madison fleet. The following summer, however, under the commodoreship of A. H. West, a grand regatta took place, in which the sloop-yacht Fearless, of Geneva, participated, winning the race by time allowance. This regatta was closely contested, though the wind was insufficient to make exciting sport.

1878—Commodore West re-elected Commodore. The club held three regattas, and private matches were of almost daily occurrence. This season, in the regattas held on the 24th and 25th August, there participated the following sloop-yachts from outside clubs: Niobe, of Oskosh; Perrequa, of Oskosh; Geneva, of Geneva; Agamemnon, of Geneva; the Niobe being the successful contestant of both regattas.

These were the last official regattas held under the auspices of the Madison Yacht Club.

## BANKS.

*The First National Bank*, of Madison, succeeding the *Dane County Bank*, commenced business as a private bank January 1, 1854, and was owned by N. B. Vanslyke and James Richardson; N. B. Vanslyke, Cashier. On the 1st of September following, it was organized in the same name under the State Banking Law, the stockholders being Levi B. Vilas, President, with 200 shares; Leonard V. Farwell, Vice President, 150 shares; N. B. Vanslyke, Cashier, 150 shares; making a capital of \$50,000.

June 28, 1855, N. B. Vanslyke became President, and Timothy Brown, Cashier.

The National Banking Act of June 3, 1863, having practically prohibited the issue of circulating notes, by State banks, the *Dane County Bank* re-organized November 26, 1863, under the title of "The First National Bank of Madison, Wis.," and numbered 144 in the consecutive order of National bank charters.

Thus re-organized, with a capital of \$50,000, George A. Mason was elected President, and Timothy Brown (the then principal owner) Cashier.

July 1, 1865, N. B. Vanslyke was elected President, and George A. Mason Cashier.

December 1, 1870, the capital was increased to \$100,000. January 1, 1871, Wayne Ramsay became Cashier in place of Mr. Mason, and ten days thereafter the capital was increased to \$150,000, which, in April, 1877, was again reduced to \$100,000—the least amount allowed by the National Currency Act for towns having 10,000 inhabitants or over.

The latest reports (July 5, 1880) exhibit its condition in round numbers as follows:

Loans.....	\$240,000	Capital and Surplus.....	\$125,000
U. S. Bonds.....	101,000	Circulating Notes.....	45,000
Due from Banks.....	186,000	Deposits.....	425,000
Cash.....	60,000		
Real Estate.....	8,000		
	<hr/>		
	\$595,000		<hr/>
			\$595,000

The Directors are N. B. Vanslyke, President; Andrew Proudfit, Vice President; Wayne Ramsay, Cashier; M. E. Fuller, B. J. Stevens, William F. Vilas and James E. Moseley.

*The State Bank*, Pinckney street, Madison, was the first bank incorporated in Wisconsin under the general banking law of 1852. It was organized by Marshall & Ilsley, bankers, of Milwaukee, and commenced business January 1, 1853. Samuel Marshall has been President ever since its organization. H. K. Holly was Cashier for about two years, and was succeeded by J. Alder Ellis, who resigned in 1863. In 1865, Lucien S. Hanks, who had been Teller for the previous five years, was appointed Cashier, and still holds that position, assisted by J. Howard Palmer, the latter having also been associated with the bank for many years.

*The Park Savings Bank* was organized February 15, 1871. Among the incorporators were J. B. Bowen, James E. Baker, N. W. Dean, S. L. Sheldon, Joseph Smith, George A. Mason, Manning Tredway, W. W. Tredway, J. W. Hobbins, M. D. Miller and others. The bank was opened for business November 1, 1871, the officers being George A. Mason, President; J. E. Baker, Vice President, and Manning Tredway, Cashier, with the following Board of Directors: J. B. Bowen, George A. Mason, J. E. Baker, S. L. Sheldon, N. W. Dean, Joseph Smith and Manning Tredway. The banking office is located in a building owned by the corporation situated on the corner of Washington avenue and Pinckney streets, the former site of the old American House. The building is three stories high, with basement, built of Madison stone, and is finished inside with black walnut and maple and French plate glass throughout, making one of the handsomest and most substantially built buildings in the city of Madison. The banking office is arranged in a most commodious and convenient manner, and is supplied with Hall's safe and vault-work, with Yale time-lock attached. The bank is doing a general banking business, and has in connection a savings department. The present officers are J. B. Bowen, President; A. W. Clarke, Cashier, and Brigham Bliss, Teller.

*German Bank*.—This is a private bank, founded in August, 1871, by J. J. Suhr. He does a general banking and foreign exchange business. He is the agent of several steamship



*Chas R Hill,*

MADISON.



lines, of which may be mentioned the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Packet Company and the American Red Star Line. He also gives attention to collecting foreign inheritances.

#### THE BEAUTIES OF MADISON.

"A great many efforts have been made to depict the beauties of Madison, but no words can convey an adequate idea of what is, indeed, indescribable. The reason of this is that every new point of observation creates a shifting panorama—that no two exhibit the same scenery. From any considerable elevation, a circuit of near thirty miles in every direction is visible. Four lakes lie embosomed like gems, shining in the midst of groves of forest trees, while the gentle swells of the prairies, dotted over by fields and farms, lend a charm to the view which words cannot depict. From the dome of the capitol to the dome of university hall, the whole bearing and aspect of the country is so changed as scarcely to be recognized as identical. On the west, the lofty peak of the West Blue Mound, twenty-five miles away, towers up against the sky, like a grim sentinel guarding the gateway toward the setting sun, while the intermediate setting is filled in with swelling hills, majestic slopes, levels and valleys of rivers and rivulets. Madison is the center of a circle whose natural beauties compass all that is charming to the eye, grateful to the senses, pleasing to the imagination, and which, from its variety and perfection, never grows tedious or tiresome to the spectator. The good taste of the citizens has preserved the native forest trees, so that its dwellings are embowered in green, and buried in foliage in the proper season to that extent that the whole city cannot be seen from any point of view. It is, in itself, unique, like its surroundings, and the transient traveler gains no conception of the place by barely passing through it."

Concerning Lake Mendota, a local poet has written :

"A lake, which, lovely in its rest,  
Is grander still with ruffled breast;  
The poet lingers long to note  
The shadowy clouds which o'er thee float;  
And sunset isles of gold and blue,  
Changed by each cloud to its own hue;  
Till, almost wondering which is sky,  
So perfect is the semblance nigh,  
He turns, and in thy praise he sings,  
Whose every change new beauty brings."

#### TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

No record can be found of any temperance organization previous to about 1847, when a Division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted. This Division flourished for about ten years, when it ceased to exist. Quite a number of prominent citizens were connected with it, among whom may be named George B. Smith, J. G. Knapp, Willett S. Main, David H. Wright, C. C. Church, Daniel Noble Johnson, Alfred Main.

On the 19th day of March, 1856, Capital Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized by F. A. Atherly, D. R. W. G. T., assisted by H. H. Giles, then of Stoughton, and others. The charter was received from the R. W. G. Lodge, there being no Grand Lodge in the State at that time. It was the eleventh lodge instituted in the State. The ten previously instituted having ceased to exist, Capital Lodge has been known as No. 1 since October 7, 1873.

The names of the charter members, as inserted in the original charter, are as follows: Stephen Jex, Mrs. Caroline Hawley, William Hawley, J. W. Buck, Christiania Church, J. M. Burwell, C. C. Church, Levi Thayer, J. A. Somerby, J. C. Burwell, Hannah Jex, N. B. Crampton, C. A. Reynolds, Mrs. N. B. Crampton, C. N. Moore.

None of the original charter members are now (1880) members of the lodge; some still reside in the city, some have moved away and some have died. Of the present members, the one who has been longest in connection with the lodge is Samuel D. Hastings, who united with it on the 17th of February, 1857, while spending the winter in Madison as a member

of the Legislature from Trempealeau. Rev. M. D. Miller and Mary A. Winslaide have been in continuous connection with the lodge since April 5, 1859. Mrs. S. E. Pierson was the earliest connected with the lodge of any who are now members, having united March 25, 1856, but one week after its institution, but she lost her membership and again united at a later date.

The loss of some of the earlier records of the lodge renders it impossible to give a complete sketch of its early history. The names of 1,650 persons who have been members of the lodge are found upon the records now in existence, but this is by no means the whole number who have been connected with it. It is safe to say that nearly 2,000 persons have united with it since its organization.

Among those who have been connected with this lodge are the following ministers of the Gospel:

Rev. E. C. Wyrick, Rev. M. D. Miller, Rev. A. McWright, Rev. M. Himebaugh, now agent of the Western Seaman's Friend Society; Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, Rev. A. B. Green, a Chaplain in the army, who united while in Camp Randall with his regiment; Rev. J. A. Sweatland, Rev. George Fellows, Rev. Porter H. Snow, Rev. A. H. Walter, Rev. P. S. Mather, Rev. H. K. Cobb, Rev. J. E. Johnson, at one time Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city; Rev. J. C. Fuller, Rev. H. Stone Richardson, Rev. Lathrop Taylor, at one time Pastor of the Congregational Church of Madison; Rev. W. H. Thompson, Rev. Dr. W. H. Brisbane, Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley, now President of Lawrence University; and Rev. M. Benson.

The following well-known lawyers, who are now or at some period in the past were members of the Madison bar, have been members of this lodge: Hon. Thomas Hood, now of Washington; D. K. Tenney, Farlin Q. Ball and J. L. High, now distinguished members of the Chicago bar; J. W. Johnson, one of the most eloquent men of his day; J. C. McKinney and J. E. Wildish, now of Milwaukee; T. J. Widvey, of La Crosse; John C. Spooner, now of Hudson; Judge J. G. Knapp, now of Florida; D. Lloyd Jones, now of Stevens Point; J. H. Carpenter, LL. D.; Herbert A. Lewis, Rufus B. Smith and W. H. Rogers, still of this city.

The following well-known present or past residents of the city have been members of the lodge at some period during its existence: A. T. Bruce, the auctioneer; Frank Dorn, Wm. P. Towers, W. J. Parks, Elisha Burdick, E. B. Dean, Jr., Abijah Abbott, the late Mrs. Chauncey, L. Williams, Charles E. Bross, Robert Wootten, Dr. O. M. Twitchell, Charles D. Atwood, Jacob Seeman, C. H. Billings, E. S. McBride, John A. Johnson, M. L. Daggett, A. M. Daggett, E. A. Tappan, John Hawks, James D. Butler, Mrs. Anna B. Butler, Ezra Copp, S. E. Pierson, Frank Stoltz, R. M. La Follette, H. H. Giles, John Gallagher, John Griffith, Arthur C. Mills, Mrs. Sarah F. Dean, Mrs. E. C. DeMoe, M. B. French, Hiram Johnson, Estes Wilson, Charles Hawks, Dr. Charles H. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, A. L. Davison, John Cory, Alex Gill, Thomas Dean, William Davidson, Charles F. Lamb, Howard Hoyt, George W. Stone, Hallie W. Main, C. A. Daley, Frank E. Parker, Charles K. Tenney, H. A. Draper, Andrew Isaacs, Frank W. Hoyt.

The following are names of persons who were members of the lodge while residents of the city, or while here temporarily as members of the Legislature, or for some other purpose:

Thomas S. Allen, F. A. Boardman, Orlando Brown, Judge M. D. Bartlett, C. H. Purple, Henry Howarth, Prof. J. C. Pickard, Wareham Parks, S. G. Benedict, William T. Atwood, Prof. C. H. Allen, Prof. E. S. Carr, Samuel Cole, E. L. Brown, William H. Bliss, now United States District Attorney at St. Louis; J. S. Curtis, A. J. Craig, J. A. Watrous, P. H. Turner, J. D. Ruggles, E. A. Calkins, Julius F. Randolph, J. L. Pickard, now President of the Iowa State University; D. W. Fernandez, K. J. Fleisher, Mrs. Jennie C. Carr, James Ross, W. H. Miller, Wm. C. Bradley, Henry J. Saw, J. M. Haight, O. G. Scofield, E. W. Skinner, H. Borchsenius, E. E. Pratt, William V. Baker, G. B. Holden, Dexter Rowe, H. G. Wilson, H. S. Marsh, W. W. Church, Charles L. Blanchard, Pitt Cravath, Frank Jordan, James E. Brett, Leroy L. Baker, Elliott H. Benton, Anson O. Doolittle, H. Neiman, Harrie Forseman, William B. Jarvis, George Jarvis, Almerin Gillett, Ed S. Bean, James M. Bull, James E. Dean, Charles D. Purple, Luzerne H. Dexter, N. Bowerman, S. E. Jones, A. F. Dexter, A. E.

Cook, Herbert Reed, Alex Richardson, Robert Howard, George H. Scidmore, J. P. Kenea, T. D. Stone, Adrian Webster, Frank E. Pearson, George W. Zindley, J. T. Kean.

Three hundred and sixty-two volunteers, while at Camp Randall, were initiated into the lodge. On the evening of the 7th of May, 1861, Capt. Julius F. Randolph, of the Randall Guards of Madison, with forty-nine members of his company, were initiated at one time.

At the time Capital Lodge was organized, there was in existence in the city a division of the Sons of Temperance, but it soon after ceased to work.

Within a year or two after the organization of Capital Lodge, another Good Templar Lodge was instituted, known as State Central Lodge, but it continued in existence but a few years.

Some years later an effort was made to revive the Sons of Temperance. A division was organized, but it lived but a short time, as Capital Lodge of Good Templars seemed to fully cover the ground.

At a later period, another Good Templar's Lodge, known as Madison Lodge, No. 156, was organized.

A large number of persons united with this lodge that had always kept aloof from Capital Lodge, and Madison Lodge soon became one of the largest and most efficient lodges in the State, numbering at one time nearly 200 members. There was a work for this lodge to do, and it did it, and, when the members felt that its work was done, its charter was surrendered, and such of its members as felt there was still work for them to do in connection with the Order of Good Templars, united with Capital Lodge, and are now among its most useful members.

At several periods during the past twenty-five years, the matter of the organization of open temperance societies has been agitated, and twice such societies have been started. Some years since, Madison was favored with one or two lectures by the late Dr. Charles Jewett, one of the ablest and best men ever engaged in the temperance work. The meetings were held in the Baptist Church, and, under the inspiration created by the Doctor's lectures, an open temperance society was organized, and the members of Capital Lodge, as on all similar occasions, united in the movement, and did what they could to help it forward. For awhile the meetings were well attended, and it was hoped the organization would prove permanent and efficient; but the attendance soon began to fall off, and, in the course of a few months, scarcely any one attended the meetings but Good Templars, and they soon came to the conclusion that they could accomplish more by concentrating their efforts upon the work of their own lodge.

Some five or six years ago, Waubesa Lodge, I. O. G. T., was instituted in the western part of the city, near the Fair Grounds. This lodge is still in existence, and has done, and is still doing, a good work.

Within the past few years a Temple of Honor has been instituted in the city, which has occupied a ground peculiar to itself, and, in its appropriate sphere, has done a grand work, which no other organization had succeeded in doing.

It is still in existence, and is actively engaged in its good work. It is, without doubt, indebted more to the faithful labors of Henry M. Lewis, United States District Attorney, than to any other one person for its success.

For a period of some ten years, from 1859 to 1869, there was in the city an organization among the children and youth, known as the Band of Hope.

It was organized in the month of June, 1859, by Samuel D. Hastings, then State Treasurer, and was under his charge a good share of the time during its existence.

J. L. Pickard, while Superintendent of Public Instruction; Rev. Lathrop Taylor, while Pastor of the Congregational Church; W. P. Tower, while Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, and Herbert Reed, each had charge of the Band during limited periods.

Nearly 1,100 children and youth took the triple pledge of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, tobacco and profanity, in connection with this Band of Hope, and, while some have broken their pledges, many have kept them inviolate to the present time.

Those who fifteen and twenty years ago were children, are now men and women.

The names of many of those who were connected with this Band of Hope will be recognized by the present citizens of Madison.



Among these names may be mentioned the following: Mary E. Bevitt, now the wife of a clergyman in Hudson; Edith Billings, the wife of F. H. Firmin, of Madison; Frank G. Brown, one of our prominent and wealthy citizens; Nellie Bradly, now Mrs. Graves; Ella Brainerd, now Mrs. Saw; Harrie Brainerd, Charlie Brainerd and Willie Brainerd, now residents of Chicago; Leeroy L. Baker, of Kenosha; Dawson R. Butler, Henry Butler, now in Europe completing his studies; Anne Butler, Agnes Butler, Mary Beecroft, Anna Beechlin, Frederick Beecroft, Sidney Cole, now a merchant in Milwaukee; Sarah Church, Edith Conover, Nellie Cheneyworth, Herbert W. Cheneyworth, Frederick Cheneyworth, Frederick Conover, Jessie Craig, Albert Dexter, Luzerne Dexter, Charles L. Dudley, Mamie Dean, Ralph Carr, Flora Carr, Emma Catlin, Belle Catlin, Herbert Craig, Allen Craig, Harry S. Dean, James E. Dean, John Fitch, Alfred S. Frank, Frances L. Fuller, Alice Gill, Frank Gaylord, Florence L. Hastings, now Mrs. H. W. Hoyt; Ruth Hawkes, now Mrs. Isaacs; Elizabeth Hawkes, George Hopkins, Henry Hobbins, Briard F. Hill, Olive L. Hoyt, now Mrs. Burr W. Jones; Frank Hoyt, Eva Jones, Mary Joss, now Mrs. Atwood; Alice Johnson now Mrs. Nelson; Joseph Keys, Edgar C. Kellogg, Carlton E. Miller, Willie Main, Andrew Mayers, Laura Marsh, Claude Norton, Sarah Nichols, John Norton, Frank Parker, T. D. Plumb, Jr., Charles M. Plumb, Belle Plumb, now Mrs. J. C. Fuller; Mary Jane Pierson, Frank Proudfit, Frederick Pierson, Julia Proudfit, now Mrs. George Hopkins; Ellis Proudfit, Walter Pierson, Frederick Pichard, Charles E. Pichard, Earl Rudd, Willie Rublee, Roger Spooner, Gordon Ripley, Bradford W. Ripley, Louis Sholes, William Sleightham, Charles Sleightham, Frederick H. Stoltze, Howard Stoltze, Frederick C. Sheasby, Thomas Turville, William D. Turville, Frank Turner, Willie Turner, Anna Vilas, Elizabeth Waltsinger, Emma Waltsinger, Watson Wyman.

The Band of Hope may, in a certain sense, be regarded as a child of Capital Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T. It was organized by a member of Capital Lodge, and the most of those who aided in carrying it on were members of this lodge, and many of the members of the band are now members of the lodge.

Capital Lodge has been in existence nearly a quarter of a century. During the entire period the lodge-room has been open on every Tuesday evening, unless, by reason of the Grand Lodge being in session in the city, or of some temperance work in some other direction, a meeting may have occasionally been omitted.

Between 1,200 and 1,300 regular lodge meetings have been held. The pledge of total abstinence has been administered to nearly 2,000 persons. A large proportion of the public temperance meetings, that have been held in the city during the past twenty-five years, have been originated by this lodge. The lodge has secured the speakers, given notice of the meetings and paid all expenses, and kept itself entirely in the background, claiming none of the credit. During the period of its existence the members have contributed to pay running expenses and to carry on temperance work, between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

There are but few organizations in the State that have a better record than that of Capital Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T.

Some that took the pledge of total abstinence at its altar have broken it; but the great majority have been true, both to its letter and to its spirit, and not only in Madison and in Wisconsin, but all over the land can be found evidences of the good results of the labors of this humble temperance organization.

The St. Joseph's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was organized January 7, 1872.

The Father Mathew temperance pledge was at that time administered by Rev. Father Vahey to the following-named persons: John B. Hyland, Herbert A. Monaghan, Peter Coyne, Martin O'Connell, James Riley, Michael Kearns, Patrick Brogan, Simeon Dunn, Hugh Joyce, William Martin, John B. Moran, Ed Genaughty, Thomas Doyle, Charles Heran, Thomas H. McGrath, James Devlin, John Halligan, John Moran, John Dayley, Tim Brehany, James Maroney and John Doyle.

On the 14th of January, the pledge was administered to the following-named persons: E. C. Burke, James Reynolds, John Gillen, George P. Harrington, Thomas Kelly, John Dunn, James Andrews, Thomas Higgins, John Devlin, Hugh Riley, William O'Toole, John O'Toole, James Hamilton and Dennis Haggerty.

The organization was completed at this meeting by the election of the following officers: President, John B. Hyland; Vice President, E. C. Burke; Secretary, Herbert A. Monaghan; Treasurer, Martin O'Connell.

The object of this society, as set forth in its constitution, "shall be to promote temperance; to aid any of its members who may stand in need by reason of sickness or bodily injury, and especially to promote the unity and the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members."

The society has been in existence nearly nine years, and during this period has administered the total abstinence pledge to nearly three hundred persons.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Richard T. Cummins; Vice President, Francis Daley; Secretary, Bernard Halligan; Treasurer, Patrick Kelly; Marshal, James Hayes.

On the 18th of January, 1880, our city was visited by Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., the President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union.

As one result of her two most able and eloquent addresses, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Madison was organized, consisting at the time of its institution of sixty-seven members, which has since been increased to ninety-six, among whom will be found many of the best and most prominent women of the city.

The following are the names of the officers then elected: President, Mrs. H. A. Miner; Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. H. Main, Miss C. L. Ware, Mrs. James E. Baker, Mrs. J. E. Irish, Mrs. J. E. Moseley, Miss Ella A. Giles; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emma C. Bascom; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary M. Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Oakley.

Thus far this organization has shown itself to be one of the most efficient ever instituted in our midst.

Under its auspices have been held some of the largest and most interesting temperance meetings ever held in the city. Able addresses have been delivered by Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill.; Prof. G. E. Foster, of New Brunswick; Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Clinton, Iowa, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Beloit.

The union have procured a large number of signatures to the temperance pledge; have circulated more or less temperance literature, and have in operation, plans for continuing to circulate such literature, and have in various other ways labored for the advancement of the cause.

They are now perfecting plans by which they hope to do something for a class of boys in the city who seem to be outside of all good influences.

Suitable rooms have been secured, where these boys will be invited to spend their week-day evenings and Sunday afternoons, where they will be met by various members of the union, who will try to please, interest and instruct them. The rooms will be made pleasant and attractive to the boys by games, amusements and entertainments during the evenings, that will be interspersed with the instructions imparted.

#### MONKS' HALL.

A dwelling-house formerly located on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Clymer street, was moved off in the month of June, 1873, to make room for a more modern structure afterward erected by David Atwood for a private residence. This house was one of the old landmarks of Madison, and had its historic incidents. It was erected in 1842, by Peter H. Van Bergen, through whose energy many of the finest buildings in Madison were constructed. In the early years of this house, a select school was taught in it by J. R. Brigham. On graduating from college, Mr. Brigham returned to his home in Madison, and issued a notice for a select school in this house, and hither the then children, now men and women, some of whom have become distinguished in the land, repaired and received instruction in the rudiments of an education. The school was a success. The young teacher also proved a success in the world.

The house was then used as a dwelling, with frequent changes of occupants for many years. At one time, Ahram Ogden, resided there. He was a brother of William B. Ogden, of Chicago. Afterward it was occupied by Mrs. Jesse A. Clark, William Welch, Dr. Gray, Dr. Rudd, Alfred Earl, Williard I. Gordon, George Capron, and others, as a private residence.

In the winter of 1853, the house became especially noted as "Monks' Hall." Under this title, its reputation was extensive. It has been spoken of as the political headquarters of the "Forty Thieves." This was not wholly correct. That *thieves* resorted there during the winter, no one could deny; but they were not wholly of any political party, nor were they wholly of that set known in the State as the "Forty Thieves." There were at least *forty* of them, and their conduct was no better than that of the regular *forty*, but all the sins of "Monks' Hall," during the winter of 1853, must not be charged to the parties known as the "Forty Thieves." Added to their other sins, this would be too much. It was, perhaps, the first great railroad session of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," which had a blooming existence at that time, and which afterward figured somewhat extensively in foreign countries, was asking legislation, and this old house became the headquarters of that organization under the euphonious name of "Monks' Hall." It was here that members were taken in and done for; they were fed here, and they took liquid beverages in the same place; rates were fixed with various appliances, and nights were often made hideous. But we will not attempt to give a detailed history of that winter at "Monks' Hall." Most of the prominent actors in the scenes of that time have gone to their long home; and we willingly throw the veil of oblivion over many of their deeds during this eventful winter, and trust the after lives of the individuals engaged in the work of that session at Monks' Hall have good enough in them to compensate for the evils of that time. The operations of that winter in this building may be insignificant compared with those that have since occurred in matters pertaining to railroads, but in the then innocent condition of the people, before railroads had reached Madison the scenes of that winter were deemed especially hard.

The old house is gone, and a new one on the same lot has taken its place, which is better suited to the location and the age in which we live.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

*Madison Plow Works.*—These works were founded in 1846, by Charles H. Billings, a native of Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., who moved from Cazenovia to Naperville, Ill., then learned the trade of plow-making, and, in the year above mentioned, came to Madison, and, in connection with George A. Cary, started a general blacksmithing and plow shop, on the corner of Morris (now Main) and Webster streets.

In 1849, he formed a copartnership with S. H. Carman, under the firm name of Billings & Carman. In 1854, they built a new factory on King street, which was burned in 1856. The same year, they rebuilt the factory (now known as Breckheimer's Brewery). In 1860, Mr. Carman went to Pike's Peak. In 1864, Mr. Billings removed the works to the corner of Blair and Williamson streets, East Madison. In September, 1866, Mr. Frank H. Firmin became a partner in the business under the name and style of Firmin & Billings. In July, 1869, the works were again removed to Webster street. In October, 1876, Mr. Walter C. Noe became a partner under the name of Firmin, Billings & Noe, and in 1879, Mr. John B. Norton became a partner under the name of Firmin, Billings & Co. January 19, 1880, a joint-stock company was organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, called the "Madison Plow Company," with an authorized capital of \$35,000. The officers of the company are F. H. Firmin, President and Treasurer; J. B. Norton, Vice President; W. C. Noe, Secretary; C. H. Billings, Superintendent.

The company have purchased the old "Garnhart Reaper Works," on Washington avenue, near the Catfish, and have fitted them up, and are now occupying the same (November, 1880) as a plow factory. They are steadily and surely building up a fine trade. Their goods are well and favorably known throughout Wisconsin and the Northwest—especially for their thorough

make, superior strength and durability, and greater adaptation to the peculiar soil of this section of country. They make a full line of steel plows, including stubble, sod, corn-breaking plows, etc. Their heavy grub-breakers are a specialty. They have recently made arrangements with the patentee for manufacturing chilled iron plows under the Seaman patent, which are said to be superior to any other plow of the kind in the world.

*Sorensen, Fredericksen & Fish.*—The business now carried on by this firm was first commenced in 1863 by D. T. Sorensen and N. Fredericksen, in a one-story frame building, 20x40, which stood just next to the Irish Catholic Church, on Lot 7, Block 67. Here they had a little machinery for making sash, doors, etc., which was operated by a one-horse-power engine in the shape of an old lame equine. In 1865, their business having largely increased, they erected a frame shop, in dimensions 40x80 feet, on the present site, and moved in. They also at this time changed the old horse-power for a ten-horse-power engine, bought for them in the oil regions of Pennsylvania at a cost of \$500, and added planers, matchers, etc., to their machinery. In 1867, the increase of business warranting further improvements, the frame shop was inclosed by the main part of the present structure, it being 48x96, two stories, built of stone from the Madison quarry and roofed with metal. A twenty-horse-power engine was also added and new machinery put in. In June, 1874, William T. Fish, an old resident and practical mechanic and builder, was taken into the firm for the purpose of extending building operations and adding a lumber-yard. Again, and for the last time, in 1876, their business facilities were increased by building an addition, 40x72 feet, enlarging their engine-house to accommodate a new forty-five-horse-power engine and boiler to match, and erecting a patent dry-house, where green lumber can be seasoned in ten days. They have now thirty different machines, costing from \$10 to \$1,200, and do as good cabinet and carpentering work, in both hard and soft woods, as can be done anywhere.

The representative value of yard, stock and mill, is about \$55,000. They handle (sell and work up) about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and employ twenty-five men nearly the year round. To illustrate as to the extent of the business done, which is almost entirely local in its character, we make the following notes: Over \$200,000 worth of work done on the capitol building and \$250,000 on the Elgin Insane Hospital. Also, the carpenter-work on the Park Hotel and other expensive jobs, were done by them. In fine, this is to-day one of the representative firms in the State as well as in Madison, and, when it is considered how few years have been employed in realizing this growth, one can but admire the industry that has achieved so much and the resources surrounding that have rendered it possible.

*Madison Manufacturing Company.*—The first building in this company's grounds was erected for a saw-mill by Deacon Gorham in 1853. Two or three years after, J. E. Brown purchased the property and converted the mill into a foundry and machine-shop. At that time there was but one other foundry in the village; the last mentioned was located on State street, west of Housman's Brewery, which burned fourteen years ago.

In the spring of 1859, P. H. Turner bought out Mr. Brown and enlarged some of the buildings. In 1860, the property passed into the hands of E. W. Skinner, who erected the present stone foundry and other buildings that subsequently burned. At this time, reapers and mowers were built there on a large scale. In 1864, O. S. Willey came into the firm, and they immediately engaged very extensively in the manufacture of sorghum-mills and evaporators, which they sent to all parts of the country. So large was this business that, in 1865, their sales amounted to \$150,000. In December, 1865, S. D. Hastings became a partner in the firm, which continued until March 3, 1869; then, by act of Legislature, the firm, upon application, became incorporated as the Madison Manufacturing Company. The first regular meeting, for a stock-company organization, was held November 22, 1869. At this meeting, subscriptions were taken for stock to the amount of \$40,000, there being forty-five subscribers. A committee was also appointed to draft a constitution, and a board of seven, including officers, was elected, as follows: J. M. Bowman, President; T. Brown, Vice President; S. D. Hastings, Secretary; J. L. Hill, Treasurer; F. J. Lamb, General Superintendent; and Philo Dunning and J. W.

Hudson. In August, 1870, F. J. Lamb resigned and J. W. Hudson was elected to his place. J. L. Hill resigned in the fall of 1873. S. D. Hastings then became Secretary and Treasurer, remaining in office until Hiram Johnson was elected, in October, 1875. T. Brown died in 1879, and F. J. Lamb was elected, December 11, to fill the vacancy. In the summer of 1879, William Dudley died; C. L. Dudley was elected in his place October 13 of that year. N. W. Dean, W. Waddle, Wayne Ramsay and Halle Steensland have been on the board also.

On the morning of the 23d of December, 1869, the principal shops, with the appurtenances, were burned, at a loss of about \$10,000, with \$6,000 insurance. The same day, the Directors met, and started the present building. This is 45x150 feet, built of brick. There is one engine of twenty-five-horse power and another of ten-horse power, with various lathes, drills and other machinery. There is also everything needed in the way of wood-working machinery. In fact, everything is completely arranged for doing a large general manufacturing business. Twenty-five to thirty men are constantly employed, and a business aggregating \$40,000 per annum is done.

*Dean & Son, Contractors and Builders.*—This firm began the business of building and manufacturing combined in 1872. Their shop, located on Main street, is 24x40 feet, and is conveniently arranged. They have a twelve-horse-power engine (located in a separate brick building), a good planer and a large number of improved wood-working machines. The estimated value of property is \$5,000. They employ from fifteen to twenty hands, and do a flourishing business.

*Ball Brothers' Foundry.*—This establishment was built by Hiram Brown about 1870. It was used by him for the manufacture of feed-steaming machines, but the business did not prove a success, and after about two years it was discontinued. The shop lay idle for three or four years, then was taken by the firm of Newton & Slater, who did a general manufacturing business. In the spring of 1877, C. E. Ball bought out Newton & Slater and took R. B. Dudgeon in as a partner. This firm continued for a short time only, then changed to Ball Brothers. The foundry and shops cover an area of 65x150 feet. Twenty men are employed, and a general foundry and machine business is done. The shops are run under the special supervision and management of C. E. Ball.

#### POST OFFICE.

"On the 27th day of May, 1837," says John Catlin, "I established the post office [in Madison] by appointing Luther Peck as Deputy; and the first mails were opened and the office kept in Eben Peck's house, his being the only family in Madison."

Mr. Catlin was then a resident of Mineral Point, but had agreed to settle in Madison upon being appointed Postmaster at the new capital. "On the 4th of July," continues Mr. Catlin, "Simeon Mills was sworn as Deputy Postmaster." The post office was then transferred to a log building on Lot 8, Block 108, where Mr. Catlin and Mr. Mills kept the first store in Madison. A mail route was established between Milwaukee and Mineral Point at an early day, the mails being carried on horseback. Late in the fall of 1837, two routes were established, which connected with Madison; one from Galena to Fort Winnebago, the mail being carried in a two horse wagon; and one from Milwaukee to Madison, the mail being carried on foot or horseback.

Simeon Mills was contractor on the latter route at \$800 per year, and made one trip each week to Milwaukee, but before his time expired he put on a stage and made two trips per week. After Mr. Mills took the mail route, Steptoe Catlin, a brother of John Catlin, became Deputy Postmaster. In 1838, the firm of Catlin & Mills put up a frame building in place of the log house, and moved the store and post office into it. Then again, in 1839, Mr. Mills erected a small building on Lot 2, Block 103, into which the post office was removed and kept until after the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as President, when David Brigham was appointed Postmaster. He moved the office into a building owned by N. T. Parkinson on Lot 16, Block 114, where Brigham also had his law office. He was Postmaster until his death, which occurred in 1843. After Mr. Brigham's death, John Catlin was re-appointed, but resigned in favor of

his brother Steptoe, who kept the office in a building on Lot 2, Block 104, David Holt being Deputy. In 1845, the death of Stephen Catlin left the office without a Postmaster, and, on the 20th of November of that year, David Holt was formally appointed. With the election of Taylor as President, the post office was transferred to the keeping of James Morrison, Mr. Holt being Deputy; but, for various reasons, Morrison was objected to by Gov. Dodge, then at Washington, and, consequently, failed to get confirmed by the Senate, and finally, after holding the office a few months, he was superseded by Chauncey Abbott. Mr. Abbott continued Postmaster until Franklin Pierce's Administration was inaugurated, in 1853, when he resigned and J. N. Jones was appointed. Mr. Jones moved the office into a frame building on his present lot, No. 10, Block 102, where he kept it until the opera house building was completed in 1856, when he moved into a room of that block. In 1861, E. W. Keyes was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office since that time. Immediately after taking possession, he moved it into the brick building on Lot 2, Block 84, where it was kept until the erection of the post office building. On the 1st of February, 1871, the present office was ready for occupation, and possession was taken; and, on the 1st of July following, the whole building was occupied by the various United States offices. The business done in the post office in Madison during the first quarter of the first year did not exceed \$3, although the postage on a letter was from six-pence to 25 cents, and a per cent of this constituted the Postmaster's salary. Now how great a difference; where one small package of letters was once sent and received weekly, now twenty-one separate pouches of mail are dispatched daily, weighing 1,000 pounds, and the same number are received, weighing 800 pounds.

The amount of business done last year was estimated at \$528,347.62, for the transaction of which a Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster and six clerks were required; the salary of the Postmaster being 3,000 per annum, and the total of Assistant and clerks \$5,600. The office is supplied with 2,000 boxes, and throughout is one of the most commodious and best-arranged offices in the State.

#### MILLS.

*Saw-Mills.*—Madison has had four saw-mills—three propelled by steam and one by water. In the summer of 1837, William A. Wheeler, a millwright, came to Madison, and was engaged in the erection of a steam saw-mill on the bank of Lake Mendota, a little west of the foot of Butler street; but as the engine and other machinery had to be brought from Detroit, it was not till about the close of the year that it was set in operation. Much of the timber used in the building of the first capitol was sawed in this mill.

In 1848, Simeon Mills erected, on Lots 6 and 7, Block 116, corner of Main and Blair streets, a steam saw-mill. In three or four years the mill was converted to other uses.

In the spring of 1849, L. J. Farwell commenced making permanent improvements at the outlet of Lake Mendota. A dam was built, and the water in the lake raised about two feet. The Yahara, which connects this lake with Lake Monona, being very circuitous, and its channel obstructed by logs and brushwood, a straight canal was cut from one lake to the other. During the summer, a building was erected having a saw-mill in one end and two runs of stone in the other for grist work.

Daniel Gorum built a steam saw-mill on Lake Mendota, near the university grounds, during the year 1853. It was bought by I. E. Brown in 1856, and changed to a foundry—purchased by P. H. Turner in 1859, and by him sold to E. W. Skinner. O. S. Willey became a partner in 1864, and S. D. Hastings in 1865. This establishment did a large business in the manufacture of sugar-mills; in the year 1865, upward of 500 of these mills were sold. The property was afterward purchased by the Madison Manufacturing Company.

*Madison City Mills.*—The first mill built on the Yahara, at the outlet of Lake Mendota, was erected by L. J. Farwell in 1849 or 1850, and was a saw and grist mill combined, there being a saw and two run of buhrs for grinding. The mill was built very substantially of oak throughout, and of the same size as the present mill. Governor Farwell run the mill until

1859, having in the meantime removed the saw and added two run of stone; then the title to the property passed to William Nelson, of New York, on a foreclosure of mortgage for \$20,000. In 1860, William Boorman purchased the property; from him it was purchased by F. Briggs, in July, 1864. Then, in January, 1866, G. H. and Julius Earl & J. H. McNamara became the owners, and held the mill until the following year, when it again passed into the possession of F. Briggs. In January, 1867, James Robbins and C. C. G. Thornton bought in.

On the 19th of October, 1873, the mill was burned, and one of the employes lost his life in it. The proprietors immediately took the preliminary steps toward putting up a new mill; and, on the 17th of November, the work of erection began, and on the 21st of February, 1874, the mill, with all its complicated machinery, had progressed so far that the feed stone began grinding, and, soon after, it was in the full tide of successful operation.

Externally, the mill is 50x50 feet square, and is four stories high, with unspliced timbers, 50 feet long, on a side; 4x6 joists, and perpendicular timbers, 46 feet long, also unspliced. It is set up two and a half feet higher than the old mill. The sides are covered with matched boarding, sheathing paper and clap-boarding, thus making the building very warm. It is painted a pearl color, with dark drab trimmings. The roof is flat and thoroughly tinned. It has also an observatory commanding an extensive view. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber were used in the mill.

The waters of Lake Mendota furnish a 60-horse motive power, which pours over four turbine wheels, each self-supporting, one of which is 65 inches in diameter, one 56 inches, one 66 inches, and the other 60 inches. There are five run of stone of the best French buhr. Within, the mill throughout is supplied with all the modern machinery found advantageous in making the very best quality of flour, and runs without jar and almost without noise.

The mill has a capacity for grinding 500 bushels per day.

In 1878, J. R. Baltzell bought out Mr. Thornton, the firm now being Robbins & Baltzell. The business done is entirely local.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first steps taken toward organizing a Fire Department were at the regular meeting of the Common Council, May 14, 1856. It was then resolved that His Honor the Mayor be requested and empowered to select and purchase one or two first-class engines, with hose-pipes and appurtenances as he may think fit; and it was also resolved that the Committee on City Property be, and they are hereby, instructed to select and contract for suitable sites for two engine-houses, said contract to be subject to the approval of the Common Council. Soon after, the Committee purchased the lots of engine-houses Nos. 1 and 2, for \$1,000 each, and, later in the season, by regular order, the engine-houses were built, at a cost of \$1,620.88 and \$1,620.87 respectively. No. 1 engine-house is situated on Block 102, facing Webster, and engine-house No. 2 is located on Block 75, facing State street. During this year, the city also made sundry appropriations for the use of the department, amounting to \$3,000, and in August caused the first three tanks to be built.

On the 13th of August, Mendota Fire Company No 1, organized April 10, 1856, reported sixty men to the Common Council, and Madison Fire Company No. 2, organized July 23, 1856, reported the same number soon after. By act of the Common Council, the services of both companies were accepted by the city, with certain restrictions and privileges.

Two hand-engines were purchased early in the spring of 1857, and arrived here on the 1st day of April of that year. On the following day, April 2, the Common Council met and resolved that the Village Clerk be directed to inform the Foremen of the Fire Companies, Nos. 1 and 2, that the apparatus designed for their use had arrived, and, for the purpose of testing the working of the same, the Common Council requested an exhibition of the machinery, on the following Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the south corner of the capitol park.

On the third Monday in March, 1857, the Fire Department held its first regular meeting for the election of officers. The officers chosen were: John M. Griffin, Chief Engineer; Thomas P. Muldoon, First Assistant; Casper Zwickey, Second Assistant.

On the 4th of May of the above year, the village authorities purchased two fire-alarm bells, now to be seen on engine-houses Nos. 1 and 2.

Fire Company No. 1 took a trip to the State Fair on the 1st of October, 1857, this being their first appearance away from the city.

In December, 1857, the fire limits were established; also, by this time a temporary hook-and-ladder house was completed, at a cost of \$345, and Chief Griffin reported a hook-and-ladder company organized.

On the 18th day of January, 1858, Sack Company No. 1 was organized and admitted into the Fire Department, the company consisting of twenty men, as follows: D. C. Bush, E. B. Adams, Neeley Gray, H. Cooley, S. G. Benedict, D. Flesch, A. A. Albee, T. E. Bird, George E. Bryant, Simeon Dean, Ira W. Bird, William Ripley, Jr., N. W. Dean, D. W. Burwell, J. S. Fuller, William M. Rasdell, E. B. Crawford, E. H. Gleason, P. L. Carman and James Jack.

On the 8th day of March of the same year, Capital Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized, and admitted into the department as an independent company, they having their own truck and appliances. There were altogether forty-seven active men.

In September, 1859, the Madison Fire Engine Company, No. 2, attended the Fair of the State Agricultural Society and the Firemen's Tournament, both being held at Milwaukee, at which they carried off the first prize at the fair and at the tournament, both being silver trumpets. One was inscribed as follows:

"Wisconsin State Agricultural Fair, Milwaukee, September 28, 1859. Awarded to Madison Engine Company, No. 2." The other: "Awarded Engine Company No. 2, by the Milwaukee Fire Department, on the trial of second-class engine on quality, at the Firemen's Tournament, Sept. 29, 1859."

These occupy a prominent place in their rooms, and they may well feel proud of them, contending against the best and oldest companies of the State, and carrying off the two first prizes.

During 1860, the City Council adopted the by-laws which govern the department.

August 23, 1864, Madison Company, No. 2, attended the firemen's tournament at Fond du Lac, and carried off the first prize (a banner), but, by the unfairness of the Secretary of the fireman's association, it was handed to the Water Witch, No. 2, of Janesville, he being a member of the same. The company then challenged the Water Witch, No. 2, which appeared in the daily papers of the city September 10, 1867, but it was not accepted. Whenever the company competed with other companies, as a rule they always carried off the first prize.

On the 14th day of November, 1866, the city bought a second-hand steam engine (the E. W. Keyes) for \$5,391.82, and, immediately after, the E. W. Keyes Company, No. 1, was organized with forty-four men, and became a part of the fire department. The engine was drawn by hand until the city could afford to purchase horses. Madison Hand-Engine Company, No. 2, disbanded December 4, 1866, to re-organize on the 19th of the same month as an aid society.

Soon after this, a new company of fifty-two men that had been organized for the purpose, took their place. This company continued with the old hand-engine until August 1, 1870, when the city bought the Andrew Proudfit, No. 2, steam engine for \$4,500, and re-organized the company with twenty men, to be called the Andrew Proudfit Steam Fire Company, No. 2.

During the fall of that year, a four-wheeled hose cart was bought and run by hand until the next year, when a horse was bought for it. At first, the Andrew Proudfit was drawn by horses belonging to the Street Superintendent.

In 1870, the E. W. Keyes Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was reduced to twenty men, and a team was bought that year to haul the engine, John Engelberg being appointed driver.

On the 25th of May, 1874, the S. U. Pinney Supply Hose Company organized and tendered their services to the department, and were accepted. A hose cart and appliances were bought this year at a cost of \$650.

On the 6th of February, by act of the Common Council, the number of men to the different companies was fixed as follows: E. W. Keyes, Steamer No. 1, fifteen men; Andrew Proudfit,



Steamer No. 2, fifteen men; S. U. Pinney, fifteen men; Supply Hose Company fifteen men, and Hook and Ladder Company, twenty men.

On the 1st of May, 1875, the Common Council, by resolution, gave the Chief Engineer, Mayor and Street Superintendent authority to drop any man from his company's rolls when they saw fit. To this the E. W. Keyes Company, No. 1, took exception, and gave the city notice that they would disband, and did disband at that time. They then tendered their services for thirty days, until the city could form a new company, and during that time attended three fires.

Immediately after, the new E. W. Keyes Company was organized.

In 1877, a new hook and ladder house was built on Block 84, facing Monona avenue, the house and lot costing \$3,599.43.

Previous to this, in 1866, a new hose cart and fixtures were purchased, costing \$500.\*

On the 15th of September, 1880, the property known as the Billings Plow Factory, on Block 102, facing Webster street and adjoining the lot of Engine House No. 1, was purchased at a cost of \$3,500, to be occupied by No. 1 Steamer and the S. U. Pinney Hose Company. A team was bought this year for the Andrew Proudfit. After the plow factory is prepared and the room in the city hall is vacated, it is to be used in connection with the library.

To sum up, the department commands two good steam fire-engines, one hook and ladder truck and equipments, four hose carts and 3,000 feet of hose, and two Babcock fire extinguishers. The water supply is obtained from fifteen tanks located in different parts of the city, and three large railroad water tanks. The smallest of the tanks, holds 300 barrels, the largest 1,200. Taken altogether, they hold 11,800 barrels.

*Department Officers.*—1858—E. B. Chadwick, Chief; Julius White, First Assistant; William Gennett, Second Assistant.

1859—William Gennett, Chief; D. M. Burwell, First Assistant; Fred Southoff, Second Assistant.

1860—D. M. Burwell, Chief; Fred Southoff, First Assistant; G. F. C. Memhard, Second Assistant; Andrew Sexton, Treasurer, and C. G. Mayers, Secretary.

1861—C. H. Billings, Chief Engineer; Arnold Huchting, First Assistant; Thomas B. Muldoon, Second Assistant; Andrew Sexton, Treasurer; Charles G. Mayers, Secretary.

1862—C. H. Billings, Chief Engineer; Arnold Huchting, First Assistant; George B. McGie, Second Assistant; F. B. Huchting, Treasurer; W. G. Pitman, Secretary.

1863—George B. McGie, Chief Engineer; J. E. Fisher, First Assistant; A. Kentzler, Second Assistant; Fred B. Huchting, Treasurer; Ed Sumner, Secretary.

1864—F. G. Tibbits, Chief Engineer; Martin Henrichs, First Assistant; A. Huchting, Treasurer; Ed. Sumner, Secretary.

1865—W. H. Holt, Chief Engineer; W. T. Fish, First Assistant; J. C. Reidburger, Second Assistant; John H. Slavan, Treasurer; Edwin Sumner, Secretary.

1866—Martin Henrichs, Chief Engineer; Frank M. Dorn, First Assistant; Anton Steinle, Second Assistant; John H. Slavan, Treasurer; Andrew Sexton, Secretary.

1867—J. E. Fisher, Chief Engineer; C. G. Mayers, First Assistant; John Wise, Second Assistant; J. M. Slavan, Treasurer; Andrew Sexton, Secretary.

1868—W. S. Fish, Chief Engineer; Frank Dorn, First Assistant; James Ledwith, Second Assistant; J. E. Moseley, Treasurer; Andrew Sexton, Secretary.

1869—A. R. Jones, Chief Engineer; T. C. Botsford, First Assistant; L. Gutman, Second Assistant; J. E. Moseley, Treasurer; C. F. Kreuz, Secretary.

1870—William Farrell, Chief Engineer; Frank Dorn, First Assistant; Robert Livesey, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; Arthur Mills, Secretary.

These were the last officers elected by the department, except secretary and treasurer. The Council appointed chief and assistants after that.

1871—William Farrell, Chief; Frank Dorn, First Assistant; Robert Livesey, Second Assistant; James Moseley, Treasurer; B. S. Bush, Secretary.

1872—H. A. Dyke, Chief; Anton Conrad, First Assistant; William Bowen, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; John Nolden, Secretary.

1873—H. A. Dyke, Chief; William Bowen, First Assistant; Frank Zehnpfenning, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; John Nolden, Secretary.

1874—H. A. Dyke, Chief; William Bowen, First Assistant; Frank Zehnpfenning, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1875—H. A. Dyke, Chief; William H. Bowen, First Assistant; Frank Zehnpfenning, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1876—H. A. Dyke, Chief; William Bowen, First Assistant; Frank Zehnpfenning, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1877—Martin Henrichs, Chief; William A. Bradley, First Assistant; William Hughs, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1878—Martin Henrichs, Chief; Frank Zehnpfenning, First Assistant; N. A. Crampton, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1879—Martin Henrichs, Chief; W. A. Bradley, First Assistant; N. A. Crampton, Second Assistant; James E. Moseley, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

1880—William A. Bradley, Chief; N. A. Crampton, First Assistant; Ed Quamman, Second Assistant; M. Beohmer, Treasurer; A. C. Taft, Secretary.

*Mendota Fire Engine Company, No. 1*, was organized April 10, 1856, and at the next meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, S. G. Benedict; First Assistant, I. L. Elliott; Second Assistant, O. C. Buck; Secretary, W. H. Holt; Treasurer, Thomas J. Thomas. S. G. Benedict served from May, 1856, to May, 1857, as Foreman. W. Babcock served as Foreman from May, 1857, to March, 1859, he having resigned at that time. C. H. Billings was elected to fill vacancy, and served as Foreman from March, 1859, to May, 1860. Charles G. Mayers served as Foreman from May, 1860, to December, 1861, at which time he resigned to enter the service of the Union. James E. Fisher was elected to fill the vacancy, and served from December, 1861, to May, 1862. Frank A. Stoltz served from May, 1862, to September, 1862, at which time he resigned. C. W. Olney elected to fill vacancy, and served from September, 1862, to May, 1863. William Buckley served from May, 1863, to May, 1867. Charles G. Mayers was again elected May, 1867, and continued in office until the hand engines having been superseded by steamers, the old engine was sold about 1872. The company kept up its organization for some time as a lyceum, but it was found that this was not a sufficient bond for a company of stalwart men who had jumped at the tap of the bell for sixteen years, and who will tell stories and point out scenes where their skill and courage conquered the common enemy, fire, as long as one of them survives.

*Madison Fire Company, No. 2*.—On the 23d of July, 1856, a meeting of Germans was called to organize a fire company, to be added to the Fire Department of Madison, to be styled "The Madison Fire Company, No. 2." At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and on the 30th of July the organization was perfected, the constitution adopted, and the following members signed their names:

John Wissler, L. C. Fembreit, Christian Hinrichs, Henry Hess, F. B. Huchting, F. Dinkelmann, A. Moeglich, Richard Baus, G. F. C. Memhard, G. Armbrrecht, George Speckner, Jacob Schminke, David Weis, H. Jungman, Fred Santhoff, John Wickert, W. Lamp, Matthew Weck, John Madi, C. H. Steinmetz, William Veerhusen, Fred Hummel, Ernst Mueller, L. Mildbrand, C. H. Beyler, H. Junge, Aug. Herfurth, Jacob Schneider, A. Huchting, Fr. Moessner, Theodore Herfurth, P. Fagg, Fr. Schmitz, J. Lamp, L. Weinberger, A. Schminke, G. Barkhan, William Reuter, Casper Hauk, John Kurtz, William Hoffmann, Dan Kessler, S. Klauber, G. Stroebel, T. C. Barnard, W. Kemmerling, Charles Froehlich, W. Wienold, George Esser, B. Wasserman, Leo Nolden, H. Beerbaum, Edo Hinrichs, W. A. Oppel, Martin Hinrichs, M. Henseler, Henry H. Hinrichs, Otto Hinrichs, Peter Hamacher, Ch. R. Stein, Fr. Sprecher, Matthew Bauman, Casper Zwicky.

After the signatures, the following officers were elected: Foreman, John Wissler; First Assistant Foreman, A. Moeglich; Second Assistant Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; Secretary, A. Huchting; Treasurer, Casper Zwicky; Hose Captain, Aug. Herfurth.

The election of officers took place every six months.

At the half-yearly meeting, held on the 3d of February, 1857, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant Foreman, Jacob Schminke; Second Assistant Foreman, Fr. Dinkelman; Recording Secretary, M. Kohner; Financial Secretary, F. B. Huchting; Treasurer, Fr. Sauthoff; Hose Captain, A. Herfurth; Trustees, Richard Baus, Fr. Sprecher, Casper Zwicky.

At the annual meeting, held August 4, 1857, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, John Wissler; Second Assistant, Fr. Dinkelman; Recording Secretary, C. H. Steinmetz; Financial Secretary, R. Kamlah; Treasurer, Fr. Sauthoff; Stewart, Martin Hinrichs; Hose Captain, John Wickert.

At the half-yearly meeting, held February 2, 1858, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, John Wisler; Second Assistant, Fr. Dinkelman; Recording Secretary, Richard Baus; Financial Secretary, H. Jungmann; Treasurer, Fr. Sauthoff; Steward, M. Hinrichs; Hose Captain, A. Moeglich.

At the annual meeting, held August 3, 1858, the following officers were elected; Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, John Wissler; Second Assistant, Fr. Dinkelman; Recording Secretary, Richard Baus; Financial Secretary, O. Hinrichs; Treasurer, Fr. Sauthoff; Steward, H. Jungman; Hose Captain, A. Moeglich.

At the monthly meeting, held November 6, 1858, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies caused by removing out of the city and resignation: Second Assistant Foreman, M. Hinrichs; Recording Secretary, R. Kamlah; Financial Secretary, C. Froehlich; Treasurer, William Veerhusen; Steward, Edo Hinrichs.

At the half-yearly meeting, held February 1, 1859, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, John Wissler; Second Assistant, M. Hinrichs; Recording Secretary, M. Henseler; Financial Secretary, C. Froehlich; Steward, Edo Hinrichs; Hose Captain, A. Moeglich.

At the annual meeting, held August 2, 1859, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, Martin Hinrichs; Second Assistant, John Wissler; Recording Secretary, C. Froehlich; Financial Secretary, W. Holtzhausen; Treasurer, William Veerhusen; Hose Captain, A. Moeglich; Assistant Hose Captain, J. A. Steinle; Steward, E. Hinrichs; Trustees for three years, L. Mildbrandt, D. Kessler, G. Barkham.

At the half-yearly meeting, held February 7, 1860, the following officers were elected: Foreman, John Wissler; First Assistant, M. Hinrichs; Second Assistant, Louis Mildbrand; Recording Secretary, G. F. C. Memhard; Financial Secretary, C. W. Heyl; Treasurer, William Veerhusen; Hose Captain, William Hoffmann; Assistant Captain, J. A. Steinle; Steward, William Holtzhausen.

At the annual meeting, held August 7, 1860, the following officers were elected: Foreman, G. F. C. Memhard; First Assistant, Martin Hinrichs; Second Assistant, C. W. Heyl; Recording Secretary, F. B. Huchting; Financial Secretary, John Zehnpfenning; Treasurer, William Veerhusen; Hose Captain, J. A. Steinle; Assistant Hose Captain, William Lamp; Steward, L. Gutmann.

The constitution was amended so as to read, "The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting for one year."

Aside from the general fund, the company having gained a surplus, a sick fund was organized April 9, 1861.

The war of the rebellion having commenced, Madison, No. 2, also sent her quota, which caused a vacancy among her officers.

On the 21st of April, G. F. C. Memhard resigned his position as Foreman, and First Assistant M. Hinrichs acted in his stead, being next in rank.

F. B. Huchting resigned, and Charles Froelich was appointed in his place.

At the next monthly meeting, held May 1, 1861, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: Foreman, John Wissler; Recording Secretary, Ch. Froehlich; Secretary of the Sick Fund, William Holtzhausen.

At the annual meeting, held August 6, 1861, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, John Wissler; First Assistant, Martin Hinrichs; Second Assistant, Henry Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, Charles Froehlich; Financial Secretary, G. Barkhan; Treasurer, H. Jungmann; Hose Captain, William Lamp; Assistant, Safinas Bosse; Trustees, C. W. Heyl, Richard Baus and D. Kessler.

At the annual meeting, held August 5, 1862, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, John Wissler; First Assistant, M. Hinrichs; Second Assistant, G. Armbrecht; Recording Secretary, M. Henseler; Financial Secretary, G. Barkhan; Treasurer, H. Jungman; Hose Captain, John Wickert; Assistant Hose Captain, M. Newmann; Steward, Edo Hinrichs; Trustees, John Bieler, W. A. Oppell and Otto Hinrichs.

At the annual meeting, held August 4, 1863, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, C. W. Heyl; First Assistant, Arnold Huchting; Second Assistant Foreman, W. A. Oppell; Recording Secretary, Mathew Henseler; Financial Secretary, Gustav Barkhan; Treasurer, H. Jungman; Hose Captain, John Wickert; Assistant Hose Captain, J. A. Steinle; Steward, Mathew Boehmer; Trustees, M. Bauer, Henry Beerbaum and John Bieler.

The following testimonial was received from the late William Dudley, handsomely framed, and it is cherished very highly, occupying a very prominent place in their rooms:

## TESTIMONIAL.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to "Madison Engine Company, No. 2," for their arduous and successful efforts in saving his property from destruction by fire on the morning of April 11, 1864, and presents this testimonial as a token of their uniform prompt and energetic services.

WILLIAM DUDLEY.

Madison, Wis., April 22, 1864.

At the annual meeting, held August 2, 1864, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, M. Hinrichs; First Assistant, John Wissler; Second Assistant, W. A. Oppell; Recording Secretary, Otto Sherk; Financial Secretary, John Helmus; Treasurer, Henry Jungman; Steward, Ed Hinrichs; Hose Captain, John Wickert; Assistant Hose Captain, J. A. Steinle; Trustees, Arnold Huchting, M. Henseler and C. W. Heyl.

At the annual meeting, held August 5, 1865, the following officers were elected: Foreman, A. Huchting; First Assistant, William Holtzhausen; Second Assistant, William Lamp; Recording Secretary, F. B. Huchting; Financial Secretary, W. A. Oppell; Treasurer, C. W. Heyl; Hose Captain, A. Conrad; Assistant Hose Captain, A. Gesberger; Steward, L. Kessler; Trustees, William Holtzhausen, B. H. Nienaber and Ph. Schoen.

At the annual meeting, held August 7, 1866, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, Arnold Huchting; First Assistant, C. W. Heyl; Second Assistant, George Armbrecht; Recording Secretary, John Koerber; Financial Secretary, L. Schuckart; Treasurer, W. A. Oppell; Hose Captain, A. Conrad; Assistant Hose Captain, Fred Schmidt; Trustees, Arnold Huchting, M. Henseler and C. W. Heyl.

At the monthly meeting, held December 4, 1866, the company by resolution withdrew from the department, and re-organized into the Madison, No. 2, Relief Association soon after.

*Capital Hook and Ladder, No. 1.*—In September, 1857, a paper was signed by a number of young men of Madison calling for a meeting with a view of organizing a hook and ladder company. The following persons, having signed the call and co-operated in the enterprise, were the original members of the company: William Wallace, John H. Clark, Samuel McCord, George H. Johnson, George B. McGie, J. Van Etta, Lucius Fairchild, J. A. McGie, C. N. Moore, Wayne Ramsay, E. B. Lansing, J. H. McAvoy, W. S. Hobart, John H. Moore, J. R. Baltzell, C. C. Pierce, Manning Treadway, J. H. Whittlesey, John Reynolds, J. W. Holmes,

W. H. Sherwin, Cassius Fairchild. The first meeting was held pursuant to call on the evening of October 7, 1857, at Van Bergen's Hall, and the company duly organized. The truck was built during the winter of 1857-58, by James A. Smith, of New York, and arrived in Madison in April, 1858. It was one of the largest trucks made, carrying five ladders, built upon the most improved methods and of the very best material. It has been a voluntary servant of the city from the time of its arrival until the present, and is still in active service. The Capital Hook and Ladder Company, as originally, is still maintained as an independent company, all expenses being borne by the members and their services rendered gratuitously to the city. In 1877, the city built for the company a substantial and beautiful two-story brick block on Monona avenue for their use, which was formally taken possession of Friday evening, October 26, 1877—their present quarters. Of the original members of the company who are still serving as active members are John H. Clark and Jacob Van Etta. These gentlemen have served continuously since its organization. Present officers: William G. Pitman, Foreman; John M. Sumner, Assistant Foreman; L. S. Brown, Secretary; Jacob Van Etta, Treasurer.

*E. W. Keyes Company, No. 1.*—Organized November 14, 1866, as follows: The officers elected were James E. Fisher, Foreman; Frank A. Stoltze, Assistant Foreman; H. F. Dunham, Secretary; James S. Webster, Treasurer; T. C. Botsford, Hose Captain; C. H. Billings, Engineer; F. C. Billings, Stoker. Members—F. E. Zimmerman, Charles Askew, H. E. Willis, Samuel Askew, J. P. Williams, E. T. Munsell, H. M. Richardson, H. S. Taft, H. A. Dyke, J. W. Tolford, W. A. Bradley, A. Kenney, T. H. Gray, J. F. Bruce, William Askew, Robert Bird, William Haak, Robert Slightam, W. C. Wyman, James Robbins, G. A. Lincoln, George Memhard, James Leitch, A. Kentzler, A. G. Hellwig, William Stevenson.

1867—Fred Zimmerman, Foreman; T. C. Botsford, Assistant Foreman; J. B. Howe, Hose Captain; Charles Billings, Engineer; Robert Bird, Stoker.

1868—Fred Zimmerman, Foreman; T. C. Botsford, Assistant Foreman; J. B. Howe, Hose Captain; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

1869—J. W. Tolford, Foreman; W. A. Bradley, Assistant Foreman; J. B. Howe, Hose Captain; J. S. Webster, Secretary; Engineer and Stoker, same.

1870—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; J. B. Howe, Assistant Foreman.

1871—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; H. A. Dyke, Assistant Foreman; Byron S. Bush, Secretary; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

1872—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; H. A. Dyke, Assistant Foreman; B. S. Bush, Secretary; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

1873—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; J. B. Howe, Assistant Foreman; B. S. Bush, Secretary; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

1874—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; J. B. Howe, Assistant Foreman; W. G. Dunn, Secretary; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

1875—W. A. Bradley, Foreman; J. B. Howe, Assistant Foreman; W. G. Dunn, Secretary; Charles Billings, Engineer; R. B. Bird, Stoker.

*Andrew Proudfit Company No. 2.*—This company organized August 1, 1870, with twenty men. At that and subsequent annual elections, the following officers were chosen:

In 1870, William Vallender, Foreman; Frank Zehnpfenning, Assistant; Frank Billings, Engineer; Nick Behrend, Stoker.

In 1871-72-73-74, the above officers were re-elected.

In 1875, the company was reduced to fifteen men. Officers: Frank Zehnpfenning, Foreman; John Kirsh, Assistant; Frank Billings, Engineer; Nick Behrend, Stoker; John Engelberg, Jr., Driver.

In 1876, John Kirsh, Foreman; Mat Boehmer, Assistant, the remaining officers the same as in 1875.

In 1877-78-79-80, the officers were as follows: William Vallender, Foreman; John Grishoper, Assistant; Anton Habermann, Secretary; Frank Billings, Engineer; Nick Behrend, Stoker; John Engelberg, Driver, besides the following men at date, Charles Schleicher,



*Hyman C. Draper*



Joseph Schleicher, Andrew Schleicher, Ed Schadauer, Frank R. Scherrer, P. Behrend, Matthew Behrend, A. Haak, John Kirch, John Zirkel.

*The S. U. Pinney Supply Hose Company* was organized May 25, 1874, by F. C. Sheasby, J. W. Longfield, John S. Pyncheon, J. J. Sheasby, C. G. Chase, Joseph D. Downing, William H. Hughes, Charles M. Heeran, J. W. Hagerty, N. B. Langley, Samuel H. Longfield, James B. Reynolds and Henry Waltzinger, who selected as officers, Captain, F. C. Sheasby; Assistant Captain, J. W. Longfield; Secretary, John S. Pyncheon; Treasurer, Joseph J. Sheasby, and, after serving until January, 1875, without remuneration from the city, were admitted as a part of the Fire Department at that time, and given quarters in a room in the lower part of the City Hall Building.

Officers elected for the year 1875, were F. C. Sheasby, Captain; Jesse W. Longfield, Assistant Captain; John S. Pyncheon, Secretary; S. H. Longfield, Financial Secretary; J. J. Sheasby, Treasurer.

For the year 1876, F. C. Sheasby, Captain; John S. Pyncheon, Assistant Captain; A. C. Taft, Secretary; James B. Reynolds, Treasurer; J. J. Sheasby, Steward.

For the year 1877, A. C. Taft, Foreman; William H. Hughes, Assistant Foreman; Samuel H. Longfield, Treasurer; N. A. Nelson, Secretary; J. W. Longfield, Steward.

For the year 1878, A. C. Taft, Foreman; N. A. Crampton, Assistant Foreman; C. M. Heeran, Secretary; William Gallup, Treasurer; William Gill, Steward.

For the year 1879, William H. Hughes, Foreman; J. J. Longfield, Assistant Foreman; A. C. Taft, Secretary; J. W. Longfield, Treasurer; S. H. Longfield, Steward.

In the year 1880, the company stands with a roll of C. Bernard, J. Crawford, Ferd Engle, William H. Hughes, James Howe, J. J. Longfield, J. W. Longfield, S. H. Longfield, J. F. Malaney, J. B. Reynolds, W. J. Schleicher, George Schleicher, A. C. Taft, M. Whitmore, W. O. Fuller, and officered by William H. Hughes, Foreman; J. J. Longfield, Assistant Foreman; A. C. Taft, Secretary; J. W. Longfield, Treasurer; James Howe, Steward, and are equipped with one two-wheeled hose cart, and one four-wheeled carriage, each carrying 600 feet of rubber hose.

This company has a record of 3 minutes 5 seconds, unreeling 600 feet hose, breaking couplings, coupling again, and reeling upon cart, made July 4, 1877.

They have a showy uniform, consisting of white shirts, with red trimmings, white belts and white leather hats, also red trimmed.

*The New E. W. Keys Company.*—The company was re-organized April 9, 1875, with the following officers: James Ledwith, Foreman; Andrew Flom, Assistant Foreman; James M. Kelly, Secretary; Samuel G. Prince, Treasurer; J. C. Reitberger, Steward.

At the annual meeting in 1876, the officers elected were as follows: James M. Kelly, Foreman; Andrew Flom, Assistant Foreman; T. S. Leland, Secretary; James Ledwith, Treasurer; Patrick Lyons, Steward.

In 1877, Patrick Lyons was Foreman; A. J. Quamman, Assistant Foreman; James M. Kelly, Secretary; Timothy Purcell, Treasurer; Thomas Ellis, Steward.

In 1878, Patrick Lyons was re-elected Foreman, and A. J. Quamman, Assistant Foreman; Maligus Boehmer, Secretary; T. S. Leland, Treasurer; Thomas Ellis, Steward.

In 1879, James M. Kelly was Foreman, and Karl Baumann, Assistant Foreman; Thomas Coleman, Secretary; Timothy Purcell, Treasurer; Patrick Lyons, Steward.

In 1880, James M. Kelly was re-elected Foreman, with M. Boehmer, Assistant Foreman; Charles Heyl, Secretary; Timothy Purcell, Treasurer; Den Dacy, Steward; with the following members: Patrick Pyon, Joseph Utter, Hubbard Fichten, Thomas Coleman, Michael Lyons, Mar. Comeford, Thomas Ellis, James Conlin, Knute Swenson, F. McKanna.

#### MADISON AS A SUMMER RESORT.

"Madison, the beautiful capital of Wisconsin, is famous for the beauty of its site, the charms of its exquisite surroundings, the elegance of its houses, and the salubrity of its climate.



It is located upon two hills on the isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, a mile wide. Lake Mendota is seven miles long and four wide—the largest of the four lakes here. The other two are Waubesa and Kegonsa, all four joined together by a small stream [the Yahara], forming a magnificent chain. These beautiful bodies of water, surrounded by hills, forests and undulating lawns, make Madison famous as the most beautiful of capitals, and a most desirable summer resort.

“Of the attractions for the tourist, boating naturally takes the first rank, and the lakes are constantly alive with steamers, sail-boats and row-boats. Regattas and races are of frequent occurrence. Numerous resorts on the two largest lakes—chief among them being Maple Bluff and the Hospital for the Insane on Lake Mendota, and Tonyawatha and Winnequah, on Lake Monona—contribute to the pleasures of the city. The fishing in these lakes is superb. In the vicinity of Madison are many charming drives, the favorite one being the ‘University Drive,’ leading through the university campus and farm. The buildings of the University of Wisconsin are located on a steep hill. From the top of the latter a delightful view is had of the beautiful city and its magnificent surroundings. A sunset view from this point is particularly grand.

“Madison has been laid out and built with great care, and is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. Its claim as a fine summer resort is well founded, since it has all the requisites of one in the beauty of its scenery, and the many opportunities for enjoyment and recreation, unsurpassed hotel accommodations and select society; the magnificence of its climate adding to its popularity.”

#### UNITED STATES AND STATE CENSUS.

The different enumerations of the inhabitants of Madison since it became a city, made by the United States and the State authorities, are as follows: 1860, 6,611; 1865, 9,191; 1870, 9,176; 1875, 10,093; 1880, 10,341.

#### FOREST HILL CEMETERY.

One of the chief acts performed by any civilized community, is the providing 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. The first burial-place was University Hill.

The next place of burial was near, or within, what is now the Vilas homestead, in Block 61, where but few bodies were laid, it being deemed best, in 1840, to make a burial-ground of a sandy ridge lying near, and southwest of, the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien depot. To this ground the remains of the last-mentioned dead were removed.

On January 7, 1850, owing to stipulations made by L. J. Farwell's agent, \$175 were appropriated by the Village Council to purchase Block 180 of his addition, he to have the privilege of selecting six burial lots. Simeon Mills, J. T. Clark and D. H. Wright were appointed a committee to attend to the matter; and on the 4th of February following the bargain was concluded, and during the spring and summer the ground was platted and fenced at an expense of \$250. There were about three and one-half acres, laid out into 256 lots, sixteen of the larger size being equivalent to the sixty-four small ones, which were set aside as a potter's field.

The situation and soil of this cemetery were well adapted to its use, but it was wholly insufficient in size to supply room for the constantly increasing number of dead; so that by the winter of 1856, the potter's field was full, and nearly all of the other lots purchased. Accordingly, action was then taken by the City Council for the purchase of a large tract of land for a burial place, and by resolution the Cemetery Committee was instructed to select and buy the same.

On the 6th day of January, 1857, the committee effected the purchase of Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, in Lake Land, adjacent to Madison, otherwise known as the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Town of Madison, containing

in all eighty acres, more or less, from John and Maria Wright, for the sum of \$10,000 in city bonds. On the 10th of August, 1857, the committee made a formal report of the transaction to the City Council, and requested that they be authorized to have forty acres of the south end of the land surveyed into suitable lots, and platted and numbered, and be exposed and sold at public vendue. Also, that twenty acres should be surveyed on the northeast corner of the tract and laid out with alleys and carriage-ways, to be used as a potter's field. Also, to have such amounts of land surveyed and platted from the remainder, for the exclusive and separate use of the Catholics and Jews, as they might wish to purchase, they to pay cost price per acre; and further, be it resolved, "That the moneys accruing from the sale of lots in the Protestant cemetery, as well as the funds that may accrue from the old cemetery, be set apart for the embellishment of the ground in the new cemetery." The committee were authorized to commence the survey, and prosecute the work as fast as practicable. The survey was begun upon the plan of Mr. Hough, but owing to his death it was completed and mapped by A. Ligowsky, the work being finished by January 1, 1862.

Eighteen and sixty-three one-hundredth acres of land were sold to the Catholics off from the northwest corner, the same being separated from the Protestant ground by the Mineral Point road. The latter was then laid out into irregular Sections 33, in number, they being intersected in part by convenient driveways and walks. Section 10, containing seventy-nine lots, was purchased by the Jews for their exclusive use.

There are in all 1,474 lots staked out in the northwest part, including the Jewish section, grading in size from 400 to 1,600 square feet, the average price per lot being \$25. The idea of selling lots at vendue did not prove a success, neither was the Potter's Field maintained upon the large scale at first recommended; and instead of the south end of the grounds being sold and occupied first, the reverse was the case, the north part being selected. There are yet sixteen sections not staked out or improved, and which are separated from the improved sections by a wide avenue.

In May, 1868, an ordinance was passed by the common council of the city of Madison, stating that no burial should thereafter be made on the old cemetery ground (Block 180), except upon the lots before sold. There are lots set aside in the east part of the new cemetery suitable in size to bury the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies who have died in Madison, or who have been brought here and interred. There are 194 Union dead resting here, and a short distance from them 136 Confederate dead are lying. The lot of the Union dead is surrounded by an iron fence, erected by the General Government, in exact imitation of the fence round Capitol Park. Their names are as follows:

James A. Alderman, Samuel Atherton, H. P. Osgood, Ezra Adwood, W. H. Ashley, Samuel D. Alberman, George Anderson, C. Anderson, Ozoda Aunga, Samuel Atherton, A. Brant, W. G. Baker, A. O. Barnes, Chauncey Baker, James Bolton, Cyrus Baker, John Berger, Daniel C. Barts, William Barber, Gustave Beck, George W. Branch, S. N. Beecher, Charles H. Barber, William Beardsley, Austin Cartman, David F. Chambers, William Cady, W. H. Campbell, George A. Cowan, Charles H. Capsin, Thomas Chambers, Ola Chustoperson, Marius Comstock, J. N. Crawford, John P. Clark, J. H. Cross, Hiram Cronch, George Cass, John W. Davis, Frederick Deaconheart, Eber H. Dair, Edward J. Doane, Israel Darrien, Joseph Downey, William M. Davis, Jacob Davy, W. H. Dunken, Philip Dodge, George S. De Cay, William Farmer, Daniel Federly, John Foley, George Fox, E. N. Fitch, Edmond Gee, Corwin Gregory, Ferdinand Grout, Thomas Gaffany, David Graham, John Grosmeier, Bendi M. Graham, Wilhelm F. Grath, Clarence Glivers, Cyrus Gillette, Patrick Gatley, Joel Geer, John Garrick, H. C. Head, J. C. Holton, Sebastian Hockmuth, George W. Hoyt, Albert Harrington, Isaac Hollis, Henry Hall, Alexander Hays, E. P. Hendrick, John Hook, George Hollis, Miller B. Hively, Charles Hack, Joseph Hatum, George N. Hamilton, Jacob Hare, Eber H. Hills, J. B. Haun, Ernest Hagar, George N. Hildan, W. F. Howe, J. D. Hager, J. Ilen, Edward Jameson, Corus Gillett, Alfred Jones, Eugene Johnson, Horace Jenney, David L. Johnston, Isaac G. Kendall, D. K. Keppers, Henry Knoche, Edward S. Kingman, Joseph Libby, William Landboye, G. W.

Longfellow, Alfred Lilly, Leverity Larson, Lars Larsten, Joseph S. Lambert, Andrew Lanergan, Oliver Langlon, Elias Lang, Addison Lemon, W. W. Lathrop, Lewis Larson, Charles Lattin, George Martin, George Mullanphy, John Miller, G. W. Morehead, Andrew Mathison, W. Marshall, William Manley, Mr. Moore, Mathias Mebber, M. H. McDonnell, Jasper Newham, Alason Neil, Nicholas Oliver, John Olsen, Philip Perry, Charles Porter, Levi Peckhan, Lush Prabst, Frederick Plumm, Truman Peck, William Power, William Pendergrast, Alexander Quinnetto, Frank Robinson, Ernst Rasse, William Reed, Harrison Rogers, Jacob Richinson, Benjamin Rector, Philetus Sutton, Hiram Stedman, Peter Summer, Thomas Smith, Finley Smith, Stanford Stafford, Henry Sheldon, Edward F. Smith, Franklin Summons, John Story, Henry Smith, Joseph E. Seton, Mr. Schultz, Peter J. Suttler, Francis Schofield, M. Sixton, J. Story, Peter H. Sabin, Charles H. Sereivus, S. L. Strats, Benjamin Taylor, E. C. Tubbs, James Taylor, Aslack Torgenson, Mathias Thomas, Robert A. Thomson, C. D. Thornton, Thomas W. Thomson, Niles Torston, C. S. Thomson, John Tews, J. M. Velvick, William Vanbeek, Chester Worden, Nelson M. West, Invie Whitlate, Henry C. Wilcox, James Wood, Matthias Webber, C. A. Weaber, Joseph H. Wisel, W. M. Withington, John Williams, N. B. Wickham, John Wa-ha-wash, Henry L. Wright, Harry Waschall, Gilbert Woolson, John Whitmore, Gilbert Wilson.

The cemetery is in the town of Madison, and lies two and one-half miles southwest of the capitol. It is inclosed, having a neat picket fence in front. Since it was first platted, many conspicuous monuments, of marble and granite, have been raised in remembrance of the departed, and several other valuable and pleasing improvements made, the most important of which are the stone charnel house, the well tower and windmill, and the chapel. The two last named are especially worthy of mention; the well, 165 feet deep, has a windmill tower erected over it, which supports a large tank, forty-six feet from the ground, that holds the water supply needed; the tower is over seventy feet high, and from its top may be obtained an extended view of the surrounding country. The chapel, erected in 1878 by Mrs. John Catlin, as a memorial to her deceased husband, one of the noted pioneers of Madison, and presented to the city, is the most attractive and ornamental feature on the grounds. It is eighteen and a half by twenty-six feet, with entrance 7x10 feet; above, are a bell-tower and spire. The structure is of Madison quarry stone, trimmed with Bedford marble, and cost \$3,300 finished and furnished. The floor is laid of Philadelphia tile, tessellated in style, with drab, blue and red sections; the windows are of stained glass, and the furnishings are of solid walnut and ash; it will accommodate seventy people.

The improved portion of the cemetery is kept scrupulously clean, and the graves, vaults, walks and drive-ways are tastefully ornamented by shrubbery and flowers. It is one of the most beautiful burial-places in Wisconsin. The present Cemetery Commissioners are Darwin Clark, C. P. Chapman and D. Fitch; the latter also being Superintendent.

#### BREWERIES.

*Capital Brewery*, located corner of State and Gorham streets, was erected by William Voght, about the year 1854; he continued the business until 1863, when the property was purchased by Joseph Hausmann, the present owner and proprietor. Immediately after coming into possession, Mr. Hausmann began building and remodeling, and soon there was nothing to be seen of the original structure. The Capital is one of the finest breweries in this part of the State. The main building is of brick, three stories high, and consists of malt-house, brewery and ice-house, is 45x125, with an ice-house in rear, 30x65. There is also a saloon, 30x60, and residence adjoining, 24x50, built of brick, and two stories in height. The whole represents an outlay of \$70,000, with a capacity of 8,000 barrels per annum.

*Brickheimer's Brewery*, located on King street, opposite Capital House, was erected for a plow-factory by Billings & Carman, in 1856, and conducted as such until 1865, when the property was purchased by M. Brickheimer, who, after making a number of improvements and putting in machinery, converted it to its present use, at a cost of \$25,000. The main building is used for a saloon and storage purposes. It is 47x70 feet. The brewery is 40x60 feet, and the

ice-house, 24x70 feet. The buildings occupy nearly a block, fronting on King and Wilson streets. Mr. Brickheimer manufactures, on an average, 2,000 barrels of beer annually.

*Sprecher's Brewery*, located on the corner of Blount and Williamson streets, is the oldest brewery in Madison. It was erected by Fred Sprecher in 1848, who continued the business until the time of his death. The property was then leased to Hausmann & Brickheimer for a term of five years. At the expiration of their lease, it was rented to George Roehenbach for a term of three years, when the present owner, Peter Fauerbach, leased it for ten years. At the expiration of his lease, he purchased the property; this was on the 14th of October, 1878. The brewery has a capacity of 1,500 barrels a year, and represents an outlay of \$10,000.

#### HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

This edifice, situated on the southeast corner of Block 89, is constructed of brick, and covers an area of 63x92 feet. It is four stories in height. The first three stories were erected in 1855 and 1856. Subsequently, the fourth story was added, Peter H. Van Bergen being the builder. The lower floor was, soon after completion, occupied by the post office and by various stores; the second floor was divided into large and small rooms, and was used for offices or similar purposes, and the third and fourth stories were taken for a public hall or theater, as it was then called, this being the first regular theater-hall opened in the city. In 1860 or 1861, the ownership of the building passed to the estate of P. H. Dater, Jr., and, after that, in the fall of 1869, it became the property of R. M. Hooley. Immediately Mr. Hooley began remodeling and making changes in the building, which, when completed, cost \$6,000, the three upper stories being converted into the present attractive and commodious opera-hall auditorium and stage. The hall has a seating capacity for 800. The work was completed in February, 1871, and, on the evening of the 21st of that month, the hall was dedicated with a grand operatic entertainment, given by the amateur talent of the city, the building being christened Hooley's Opera House. The opera house during the year passed into the hands of Mr. Bryan, and, in 1872, it became the property of the present owner, G. B. Burrows.

#### THE MADISON MAENNERCHOR.

This society was founded during the last months of the year 1853. About that time there was organized and in existence a quartette of male voices, which, by its renditions of popular songs, won for itself some local renown. It served as a stimulus for further efforts in the direction of a song society, and it was not long afterward enlarged to a double quartette, consisting of Franz Massing, Caspar Zwicky, John Eberhard, Theodor Herfurth, Ernst Doergschlag, A. P. Doergschlag, Frederick Unger and Daniel Maul, which may well be considered the foundation of the present chorus.

This double quartette had not been in existence very long when a considerable number of young and talented singers manifested a strong desire of joining its ranks, and it then resolved to re-organize as a male chorus. Under the direction of Prof. Franz Massing, this male chorus, to which at the time had been added the names of R. Baus, J. Kilb, Fr. Sauthoff, G. Grimm, A. Pickarts, J. Pickarts, Carl Miller, F. Pecher, F. Kurz, Chr. Hinrichs, C. W. Heyl, J. G. Ott, and some others, continued to prosper and flourish, and, in 1857, on October 24, an event took place which evidenced the high degree of popularity which the chorus had attained. On that day the ladies of Madison presented to the chorus a magnificent flag, bearing the inscription, "Dem Madison Maennerchor gewidmet von den Frauen und Yungfrauen, am 24ten October, 1857."

When, after some time, the chorus, by reason of various circumstances, was forced to disband, Mr. Fr. Kurtz assumed the responsibility of caring for the flag, and it remained in his possession until October 25, 1870. At this period, the chorus having once more re-organized, he again, for the first time during the intervening years, unfurled the flag which he had so well guarded.

The event was celebrated by a grand festivity, and created great enthusiasm among the members, who at that time were the following: Messrs. B. Baus, F. Pecher, George Heuer, Charles Kayser, C. H. Heyl, Chr. Hinrichs, Carl Karstens, W. Krueger, F. Sauthoff, August Sauthoff, August Scheibel, William Scheibel, John Stock, A. Lund, John Grass, Carl Miller, August Herfurth, W. A. Oppel and Frederick Kurtz. Prof. A. Pickarts, whose memory will never leave us, was chosen director, and held that position until his untimely death. Under his matchless leadership, the chorus advanced in membership, capability and popularity, to an extent unknown to its former days, and its present most favorable status may be largely attributed to his untiring efforts.

The chorus numbers now forty-eight; active, thirty-six passive and five honorary members, which makes it the largest society in the "Nordwestliche Saengerbund," of which it became a member in 1870.

The present Director is Prof. J. Brahn, a very able and efficient musician. The Maennerchor took part in the following musical festivals: At Milwaukee, in 1856; in the second festival at Milwaukee, under the name of "Gesangsektion des Madison Turnvereins;" in the next festival, at Watertown, under the name of "Mozart Club," and, under its auspices was held the fourth musical festival, at Madison. In 1879, it participated in the competition for a prize at the ninth festival in Milwaukee, and succeeded in obtaining the first prize, consisting of an elegant silver cup, inscribed, "Zur Erinnerung an das neunte Saengerfest des Nordwestlichen Saengerbundes, Milwaukee, 1879." In 1881, the tenth musical festival of the Bund will take place in Madison, for which occasion the Maennerchor has assumed the management.

#### ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The first call toward organizing this society was extended to all Englishmen residing in Madison and vicinity, to meet at the old Fairchild Hall, on August 30, 1856. When the meeting was convened, representatives of Great Britain from Milwaukee, and other distant localities in the State, were present, as well as home residents. The society was organized with thirty-five members, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, being called to the chair, and committees were appointed to nominate officers, draft a constitution, and secure a charter. The officers nominated and elected were: Joseph Hobbins, President; J. W. Mayhew and William Wallace, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries; Henry Wright, Treasurer; William B. Jarvis, First Vice President; Richard Shorrocks, Second Vice President; Dr. William Hobbins, Physician, and Rev. David Keene, Rector of St. John's, Milwaukee, Chaplain. The society was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed October 13, 1856, as follows:

SECTION. 1. Joseph Hobbins, William B. Jarvis, George H. Barwise, Joseph W. Mayhew and Edward Thompson, together with such other persons as may become associated with them under this charter, are hereby constituted a body corporate, located in the city of Madison, by the name of the St. George's Society.

SEC. 2. The objects of said society are benevolent, and to afford relief to indigent natives of England, and their wives and children.

SEC. 3. Such corporation shall have power to establish for its government a constitution and by-laws, to elect its officers and prescribe their duties, to have and use a common seal, to expel any of its members, and to possess all the powers and privileges necessary to carry out and fulfill the objects of this corporation.

SEC. 4. The said corporation may purchase and hold real and personal estate; but the annual income of the said real and personal estate which the said corporation may at one time hold, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. The said corporation shall possess the general powers, and be subject to the general restrictions and liabilities prescribed by the Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin.

According to the constitution of the society, none but Englishmen can be members, and they must hold four regular meetings each year, besides the annual fete to be held on St. George's day, April 23. In other respects, the constitution is similar to those usually adopted by benevolent societies.

This society has always done what it could for distressed countrymen. One act particularly worthy of note, was the sending, in February, 1863, of fifty-three barrels of flour to the unemployed and starving manufacturing operatives of Manchester, England.

Early in the rebellion the members unanimously pledged themselves to support the Government, and when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, they voted to, and did, defer their annual dinner and attended the obsequies of that great man in a body. They also sent condolences to Secretary Seward, from whom they received a very appreciative reply, and a published volume of the condolences received from various parts of the world.

On their tenth anniversary, a very flattering testimonial, an edition of Addison's complete works, was presented to Dr. Joseph Hobbins, who had been President up to that time. The society is the oldest of its kind in the State, and is the only one that has an independent charter. They have a room in Brown's Block, suitably fitted up and adorned with British emblems, and are in a reasonably prosperous condition.

#### MADISON INSTITUTE.

The Madison Institute was incorporated by act of Legislature, approved July 13, 1853. Its object was "for the purpose of establishing and sustaining at Madison a reading room and library, and for providing for and instituting literary and scientific lectures, and other means of moral and intellectual improvement.

Its charter members were Lyman C. Draper, Leonard J. Farwell, David J. Powers, George P. Delaplaine, John W. Hunt, Julius P. Atwood, Beriah Brown, David Atwood, Elisha Burdick, Nahaniel W. Dean and Elisha W. Keyes.

The officers were John H. Lathrop, President; Frank H. Firman, Recording Secretary; Benjamin F. Hopkins, Corresponding Secretary; Johnson J. Starks, Treasurer.

The institute was supported by annual dues, by subscription, and by funds raised by lectures, dramatic entertainments and festivals.

The first lecture given under direction of the society was by Josiah Quincy, Jr., on Monday evening, December 11, 1854; subject, "The Mormons and their Prophet."

From the time of its incorporation till 1860, the institute prospered, but during the war the society had few regular meetings, the library being kept in a law office in the city. In 1866, through the exertions of J. C. Ford and others, the interest in the institute revived. In 1867, the society accepted the offer made by the Common Council, of rooms in the city hall; the library consisting at that time of over 800 volumes.

The institute library remained in the city hall till May, 1875, when the society donated the use of their entire library of over 3,000 volumes to the Madison Free Library.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

In the month of February, 1855, the Madison Hydraulic Company was chartered, and afterward fully organized. Its object was to furnish the inhabitants a full and certain supply at all times of pure fresh water. In doing so, arrangements were to be perfected to take water from Lake Mendota of a depth of at least twenty feet, and, by steam or other power, force it into a reservoir upon a hill in the rear of the university buildings—this hill being about forty feet higher than the capitol park. A six or eight inch pipe was to convey the water east—the whole length of State street—sending off smaller branches at the intersection of streets. It was supposed that water could be conveyed into the third stories of every building about the park, and much higher on the lower grounds. It was also proposed to have two or more fountains in the university grounds, and four within the capitol park. The whole expense was not to exceed \$40,000. The officers of the company were H. A. Tenney, President; William A. White, Secretary, and Leonard J. Farwell, Treasurer. The company did not succeed in carrying out their plans. There was not a sufficient amount of stock subscribed to warrant the undertaking, and the project was abandoned.

The Legislature of 1878 passed an appropriation for a water supply for the State house. The Regents of the University of Wisconsin had constructed a supply for the university buildings in 1876 and 1877, of which the State now took advantage by enlarging the works and placing a duplicate pump of large capacity to assist the one already in place. The water was obtained from Lake Mendota, through a pipe extending down 300 feet into the lake, where the water is

deep and pure. From here it is elevated to a large iron supply tank in the dome of university hall; thence, by means of a system of pipes, it is distributed to the various buildings and hydrants upon the university grounds. Proper connections being made, a ten-inch pipe was laid along State street to the State house. At the several depressions and elevations along the line the pipe was tapped for blow-offs of mud and air, and the same terminated in fire hydrants. In the capitol there is a stand-pipe extending ten feet above the roof, which gives sufficient pressure for fire streams. The line is nearly one mile long and is susceptible of extension at any time that necessity calls for it. Provisions were made for branch pipes at important points.

The State house is provided with a very complete system of fire protection from basement to attic. The latter can be deluged by spray at a moment's notice by the tank pressure from the university, so as to extinguish any fire that may there originate. The water is soft, and there has been no complaint from scaling of the heating-boilers since its use began. A number of hydrants about the capitol and park are abundantly provided with water; also the Centennial fountain, which was erected in 1878, and throws off its cooling spray during the sultry season of the year. The city has no water works. Most of the private business houses are abundantly supplied from wells of very pure water.

#### HEALTH OF MADISON.

Of the almost perfect salubrity of Madison there can be no question. It has but little endemic disease, such as bilious fever or typhoid fever, or fully developed ague, and the epidemics which have occasionally visited it have been of a very mild type as compared with those of other and less healthy places. This has been particularly observable with measles and scarlet fever, the latter so fatal, and the former so subject to more or less serious complications in the Eastern cities.

People generally, residents of Madison, are healthy looking. This applies particularly to children and young people, thus affording the best indication of all others of the salubrity of our location. The mortality among little children, so fearfully great in the cities on the Atlantic borders and of older countries, we are altogether free from, and our death rate for all ages only fractional as compared with very many other places.

For that large class of persons on the Eastern coast and elsewhere who suffer from that peculiar and inveterate form of dyspepsia, best known as nervous dyspepsia, as well as for those thousand and one cases of chronic bronchitis and "ministerial throat ail" so rife in the places referred to, Madison offers a salutary and safe resort. Such affections are here almost unknown, save as cases of importation. Its comparatively dry atmosphere, equable climate and high and inland situation, together with the more simple and regular habits of living of its inhabitants, their out-door exercise in hunting, fishing and boating, furnish them at once with the best restorative and preventive.

The most noticeable feature, however, of the influence of the climate of Madison over disease is in the progress of phthisis pulmonalis, or ordinary consumption. Cases far advanced in this disease, progressing with a fatal rapidity on the sea-coast and in the cities of the East, are, on coming here, checked in their course, and life that seemed not worth more than a few weeks' miserable lease lengthened out to eighteen months or two years or longer, the acute cases becoming chronic.

Very numerous, indeed, are the instances met with in Madison of consumptive persons coming from Europe and from the East in the first stages of phthisis who have regained their health under the happy influence of the climate and of the more natural mode of living, and this, too, with but little medical aid.

A remarkable, distinctive and self-evident fact confirmatory of the correctness of the opinion before expressed as to the comparatively perfect salubrity of Madison, is to be found in the healthy appearance of the foreigners who throng our streets. They not only retain their native clear and healthy complexion but maintain their flesh, increasing and prospering. Whether German, English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch or Norwegian, there is no falling-off from their good physical condition.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## MADISON AS A CITY—CONTINUED.

SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—MASONIC—INSURANCE—I. O. O. F.—GAS WORKS—BENEVOLENT AND OTHER SOCIETIES—MADISON FREE LIBRARY—CALEDONIAN CLUB AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—STEAM-BOATS—HOTELS—CITY HALL—MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS—ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN—TELEGRAPHY—THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN MADISON—A NOTABLE GATHERING—MADISON OF TO-DAY.

## SCHOOLS.

In the spring of 1838, A. A. Bird employed Miss Louisa Brayton, of Aztalan, to teach the children of his family, before the summer was over, several other families sent their children to be instructed by Miss Brayton, thus establishing the first school ever taught in Madison. Miss Rhoda Pierce taught in the summer of 1839. The following winter, Edgar S. Searle had charge of the school, succeeded in 1840 by E. M. Williamson. These gentlemen and their successors taught in a small building on the corner of Pinckney and Dayton streets. The building was a wooden frame, the inner sides of the walls being filled with brick, and entirely destitute of the modern conveniences of schoolhouses at the present day. Four sticks driven into—sometimes through—a slab, convex side down, formed movable seats. Mr. Williamson taught boys only, his school numbering six pupils. Girls were taught at the same time by Miss Pierce in an old building, situated in the vicinity of what is now known as Dean's Block. At this early day, thirteen pupils comprised the membership of the Madison school. Mr. Williamson conducted the school two terms. Darwin Clark taught in the winter of 1841 and 1842, with Miss Lucia Smith, having charge of the school in the summers of 1841, 1842 and 1843. Messrs. Conkey, Badger and Holt succeeded Mr. Clark, the following winters.

On the 22d of December, 1841, application was made to David Brigham, James Morrison and Burk Fairchild, School Commissioners for the county of Dane, to set off Township 7, of Range 9 east, to be organized as School District No. 1. This was the first action had relative to the organization of schools under Territorial laws in Dane County; the application was signed by Dr. Almon Lull, Ira W. Bird, E. Quivey, Peter W. Matts and Nicholas Smith. The Commissioners took the same into consideration, and on the 25th reported favorably, and set off the territory described as District No. 1. On January 24, the district was enlarged by including Township 8, which was attached February 15, 1841.

In May, 1842, James Morrison, President, and Simeon Mills, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees of Madison Select Female School, announced that they had secured the services of Mrs. Gay as teacher.

The number of pupils in the public schools had, at this date, 1844, so largely increased, and the population so augmented, that it was determined to lengthen the school term, which had heretofore been of three and four months' duration, and continue the school during the year. Accordingly, in the spring of this year, David H. Wright, of Madison, took charge of the school, and continued it until the spring of 1845. The school now numbered nearly one hundred pupils, the room being filled to its utmost capacity. A novel contrivance in the school-room for the purpose of relieving its crowded state, deserves a passing notice. This consisted of a long shelf built across the end of the room, and above the door, to which a ladder at one end gave access. This shelf was used for "stowing away" the smaller boys and girls. To save time, the teacher frequently caught the juveniles in hand, and by an expert toss, deposited them in their seat in "the gallery." In the summer of 1845, Miss Smedley taught one term, which finished the course of discipline in this building. In the summer of this year, another schoolhouse



was built, now known as the "Little Brick," on Butler street, near Washington avenue. This was divided by partition into two rooms to accommodate two teachers. It was large and commodious for the time. A. A. Bird was the contractor; the house is estimated to have cost \$1,000. Jerome R. Brigham was the first teacher, in the fall of 1845 and winter following, and was succeeded by Royal Buck, who continued two years.

A school meeting was called to be held March 22, 1845, to vote a tax for building a school-house, signed I. Washington Bird, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 23, 1847, all that portion of Dane County known as the village of Madison, was organized under the name of "Madison Village School District No. 1."

An enumeration of school children, taken March 10, showed that there were 142 children between the ages of four and twenty. The amount of school money apportioned the district was \$232.48. The annual statement of the board, made for the year ending October, 1847, showed that two male teachers and one female teacher were employed. School taught by male teachers, nine months; and nineteen weeks by female teacher.

On the 4th of June, the Board of Supervisors made a report of resources and expenditures to April 6, 1847; whole amount of receipts, \$3,200.48; expenditures, \$2,510.82.

The *Madison Express*, of March 23, 1847, referring to the growth of the village, says: "From present appearance, building would be, this season, threefold greater than in any previous year. Among the rest, is the brick academy, which is to cost about \$3,000." This building was located on Lot 4, Block 82, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Johnson street. The preparatory department of the State University was held therein soon after its organization. The structure was demolished in May, 1873, to make room for the new City High School.

A meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 1, town of Madison, was held on the 20th of March, 1850. D. H. Wright, then Town Superintendent of Schools, called the meeting to order, and the following district officers were elected: William C. Wells, Director; Benjamin Holt, Treasurer; and Simeon Mills, Clerk. The census taken April 1, of the same year, shows the number of children residing in the district, over four and under twenty years, to be 317; whole number attending school, 153. May 11, of this year, James L. Enos was engaged to teach the district school three months, at \$30 a month, at the expiration of which term he was re-engaged, and continued for two years. It seems that efforts were here made by Mr. Enos to inaugurate the graded school system. The school was divided into two departments, Mrs. Church having charge of the primary.

September 1, Simeon Mills, Clerk of School District No. 1, comprising the village of Madison, made a report, showing that the whole number of persons of school age was 503; that a school had been taught by James L. Enos for three months, since the formation of the district. J. Lyman Wright succeeded Mr. Enos in the winter of 1853-54.

In April, 1854, Damon Y. Kilgore was engaged as Principal of the public school, and commenced his labors in the small brick schoolhouse on Washington avenue, now known as the "Little Brick Schoolhouse." On the first day there were twenty-three pupils present, of different grades, speaking different languages, and presenting a variegated appearance. For various reasons, several of the pupils were sent home the first day to be prepared for school in a proper manner (a judicious use of soap and water), most of whom returned in the afternoon very much improved in appearance. The number gradually increased, until the house would not accommodate the pupils, and the school was removed to the basement of the Methodist Church. Here the school was no less crowded than before. In the winter term, there were 267 pupils in one room. This term, Mr. Kilgore was assisted by his sister, Miss Abby L. Kilgore.

In the meantime, efforts were being made to incorporate the village of Madison into a separate school district. On the 25th of September, 1854, a meeting was held, and a committee, consisting of W. B. Jarvis, C. Abbot, D. J. Powers, G. P. Delaplaine, S. G. Stacy and W. A. White, was appointed, whose duty it was to procure the passage of an act, by the next Legislature, for the more efficient and permanent organization of the village of Madison as a school district.

The following notice will show the result of the efforts of the committee, and the organization of the first Board of Education :

SCHOOL MEETING—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to an act entitled, "An act incorporating the village of Madison into a separate School District," approved February 13, 1855, a meeting of the qualified voters of said district will be held at the school-room, in the vestry of the Methodist Church, on Tuesday, February 20, 1855, at 7 P. M., to select six persons as the Board of Education of said village, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them under the provisions of said act.

D. S. DURRIE,

*Clerk of School District No. 1, Madison.*

David H. Wright was elected Chairman of this meeting, and Frank H. Firmin, Clerk. Six School Directors were elected, who constituted the Board of Education of the village of Madison: Simeon Mills, W. B. Jarvis, L. J. Farwell, J. Y. Smith, D. H. Wright and W. A. White.

D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent of the village schools, in his report for the year 1855, says the whole number that have attended school during the year is 750; that the whole number of children, by the last census, is 1,600; that the only building owned by the village for educational purposes is a small brick schoolhouse—fast becoming obsolete, and incapable of accommodating one-thirtieth part of those entitled to public school instruction—and attributes the fact that so large a proportion of pupils attend no school whatever, to the shameful lack of school accommodations, and strongly urges on the Board of Education, and the village authorities, the necessity of four ward schools and one high school.

The Board of Education established three grades of schools, the high school, the intermediate and the primary, under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent, and the general supervision of the board. By the act of incorporation, the board was authorized to borrow \$10,000 on the credit of the village, and the Board of Trustees was authorized to issue bonds for the amount, for the purpose of erecting a union schoolhouse. But the Board of Education were unable to induce the Board of Trustees to issue the bonds, the latter being of the opinion that \$10,000 was a larger debt than the village ought to incur at one time, and nothing was done in the way of building that year.

In 1856, the village having become a city, the Common Council, on the 20th of August, appropriated \$24,000 for the erection of schoolhouses in the four wards of the city. Here the matter rested, with some trifling progress in the selection of sites, until after the Council had raised from the sale of city bonds, and had at its disposal, a large amount of money. The sites for schoolhouses having been selected or assented to, and paid for by the Common Council out of the money set apart for that purpose, at a cost of \$6,887.50, the Board of Education immediately thereafter advertised for proposals for the erection of the four schoolhouses, to be built of stone, 40x50 feet on the ground, and two stories high. When, however, the proposals were received, the season for building had so far passed, that it was deemed advisable to construct but two houses during the season (1856), leaving the remaining two to be erected the following spring. Accordingly, contracts were entered into for the erection of schoolhouses in the First and Third Wards, to be completed by January 1, 1857. After the work had so far advanced that it became necessary to make payments to the contractors, the Common Council were applied to for money for that purpose, but refused for some reason never made known to the board. In consequence of this action of the Council, the Board of Education were deprived of the means of continuing the work, or meeting the engagements they had entered into, and the contractors brought suits to recover pay for work performed, and for damages for non-performance on the part of the board.

From the report of the Superintendent, we learn that the whole number of scholars attending school during the year is 694—less by 56 than the number reported last year. The central or high school was kept in the old Congregational Church, and had 133 pupils, of which number 67 are in the higher English and classical departments. Eight teachers had been engaged.

The First and Third Ward Schoolhouses were completed and occupied in 1857. They are two-story stone buildings, built after the same plan, and costing the sum total of \$9,500, exclu-

sive of furnishing. In each building, the second story has one large study-room capable of seating one hundred pupils, with a recitation-room adjacent to and leading out of the main room. The lower story is divided into two rooms communicating with each other, used for primary and intermediate departments. They are each capable of seating sixty-five pupils.

The City Superintendent, D. Y. Kilgore, in his report for 1857, says: "At this time, there are eleven separate schools, in which are employed fifteen teachers. The whole amount expended for rent of schoolhouses, repairs, fuel, incidental expenses and teachers' wages, is less than \$6,000, and according to the school census, 1,865 children, between the ages of four and twenty, reside within the city limits. Of this number, only 934 have attended the public schools during the past year."

In the latter part of A. D. 1860, it became apparent to the Board of Education that, on account of the lack of means to sustain the schools at that time in successful operation, some one or more of them must be permanently discontinued, and perhaps all of them be suspended for a part of the coming year. After a careful examination of the facts in the case, it was finally deemed expedient to discontinue indefinitely the high school; consequently, at the close of the first school term of 1861, the high school ceased to exist. In order to compensate, as far as possible, for this loss of educational facilities to the city, an arrangement was entered into with Miss L. L. Coues, wherein she engaged, after the close of the first term of the high school of 1861, "to carry it on as a school of the same grade as before, without expense to the board and under their supervision, provided she could have the use of the building, furniture and apparatus, for one year, with the privilege of two." This arrangement was afterward so far modified as to permit her to open her school the first term for the admission of females only. In accordance with this arrangement, Miss Coues opened, and continued through the remainder of the year, a female high school, affording facilities for those citizens who wished their daughters to pursue a course of study in the higher branches of female education to secure these advantages at the trifling expense of the tuition fees, these fees being paid, not by the board, but by those who enjoyed the advantages of the school. The board were satisfied that this, though not what could have been desired, was still the best arrangement for the interests of education in the city that, under the circumstances of the case, could be made.

In addition to the discontinuance of the high school, the board found itself reluctantly compelled to suspend all the other schools of the city during the summer term. This the board deemed a serious loss to the children of the city, but a loss necessitated by its restricted finances.

The Legislature of 1861 having passed an act to create the offices of County Superintendent of Schools, the board, in accordance with the provisions of that act, adopted, on the 15th of August, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of the city of Madison do hereby elect that said city shall, for the next ensuing year, be exempt from the provisions of Chapter 179, of the General Laws of 1861, being an act to create the office of County Superintendent of Schools, in accordance with Section 11 of said act.

By this action, the Board of Education retained the management of the schools of the city entirely in their own hands, and relieved the city from the burden of aiding in the support of the County Superintendent of Schools.

The number of scholars that attended the city schools, during the spring and fall terms, was not quite 650. The amount of money expended during the year, for sustaining the schools under care of the board, was \$3,460.35.

Charles H. Allen, Superintendent of City Schools, in his report for the year 1862, states that there were at the last enumeration 2,380 children in the city between the ages of four and twenty years; that the whole number registered in the public schools for the term commencing September, 1862, was 656, and the average daily attendance, 423. The Superintendent makes a strong appeal for more and better accommodations.

From the report of the Board of Education for the year ending December, 1863, it appears that the total valuation of school property in the city, including buildings, furniture

and grounds, was \$26,791.62. The number of seats in all the public-school buildings was 709, while the number of pupils enrolled for the fall term of 1863 was 826. The census of school children, as taken this year, made the whole number between the ages of four and twenty, 2,417, of which number, 1,150 were males, and 1,267 females.

The high school, which had been closed for nearly two years, on account of financial difficulties, was this year re-opened with 55 pupils.

The annual reports of the Board of Education, for the years 1864 and 1865, were published in the spring of 1866. The whole number of children of school age in the city, according to the census of 1865, was 3,193. The whole number who had attended school, enrolled since September 1, 1864, 978. The Fourth Ward Schoolhouse was reported under contract, and when completed, the pressure on the lower departments would be relieved, and a stricter gradation made. There were fourteen teachers in the employ of the board—J. T. Lovewell was Superintendent, and Principal of the high school, and Miss Emeline Curtis, Assistant. The salaries of female teachers were \$400.

The whole number of children in the city of school age was 3,366. The school accommodations were for 965 children. The building of the Fourth Ward Schoolhouse, on Lots 1 and 2, Block 48, overlooking Lake Monona, was put under contract, to James Livesey, for \$12,130, and outbuildings \$500. The furniture cost \$1,000. This building was completed during the year, and is built in the Italo-American style, sixty-five feet front by forty-two and a half deep, with projections in front of 5x22, and 7x22 in the rear. It is constructed of buff-colored Edgerton brick, with magnesian limestone dressing, with a gable or pediment on each four sides, and a bell tower in the center of the roof. It is heated by two furnaces in the basement. J. G. McMynn, then State Superintendent, pronounced it "the best-arranged school building in the State."

The whole number of school children in 1867 was 3,559, an increase of 193 since 1866; number enrolled during the year, 1,626.

The following is a description of the Second Ward Schoolhouse, which occupies with its grounds, Lots 2, 3 and southwest half of 4, in Block 138:

"The grounds have a front of 165 feet, on Gorham street, and a depth of about 265 feet to Lake Mendota, upon which it has a border of about 165 feet. This site, which contains one acre, is well supplied with native forest trees and cost \$1,650.

"The building is sixty-one feet front by forty-two feet deep, with vestibule projection of 5x20 in front and 11x26 in rear.

"The basement walls are of stone, laid upon a concrete foundation composed of broken stone and cement, and are eight feet high. The rooms are well lighted, and floored with brick laid in cement, upon concrete of gravel and cement, and afford ample room for furnaces and fuel, as well as play-room for the pupils in stormy weather.

"The building above the basement is constructed of Edgerton brick, with limestone trimmings. It is two stories high, with four gables, and a bell tower rising from the center to the height of about sixty feet from the ground, in which is hung a 600-pound bell.

"There are four schoolrooms, each 26x34, and thirteen feet high, capable of furnishing seats for sixty-four to seventy-two pupils, with ample wardroom closets.

"The exterior woodwork is painted and sanded; the interior is grained to represent oak. The rooms are warmed by Littlefield's hot-air furnaces, and are each furnished with two ventilating flues with iron fan registers.

"A small room, 10x12, on the second floor, may be used as a reception room, or for recitations, or as teachers' private room.

"The water from the roof of the whole building is conducted to a cistern under the basement of the rear vestibule, which has a capacity of about 250 barrels.

"The building was erected by contract with W. T. Fish, by whom the mason work was done; the carpenter work by Sorenson & Frederickson; the plastering by E. Sharp & Co.; the tin work and heating apparatus by Lewis & Allen, and the painting by Pollard & Nelson. The

whole work was under the general superintendence of L. P. Drake, and cost \$16,000. The architect was G. P. Randall, of Chicago."

The whole number of persons of school age, in 1868, was 3,485; whole number enrolled since September 2, 1867, 2,087. The expenses of the city schools for the year were, \$34,815.58, which amount was for school furniture, repairs, supplies and teachers' salaries. The amount of taxes levied for city, State, county and school purposes this year, was \$88,412.81.

In 1869, it appears that the city schools afforded facilities for 1,125 pupils—the whole number of students enrolled since September 2, 1868, was 2,080. The number of students in attendance at the making of the report was 969; number of children of school age, 3,640.

In 1870, the number of persons of school age was 3,958; number of pupils enrolled from August 31, 1869, to July 18, 1870, 1,992. The board had in its possession eight schoolhouse sites, valued at \$14,900; eight school buildings, with furnaces and seating, valued at not less than \$70,000, with a library, melodeon, apparatus, maps, globes, charts and books of reference, valued at \$700. During the year, the board purchased a site for a schoolhouse in the University Addition, known as Lots 7, 8 and 9, in Block 2, situated on the northwest corner of Park and Johnson streets, 165 feet on the former and about 240 feet on the latter street, for \$1,000.

Plans and specifications for the building were prepared by G. P. Randall, architect, Chicago; the precise character of which was settled upon in February, 1871. Immediately thereafter, proposals for the construction of the building were invited by the committee, and a contract was made with Fish & Stevens for its erection, in accordance with the plan and specifications, under the supervision of H. N. Moulton, to be completed on or before December 25, 1871, for the sum of \$14,829.

Work was commenced about April 1, and pushed with such vigor, that the greater part was done about November 1.

The building is 60 feet fronting on Johnson street, by 40 feet deep, with front vestibule projecting three feet from the line of the building, and about twenty feet in length, and rear vestibule for entrance and stairway, 16x18 feet.

The building has four school-rooms, each about 25x34 feet and 14 feet high; front stairway to the second story, 5 feet 4 inches wide, and rear stairway of about equal width. A basement, the full size of the building, floored with hard brick, laid in concrete, furnishes room for storage of fuel, sufficient to supply the three furnaces designed to warm the entire building, and which can be used as play rooms in stormy weather.

Special reference to the suitable warming and complete ventilation of the school-rooms was kept in view. The building has a capacity to seat about 270 pupils.

In 1871, the whole number of students enrolled from September 5, 1870, to July 1, 1871, was 2,437. The total amount of expenditures for the year, was \$29,149.56. During the year, a building was erected in the northeast district, of wood, inclosed with brick walls, one story high, 26x42 feet, with school-room of size to seat comfortably sixty-five scholars. It cost about \$2,300. Extensive repairs were made on First and Third Ward Schoolhouses.

The high school building was completed and prepared for occupation for the term commencing January 5, 1874.

It is located on Wisconsin avenue, on the site of the old building, and is built of Waterloo brick, resting on a high stone basement. It more nearly approaches the Italian style of architecture than any other, with a Chinese-like tower, fourteen feet square, the top of the staff above the belfry being 114 feet from the ground.

G. P. Randall & Co., of Chicago, were the architects. The contract was let to James Livesey, who did the mason work, and H. N. Moulton was sub-contractor, and did the carpenter work. The total contract price was \$20,000, but it was found necessary to excavate a little farther than was at first intended, so as to get through clay into gravel, which added a few hundred dollars to the original estimate. Mr. Livesey's bill amounted to something over \$8,000, and Mr. Moulton's to \$12,000, for everything but the furniture. D. R. Jones, of this city, was the supervising architect. The work is admirably done.

The main building is 63x44 feet, with a wing 35x36 feet, and is two stories high with a basement. The basement is 9 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling; the first story, 13 feet 4 inches, and the second story, 14 feet 6 inches.

The main entrance, on Wisconsin avenue, up a flight of nine stone steps, is into a vestibule 12x18 feet. This opens to the left, into the office and Superintendent's room, 16x23 feet, in the east wing. At the end of the vestibule is the main hall, 11x28 feet. To the left is the lunch room, 15x23 feet, in the wing. This is for those who bring their dinners. From the end of the hall is the two covered walks, for boys and girls, to the well-arranged and ventilated brick building in the rear, 18x28 feet. To the right of the main hall is a long hall, 5 feet wide, leading to the vestibule and door on Johnson street, and on each side of this wing is a school-room 24½x35 feet, each prepared to seat forty pupils, and each having a dressing-room, 5x25 feet.

From the main hall are stairs leading to the upper corridor, 11x13 feet. To the right, from this corridor, is a door into the wing. This is one of the pleasantest rooms in the building, 23½x33 feet, with desks for forty-five, and from it is a door leading into a dressing room, 11x20 feet, located over the vestibule. There is also a door from the corridor to this room. To the left of the corridor is a door into the high school room, in the main building, on Wisconsin avenue. It is 33x41 feet, and will seat ninety pupils. The building will seat 221 students. From this room and the corridor are doors to the boys' dressing-room, 10x27 feet; the library, 14x27, and the recitation room, 15x27 feet.

The building is wainscoted, the school-rooms three feet from floor, the corridor five and the dressing rooms seven feet. The walls in the schoolroom are prepared for chalk some distance above the wainscoting, by a green preparation of prepared slate. The windows have weights and inside blinds; the floors are double, narrow pine, and the upper one is "deadened." The work is admirably finished, and grained in oak by Mr. Pollard, of this city. The building is heated by three large and three small Boynton furnaces. They are yoked together in pairs, the large one on the off side, as is usual with oxen. In moderate weather the small ones work alone; in colder weather the large ones work alone, and in very cold weather they all work together. They were put in under the supervision of James Camack, of the firm of M. Joachim & Co., of Madison. The ventilation is on the improved Ruttan system, the foul air passing through a perforated base board and to the foul-air shaft, six feet square and sixty-two feet high. This is an admirable arrangement for health and comfort, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the board for introducing it.

The basement is roomy and well arranged for taking fresh cold air for the furnace, storing coal and managing the heating apparatus. In fact, from the bell in the tower to the brick of the basement floor, it is convenient and complete. The members of the Board of Education were J. H. Carpenter, President; W. T. Leitch, E. Burdick, Alexander Keer, Robert Wooton, James Conklin, J. C. Gregory and J. C. Ford. The members of the Building Committee were E. Burdick, J. H. Carpenter and J. C. Gregory.

The whole number of school children between four and twenty, in 1873, was 1,842 males, 1,955 females; total 3,798; number of pupils in all schools enrolled, 1,183. Receipts were \$37,785.41, of which \$25,000 was from loan from School Land Commissioners. Expenditures were \$37,760.62, of which amount \$17,072.43 was for building the high school; \$12,105.22 for teachers' wages, and the remainder for incidentals. The whole number of teachers employed was twenty-five. Samuel Shaw had charge as Superintendent.

In 1874, there were 1,821 males, 1,847 females; total 3,668 scholars of school age in the city. Receipts during the year were \$34,352.20; expenditures, \$34,198.75.

July 2, 1875, the first class graduating from the high school held their commencement exercises at the city hall. Fourteen diplomas were awarded by the President of the Board of Education, in the several courses, as follows: Ancient Classical Course—Archibald Durrie, Charles Lamb, Oliver Ford, Howard Hoyt. Modern Classical Course—Frank Huntington and Hattie Thoms. Scientific Course—Charles Oakley, Thomas Parr, William Kallock, Edward Oakley, William Windsor, Carrie Billings, Ella Hickok and Annie Horne.

The school census for the year 1875 was 1,891 males, 1,875 females; total 3,766.

The graduating exercises of the high school for 1876, were held at the city hall, on Friday, June 30. Twenty diplomas were awarded, as follows: Ancient Classical Course—Henry Favill, Alfred Patek, Henry Wilkinson, Stanley Proudfit, Euphenia Henry. Modern Classical Course—Charles Hudson, Geroge Morgan, Henry Mason, William Morgan, Willis Hoover, Sarah Dudgeon, Hattie Huntington. Scientific Course—Nettie Nelson, Stella Ford, Carrie French, Carrie Kellogg, Margaret Coyne, Kittie Kelly, Maria Dean, Lizzie Bright. Sixteen members of this class entered the university as freshmen.

The school census for the year 1876, was 3,619.

During the spring of 1877, it was made known to the Board of Education that the building which had hitherto been rented by them for two departments, in the Third Ward, could no longer be had after the close of the term. It was, therefore, finally determined to erect a new house, large enough for the needs of the ward. Accordingly, all arrangements were completed for commencing the new building at the opening of the summer vacation. The work was vigorously pushed forward, and the house was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term of school. The entire cost of the lot, building and furniture to be bought was about \$1,760. The house, though a model of neatness, convenience and economy, is only a temporary accommodation for the ward. The census this year shows 3,926 children of school age, 2,212 of this number attending school some portion of the year.

The graduating class numbered twenty-four members: Ancient Classical Course—J. A. T. Bjornson, William Penn Lyon, Willard Snell, Charles H. Kerr, Salmon Dalberg, Anna R. Butler, Julia K. Clark.

Modern Classical Course—Colin R. Davidson, Edmond Burdick, Walter H. Chase, James R. Young, George R. Byrne, Howard Leslie Smith, Lizzie R. Dresser, Emma Bascom, Florence Bascom, Hattie Stout, Fannie Marion Hall, Jennie McMillan, Minnie C. Hopkins.

Scientific Course—Frank D. Hyer, Frankie Steiner, Matie Noble, Jennie M. Williams.

The school census for 1878 shows the number of children to be 3,951. At the end of the first month of the spring term there were 1,352 attending school.

Eight pupils in the graduating class this year—Henry Pennock, Wendell Paine, William Oakey, William Dodds, Walter Pearson, Sarah Chambers, Lucy Gay, Mary Stover.

There are 4,011 children of school age in the city. At the end of first month, spring term of 1879, 1,380 pupils were in attendance.

The graduates of 1879 were August Umbrite, Julia Ray, Rosa Fitch, Lillie Beecroft, Mary Wright, Alice Lamb, Sarah Clark, Jennie Lovejoy. Commercial Course—Edgar Doty, Cyrus Guile, Sophie Klauber, Nettie Estabrook.

The Board of Education was organized in 1855, by the choice of William B. Jarvis as Chairman; John Y. Smith, Treasurer; W. A. White, Clerk. Additional members—L. J. Farwell, Simeon Mills and D. H. Wright. D. Y. Kilgore was chosen Superintendent.

1856—W. B. Jarvis, L. J. Farwell, Simeon Mills, David H. Wright, L. W. Hoyt, J. T. Clark; D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent.

1857—David H. Wright, President; Daniel S. Durrie, Clerk; Lansing W. Hoyt, Treasurer; W. B. Jarvis, L. J. Farwell, D. Atwood; D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent.

1858—L. J. Farwell, H. G. Bliss, L. W. Hoyt, David Atwood, D. H. Wright, D. T. Kilgore; D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent.

1859—David Atwood, John H. Slavan, D. H. Wright, H. G. Bliss, J. T. Clark, D. Y. Kilgore; D. Y. Kilgore, Superintendent.

1860—J. T. Clark, J. H. Slavan, H. G. Bliss, D. J. Powers, David Atwood, J. W. Sterling.

1861—John W. Sterling, President; Horace G. Bliss, Clerk; John H. Slavan, Treasurer; J. P. Fuchs, W. T. Leitch, J. H. Carpenter.

1862—W. T. Leitch, J. H. Slavan, J. H. Carpenter, H. G. Bliss, K. Tierney, J. W. Sterling, W. A. Hayes, J. P. Fuchs; Charles H. Allen, Superintendent.



*Mr. Roman*

MADISON.





1863—W. T. Leitch, President; W. A. Hayes, Clerk; John H. Slavan, Treasurer; Messrs. Byrne, Burdick, Welch, Pickarts and Carpenter; F. B. Williams, Superintendent of Schools.

1864—E. W. Keyes, President; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; Elisha Burdick, Treasurer; J. S. Lovewell, Superintendent.

1865—William Welch, A. Pickarts, E. W. Keyes, John A. Byrne, D. Read, H. M. Lewis, E. Burdick, S. H. Carpenter; J. S. Lovewell, Superintendent.

Officers of Board for 1866—E. W. Keyes, President; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; E. Burdick, Treasurer; B. M. Reynolds, Superintendent.

1867 to 1872—J. H. Carpenter, President; S. H. Carpenter, Clerk; E. Burdick, Treasurer; B. M. Reynolds, Superintendent of Schools.

1873—J. H. Carpenter, President; W. S. Leitch, Clerk; Elisha Burdick, Treasurer; Walter H. Chase, Superintendent.

1874 to 1879—J. H. Carpenter, President; W. T. Leitch, Clerk; Elisha Burdick, Treasurer; Samuel Shaw, Superintendent.

1880—J. H. Carpenter, President; John Corscot, Clerk; Elisha Burdick, Treasurer; Samuel Shaw, Superintendent.

*Prof. George's School.*—A classical and commercial school was established in 1861, by Prof. R. F. George. With few interruptions, it lasted till the fall of 1879. Many of the present business men of the city attended the school. Its condition was generally prosperous, at one time having one hundred scholars on its roll-call. Prof. George was particularly successful in securing the constant interest and rapid advancement of his pupils; and his pleasant and agreeable yet judicious government gained their attention and respect.

#### CHURCHES.

*Episcopal Church.*—The first step taken for the establishment of a church in Madison was the drawing up of a paper in the following form, with the accompanying signers, on the 25th of July, 1839:

"We, whose names are hereunto attached, believing the Holy Scriptures to be the word of God, and deeply feeling the importance of maintaining divine services in our town, and preferring the Protestant Episcopal Church to any other, we hereby unite ourselves into a parish of the said church for the above and every other purpose which is requisite and necessary to the same.

"Madison, July 25, 1839.

"[Signed by] John Catlin, J. A. Noonan, Henry Fake, H. Fellows, M. Fellows, A. Hyer, H. Dickson, H. C. Fellows, Adam Smith, A. Lull, Almira Fake, La Fayette Kellogg, George C. Hyer, J. Taylor, A. A. Bird, David Hyer."

In the spring of the year 1840, definite action was taken for the organization of the church.

Rev. Washington Philo, a minister of that church, on the 9th of March, addressed a letter to the *Gospel Messenger*, in which he gives an account of the meeting held to organize the same. The letter is as follows:

"Madison, Wis., March 9, 1840.—Whatever relates to the prosperity and extension of our Zion can never be uninteresting to devout and consistent churchmen. I therefore send a brief extract of the minutes of the proceedings of the citizens of this town convened at the capitol for the purpose of organizing a Protestant Episcopal Church, on the 8th instant. The Rev. W. Philo presided, and, after the object of the meeting was stated by him, and some few remarks made by W. T. Sterling, J. A. Noonan and others, on motion of John Catlin, Esq., Thomas W. Sutherland, Esq., was chosen Secretary of the meeting. The names of the gentlemen present entitled to vote by the rules of the society and disposed to act were then recorded in the minutes. They were David Hyer, John Catlin, J. A. Noonan, P. W. Matts and Adam Smith.

“ On motion of J. Catlin, it was

“ *Resolved*, That this meeting do now proceed to elect the Warden and Vestrymen by ballot.

“ Whereupon, the votes being taken and counted, it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected: Warden, John Catlin; Vestrymen, William B. Slaughter, Josiah A. Noonan, David Hyer, George Hyer, P. W. Matts, Ebenezer Brigham, R. L. Ream and Edward Campbell.

“ It was then moved, seconded and enacted that the time of service shall expire annually hereafter, upon Monday in Easter week.

“ The chair then proposed and J. A. Noonan seconded the proposition, and the meeting enacted, that this society shall be known and designated as the ‘Apostolic Church.’

“ The minutes then being signed by the Chairman and the Secretary, the society adjourned.

“ Our friends in the East may see by the above and other like demonstration that their brethren in the far West are not idle, but are doing what they can for God and the church, and if we do not exhibit that augmented increase in our numbers that our brethren do in the East, it is because the far West is newer, the population more sparse and demoralizing influence more inveterate. The church in this station has obtained a good beginning for a place so new, changing, and of such a diversity of religious opinions. It is not, I believe, quite three years since the first dwelling was erected. Some families remain in town but a few weeks, and others a few months, till they can conveniently settle on farms in the country. The inhabitants now here are mostly from the East, and have brought with them, as is generally the case, their old religious notions and prejudices, and among them are those who belonged to as many as six different denominations. But there were, when I came, but two communicants of the church, and but two or three others acquainted with our truly excellent liturgy. It is our sincere and earnest prayer to Almighty God that He, of his bountiful goodness, would prosper these feeble beginnings and further them to His own glory, evangelical piety, and permanent, primitive and apostolic principles and usages.”

Mrs. Henry Fake and Mrs. David Hyer were church members. Religious services were held in the old capitol building, Rev. W. Philo having been engaged as stated clergyman.

Mr. Philo preached at Madison for about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. Richard F. Cadle, formerly of Green Bay, who supplied the church for a time.

On the 19th of December, 1845, the Rev. Stephen McHugh accepted a call, and immediately took measures for the organization of a parish, under the title of “Grace Church, Madison.” During his ministry, the “Ladies’ Episcopal Benevolent Society,” having by their efforts raised the sum of \$150, purchased the two lots now owned and occupied by the church.

The number of communicants was then twenty-five. Among the names of the members were Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Collins, Mrs. Nelson Emmons, Mrs. John Catlin, Mrs. Andrus Viall, Mrs. P. W. Matts, Mrs. Julius T. Clark and the two Misses McHugh. A. L. Collins and J. G. Knapp, Wardens, and Beriah Brown, Vestryman.

In the summer of 1847, Rev. Mr. McHugh resigned, and, on the 11th of August, 1850, a call was presented to Rev. W. H. Woodward, of Pontiac, Mich., who took charge of the parish September 22, 1850.

On the 6th November of said year, a brick house was commenced on the church lots, intended for a parsonage and temporarily as a place of worship. On Christmas Day, divine worship was first held in the building, and communion administered to fourteen persons. On Easter Monday, 1851, the following persons were elected to the vestry: J. H. Lathrop, LL. D., Senior Warden; P. B. Kissam, Junior Warden; C. Abbott, N. S. Emmons, Beriah Brown and Jacob Kniffen, Vestrymen. At a meeting of the vestry, May 7, 1851, P. B. Kissam, J. Catlin and N. S. Emmons were elected delegates to the convention.

Rev. Mr. Woodward resigned the charge of the parish November 14, 1851. No further services were held till June 13, 1852, when Rev. Hugh M. Thompson officiated, and, on the 25th

of the same month, was elected Rector. Rev. Mr. Thompson subsequently resigned, and the Rev. Henry P. Powers officiated from October, 1853, to December, 1854.

In April, 1855, the Rev. James B. Britton, of Dayton, Ohio, visited Madison, and was invited to take charge of the parish of Grace Church. The invitation was accepted, and he entered upon the duties of his charge, June 1, 1855. The chapel, enlarged and refitted at an expense of \$1,000, was occupied for the first time on Sunday, the 17th of June, 1855. The chapel, being soon found inadequate to the wants of the parish, a subscription was set on foot, headed by a generous friend, in the amount of \$1,200, and soon reaching the sum of \$8,000, for the erection of a church edifice. A plan was agreed upon, and, on the 25th of September, of the same year, the foundation was commenced, on Lot 5, Block 75.

The building committee were L. J. Farwell, W. A. Mears, H. K. Lawrence, P. H. Van Bergen and I. W. De Forrest.

The building is of cut stone, in the Gothic style, and composed of a tower, nave and chancel. The main entrance is through the tower by two large and massive doors. The tower is 22 feet square, forming a spacious vestibule. It is a prominent feature of the structure, and is located at the corner of the nave—fronting on the corner of Carroll street and Washington avenue. It is supported at the angles by massive buttresses, diminishing as they ascend, and terminating in handsome paneled and foliated pinnacles, at a height of 80 feet from the sidewalk. The whole height of the tower and spire is 140 feet, and the building will comfortably seat 600 persons. The walls are 33 feet high, and the highest point of the gable, on which is fixed a neat Greek cross, is 56 feet. The east front is lighted by a large trillioned window, 12x30 feet, and supplied with stained glass. The sides and ends are supported by heavy buttresses, which add to its strength and symmetry. These buttresses terminate in foliated pinnacles. The chancel is 22x18 feet, and flanked on respective sides by an organ room and vestry, and is connected with the nave by a broad and high arch. It is lighted at the end by a triple lancet-window, with stained glass like the one in front.

The interior is furnished in tasteful and costly style; the ceiling is an elliptic Gothic arch, richly adorned with stucco work, composed of heavy ribs—interlaced Gothic arches running from the apex of the ceiling to the springing—and terminating there on elegantly carved corbels. The interstices of the ribs are ornamented with carved bosses. The pulpit is of octagonal form, and located on the south side of the chancel arch, and is entered from the vestry; on the north side of the chancel arch is the reading desk and organ, the latter costing \$3,000. The nave is 36 feet high from the floor to the apex of the ceiling. The plan was designed by J. & A. Douglas, of Milwaukee.

The size of the building is 112x74 feet. The nave, 80x42 feet, containing eighty pews, and will comfortably seat 500 persons.

The building was in readiness for public worship early in 1858; the tower, however, being incomplete, and the basement unfinished. The cost of the church, as then completed, was about \$22,000. In October, 1861, the Rev. M. Britton, having accepted an appointment as Chaplain in the army, tendered his resignation as Rector, to take effect November 1, which was accepted.

January 18, 1862, a meeting of the vestrymen of the church was held, when the selection of a clergyman was under consideration. The resolution was unanimously adopted that a call be extended to the Rev. J. L. Maxwell, of Bordentown, N. J., to take charge of the parish. Mr. Maxwell accepted, and officiated until May 1, 1867, and, at that time, tendered his resignation, to take effect the last of June.

On the 12th of September, 1867, the Rev. Henry W. Spalding, of Evansville, Ind., was invited by the Vestry to the charge of Grace Church, and he entered upon his duties on the 10th of November following.

In the year 1868, the basement of the church building was floored, plastered, and put in complete order for Sunday school and evening services, at an expense of \$1,874.49, and, in the following year, the old brick building erected in 1850, and latterly used as a chapel and Sunday school room, was taken down. The church owns a parsonage which cost \$5,000.

At a meeting of Grace Church, held on the 28th of February, 1870, it was resolved to proceed as soon as practicable to the completion of the tower and steeple of the church; and, at a subsequent meeting, a building committee was appointed, consisting of D. Worthington, A. Proudfit and W. T. Leitch.

The funds for this purpose were soon after raised, and the work was finished during the year, and the building made complete by a graceful spire 165 feet in height. Its total cost was \$6,000.

In the summer of 1872, the church was thoroughly renovated, the walls replastered and painted; the pulpit removed, and a new one put in its place, the pews varnished, and the aisles newly carpeted.

On the 10th of February, 1873, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Spalding, having been invited to another field of labor, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with deep regret.

In his farewell discourse, he gave some statistics of the church, and of his labors:

He entered, he said, upon his duties as their Rector on the 10th of November, 1867, and found, as the results of previous labor and faith, the church, with its organ and furniture, though without a tower or spire, or its present commodious Sunday school rooms.

The parish register, dated from June 13, 1852, and reported up to the time of his rectorship—fifteen years:

Baptisms—Infants, 272; adults, 41; total, 313; or an average of more than 20 a year. Of these, some were administered at Blooming Grove, some at Vienna, a number at Middleton, and a large number are recorded as private.

“The confirmations are: Men, 21; women, 103; total, 124; an average of a little more than eight a year; some from Middleton and some from Windsor. Marriages during that time, 124; burials, 142.

“The communion alms amount to \$3,451.41, an average from 1855 to 1867 of \$245 per year.”

He regretted the imperfect record and loss of papers concerning the work of his predecessors, and said that much in the past, of self-denial and earnest hard work for Christ, would be lost till the great day shall make manifest the deeds of God's servants.

The summary, he continued, of our five years' work together is as follows:

“Baptisms—of infants, 202; adults, 106; total, 308; an average of a little less than 60 a year. Confirmations, 270, 13 of which were at Vienna, 7 at Middleton, and 23 at Evansville; 55 were males. Marriages, 49. Burials, 64. Communicants, 260 or 270. Families, about 120. Offertory, \$12,680.68; expenses, about \$15,000; the other moneys received, making a total of \$30,000. Five missions have been built up. Five clergymen have taken orders, and six are now candidates for orders. There are three working organizations under the Diocesan Board of Missions.”

June 19, 1873, the Vestry unanimously resolved to call Rev. John Wilkinson, of Chicago, who accepted the invitation, and entered upon his duties July 13 of the same year. During Mr. Wilkinson's pastorate, a chime of bells was purchased at a cost of \$4,500. The 4th of June, his resignation was accepted, which was to have taken effect on or before the 1st day of October, 1879; but at a meeting of the Vestry of the church, held October 1, 1879, he was requested to continue his ministrations in the parish until the 1st day of May, 1880. Mr. Wilkinson served until that time, and is now Rector of a church in Portage, Wis.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first conference that sent her members to labor in Madison was the Illinois Conference. The first appointment made in this State was by that Conference, October 1, 1835, at Milwaukee. In 1836, Root River Mission was formed, and Samuel Pilsbury appointed Pastor. At the Illinois Conference, 1837, Salmon Stebbins was made Presiding Elder of Milwaukee District, and Madison Mission left to be supplied, which is the first mention made of Madison. The Rev. Samuel Pilsbury, who was preacher at the Aztalan Mission, came and preached in Madison in the fall of 1838, and during the next season came regularly once a month. A few incidents of Mr. Pilsbury's labors have been preserved.

While tarrying at A. A. Bird's for about a week, the young girls, including Marion, having heard some of the settlers say that they had not had a prayer at their house for years, kept an account of the number of morning and evening prayers made by Mr. Pilsbury while with them with chalk on the door. Mr. Pilsbury opened, by prayer, the first session of the Territorial Council in Madison.

There were no members reported to Conference at the session September 12, 1838, but Madison and Fort Winnebago were associated, and the Rev. John Hodges was the missionary. At the end of the year five members were reported in his field. In the year 1839, Madison was left to be supplied. Rev. Mr. Stebbins was employed at Racine and Southport, but preached at Madison occasionally during the year.

Down to 1840, there had been no class formed, and preaching was done in the Assembly Hall of the capitol, which was the only place for public gatherings, and it was open for all denominations. A few Methodists in the Legislature, among its officers, in that year, gathered together on Sundays for class-meetings, the first class-meetings held in Madison. On Sunday morning and evening preaching was kept up in the Assembly Hall. The Chaplain, James Mitchell, being a Methodist, he and Rev. Alfred Brunson took it turn about, there being no other preacher there, except an occasional visitor, for the winter.

At the meeting of the Rock River Conference, held at Pine Creek, Ogle County, Ill., there were three members reported at Madison August 25, 1840—Ruth Starks, Benjamin Holt and wife. Mr. Holt was leader. At the meeting of the Conference at Platteville August 21, 1841, there were eleven members reported at Madison. At the Conference at Chicago August 24, 1842, six members reported, and S. P. Keyes at Madison Mission. The services were now held in the capitol. At the conference held at Dubuque, Iowa, August 23, 1843, seventy-eight members reported at Madison, and Jesse L. Bennet, missionary. At one held July 24, 1844, fifty-eight members. Salmon Stebbins, preacher. One at Peoria August 20, 1845, forty-six members, and William Allen appointed, but did not come, and Benjamin Close came as a substitute. Mrs. Hannah Pyncheon Wright became a member this year. At the Conference at Galena, Ill., August 12, 1846, Madison reported (including adjacent towns) 260 members. F. Smith and R. R. Farnsworth, preachers; the latter did not come, but William Tasker was associated with the former. August 11, 1847—members, 234. John Penman and C. B. Foster, preachers. The Wisconsin Conference was formed July 12, 1848, and met at Southport (Kenosha); 220 members reported, John Penman, preacher. Conference held at Platteville July 27, 1849, and sixty-eight members reported, one probationer and four local preachers. Wesley Lattin, at Madison. July 26, 1850, Conference held at Beloit, and sixty-eight members and eighty-seven probationers, Wesley Lattin, returned. The building of the church was commenced this year. June 25, 1851, Conference held at Waukesha; 104 members, thirty-six probationers and five local preachers. Madison District, Washington Wilcox, Presiding Elder, and Jonathan M. Snow and Enoch Tasker, preachers. September 1, 1852, Conference held at Fond du Lac; there were 106 members, nine probationers, two colored and one local preacher. I. Searles, Presiding Elder, and W. H. Thomson, preacher. The church was completed this year and dedicated, Rev. S. C. Thomas preaching the dedicatory sermon. Of the subsequent ministers of this church, we find, in 1853, O. F. Comfort, Pastor; 1854, J. Nolan; 1855 and 1856, M. Himebaugh; 1857, C. E. Wyrick; 1858, J. West Millour, for eight months, and Rev. Samuel Fallows, a student of the university, appointed junior preacher; 1859, J. C. Aspinwall and Mr. Fallows, assistant.

Rev. A. McWright, appointed October, 1859, and re-appointed in 1860, but did not return. Rev. Elmore Yocum was employed for eleven months. September, 1861, Rev. I. A. Swetland appointed, and was re-appointed, but retired after a short service, owing to ill health, and W. H. Wilde appointed, and preached the balance of the year, and was re-appointed and labored until January, 1864, when his health failed. Rev. J. M. Springer, Chaplain of Third Wisconsin Regiment, supplied the pulpit until May 1, when H. H. Parker was engaged to fill the balance of the year. He remained until September 1. Rev. George Fellows supplied the pulpit in the

month of September. He was re-appointed August, 1865, and served until August, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph E. Irish, Rev. H. K. Cobb, Rev. P. S. Mather and Rev. H. Stone Richardson to 1874.

Rev. E. D. Huntley succeeded Mr. Richardson in September, 1875. Mr. Huntley remained three years, when the Rev. M. Benson was appointed by the Church Conference in the fall of 1878. He continued in charge until September, 1880, when Rev. E. L. Eaton became Pastor.

The old church, "on the corner" of Lot 1, Block 101, was begun in 1850. "Father William Fox" of Oregon (then a part of the circuit) was the principal agent in its erection. But, the society being small, and having but little of this world's goods, the building went on slowly.

The old church was quite respectable, being nearly the first house of worship in the city, and quite as good as others of its time. But the growth of the city, and the erection of larger and more splendid buildings and churches, the old home of Methodism in Madison fell into the shade, and wealthy members and friends, both residents and visitors, became ashamed of it. The house also became too small for the congregation. Under these circumstances, the society, for years, devised ways and means for building a house of worship that would be more acceptable to the eyes of the public and accommodate the attendants. But, not being able of themselves, nothing was done in this direction until the conference of 1871, when it was resolved to make it a "State affair," and, the other conferences agreeing to it, the Rev. D. W. Couch was appointed an agent to solicit aid from the members and friends of the church, and put up a building that would be an ornament to the capital of the State.

It was during the Rev. H. Stone Richardson's pastorate that the foundation for a new church was laid on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Dayton street. The corner-stone was laid on the 30th of September, 1872, with appropriate ceremonies. An address was delivered by Rev. J. H. Twombly, President of the University of Wisconsin. The new edifice is a fine and most substantial structure, and an ornament to the city. It is of stone throughout, 115x60 feet, and will cost when completed not less than \$50,000. One of the features of the report adopted by the West Wisconsin Conference, in relation to this building, was, that the whole sum should be divided in three equal parts; one-third to be raised by the church at Madison (\$16,666.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ ); one-third by the West Wisconsin Conference, and the other third by the Wisconsin Conference. The basement of the building is finished, and services are held there.

The year 1851 was a year of peculiar affliction to the Methodists of Madison, by what has since been called "the Snow Storm." The Pastor, Rev. J. Snow, so administered discipline as to exclude, or cause to withdraw, about half the members of the church, for which he was deposed by the conference from his ministerial functions, and those who had been expelled, or had withdrawn to avoid expulsion, were restored to their original membership.

Madison was not separated from its county connections and made a separate charge until 1852, since which time it has remained such.

In 1856, the West Wisconsin Conference was set off from the other part of the State, and the first session of it was held in Madison in that year, in the old church. In 1861, soon after the rebellion broke out, was held another session in the city. The old church being too small, the conference was honored with the use of the capitol, and, while the Stars and Stripes were waving over the heads of the members, a set of resolutions were adopted, the first from any ecclesiastical body, proffering aid and comfort to President Lincoln in that mighty struggle for life and liberty, to which the President made a respectful and thankful reply, which was entered upon the journals of the conference.

*Congregational Church.*—On the 4th day of October, 1840, nine persons united themselves in an organization as a Christian Church in Madison. It was almost the planting of a church in the wilderness. At that time, there was no other, except the Episcopal, within fifty miles in any direction. The church was organized in what was the library and court-room of the old capitol, under the direction of Rev. Elbert Slingerland, a missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church. Twelve communicants partook of the sacrament. In spirit, it was a Congre-

gational Church from the first, but, in compliance with the wishes of the first Pastor, it took the name of the "Dutch Reformed Church," adopting it with the provision that the form and connection might be changed when a majority of the members desired it. Besides the minister, there was but one officer in church, a ruling elder, and that office was conferred on David Brigham. Mr. Slingerland preached from June, 1840, to June, 1841.

"During this quarter" [commencing August 1, 1840], he wrote: "I have preached at Madison every alternate Sabbath, and the rest of the time in the vicinity. On the morning of the 4th ult. [October], we consummated the organization of a church [Reformed Dutch], at this place [Madison], with two male and seven female members, which number we hope to enlarge at our next communion. I dispensed, upon this occasion, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and feel assured that all the services were duly appreciated by this infant church. Some professors from abroad, members of the Presbyterian Church, being present, commemorated with us the death of our common Lord. In the evening, the ordinance of baptism was administered to an infant of one of our members.

"I am happy to state that we have a good attendance upon the Sabbath, and also upon all the appointments made in my former report. In the month of August, during an extra session of the Legislature of this Territory, I called a meeting, the object of which was to obtain a history of the rise and progress of churches in different parts of the Territory. The meeting was well attended and of great interest. It appeared that many churches, which were formed of the fewest possible materials, have grown into considerable influence, and are now exerting themselves, in the most laudable manner, in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. It appeared, also, that revivals of religion had been enjoyed during the past year in several places, particularly at Prairie Village, near Milwaukee, at Racine, and at Platteville, in Grant County.

"I have twice visited Prairie du Sac, a settlement beautifully located on the borders of the Wisconsin River, some thirty miles northwest of Madison. Besides preaching here, I, by a special request, delivered a temperance address to a very attentive audience. I am, however, uncertain whether we will be able to succeed at this place in effecting the organization of a church, as several of the inhabitants, being Presbyterians, are strongly prejudiced in favor of this sister denomination.

"I have hitherto continued, and design to continue, my services at Sun Prairie, a settlement twelve miles northeast from this place. This part of the country is admirably adapted for a dense population, and is now growing rapidly. The people here are very anxious to enjoy the preached Gospel, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, they constitute a moral population. Several heads of families are members of different churches; and how far time may accomplish unity of feeling in regard to their views of religion, remains to be developed.

"It is expected that, in my first reports, I should give a detailed account of men and things as I find them, for the information of our friends at the East. It is due to this community to state that intemperance does not prevail here to the same extent that it does in New York, while profanity and Sabbath-breaking are prevailing vices—at least in many places.

"I have already received several communications from my friends at the East. I expect many of them will emigrate in the spring. Thus, materials for new organizations will be furnished, and, as time rolls on, treasures of moral worth and true piety will enrich and gladden our land. I hope we may have your constant prayers that the Great Head of the Church would make us doubly useful, not only in promoting the external order of the Church, but especially in the conversion of souls."

On the 13th of June, 1841, by a unanimous vote of all the members then resident here, the church adopted the name of the Congregational Church in Madison, and resolved thenceforth "to be governed and regulated by the established rules of such churches as were then known in the Territory." It also voted to connect itself with "the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin." David Brigham was chosen Deacon and Clerk of the church under the new arrangement. The following persons were members at that time: David Brigham, Mrs. E. F. Brigham, W. N. Seymour, Mrs. A. M. Seymour, Mrs. M. A. Morrison, Mrs. E. Wyman, Mrs. C. R. Pierce, Mrs. A. Catlin, Mrs. Slingerland.



Rev. J. M. Clark, of Kentucky, then took charge of the church and preached here till July, 1843, and was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Miner, of New York, who began preaching under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. At this time the church had no settled place of worship, and some efforts were made to erect a church building. For a time, they worshiped in the old capitol, occupying it alternately with two or three other denominations. Then they obtained the use of a log house, the old building erected by Eben Peck, and known as the "first house built in Madison," and met there for some time. The erection of a new barn, some time after, seemed to offer such superior and attractive accommodations, that the little church made this its temple, and "Christianity went back to the stable in which it had its origin." After great effort and self-sacrifice, sufficient subscriptions were received to encourage them to build a house of worship. The building was erected on Lot 10, Block 108, on Webster street, and was dedicated in 1846. P. H. Van Bergen was builder. It was built of wood, with seats for 250 persons, and cost about \$1,800. In October, 1846, Mr. Miner resigned his pastorate. He was succeeded, October 20, 1846, by Rev. Charles Lord, of Independence, Mo., who was formally installed October 20, 1852, by advice of an Ecclesiastical Council, and the church became self-supporting. Mr. Lord was Pastor of the church until the spring of 1854, when, owing to infirmity of the eyes, he was obliged to resign. He was succeeded, in 1855, by Rev. N. H. Egleston, of Plymouth Church, Chicago. The spiritual and material prosperity of the church rapidly increased, and, within a year, nearly fifty were added to its membership. The church room becoming too narrow for the needs of the congregation, in 1856, they moved first into the large hall of Bacon's Commercial College, which was then ready for occupancy, and then built a brick chapel, which they occupied until 1874. This chapel is situated on the east side of Washington avenue, on Lots 5 and 6, Block 66, with accommodations for about five hundred persons. It was built at an expense of \$4,400, with the hope of soon adding to it a church building. In May, 1858, Mr. Egleston retired from the pastorate.

In November, 1858, Rev. James Caldwell was invited to supply the pulpit; but, after remaining here nearly a year, he returned to Illinois. For a year and a half after his departure, the pulpit was supplied by Prof. J. D. Butler, of the State University.

In February, 1861, the church invited the Rev. Lathrop Taylor, of Bloomington, Ill., to become its Pastor. After a faithful and laborious pastorate of three years, he resigned in January, 1864.

The Rev. Lewis E. Matson, of Racine, was called to the pastorate of the church in April, 1864. A strong congregation rallied about him, and deep regret was felt when, in the summer of 1866, after a season of special religious interest, he resigned his work here to go to Plymouth Church, Chicago. After a brief but arduous and successful work there, he was smitten by disease, and died in Lyons, France, June 21, 1868.

In February, 1867, Rev. C. H. Richards, of Meriden, N. H., was called from Kokomo, Ind., where he had been preaching a year, to become Pastor here. On the 10th of March, he entered upon the work, in which he still continues.

On the 13th of June, 1872, the corner-stone of the new Congregational Church building, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fairchild street, was laid, with appropriate exercises, with addresses by Rev. Samuel Fallows, Rev. C. H. Richards and David Atwood. For a number of years, the building occupied by the society had been inadequate to supply the growing wants of the congregation, and the erection of a new building was called for as a matter of imperative necessity.

The building, the construction of which had been watched with interest, not only by the members of the society for which it had been erected, but by the community generally, was dedicated on the 3d of May, 1874. It is of gray cut stone, in the shape of a Greek cross, with the arms of equal length. It was designed by G. P. Randall, of Chicago, and is similar to the beautiful structure built by the same architect for the Union Park Church in that city. Its construction was under the superintendence of D. R. Jones, architect, of Madison. The corner-stone was laid June 13, 1872, and the walls were nearly finished at the end of that year. In

1873, the exterior of the building was completed, and most of the work in the interior of the main audience-room. The length of each axis of the church is about 75 feet, and it is adorned with a steeple 176 feet high.

In the audience-room—to which are two entrances—the seats are arranged in semi-circles about the pulpit, with five aisles. A gallery encircles the entire room, that portion of it in the rear of the pulpit being occupied by the organ and choir. There are 152 pews in the auditorium, with sittings for 650 on the floor, and 350 in the gallery, leaving ample space for the accommodation of two or three hundred more with extra seats. Arrangements are made for the ventilation of the audience-room, both in summer and winter, “a consummation devoutly to be wished” by all church-goers.

The organ was built by Marshall Brothers' Organ Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, and has three manuals of keys, two octaves of pedals, and thirty-six stops. The cost of the church building, with its furnishings, was \$48,666.47.

The church has grown from its original membership of 9 in 1840, to 414 in 1880. During its history, 819 persons have been connected with it, of whom 76 have been removed by death, and over 400 have been dismissed to churches elsewhere. It has raised, during forty years, over \$10,000 for benevolent purposes, and about \$125,000 for its own expenses, including its buildings. It has a Sunday school of over 300 members, and administers a considerable benevolent work among the poor.

*St. Raphael's Church.*—In 1842, the Rev. Father Kundig, late Vicar General, held the first Catholic services in Madison, in the old capitol building, with a congregation of not more than ten families. At the same time, he made arrangements for the purchase of church grounds and the erection of a church building. Very soon after this, a small frame structure was completed, and, a few years later, a brick building, 30x50 feet, and a parsonage were built, on the site of the present parsonage. In 1854, the foundation for the present church was laid, and the structure dedicated by Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, the Rev. Father Riordan preaching the sermon. The church building progressed so slowly that it was not finished fit for occupancy until 1862. Its total cost was \$28,000, and, when the steeple is completed, according to the plans of its architect, there will be an additional expense of \$4,000. The old church was removed in 1863, and, in 1868, the present parsonage was begun. There are now about 250 families that worship at this church. The society has a cemetery of eleven acres, located two miles west of Madison, which is inclosed and handsomely laid out. The priests who have officiated as resident Pastors are as follows: Rev. Francis Echmund, from October, 1850, to September 1857; then Rev. George Riordan until October, 1858. The next priest was Rev. John Norris, who served from January, 1859, to November, 1862, when the Rev. Francis Eichman returned, remaining until June, 1865. After him Rev. Joseph Smith officiated until June, 1870. From this time until October following, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. E. McGuire, J. O'Keefe and J. Smith; then Father Vahey came, and remained until August, 1875. Since that time Father Pettet has been Priest in charge of the parish. In connection with this church is a parochial school. The first schoolhouse, a small frame structure, was built at the time the second church was erected, about 1850. The attendance, at first, was small, but kept constantly increasing, until, in 1868, it was necessary to erect a two-story brick building. The attendance here now is seldom less than 400. The instructors are the Sisters of St. Dominick. The church property includes Lots 1, 7 and 8 of Block 67.

*German Methodist.*—The first Pastors of this church were the Rev. Mr. Young and Rev. Louis Nippert, who held services alternate Sundays, at the houses of different members of the society from 1850 to 1852, when Conrad Bernreuter undertook the missions of Madison, Baraboo and Fond du Lac, but continued his labors not more than a year. In the interim, the Rev. George L. Mulfinger, the Presiding Elder, occasionally preached to the flock that came to meet him at, sometimes a schoolhouse, and, many times, private houses. During the summer of 1863, F. W. Conrad came, every two weeks, from Columbus, Wis., to hold services; but the church remained without a settled pastor until the fall of 1863, when Jacob Bletsch was appointed. The

present church edifice was built during Mr. Bletsch's pastorate, and is a neat building of red brick that is capable of seating 150 persons.

Friedrich Rinder had charge from 1865 to 1867. The church was connected, from 1867 to 1868, with the Columbus mission, and Friedrich Gottschalk and Sebastian Brandau were the ministers. After this, the succeeding ministers were, from 1868 to 1870, Heinrich Schuetz, Charles Schuler from 1870 to 1872. Friedrich Gottschalk, one of the former Pastors, was recalled and remained from 1872 to 1874; then the Rev. Philip Walker preached from 1874 to 1877, when Ernest Fitzner came, and remained one year. Charles Hedler, the present Pastor, came in 1878. The society is without debt, and has a membership of about fifty persons.

*Church of the Holy Redeemer.*—The beginning and progress of the Holy Redeemer's congregation up to the present day is recorded as follows: Up to the year 1855, there was but one St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church in Madison. At that time the membership had outgrown the church accommodations, and the German portion, numbering about twenty-five families, withdrew to form a new congregation, and in 1855, erected a brick structure of 80x40 feet, which was subsequently, in 1860, increased by some additions. In 1865, the congregation numbered about fifty families, and the church had become too small; in this year, the brick church was removed, a temporary structure erected for divine services, between the present structure and the pastor's residence, and the new church (the present one) commenced. The building was inclosed during the year 1866. The first church was built under Rev. Michael Haider, and the second under Rev. J. M. Obermuller, now deceased. At the date of construction, economy was the word, as the expense was paid by the contributions of the congregation, which, although thrifty, had no great wealth at command. In consequence, a saving was effected whenever it was thought possible; the walls were not built to the height desirable, and the timber work was unreasonably light, so that, although the work of combination was excellent, the structure soon gave evidence of weakness, until finally an examination was ordered by a committee in the spring of 1880. It was found that the resistance of the walls was the only remaining safety, and a meeting of the congregation determined upon the reconstruction of roof and spire. John Nader was directed to draw up plans and specifications, and, while these were in course of preparation, Father Alois Zitterl undertook the laborious task of soliciting subscriptions; the response exceeded his anticipations, so that the labor became an agreeable though tiresome occupation. In the early part of April, 1880, the work was commenced, and is now successfully completed; the Roman style was carried out as far as possible. The work is all first class, and is a credit to the congregation. The untiring efforts of the Pastor, Father Alois Zitterl, are particularly laudable, and he has sufficient reason to delight in his reward in the successful completion of a monument to his zeal, and the abundant assistance of his faithful flock.

To John Nader, architect, is due much praise for the architectural beauty of the edifice, both inside and outside. The church is 115x52 feet; spire, 140 feet. The auditorium is provided with 450 sittings; the gallery contains 150 sittings; the cost of the entire church as it stands now is \$28,000.

The names and times of service of each of the pastors are as follows: First Pastor, Rev. Michael Haider, five years; second Pastor, Rev. Hackhofer, one year; third Pastor, Rev. J. M. Obermuller, twelve years; fourth Pastor, Rev. Henry Reinhart, two and one-half years; fifth Pastor, Rev. Alois Zitterl, since March, 1877. The cemetery is "Forest Hill" and contains six acres.

A parochial school has been connected with the church for the last twenty years. The number of pupils in daily attendance is 230. It is conducted by four school sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee.

*Evangelical Association of Madison.*—The first German preaching in the village of Madison, while Wisconsin was a Territory, was in the year 1844, by the Rev. J. G. Miller, from Ohio, who was appointed by their annual conference as a missionary of that State to Galena, Ill., a distance of 400 miles, which field of labor then included a part of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

His journey commenced from Galena, west of the Mississippi, in Iowa, Dubuque and Charles Mount, and from there east, crossing the Mississippi again, to Potosi, Beetown, Platteville, Mineral Point, and, in company with Rev. John Seibert, Bishop of the Evangelical Association, to Prairie du Sac. They were supposed to have been the first German ministers who crossed the Wisconsin River. The Bishop leaving him at this point, he continued not long after to Portage City, Fond du Lac, Calumet, being a distance of 100 miles from Prairie du Sac. After several months he continued his travels north, through the Indian reservations, to Green Bay, and from there, through a heavy forest, to Two Rivers, having had to stay all night with the Indians. Spending a few days at Two Rivers, he then journeyed southward to Sheboygan, Menominee Falls, Milwaukee, Prairieville (now Waukesha), Park River, Jefferson, and then to the village of Madison, where he found a few German families from Pennsylvania, by the names of Mallo and Stoner, also a few other Europeans, to whom he preached from time to time in private houses. In 1845, the Illinois Conference assigned him the entire Territory of Wisconsin, named the Winnebago Mission. His field of labor extended over 400 or 500 miles, in which circle of travel he found scattered a good number of Germans through the new Territory, and who had not heard the Gospel preached for a number of years. He traveled from 4,000 to 5,000 miles annually, on horseback, receiving a salary the first year amounting to \$40.98, and the second year to \$47.52.

In 1846, the Illinois Conference saw fit to change the name of Winnebago Mission to Madison Mission. They appointed the Rev. Benjamin Eply, from Illinois, as missionary, who, on account of sickness and other reasons, could not serve.

The following year Madison was taken in charge by Rev. M. Howard, from Illinois.

About this time the German population of Madison commenced increasing quite rapidly; and in 1848 and 1849 they were often visited by Rev. J. G. Miller, who preached to them for a year and a half. He then being absent from Wisconsin for five years, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Illinois Conference appointed Rev. C. A. Schnake, who, in 1853, was ordered to organize the society and to commence the building of a church, which was erected the following year, in charge of the Rev. W. Strausberger, and finished in 1856 by Rev. J. G. Miller, the membership being then about fifty.

The first location of the church being somewhat out of the way, the Wisconsin Conference ordered the erection of the second church, the present white brick building, located on the corner of Pinckney and Miffin Streets. The cost of the church was about \$7,000, including lot. The church was completed in 1865, under the directions of Rev. W. F. Schneider.

As a church rule of the Evangelical Association is to change ministers every two and three years, therefore quite a number have been appointed to this place since it was first organized. Their names are—Rev. J. G. Miller, Rev. Benjamin Eply, Rev. M. Howard, Rev. J. G. Miller, Rev. C. A. Schnake, Rev. W. Strausberger, Rev. J. G. Miller, Rev. E. J. Esslinger, Rev. August Huelster, Rev. P. Helt, Rev. G. Fritsche, Rev. J. Haracher, Rev. W. Schneider, Rev. W. F. Kaufman, Rev. F. Zimmerman, Rev. C. Von Eschen, Rev. F. Huelster, Rev. C. Schneider, Rev. C. F. Finger, Rev. T. Umbreit and Rev. J. C. Brendel, the present Pastor.

*The First Baptist Church* in Madison was organized December 23, 1847, with twenty members. During the same month, Thomas Shillinglaugh was immersed in the crystal waters of beautiful Lake Monona, which was for the first time dedicated to God for baptistry. The church held its meetings in the Supreme Court room in the capitol, then comprising what now constitutes the Secretary of State's office and the old part of the State Treasurer's office, but, during the winter of 1848-49, the brick schoolhouse in the Third Ward was used as the place of meeting. Rev. H. W. Reed became the first Pastor. He resigned in March, 1841, and went out as a pioneer minister to New Mexico. In October, 1849, Rev. John Williams was chosen Pastor, but resigned the ensuing February. In the summer of 1851, Rev. S. S. Whitman, formerly a Professor in Hamilton Institute, New York, came from Belvidere, Ill., and became Pastor of the church, but Mr. Whitman's labors were of brief duration. He died, after a short illness, January 2, 1852. During his pastorate, Lewis Hall, over the store of Jehu H. Lewis,

near the present Presbyterian Church, was fitted up, and the regular services of the church held there.

On the 6th of February, 1853, a meeting of the members of the Baptist Church was held at the court house, to organize said church under the laws of the State, at which meeting Deacon Daniel Gorum was Chairman. Rev. M. D. Miller, Daniel Gorum, John W. Hunt, Elisha W. Keyes and Willett S. Main were elected Trustees, and the meeting empowered the Trustees to purchase a lot for a church, and to raise means by subscription for the erection of a church building. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, held February 14, Rev. M. D. Miller was appointed agent of the society to purchase the lot, circulate subscriptions, and to superintend the erection. On the 25th of August, the sum of \$3,300 was subscribed, the lot purchased (Lot 5 in Block 74), and considerable progress made in the building. The work was vigorously prosecuted under the direction of Rev. M. D. Miller, who had been elected Pastor of the church, and the building was ready for occupancy in September, 1854, and was dedicated on the 3d of that month, Rev. J. A. Smith, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. R. A. Fyfe, of Milwaukee, assisting. At this time, the church membership was forty-one. The church building was constructed of brick, 48x78 feet in size, with a basement, fitted up for a lecture-room, having seventy pews of black walnut, neatly finished. The church was at that time the best building of the kind in the village. Mr. Miller continued as Pastor until his resignation, in 1855, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Cooper, who supplied the church for one year, and, in December, 1856, was succeeded by Rev. William R. Brooks, of Perry, N. Y., who occupied the pulpit until December, 1858. The church was supplied by various ministers until the summer of 1866, when Rev. W. H. Brisbane, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was invited to become Pastor, who accepted the same, and served until the time of the troubles at the South, when he resigned, and was appointed Chaplain to the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment. In 1863, Rev. J. E. Johnson accepted a call to preach, and occupied the pulpit until 1865, when he retired, owing to ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. I. Clarke, of Chicago, who preached until 1871, when Rev. E. H. Page, of Milford, Mass., became Pastor, and remained until June, 1873; for a year the church had no settled minister. During the summer of that year, Mr. D. J. Hill occupied the pulpit for two months. By the unanimous call of the church, the Rev. Thomas Bright became their Pastor in June, 1874. Before his arrival, the church had closed their house of worship, and the congregation was somewhat scattered; under Mr. Bright's care, the church steadily improved, and increased in numbers and influence. On Sunday, the 10th of September, 1876, while preaching the evening sermon, Mr. Bright was stricken suddenly with apoplexy, and fell back upon the sofa; he was carried to his home, where he died in about an hour. Death came to him while he was on duty, with the words he loved so well still on his lips. Most of the time after his death until July, 1877, Dr. Stephen H. Carpenter, of the State University, kindly filled the pulpit. Much of the success of the church is due to the untiring interest Prof. Carpenter always took in its welfare.

The Baptist Church is one of the oldest of the religious organizations of Madison, and, in spite of many obstacles, it has maintained a creditable and quiet existence since its first establishment. In one respect, it is a pattern for other churches. It has no debt, and incurs none, it being a standing order of the church that no liability be incurred until the money to meet it has been raised. The church was slowly but steadily gaining strength under the leadership of the late Rev. Mr. Bright, whose sudden death at the time of his greatest apparent usefulness, cast a gloom over the community, and they were once more left without a leader. Still they were not discouraged—they kept on the even tenor of their way—maintaining regular services, as has been mentioned, until July 15, when the church was closed for repairs, that it might present a more inviting appearance when a new Pastor should be installed. There were expended on repairs about \$1,000, and the church was greatly improved thereby.

Clark O. Maltby came from Watertown, N. Y., to Madison, in August, 1877. Mr. Maltby had not as yet been ordained as a minister of the church, and, on the 6th of September, 1877, he was examined by the council as a candidate for the Baptist ministry. In the evening

of the same day, the ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. H. Griffiths, of Milwaukee. The next Sunday, the 9th of September, the Rev. Mr. Malthy delivered his first sermon to the people of the Baptist Church. Since that time, he has most acceptably filled the position as its Pastor.

An organ was purchased by the society, in August, 1879, which, when set up, cost \$1,250. The church is entirely out of debt, and in a prosperous condition.

*German Presbyterian.*—The building now occupied by the German Presbyterians is situated on Webster street, between Main street and Washington avenue. David Holt gave the lot to the Congregational society, in 1846, and a building was erected. The Congregationalists moved out about 1859, selling the building to the Unitarians. Philo Dunning, L. W. Hoyt and William Ripley, who held it for the Unitarian society, sold it May 4, 1865, to the German Presbyterians.

The society had already become organized, and had held a few meetings in a schoolhouse. Their first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Steckenmesser; this gentleman raised, by personal endeavor, nearly all of the money necessary to purchase the building. His successor, C. Ruegg, finished his pastorate for the church in January, 1868. C. A. Reinert took charge in 1869, remaining but a short time, leaving during the same year. Rev. William Kampmeir succeeded him in June, 1869, and was with them till 1872. The church was without a minister till in 1875, when the Rev. H. A. Winter accepted the call to become their leader in spiritual affairs.

Through his endeavors, the church edifice has been thoroughly renovated, internally and externally, and a steeple erected. The memorial meeting for the purpose of formally re-opening the rejuvenated edifice was held the evening of December 15, 1879, and the same old bell was rung that in early days had been used to call the Congregationalists together, but which now serves as the alarm on the No. 1 Fire Engine Building. The audience represented all of the Protestant denominations in the city. Among those present could be seen many of the faces of the pioneers of Madison. The renovation cost \$575. The obligations of the church have been met, so that now the society is nearly out of debt, with a church membership of sixty.

The Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Winter, has a day school in connection with the church, where is taught both German and English to about forty boys and girls.

*Presbyterian Church.*—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dane, held October 3, 1851, during the sessions of the Synod of Wisconsin at its first meeting in Fort Winnebago, a petition from several church members resident in and near Madison, formerly connected with the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed Churches, asking to be organized into a Presbyterian Church and received into the Presbytery, was presented by Rev. H. B. Gardiner to the Presbytery of Dane; whereupon the Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of the Revs. D. C. Lyon and Thomas Fraser, to visit Madison, and, if in their judgment the way should be deemed clear, to effect the organization of a church in connection with the Presbytery, with the privilege of inviting clerical members from the other Presbyteries belonging to the Synod to take part in the discharge of the duties of their commission.

The committee met at Madison, October 4, 1851, Saturday evening, and after divine service, organized a church consisting of the following members:

John Y. Smith, from the Reformed Dutch Church, formerly existing in Madison, of which he was an Elder, and the only remaining member there; Daniel S. Durrie and Mrs. Anna H. Durrie, by letter from the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, N. Y.; Mary E. and Clara Gardiner, by letter from the South Presbyterian Church, Galena, Ill., and Jane McFarland, by letter from the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Ohio. An election of officers was held, and John W. Sterling, Professor in the State University, and John Y. Smith were elected Ruling Elders, and D. S. Durrie, Deacon. On the succeeding day, Sunday, October 5, after public worship at Lewis Hall, these persons were ordained and installed. Rev. H. B. Gardiner was engaged as stated supply of the pulpit.

On the same day, in the intermission between the hours of public worship, the session received four additional members: James McBride and Mrs. Mary Ann McBride, from the

Associated Reformed Church of Milroy, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Fox, from the Presbyterian Church of Greenfield, Wis., and William Fox, her son.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner made a successful effort to obtain funds for the erection of a church edifice the year after his location in Madison, and a framed building was erected, 40x60 feet, on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Johnson street.

The new church building was completed and dedicated, December 25, 1853.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner resigned October 21, 1855, and September 21, 1856, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. William L. Green, of Greenville, Ky., to become Pastor, which was accepted, and he preached until April 2, 1865, when, owing to ill health, he resigned. On the 17th of September, 1865, the church invited Rev. Edward G. Read, of Elizabeth, N. J., to become their Pastor, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed October 11, 1865, with impressive services, in which Rev. Dr. J. M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, and Revs. Fox and Day participated. Mr. Read resigned in 1869, and Rev. Richard V. Dodge, of Wheeling, W. Va., was elected Pastor, which position he retained until March, 1871, when he accepted a call to a church in San Francisco. In the spring of 1873, Rev. L. Y. Hayes, of Ottawa, Ill., was elected Pastor, and installed June 12. On the 9th, the church building, which had been closed for repairs, was re-opened for public worship. The edifice had undergone extensive improvements, and an organ been purchased. The cost of the whole was about \$8,000.

After the retiracy of Mr. Hayes, May, 1877, the church was vacant for more than a year. In April, 1878, a call was extended to the Rev. J. E. Wright, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Wright accepted the call thus tendered, and, on the first Sabbath of June following, appeared in the pulpit as the Pastor-elect, and took charge of the congregation, and is at present serving in that capacity.

The Bethany Mission School, in connection with this church, was formed February 27, 1876. It is held in a building situated on Williamson Street, in the Third Ward, and its object is to furnish religious instruction to the children and youth in that portion of the city. At the opening of the school, there were in attendance 107 persons, including officers, teachers and scholars.

*The Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannis Congregation.*—In the year 1855, the Lutheran Pastor, Rev. Ludwig Habel, came to Madison on a missionary tour to seek for those of his own faith, and preach the word of God to them. His efforts were crowned with success. On the 20th of January of the next year (1856), a meeting of German Lutherans was held, and the founding of an Evangelical Lutheran congregation resolved upon. Rev. Mr. Habel promised to preside over this new congregation, in addition to Cottage Grove, until it should have its own Pastor. Already, on the 3d of February of the same year, Rev. John Deindorfer received a call from the congregation, which he accepted, and was forthwith installed as Pastor. At that time the congregation was composed of about thirty heads of families, but, as quite a number withdrew, only a small flock remaining to form the new society. Nevertheless, the small congregation, seeing the necessity of having a church of its own, straightway proceeded with the erection of a church, and, in the year 1859, it was dedicated. In the following year (1860) the Pastor was called away, and was succeeded by Rev. Th. Koberle, who served the congregation until the year 1863. Toward the end of that year, Rev. T. List became Pastor, and remained in that position until the fall of the year 1867. As the church building which has hitherto been used was found to be too small, and situated in an unfavorable locality, the congregation, for the price of \$1,000, bought a lot in the Second Ward, on Washington avenue and Canal street, and there built a larger and more beautiful church, which is still occupied by it. Toward the end of the year 1867, Rev. H. Vogel became Pastor of the congregation, and filled this position until the year 1875. In the month of April of that year, Rev. Chr. Wilke became his successor, who is at the present date Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Madison. The congregation have always had great obstacles to overcome, and have been compelled, on account of the limited membership, to make many sacrifices for its further existence. It now numbers some 170 communicants, and possesses in real estate a church and parsonage worth together \$5,000.

*Jewish Synagogue and Society.*—The Jewish Society was organized in 1860. The members bought their church and cemetery grounds (Shra Shamiam) the same year. The synagogue was commenced in the spring of 1862, and finished in the fall. It is built of white brick, 26x40 feet. The total cost of the structure and grounds was \$5,000. The first members were Samuel Klauber, Sigmund Klauber, Isaac Klauber, Markus Kohner, Ben Kohner, Jacob Lentz, Henry Straus, N. Modey, A. Thalberg, Mr. Reichenbaum, S. Thuringer, A. C. Flesch, L. Uhlman, Max Landauer and M. Friend. Canta Markusen was first teacher. He continued but a short time, when Canta Thuringa was installed teacher, who remained ten or twelve years. There has been no teacher for two or three years, and the synagogue is now used by the Unitarian Society.

*First Unitarian Church of Madison* was organized March 5, 1880, and Rev. Henry M. Simmons settled as Pastor, partly supported by the American Unitarian Association of Boston, Mass. Present Trustees, W. F. Allen, Chairman; C. W. Askew, Secretary; G. L. Storer, Treasurer; B. F. Adams, Levi Alden, H. H. Giles, F. A. Stoltze.

There have been three previous efforts to establish a Liberal Church in Madison: One in 1855, by Rev. Henry F. Bond. This organization was kept up for about a year. Another in 1860 by Rev. Lemuel B. Mason. This was a Universalist Church. The next year Mr. Mason went into the army as a Chaplain, and shortly after died. The church continued to hold services for several months after Mr. Mason left. And a third in 1866, by Rev. Marshall G. Kimball, who remained here until 1869; services were discontinued in the fall of that year.

## MASONIC.

*Madison Lodge, No. 5.*—This Masonic body, the first instituted in the county, and the fifth in the State, was the second chartered by the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, after its formation, and was organized by M. W. Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, the first Grand Master of Masons of Wisconsin.

The dispensation was issued June 4, 1844, and the charter is dated Jan. 10, 1845.

The charter members were John Catlin, David Holt, Augustus A. Bird, David Hyer, William W. Stewart, Barlow Shackelford and Martin G. Van Bergen.

The lodge was instituted and for some time held its communications in the council chamber of the old capitol building. From the capitol it went to the house in the First Ward now occupied by W. G. Pitman, and from there it went to the old *Argus* building, and from there to Bird's carriage-shop, then to Albee's block (old *Patriot* office), and from there to Main's block, west corner of the park. From Main's block, it removed to Porter's block (now Ogden's), where it remained until removed to its present elegant and commodious rooms, in Young's block, some fourteen years ago. For the last twenty years, this lodge has held a high position among the craft, and, in its ritualistic work and influence ranks second to no lodge in the State. It now, at this writing, numbers 151 members, among whom may be found some of the most honored and respected citizens, as well as many of the best and most talented young men of the city and county. Since its organization, it has received the petition for the degrees of Masonry of 452 persons, and has rejected 101 of that number; has initiated 334, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason 292. It has also received into membership by affiliation 132 Master Masons. Following is a complete list of the officers of the lodge from the organization to date:

1844—John Catlin, W. M.; David Holt, S. W.; A. A. Bird, J. W.; M. G. Van Bergen, Treas.; B. Shackelford, Sec'y; William W. Stewart, S. D.; Jesse A. Clark, J. D.; David Hyer, Tiler.

1845—John Catlin, W. M.; David Holt, S. W.; A. A. Bird, J. W.; M. G. Van Bergen, Treas.; B. Shackelford, Sec'y; Wm. W. Stewart, S. D.; Jesse A. Clark, J. D.; S. F. Blanchard, Geo. P. Delaplaine, Stewards; E. Clewit, Tiler.

1845—Julius T. Clark, W. M.; E. B. Dean, S. W.; La Fayette Kellogg, J. W.; Alonzo Wilcox, Treas.; W. N. Seymour, Sec'y; Geo. P. Delaplaine, S. D.; R. T. Davis, J. D.; M. G. Van Bergen, Tiler.



1846—A. A. Bird, W. M.; Beriah Brown, S. W.; Cullen D. Finch, J. W.; David Holt, Treas.; W. N. Seymour, Sec'y; J. G. Knapp, S. D.; Wm. Welch, J. D.; Chas. R. Conway, R. S. Bird, Stewards; R. T. Davis, Tiler.

1847—Julius T. Clark, W. M.; J. G. Knapp, S. W.; C. B. Chapman, J. W.; David Holt, Treas.; W. N. Seymour, Sec'y; A. A. Bird, S. D.; R. T. Davis, J. D.; David Hyer, Tiler.

1849—Alonzo Wilcox, W. M.; Julius T. Clark, S. W.; A. A. Bird, J. W.; Beriah Brown, Treas.; Lafayette Kellogg, Sec'y; John Catlin, S. D.; Wm. Welch, J. D.; David Hyer, Tiler.

1850—A. S. Wood, W. M.; Lafayette Kellogg, S. W.; A. A. Bird, J. W.; John Wright, Treas.; N. B. Eddy, Sec'y; Alonzo Wilcox, S. D.; Jesse A. Clark, J. D.; Beriah Brown, Wm. Welch, Stewards; S. F. Honn, Tiler.

1851—Julius T. Clark, W. M.; A. S. Wood, S. W.; Alonzo Wilcox, J. W.; Meyer Friend, Treas.; E. H. Gleason, Sec'y; N. B. Eddy, S. D.; R. T. Davis, J. D.; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1852—Daniel M. Seaver, W. M.; John W. Hunt, S. W.; E. H. Gleason, J. W.; Meyer Friend, Treas.; A. S. Wood, Sec'y; Alonzo Wilcox, S. D.; Charles Weed, J. D.; John Wright, S. F. Honn, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1853—D. C. Bush, W. M.; E. H. Gleason, S. W.; Meyer Friend, J. W.; M. G. Van Bergen, Treas.; E. W. Keyes, Sec'y; Chas. G. Mayers, S. D.; R. T. Davis, J. D.; Jonathan Davis, D. M. Seaver, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1854—Chas. G. Mayers, W. M.; Joseph A. Paine, S. W.; John Rodermund, J. W.; George Ott, Treas.; Wm. B. Folds, Sec'y; Jos. G. Knapp, S. D.; August Herfurth, J. D.; John P. Howard, Geo. Drohman, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1855—Chas. G. Mayers, W. M.; Frank W. Bird, S. W.; R. T. Davis, J. W.; Henry Wright, Treas.; D. C. Bush, Sec'y (retired November 29, 1855; S. V. Shipman appointed); John Rodermund, S. D.; E. E. Wyman, J. D.; Geo. Drohman, Henry Wright, Stewards; David H. Wright, Tiler.

1856—Frank W. Bird, W. M.; S. V. Shipman, S. W.; Wm. A. Wheeler, J. W.; Samuel Klauber, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John Rodermund, S. D.; Geo. Drohman, J. D.; F. W. Anschutz, Frank Gault, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1857—Frank W. Bird, W. M.; W. H. Karns, S. W.; Geo. Drohman, J. W.; Samuel Klauber, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; F. F. Mackey, S. D.; Daniel K. Westcott, J. D.; Geo. T. Kocker, John B. Colton, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1858—W. H. Karns, W. M.; David Flesh, S. W.; David H. Wright, J. W.; S. G. Benedict, Treas.; Frank W. Bird, Sec'y; John Rodermund, S. D.; N. B. Cramton, J. D.; T. B. Muldoon, W. K. Westcott, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1859—W. H. Karns, W. M.; David H. Wright, S. W.; David Flesh, J. W.; T. B. Muldoon, Treas.; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y; E. C. Spink, S. D.; N. B. Cramton, J. D.; F. A. Pfaff, J. B. Colton, Stewards; E. E. Wyman, Tiler.

1860—David H. Wright, W. M.; Henry Wright, S. W.; Geo. W. Huntley, J. W.; T. B. Muldoon, Treas.; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y; O. G. Scofield, S. D.; Wm. P. Towers, J. D.; Louis Ullman, Joseph Parkins, Stewards; E. C. Spink, Tiler.

1861—David H. Wright, W. M.; S. V. Shipman, S. W.; George Hyer, J. W.; T. B. Muldoon, Treas.; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y; O. G. Scofield, S. D.; J. W. Tolford, J. D.; Samuel Klauber, Michael Friend, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1862—David H. Wright, W. M.; Geo. W. Huntley, S. W.; Louis Ullman, J. W.; T. B. Muldoon, Treas.; John B. Colton, Sec'y; Jas. A. Bate, S. D.; N. B. Cramton, J. D.; S. G. Benedict, W. P. Towers, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1863—George Hyer, W. M.; Jas. A. Bate, S. W.; Marcus Kohner, J. W.; T. B. Muldoon, Treas.; Fred A. Pfaff, Sec'y; David H. Wright, S. D.; Robert Wootton, J. D.; D. C. Bush, A. B. Braley, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.



*R. P. Main,*

OREGON.



1864—Jas. A. Bate, W. M.; Robert Wootton, S. W.; Max Landauer, J. W.; Geo. W. Huntley, Treas.; Fred A. Pfaff, Sec'y; David H. Wright, S. D.; D. W. Fernandez, J. D.; D. C. Bush, E. C. Spink, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1865—Jas. A. Bate, W. M.; Robert Wootton, S. W.; D. W. Fernandez, J. W.; Geo. W. Huntley, Treas.; Fred A. Pfaff, Sec'y; John Corscot, S. D.; D. B. Ramsey, J. D.; E. C. Spink, W. B. Kaufman, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1866—Robert Wootton, W. M.; S. H. Carpenter, S. W.; S. L. F. Ward, J. W.; Geo. W. Huntley, Treas.; Fred A. Pfaff, Sec'y; John Corscot, S. D.; James Judge, J. D.; E. E. Thompson, H. D. Snow, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1867—Robert Wootton, W. M.; S. H. Carpenter, S. W.; John Corscot, J. W.; Geo. W. Huntley, Treas.; Fred A. Pfaff, Sec'y; James M. Bull, S. D.; Chas. E. Bross, J. D.; John S. Dean, B. M. Worthington, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1868—S. H. Carpenter, W. M.; Ransom J. Chase, S. W.; B. M. Worthington, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; James M. Bull, S. D.; John F. Bruce, J. D.; John S. Dean, Geo. W. Stoner, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1869—S. H. Carpenter, W. M.; John Corscot, S. W.; B. M. Worthington, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; James M. Bull, S. D.; John F. Bruce, J. D.; John S. Dean, Walter Deards, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1870—John Corscot, W. M.; B. M. Worthington, S. W.; John F. Bruce, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; Ed Lazier, S. D.; John H. Chappell, J. D.; S. H. Carpenter, John B. Norton, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1871—John Corscot, W. M.; B. M. Worthington, S. W.; John F. Bruce, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John H. Chappell, S. D.; J. M. Campbell, J. D.; Samuel Klauber, Ed E. Bryant, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1872—John Corscot, W. M.; John F. Bruce, S. W.; Ed Lazier, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John H. Chappell, S. D.; James H. Rider, J. D.; W. T. Leitch, H. M. Lewis, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1873—John Corscot, W. M.; John F. Bruce, S. W.; Ed Lazier, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John H. Chappell, S. D.; James H. Rider, J. D.; Geo. W. Huntley, John B. Norton, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1874—John F. Bruce, W. M.; Ed Lazier, S. W.; James H. Rider, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; Lindsey S. Brown, S. D.; Leroy L. Baker, J. D.; Albert Cheney, John Corscot, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1875—John F. Bruce, W. M.; James H. Rider, S. W.; Lindsey S. Brown, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; Leroy L. Baker, S. D.; John Lamont, J. D.; Samuel Klauber, Thos. D. Plumb, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1876—Lindsey S. Brown, W. M.; James H. Rider, S. W.; John H. Chappell, J. W.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John Lamont, S. D.; W. H. Hughes, J. D.; R. G. Norton, Frank A. Stoltze, Stewards; W. H. Karn, Tiler.

1877—Lindsey S. Brown, W. M.; James H. Rider, S. W.; John H. Chappell, J. W.; A. M. Daggett, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; Alonzo G. Barker, S. D.; John W. Hudson, J. D.; C. P. Chapman, L. B. Hills, Stewards; John L. Lewis, Tiler.

1878—John Corscot, W. M.; John H. Chappell, S. W.; John Lamont, J. W.; A. M. Daggett, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; John F. Bruce, S. D.; Chas. N. Chandler, J. D.; B. D. Miner, Lindsey S. Brown, Stewards; John L. Lewis, Tiler.

1879—John Corscot, W. M.; John Lamont, S. W.; W. H. Hughes, J. W.; A. M. Daggett, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; Chas. H. Hall, S. D.; Chas. N. Chandler, J. D.; A. G. Barker, M. S. Klauber, Stewards; John L. Lewis, Tiler.

1880—John Lamont, W. M.; W. H. Hughes, S. W.; Chas. H. Hall, J. W.; A. M. Daggett, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; F. E. Parkinson, S. D.; R. G. Thwaites, J. D.; Lewis E. Stevens, N. A. Greenbank, Stewards; John L. Lewis, Tiler.

*Madison Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4.*—The dispensation of this Chapter was dated August 8, 1850, and was issued by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Wisconsin, at its first session, held in the city of Madison, August 7, 1850. The Chapter was not opened, however, until the 24th day of January, 1851, when it was formally opened by M. E. Comp. Dwight F. Lawton, Grand High Priest of the Royal Craft in Wisconsin.

The Charter, however, is dated December 10, 1850.

The charter members were Augustus A. Bird, N. Bishop Eddy, David Holt, Jr., John Catlin, Alexander Smith, Reuben Smith, Lyman Crossman, Ebenezer Clewett and Henry W. Yager. Comp. David Holt, Jr., is supposed to be the only charter member still living.

The Chapter was opened in the old *Argus* building, then occupied by Madison Lodge, and since that time its meetings have been in the rooms occupied by Madison Lodge No. 5.

The dispensation and charter to Madison Chapter were the first issued for a new Chapter by the Grand Chapter after its organization, and therefore dates back to the early days of Royal Arch Masonry in this State. Madison Chapter now numbers one hundred and thirteen members.

The following is a list of the officers from its organization to date :

1851—Augustus A. Bird, H. P. ; N. Bishop Eddy, K. ; David Holt, Jr., S.

1852—N. B. Eddy, H. P. ; David Holt, Jr., K. ; R. Smith, S. ; M. Friend, Treas. ; J. W. Hunt, Sec'y ; J. T. Clark, C. H. ; A. A. Bird, P. S. ; R. T. Davis, R. A. C. ; F. W. Bird, M. 3d V. ; M. Friend, M. 2d V. ; M. G. VanBergen, M. 1st V. ; E. Clewett, Guard.

1853—David Holt, Jr., H. P. ; Julius T. Clark, K. ; M. Friend, S. ; E. H. Jansen, Treas. ; J. W. Hunt, Sec'y ; A. A. Bird, C. H. ; D. M. Seaver, P. S. ; F. W. Bird, R. A. C. ; E. H. Gleason, M. 3d V. ; E. H. Jansen, M. 2d V. ; N. B. Eddy, M. 1st V. ; E. Clewett, Guard.

1854—J. T. Clark, H. P. ; M. Friend, K. ; D. M. Seaver, S. ; E. H. Jansen, Treas. ; F. W. Bird, Sec'y ; J. W. Hunt, C. H. ; E. H. Gleason, P. S. ; R. T. Davis, R. A. C. ; A. A. Bird, M. 3d V. ; N. B. Eddy, M. 2d V. ; David Holt, M. 1st V.

1855—J. T. Clark, H. P. ; D. C. Bush, K. ; J. W. Hunt, S. ; E. H. Jansen, Treas. ; F. W. Bird, Sec'y ; C. G. Mayers, C. H. ; E. H. Gleason, P. S. ; M. Friend, R. A. C. ; E. Clewett, M. 3d V. ; D. Holt, M. 2d V. ; W. D. McIndoe, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1856—D. C. Bush, H. P. ; J. W. Hunt, K. ; E. H. Gleason, S. ; M. G. VanBergen, Treas. ; S. V. Shipman, Sec'y ; C. G. Mayers, C. H. ; David Holt, P. S. ; R. T. Davis, R. A. C. ; A. A. Bird, M. 3d V. ; F. W. Bird, M. 2d V. ; E. Clewett, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1857—J. W. Hunt, H. P. ; E. H. Gleason, K. ; A. A. Bird, S. ; Joseph Keyes, Treas. ; S. V. Shipman, Sec'y ; F. W. Bird, C. H. ; D. C. Bush, P. S. ; W. H. Karns, R. A. C. ; D. Holt, M. 3d V. ; M. L. Estabrook, M. 2d V. ; E. Clewett, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1858—J. W. Hunt, H. P. ; F. W. Bird, K. ; D. Hastriter, S. ; Joseph Keyes, Treas. ; Henry Wright, Sec'y ; W. H. Karn, C. H. ; A. S. Wood, P. S. ; J. K. Proudfit, R. A. C. ; George Doman, M. 3d V. ; M. L. Estabrook, M. 2d V. ; H. F. Treat, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1859—J. W. Hunt, H. P. ; A. S. Wood, K. ; Henry Wright, S. ; D. Hastriter, Treas. ; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y ; N. Chittenden, C. H. ; J. K. Proudfit, P. S. ; Charles R. Gleason, R. A. C. ; D. Flesh, M. 3d V. ; George Droman, M. 2d V. ; Marcus Kohner, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1860—J. T. Clark, H. P. ; D. C. Bush, K. ; Thomas Hood, S. ; J. Rodermund, Treas. ; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y ; Charles R. Gleason, C. H. ; C. G. Mayers, P. S. ; William H. Miller, R. A. C. ; Du Ray Hunt, M. 3d V. ; George Hyer, M. 2d V. ; J. C. Mann, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1861—A. S. Wood, H. P. ; S. V. Shipman, K. ; J. K. Proudfit, S. ; J. T. Clark, Treas. ; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y ; N. Chittenden, C. H. ; George Hyer, P. S. ; W. P. Towers, R. A. C. ; W. H. Miller, M. 3d V. ; D. H. Wright, M. 2d V. ; J. C. Rudd, M. 1st V. ; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

1862—George Hyer, H. P.; A. B. Braley, K.; J. C. Rudd, S.; E. S. Carr, Treas.; S. G. Benedict, Sec'y; F. W. Bird, C. H.; W. P. Towers, P. S.; J. H. Chilcote, R. A. C.; M. Kohner, M. 3d V.; D. Flesh, M. 2d V.; E. Gibbs, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1863—George Hyer, H. P.; A. B. Braley, K.; S. Klauber, S.; L. Ullman, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; J. C. Rudd, C. H.; W. P. Towers, P. S.; J. H. Chilcote, R. A. C.; M. Kohner, M. 3d V.; E. Bailey, 2d V.; J. B. Colton, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1864—David H. Wright, H. P.; A. B. Braley, K.; W. P. Towers, S.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; George W. Stoner, Sec'y; George Hyer, C. H.; A. S. Wood, P. S.; Ed Gibbs, R. A. C.; A. Cheney, M. 3d V.; S. G. Benedict, M. 2d V.; I. W. Bird, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1865—David H. Wright, H. P.; D. C. Bush, K.; W. P. Towers, S.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; F. A. Pfaff, Sec'y; A. Cheney, C. H.; J. A. Bate, P. S.; Robert Wootton, R. A. C.; Emil Walber, M. 3d V.; John Corscot, M. 2d V.; J. W. Harvey, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1866—James A. Bate, H. P.; D. C. Bush, K.; A. Cheney, S.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; F. A. Pfaff, Sec'y; Robert Wotton, C. H.; D. H. Wright, P. S.; John Corscot, R. A. C.; Fred Southoff, M. 3d V.; H. B. Lighthizer, M. 2d V.; R. G. Norton, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1867—J. A. Bate, H. P.; A. Cheney, K.; S. G. Benedict, S.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; F. A. Pfaff, Sec'y; R. Wootton, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; R. G. Norton, R. A. C.; Charles Klauber, M. 3d V.; C. Bondler, M. 2d V.; Charles E. Bross, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1868—James A. Bate, H. P.; A. Cheney, K.; C. E. Bross, S.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec.; James M. Bull, C. H.; R. J. Chase, P. S.; A. R. Jones, R. A. C.; Charles Klauber, M. 3d V.; N. Frederickson, M. 2d V.; W. Lohmiller, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1869—A. Cheney, H. P.; R. G. Norton, K.; B. K. Kopp, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec.; A. R. Jones, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; N. Frederickson, R. A. C.; G. W. Stoner, M. 3d V.; D. T. Sorenson, M. 2d V.; W. Lohmiller, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1870—John Corscot, H. P.; D. C. Bush, K.; A. R. Jones, S.; R. Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; A. Cheney, C. H.; Ed Lazier, P. S.; R. G. Norton, R. A. C.; B. K. Kopp, M. 3d V.; Gil M. Smith, M. 2d V.; W. W. Swain, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1871—John Corscot, H. P.; D. C. Bush, K.; A. R. Jones, S.; R. Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; A. Cheney, C. H.; Ed Lazier, P. S.; George R. Cook, R. A. C.; N. Frederickson, M. 3d V.; Robert Monteith, M. 2d V.; W. H. Williams, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1872—John Corscot, H. P.; Fred Southoff, K.; James M. Bull, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; David H. Wright, Sec'y; George R. Cook, C. H.; Ed Lazier, P. S.; N. Frederickson, R. A. C.; W. W. Swain, M. 3d V.; M. Ames, M. 2d V.; James K. Proudfit, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1873—John Corscot, H. P.; W. P. Towers, K.; A. Cheney, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; George R. Cook, C. H.; Ed Lazier, P. S.; N. Frederickson, R. A. C.; W. W. Swain, M. 3d V.; Charles Klauber, M. 2d V.; W. J. Smith, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1874—George R. Cook, H. P.; W. P. Towers, K.; N. Frederickson, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; Ed Lazier, C. H.; C. P. Chapman, P. S.; L. D. Frost, R. A. C.; W. W. Swain, M. 3d V.; W. J. Smith, M. 2d V.; J. H. Chappell, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1875—Ed Lazier, H. P.; A. Cheney, K.; Nils Frederickson, S.; R. Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; W. J. Smith, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; W. W. Swain, R. A. C.; Henry Howarth, M. 3d V.; L. L. Baker, M. 2d V.; H. R. Bird, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1876—Nils Frederickson, H. P.; C. P. Chapman, K.; A. S. Sanborn, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; W. W. Swain, C. H.; George R. Cook, P. S.; J. H. Chappell, R. A. C.; L. L. Baker, M. 3d V.; A. C. Brader, M. 2d V.; W. H. Hughes, M. 1st V.; W. H. Karn, Guard.

1877—Ed Lazier, H. P.; Albert Cheney, K.; W. W. Swain, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; D. H. Wright, Sec'y; J. H. Chappell, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; W. H. Hughes, R. A. C.; C. L. Krum, M. 3d V.; George W. Garrett, M. 2d V.; A. M. Daggett, M. 1st V.; J. L. Lewis, Guard.

1878—C. P. Chapman, H. P.; N. Frederickson, K.; Henry Howarth, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; J. H. Chappell, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; W. H. Hughes, R. A. C.; John Lamont, M. 3d V.; T. A. Nelson, M. 2d V.; John F. Bruce, M. 1st V.; John L. Lewis, Guard.

1879—David H. Wright, H. P.; N. Frederickson, K.; J. H. Chappell, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; William H. Hughes, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; John Lamont, R. A. C.; L. S. Brown, M. 3d V.; William Helm, M. 2d V.; Charles H. Hall, M. 1st V.; John L. Lewis, Guard.

1880—David H. Wright, H. P.; William H. Hughes, K.; John Lamont, S.; Robert Wootton, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; L. S. Brown, C. H.; John Corscot, P. S.; William Helm, R. A. C.; George W. Garrett, M. 3d V.; R. W. Hurd, M. 2d V.; J. W. Hudson, M. 1st V.; John L. Lewis, Guard.

Madison Chapter now numbers 113 members in good standing.

*Hiram Lodge, No. 50*, of Madison, was organized under dispensation February 22, A. L. 5854, with Julius T. Clark, W. M.; John N. Jones, S. W.; John Wright, J. W.

The charter was issued June 19, A. L. 5854, by the Grand Lodge, in session at Janesville, June 14, A. L. 5854, with Julius T. Clark, W. M.; John Warren Hunt, S. W.; Elisha W. Keyes, J. W. The charter was signed by H. M. Billings, Deputy Grand Master; Gabriel Bouck, Grand Senior Warden; and R. D. Pulford, Grand Junior Warden; attested by William R. Smith, Grand Secretary. The charter members of the lodge were J. B. Bowen, J. R. Baltzell, Beriah Brown, Alex T. Gray, John W. Hunt, James Halpin, Elisha W. Keyes, Julius T. Clark, Asher N. Corss, Jonathan Davis, Ezra H. Gleason, David Holt, John N. Jones, A. Menges, V. W. Roth, A. S. Wood, D. M. Seaver, John Wright, Charles Weed. Of the charter members, eight have died, five are still residents of Madison, and the remainder have become residents of other States.

The first petitioners for the degrees were Lucius Fairchild, Alex L. Collins, George H. Farnham, Charles R. Gleason, Joseph Keyes and J. K. Proudfit. The elective officers are the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary and three Trustees, who are elected annually, by ballot, at the second communication in December. The Deacons, Stewards and Tiler are appointed by the Worshipful Master.

The names of the brethren who have filled the principal offices since the organization, together with the years thereof, are as follows:

1854—Julius T. Clark, W. M.; J. W. Hunt, S. W.; E. W. Keyes, J. W.; A. Newton Corss, Treas.; Beriah Brown, Sec'y; D. M. Seaver, S. D.; J. Halpin, J. D.; A. S. Wood, Tiler.

1855—John W. Hunt, W. M.; Ezra H. Gleason, S. W.; Terrel Thomas, J. W.; John N. Jones, Treas.; J. R. Baltzell, Sec'y; A. S. Wood, S. D.; E. W. Keyes, J. D.; J. Davis, Tiler.

1856—John W. Hunt, W. M.; N. Chittenden, S. W.; James Halpin, J. W.; A. P. Doerschlag, Treas.; J. Willans, Sec'y; A. S. Wood, S. D.; S. F. McHugh, J. D.; M. Martin, Tiler.

1857—John W. Hunt, W. M.; N. Chittenden, S. W.; A. P. Doerschlag, J. W.; Joseph Keyes, Treas.; Du Ray Hunt, Sec'y; A. S. Wood, S. D.; W. F. Baker, J. D.; T. C. Bourke, Tiler.

1858—N. Chittenden, W. M.; J. K. Proudfit, S. W.; C. R. Gleason, J. W.; Joseph Keyes, Treas.; W. H. Plunkett, Sec'y; A. S. Wood, S. D.; F. P. Zetler, J. D.; E. E. Wyman, Acting Tiler.

1859—A. S. Wood, W. M.; J. K. Proudfit, S. W.; C. R. Gleason, J. W.; J. W. Hunt, Treas.; T. C. Bourke, Sec'y; G. H. Ufford, S. D.; W. H. Miller, J. D.; E. E. Wyman, Acting Tiler.

1860—J. K. Proudfit, W. M.; C. R. Gleason, S. W.; Du Ray Hunt, J. W.; W. T. Leitch, Treas.; Jonathan Davis, Sec'y; J. R. Baltzell, S. D.; S. E. Pearson, J. D.; A. S. Wood, Tiler.

1861—J. K. Proudfit, W. M.; J. R. Baltzell, S. W.; Silas E. Pearson, J. W.; J. W. Jefferson, Treas.; S. A. Spencer, Sec'y; Lucius Fairchild, S. D.; L. O. Smith, J. D.; A. S. Wood, Tiler.

1862—W. T. Leitch, W. M.; J. C. Rudd, S. W.; Silas E. Pearson, J. W.; W. T. Leitch, Jr., Treas.; E. Barber, Sec'y; L. O. Smith, S. D.; J. W. Cook, J. D.; W. H. Karn, Acting Tiler.

1863—W. T. Leitch, W. M.; J. C. Rudd, S. W.; Albert Cheney, J. W.; George B. McGie, Treas.; L. O. Smith, Sec'y; Ira W. Bird, S. D.; J. W. Cook, J. D.; A. S. Wood, Tiler.

1864—J. C. Rudd, W. M.; A. Cheney, S. W.; Ira W. Bird, J. W.; George B. McGie, Treas.; L. O. Smith, Sec'y; C. C. Chittenden, S. D.; J. W. Cook, J. D.; A. S. Wood, Tiler.

1865—Ira W. Bird, W. M.; A. Cheney, S. W.; C. C. Chittenden, J. W.; N. Chittenden, Treas.; A. H. Potter, Sec'y; R. G. Norton, S. D.; Th. Allen, J. D.; C. A. Reynolds, Tiler.

1866—Ira W. Bird, W. M.; A. Cheney, S. W.; A. R. Jones, J. W.; J. C. Rudd, Treas.; W. T. Leitch, Jr., Sec'y; R. G. Norton, S. D.; B. K. Kopp, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1867—Ira W. Bird, W. M.; A. Cheney, S. W.; R. G. Norton, J. W.; C. C. Chittenden, Treas.; E. Sumner, Sec'y; J. K. McConnell, S. D.; B. K. Kopp, J. D.; N. Fredricksen, Tiler.

1868—Ira W. Bird, W. M.; A. Cheney, S. W.; R. G. Norton, J. W.; C. C. Chittenden, Treas.; W. T. Leitch, Sr., Sec'y; B. K. Kopp, S. D.; W. D. Burwell, J. D.; N. Fredricksen, Tiler.

1869—Ira W. Bird, W. M.; A. R. Jones, S. W.; B. K. Kopp, J. W.; R. G. Norton, Treas.; W. T. Leitch, Sr., Sec'y; H. M. Lewis, S. D.; C. F. Kreuz, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1870—B. K. Kopp, W. M.; R. G. Norton, S. W.; J. C. Lander, J. W.; E. Grover, Treas.; W. T. Leitch, Sr., Sec'y; J. C. McKinney, S. D.; N. Fredricksen, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1871—J. K. Proudfit, W. M.; G. R. Cook, S. W.; D. T. Sorrensen, J. W.; E. Grover, Treas.; E. P. Henika, Sec'y; A. G. Orvis, S. D.; Henry Beckley, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1872—G. R. Cook, W. M.; W. J. Smith, S. W.; C. F. Kreutz, J. W.; F. A. Stoltze, Treas.; E. P. Henika, Sec'y; M. S. Meacham, S. D.; P. Regan, J. D.; J. K. Proudfit, Tiler.

1873—G. R. Cook, W. M.; W. J. Smith, S. W.; N. Fredericksen, J. W.; J. N. Jones, Treas.; A. B. Braley, Sec'y; H. R. Bird, S. D.; C. T. Smith, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1874—G. R. Cook, W. M.; W. J. Smith, S. W.; N. Fredericksen, J. W.; J. N. Jones, Treas.; A. B. Braley, Sec'y; H. R. Bird, S. D.; C. T. Smith, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1875—W. J. Smith, W. M.; J. C. Lander, S. W.; S. B. W. Brown, J. W.; E. Sumner, Treas.; C. K. Tenney, Sec'y; H. R. Bird, S. D.; T. Olson, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1876—J. C. Lander, W. M.; A. B. Braley, S. W.; C. L. Krum, J. W.; E. Sumner, Treas.; G. A. Grundy, Sec'y; E. P. Kopp, S. D.; Ed Weaver, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1877—J. C. Lander, W. M.; C. L. Krum, S. W.; E. C. Coltrin, J. W.; E. Sumner, Treas.; G. R. Cook, Sec'y; E. P. Kopp, S. D.; William Fizette, J. W.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

1878—I. W. Bird, W. M.; C. A. Daley, S. W.; George W. Garrett, J. W.; Ed Sumner, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; R. W. Hurd, S. D.; William Fizette, J. D.; T. A. Nelson, Tiler.

1879—I. W. Bird, W. M.; N. Fredericksen, S. W.; R. W. Hurd, J. W.; C. A. Daley, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; Thomas Stone, S. D.; H. E. Dodge, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.



1880—C. L. Krum, W. M.; R. W. Hurd, S. W.; E. S. McBride, J. W.; C. A. Daley, Treas.; George R. Cook, Sec'y; William Fizette, S. D.; H. E. Dodge, J. D.; S. E. Pearson, Tiler.

The fee for the degrees is \$35. The annual dues from each member is \$5. There is no fee required for affiliation.

The lodge-room is situated in the third story of Dr. J. E. Baker's elegant stone block, on the corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, the lodge occupying the entire story. The furniture and fixtures of the lodge cost, originally, about \$5,000. The lodge is entirely free from debt, and is in a flourishing condition. The stated communications are held on the first and third Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren are always cordially welcomed into their gatherings.

*Concordia Lodge, No. 83*, was organized in February, 1857, and their first meeting was held April 1, of that year. The charter members were D. Hastreiter, F. Sauthoff, J. G. Ott, E. Doerschlag, A. P. Doerschlag; Casper Mayer, Peter Tschudi, M. Kohner, W. T. Backer, S. Sickles, W. Voight and A. Menges. The first officers were Dominick Hastreiter, W. M., William F. Baker, S. W.; Marcus Kohner, J. W. Meet the first and third Wednesdays in each month at their hall, on Main street. Have twenty-one members. The present officers are, Geo. H. Nickerman, W. M.; C. Spangenberg, S. W.; J. A. Ising, J. W.; Jacob Seiler, Secretary; Aug. Santhoff, Treasurer.

*The Robert Macey Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar*, was founded at Madison, on the 2d of February, 1859; and at their first regular meeting, held by authority of dispensation, the following officers were appointed: John Warren Hunt, Eminent Commander; Henry S. Baird, Generalissimo; William H. Karn, Captain General.

The Eminent Commanders from the organization to the present time have been as follows: John Warren Hunt, 1859; Alden S. Sanborn, 1860-61; J. C. Rudd, 1862; Nelson Chittenden, 1863; David H. Wright, 1864 to 1866; S. V. Shipman, 1867; James A. Bate, 1868; Charles E. Bross, 1869 to 1871; David H. Wright, 1872-3; John Corscot, 1874-75; George R. Cook, 1876-77; Chan. P. Chapman, 1878 to 1880.

The present officers of the Commandery are, C. P. Chapman, Eminent Commander; Charles L. Krum, Generalissimo; William H. Hughes, Captain General; George R. Cook, Prelate; John Lamont, Senior Warden; William Helm, Junior Warden; Robert Wootton, Treasurer; Charles G. Mayers, Recorder; John W. Hudson, Standard Bearer; William J. Park, Sword Bearer; Reuben G. Thwaites, Warder; John L. Lewis, Sentinel.

The following is a complete list of the Knights affiliated with the Commandery at the time of this publication: Mansfield Arries, Leroy Lewis Baker, John Barker, Edward Stanley Bean, Charles A. Beebe, Darius F. Boughton, Conrad Boudler, Alfred C. Brader, Charles E. Bross, S. B. W. Brown, Ed E. Bryant, G. Baxter Burrows, Edward D. Carrel, Chandler P. Chapman, John Henry Chappell, Albert Cheney, Edwin A. Coltrin, George R. Cook, Ben K. Kopp, John Corscot, Charles A. Cronk, Asbury M. Daggett, Charles L. Eaton, Lucius Fairchild, Niels Fredericksen, Samuel S. Fifield, Lewis D. Frost, Peter Gardner, George W. Garrett, William Helm, George W. Hersee, Silas E. Hoskins, Henry Howarth, John Wesley Hudson, R. W. Hurd, William Henry Hughes, David R. Hunt, Anson Riley Jones, William H. Karn, William S. Kelsey, George E. Kifer, Charles Lyon Krum, Elisha W. Keyes, John Lamont, Edward Lazier, Henry M. Lewis, John L. Lewis, William Lohmiller, Charles G. Mayers, Richard Metcalf, Tolof A. Nelson, William J. Park, J. M. Pruyn, Jeremiah H. Rusk, George M. Reul, Julius W. Reul, George S. Rockwell, D. D. Russell, Alden S. Sanborn, David J. Scampton, Gillespie M. Smith, William J. Smith, S. F. Smith, David T. Sorrensen, William R. Taylor, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Solomon Tuttle, Richard M. Wigginton, J. S. F. Williams, Robert Wootton, David H. Wright.

*Masonic Benefit Association* was organized June 1, 1875, for the purpose of affording to every Master Mason an opportunity to provide, to some extent, for the protection of his family in case of death, by the following-named gentlemen: Alden S. Sanborn, Robert Wootton,

Chandler P. Chapman, S. H. Carpenter, Fred Sauthoff, Samuel Klanber, J. F. Bruce, L. S. Brown, John C. Lander, David H. Wright, Edward Lazier, Robert Hastreiter, John M. Sumner, Edwin Sumner, Tollof A. Nelson, H. M. Lewis, S. B. W. Brown, John George Ott, Frank A. Stoltze, John Lamont, E. W. Keyes, Jerome D. Clark, George Raymer, A. M. Daggett, W. R. Taylor, John Corscot, H. H. Giles, George R. Cook, Jacob Seiler, J. H. Rider, S. Cadwalader, J. B. Norton, A. S. McDill, W. J. Smith, Walter Deards, Charles E. Bross, B. R. Cowdry, T. D. Kanouse, A. Cheney, George B. Burrows, Samuel Goodlad, C. W. Netherwood, A. B. Kingsley and Francis Fisher. The first officers elected were Alden S. Sanborn, President; Samuel Klanber, Vice President; Chandler P. Chapman, Treasurer, and Robert Wootton, Secretary, and they still hold the offices to which they were first elected. The first Directors were composed of the following-named gentlemen: Alden S. Sanborn, A. B. Kingsley, Samuel Goodlad, H. H. Giles, Charles W. Netherwood, T. D. Kanouse, George B. Burrows, George Raymer, Chandler P. Chapman, Jacob Seiler, Samuel Klanber, W. J. Smith, Robert Wootton, J. B. Norton and Fred Sauthoff. The Board of Directors has the management and control of the business of the association, and meets every month at the *Journal* office, in the city of Madison. This association, at the present time, has 1,250 members, and is in a flourishing condition. Recently a second class of this society has been formed, with the same officers, and substantially the same laws.

## INSURANCE.

*The Madison Mutual Insurance Company.*—The work of this company extended itself far beyond the limits of Dane, but the office has always been in Madison, and its managers mainly residents of the county. So, too, Dane County has received a large proportion of the disbursements, and realized the advantages of a well-conducted home company.

This was a pioneer company, and really inaugurated the mutual system in Wisconsin. For a quarter of a century it enjoyed prosperity. It issued over 160,000 policies. Its specialty was farm and homestead insurance, and for years it carried a large proportion of this class of risks in the State. The primary ideas were cheap insurance to the members, to retain at home, as far as practicable, the large amounts paid for premiums, and ultimately make it a strong financial institution.

The company commenced business under a special charter in 1851. The incorporators were Gov. L. J. Farwell, Simeon Mills, N. B. Eddy, F. G. Tibbitts and B. F. Hopkins.

Its first accessible record declares, that, pursuant to a notice, the Directors of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company met at the court house, in Madison, Friday evening, April 5, 1851. N. B. Eddy was appointed Chairman, and William N. Seymour Secretary, of the meeting. On motion of Dr. Ward, the Chairman was requested to read the charter of the company, which was done, after which they proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following: For President, Simeon Mills; Vice President, N. B. Eddy; Secretary, B. F. Hopkins; Treasurer, L. J. Farwell; Executive Committee, Simeon Mills, William C. Wells, David Atwood, A. J. Ward and N. W. Dean. The following-named Directors were present, qualified, and took the oath of office prescribed in the charter: L. J. Farwell, B. F. Hopkins, A. J. Ward, William N. Seymour, David Atwood, F. G. Tibbitts, Simeon Mills, William Welch, N. W. Dean and N. B. Eddy.

Simeon Mills remained President until June 15, 1854, when he was succeeded by N. W. Dean. Mr. Hopkins continued to discharge the duties of Secretary until January, 1857, when David Atwood assumed the desk. Its managers have been men occupying high positions, and identified with public affairs throughout its history, and its membership has included at one time and another nearly all the prominent men of the State. D. J. Powers succeeded Mr. Dean, as President, in 1861, and was followed by J. W. Boyd, in 1862, who filled the position until succeeded, in 1870, by Mr. Atwood, who closed the executive line, after a continuous connection with the company from its organization in 1851.

Dennison Worthington succeeded Mr. Atwood as Secretary in 1861, and the company attained its highest eminence and also saw the turn of its fortunes under his administration. Mr.

Worthington was very devoted to the Madison Mutual, and continued in the discharge of his duties until forced by failing health to resign in 1874. B. E. Hutchinson succeeded him as Secretary, and remained in this position to the end. As general agent or adjuster, Mr. Hutchinson had been with the company from the spring of 1870, and, as a member of the last Board of Directors, saw the fulfillment of its final obligations and honorable retirement.

The business of the company did not assume large proportions until 1860, for it appears from the statement of 1859 that the whole number of policies issued to that date was 3,620; premiums, \$19,849.50. The assessments of 1836 and 1838 yielded \$6,625.07; losses and expenses had amounted to \$16,248.23, and, after payment of agents, there remained in the treasury only \$268.23. It reached its zenith in 1867, when its cash premiums were \$178,599.36, issuing during that year 14,703 policies, and, at its close, having at risk \$60,669,373, which arose in 1870 to \$64,580,600. Probably the final retirement of the company is largely due to this latter fact, for, with the great shrinkage in values and business prostration occurring about this time, the losses grew out of all proportion. Its experience is pointed to by those inimical to mutual insurance as another instance of weakness in time of disaster. Its assets were mainly premium notes, and assessments upon these curtailed its business rapidly. It had always maintained a good record for liberality and fair dealing, and its losses have been promptly paid.

In 1877, the Madison Mutual was changed to the Madison Fire Insurance Company, and to its other assets were added \$100,000 of guaranty capital. This seems to have come when rates were so low and competition so sharp as to be unavailing, and therefore, in the spring of 1880, the risks were all re-insured in the Westchester Insurance Company of New York, and the Madison Fire Insurance Company retired from business, having made good its oft-repeated assurance that "no policy would be issued that could not be taken care of."

*The Hekla Fire Insurance Company*, of Madison, was organized in 1871, and chartered by special act of that year.

The company was authorized to commence business with a subscribed capital of \$100,000, of which at least \$25,000 was to be paid up in cash. It began operations in June, 1871, and has gradually increased its capital stock, which now is \$200,000, and its assets, December 31, 1879, nearly \$290,000.

The first Board of Directors consisted of the following gentlemen: Halle Steensland, Mons Anderson, Charles B. Solberg, O. B. Daley, John A. Johnson, Peter C. Peterson, K. O. Heimdall, George Wilson, H. Peterson, Peter Johnson, K. J. Fleischer, Ole Thompson, Z. Saveland, O. Torrison and Matthew Johnson.

Mons Anderson was elected President, J. A. Johnson, Vice President, and Halle Steensland, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Anderson held the office of President for a few years, after which John A. Johnson was elected, and is yet President. Mr. Steensland still holds the secretaryship and treasurer'ship.

The "Hekla" has, from a small beginning, steadily advanced in strength and popularity both at home and abroad. Its reputation for fair dealing with its patrons is firmly established, and deserves continued success.

#### I. O. O. F.

*Hope Lodge, No. 17*, was instituted in the village (now city) of Madison, on the evening of June 15, 1847, by Past Grand A. B. Southworth, of Potosi Lodge, No. 3, then D. D. G. M. of this district, with the following Past Grands as charter members: Charles Holt, C. B. Chapman, John Y. Smith, William Welch and Noah Clemmons. The first officers were C. B. Chapman, N. G.; J. Y. Smith, V. G.; Noah Clemmons, R. S.; William Welch, P. S.

The Lodge was organized in the old *Argus* office, corner of Main and Webster streets, and has since occupied, as places of meeting, the old *Patriot* office, fourth story of Ogden's Block, and third story of Madison Mutual Insurance Company's building, respectively, and its hall is now in the fourth story of Brown's Block, where it holds regular meetings on Friday evening of each week. The following are the present officers of the Lodge: N. G., F. C. Billings; V.

G., H. E. Willis; R. S., James Carville; P. S., C. E. Jewett; Treas., W. T. Fish; W., R. B. Livesey; C., C. A. Damon; R. S. N. G., F. C. Sheasby; L. S. N. G., J. W. Hudson; R. S. V. G., C. E. Hoyt; L. S. V. G., J. O. Jones; R. S. S., T. W. Evans; L. S. S., Mark Smith; I. G., N. A. Greenbank; O. G., Thomas Dean.

*Madison Encampment, No. 8.*—Madison Encampment, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was instituted at the village (now city) of Madison, Thursday evening, March 3, 1853, by Charles C. Cheney, Esq., of Janesville, Grand Patriarch of Wisconsin, with the following as charter members: Edward Ilsley, David H. Wright, James Halpin, Eri S. Oakley, Hiram Nye, J. B. Colton and C. B. Chapman. The first officers of the Encampment were: C. P., D. H. Wright; H. P., C. B. Chapman; S. W., James Halpin; Scribe, Edward Ilsley; Treas., Hiram Nye; J. W., E. S. Oakley.

The Encampment meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Brown's Block, corner Pinckney street and Washington avenue.

The following are the present officers of the Encampment: C. P., L. C. Helm; H. P., D. H. Wright; S. W., C. E. Hoyt; J. W., C. A. Damon; Scribe, James Carville; Treas., J. S. Hawks.

*Mozart Lodge, No 143*, was instituted March 2, 1868, with the following charter members: H. Schwarz, F. E. Gunkel, S. Hywan, C. Habick, S. Einstein, C. W. Heyl, C. Voltz, H. Christoffers, C. Paunack and W. Lamp. The present officers are L. C. Helm, N. G., G. Barkhan, V. G.; B. Minch, Sec'y; F. Detloff, P. Sec'y; F. Memrhard, Treas. The Lodge has eighty-two members; meets every Tuesday night, in Brown's Block, on Pinckney street.

*Echo Rebekah Lodge, No. 32*, was organized Feb. 27, 1873.

Charter Members—Worth Lefferts, Myron B. French, Henry E. Willis, Benjamin D. Miner, Nelson Bowerman, Charles E. Hoyt, John W. Hudson, John L. Lewis, James Bennett, James Carville, Henry A. Draper, Hugh Longstaff, Clara M. Lefferts, Elizabeth French, Ella E. Willis, Emma F. Miner, Martha A. Bowerman, Theresa M. Hoyt, Rachel Hudson, Virtue C. Lewis, Bethiah Bennett, Diana A. Oakley, Eliza Longstaff.

First Officers—John W. Hudson, N. G.; Diana A. Oakley, V. G.; Martha A. Bowerman, R. S.; Elizabeth French, Treas.

Present Officers—Benjamin D. Miner, N. G.; Emma F. Miner, V. G.; Theresa M. Hoyt, R. S.; Patience Ford, Treas.

Night of Meeting—First Saturday of each month.

#### BENEVOLENT AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

*The Turn-Verein* was organized February 24, 1855, by the following gentlemen: Fred Sauthoff, Charles Hinrichs, Casper Zwiky, H. Lacher, A. Huchting, F. Huchting, J. Reis, Ed Gisselman, H. Schroeder, L. Roeder, John Maurer, J. G. Ott, F. Fischer, D. Maul and C. Hinrichs. The present officers are: Charles Wedelstedt, President; Gotlieb Schmidt, Secretary; Carl Miller, Treasurer. The society is in a flourishing condition. It has 130 members, who meet on the first and third Mondays of each month in their hall on Butler street.

This organization has a fine building; it was erected in 1863; its dimensions are 56x122 feet, and its cost, including the stage and theater paraphernalia, about \$20,000. The Turners are strictly a German society, and their object is social intercourse, and teaching the youth morals as well as gymnastics.

*Madison Grove Lodge, No. 4, U. A. O. D.*, was instituted January 22, 1859, with the following charter members: C. Stein, G. Drohman, H. Neider, R. Kamlah, J. Maurer, M. Bauman, M. Kirst, F. Knoefel, H. Repp, H. Hess. The present officers are: C. Figge, N. A.; G. Barkhan, V. A.; W. Sauthoff, R. Secretary; L. Keesler, P. Secretary; H. Maisch, Treasurer. Have sixty-six members in good standing, and are in a flourishing condition. Meetings every Thursday evening in their hall on State street, in Meyer's Block.

The Druids is a German society, a secret organization, and the object is sociality and benevolence, quite similar to the I. O. O. F.

*Madison Relief Association, No. 2.*—This society was organized December 19, 1866, subsequent to the disbanding of the Madison Fire Company No. 2. The old constitution of that company was revised and adopted, by which the general fund might be added to the sick fund. In case of sickness, a weekly payment of \$5 to be paid the members, and, when necessary, a night watch of two men. In case of death of a member, \$25, and of the wife \$15. Monthly dues 25 cents. At the postponed meeting held January 15, 1867, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Heyl; Vice President, Richard Baus; Corresponding Secretary, W. Schuckart; Financial Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee, three years, M. Hinrichs; Trustee, two years, George Armbrecht; Trustee, one year, Ed Gunkel; Steward, A. F. Kropf.

At the annual meeting held January 7, 1868, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, J. A. Steinle; Recording Secretary, W. Schuckart; Financial Secretary, John Koerber; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee for three years, E. Gunckel; Steward, B. H. Nienaber.

At the annual meeting held January 5, 1869, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, J. A. Steinle; Recording Secretary, W. Schuckart; Financial Secretary, John Koerber; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee for three years, George Armbrecht; Steward, B. H. Nienaber.

At the annual meeting held January 4, 1870, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Heyl; Vice President, H. Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, L. Kessler; Financial Secretary, John Bieler; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, M. Hinrichs; Steward, B. H. Nienaber. Initiation fee was placed at \$10.

At the annual meeting held January 3, 1871, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Heyl; Vice President, Joseph Hausmann; Recording Secretary, John Bieler; Financial Secretary, William Holtzhausen; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee for three years, Richard Baus. By resolution, the meetings were changed to quarterly instead of monthly.

At the annual meeting held January 2, 1872, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Heyl; Vice President, B. H. Nienaber; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch, Trustee three years, George Armbrecht.

At the annual meeting held January 7, 1873, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Heyl; Vice President, Joseph Hausmann; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, M. Hinrichs.

At the annual meeting held January 6, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, H. Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, John Bieler.

At the annual meeting held January 5, 1875, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, H. Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, George Armbrecht.

The cash capital having reached the sum of \$2,500, the constitution was revised so as to read that the monthly dues are to be abolished, and, in case it would fall below that amount, monthly dues shall be collected again. Up to the present day, no monthly dues have been collected, the interest on the capital having paid all expenses. Initiation fee was fixed at \$50.

At the annual meeting held January 5, 1876, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, H. Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, M. Hinrichs.

At the annual meeting held January 2, 1877, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Richard Baus; Vice President, H. Beerbaum; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, John Bieler.

At the annual meeting held January 8, 1878, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Steinle; Vice President, L. Mildbrand; Recording Secretary, A. F. Kayser; Financial Secretary, John B. Heim; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, George Armbrecht.

At the annual meeting held January 7, 1879, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Steinle; Vice President, L. Mildbrand; Recording Secretary, John B. Heim; Financial Secretary, H. Jungman; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, Martin Heinrichs.

At the annual meeting held January 6, 1880, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Philipp Schoen; Vice President, J. F. Genal; Recording Secretary, John B. Heim; Financial Secretary, Henry Jungman; Treasurer, George Soelch; Trustee three years, John Bieler.

Life members of the association are as follows: George Armbrecht, William Lamp, Daniel Kessler, W. A. Oppell, Otto Hinrichs, Edo Hinrichs, Martin Hinrichs, Henry H. Hinrichs, J. A. Steinle, Ch. Foster, William Holtzhausen, Louis Kessler, C. W. Heyl, Philipp Schoen, Joseph Hausmann, Henry Jungmann, A. F. Kropf, Ch. Niebuhr, Aug. Heitmann, John Bieler, John Kessenich, John Helmus, Michael Zwang, Mathew Boehmer, A. F. Kayser, B. Goldenberger, Fr. Schmidt, Ch. Barnard, A. Conrad, William Heidkamp, Theo. Dresen, A. Giesberber, F. Zehnpfenning, George Soelch, B. H. Nienaber, B. Boelsing, Ambrose Lang, J. F. Genal, William Albert, A. Klosse, Peter Weber, John Koerber, William Steckelberger, William Krueger, John Hoevler, John B. Heim, William Scheibel, Gustav Barekhan, L. Mildbrand, William Veerhausen, Jur. Lamp.

The association is composed of some of the best and leading men of the city, who have been honored by its citizens with offices of trust, of various kinds, and, as a rule (it is fortunate), have been of the healthy kind. During its existence as a Fire Company and Aid Society, it has only lost about ten members, five since it was organized into an aid society. Its capital has been invested carefully, and the accumulating interest is sufficient to carry all the expenses. No monthly dues having been paid since 1874, showing it to be one of the best and healthiest aid societies in the State. Its initiation is placed at \$50.

*The Liederkrantz.*—This society was organized November 24, 1876, with about twenty members. The officers elected were: Phillip Heinkel, President; Miss Hedwigstein, Secretary; John Rankin, Treasurer. Herman Pfund was chosen leader at first, but in a short time was succeeded by Louis Joachim, the present leader.

Their meetings were held the first year in the Turners' Hall, which was furnished free to aid them in getting started. At the expiration of that time, they had their present commodious hall and anterooms in Herforth's block, prepared for them, and immediately took possession. The society at first gave public entertainments, but these have been discontinued, their meetings being now of a private character. There are now thirty or forty members; the hall is well furnished, and the society has a good piano and various other properties to the value of \$500. The society is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: Mr. Charles Pressentine, President; Miss Lizzie Schwab, Vice President; Mrs. E. Baas, Treasurer; Mr. William Glenz, Secretary; Miss Annie Ott, Librarian; George Neckerman, Stephen Bass and Louis Joachim, Trustees.

*St Raphael's Benevolent Society.*—This society was organized in February, 1869. Upon the application of John Melvine, M. J. Cantwell, John Reynolds, James Conklin and James Kelly, the society was incorporated by act of Legislature, dated March 3, 1870. The society is conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church, to which all its members must belong.

“They shall attend to their religious duties in a body on the first Sunday in August in each year; they shall be citizens of the United States, or have declared their intentions to become such; they shall be exempt from all infirmities which would prevent them from gaining a livelihood; they shall be of good moral character and of temperate habits; they shall not be less than eighteen years of age, nor more than sixty; and shall pay an admission fee, in proportion to the ages, as follows: Eighteen to twenty-five years, \$3; over twenty-five and under thirty, \$4; over thirty and under thirty-five, \$5; over thirty-five and under forty, \$6; over forty and under forty-five, \$7; over forty-five and under fifty, \$8; over fifty and under fifty-five, \$9; over fifty-five and under sixty, \$10.”

Section 2, of this charter, says: “The object of this society is to afford relief to its members in sickness and distress, and to contribute means for defraying burial expenses of its deceased members; also to extend such aid as its resources will admit to those who are not members of this society and are in distress.”

*Madison Literary Society.*—Madison, almost from its infancy, in common with other villages and cities, has had, at different times, various social and æsthetic societies, instituted for the purpose of affording diversion and information. In the fall of 1877, Miss Ella A. Giles, desiring to see established in the city a literary society, called in the assistance of a few friends for that purpose; the result was the organization of the Madison Literary Society.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing this society was held in the agricultural rooms of the capitol October 1, 1877. Joseph Hobbins was chosen Chairman, and C. N. Gregory Secretary. General preliminaries were discussed, and a committee, consisting of Joseph Hobbins, William F. Allen, Mrs. S. Fairchild Dean and Miss Ella A. Giles, was appointed to perfect plans and draft a constitution. The meeting then adjourned to convene again October 8 following. At that meeting the society was fully organized, a constitution being adopted, and officers elected, as follows: Joseph Hobbins, President; John Bascom and Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, Vice Presidents; Miss Ella A. Giles, Secretary, and C. N. Gregory, Treasurer. The society then adjourned to meet thenceforth on the first Monday evening of each month.

On Monday evening, November 5, 1877, the first regular literary meeting was held. The exercises on that occasion consisted of the President's inaugural address and music, concluding with conversation and a collection. The conversational method of discussion is still pursued as a portion of each evening's exercise, it being the object of the society to make the meetings pleasant as well as profitable—social as well as literary.

The most noticeable features in the constitution are, that “the members shall be people of acknowledged literary taste,” and “the number shall be limited to fifty.” The society began with thirty members, but within four months it had reached the number fixed by its constitution as the maximum to be admitted.

Officers of the Literary Club, elected October 8, 1877: President—Joseph Hobbins; Vice Presidents—John Bascom and Mrs. S. L. Sheldon; Secretary—Miss Ella A. Giles; Treasurer—Charles N. Gregory.

Elected October 7, 1878: President—Joseph Hobbins; Vice Presidents—John Bascom and Mrs. S. L. Sheldon; Secretary—Miss Ella A. Giles; Treasurer—R. B. Anderson.

Elected October 6, 1879: President—Joseph Hobbins; Vice Presidents—O. M. Conover and Mrs. S. L. Sheldon; Secretary—Mrs. Burr W. Jones; Treasurer—Clark Gapen.

Elected October 6, 1880: President—W. F. Allen; Vice Presidents—C. H. Richards, C. N. Gregory and Mrs. Joseph Hobbins; Secretary—Reuben G. Thwaites; Treasurer—Mrs. W. W. Daniells.

#### MADISON FREE LIBRARY.

The Madison Free Library was organized under Chapter 80 of the laws of 1872 (now part of Chapter 41, Revised Statutes), and an ordinance of the city of Madison passed and approved November 21, 1874, Madison having the honor to be the first city in the State to establish a free library under the statute.

The Board of Directors first met on the 9th day of January, 1875, and elected the following officers, to continue in office until July, 1876: J. C. Ford, President; H. M. Lewis, Vice President; W. F. Allen, Secretary.

On March 16, 1875, rules and regulations for the government of the library and reading-rooms were adopted, and on the 30th of March Miss V. C. Robbins was elected Librarian.

On the 31st of May, 1875, the library was formally opened by a public meeting, which was addressed by J. C. Ford, President of the Board of Directors; S. U. Pinney, Mayor of the city; John Bascom, President of the State University; Edward Searing, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and by J. D. Butler.

At the time of its organization, the free library was the recipient in trust of the library and books of the Madison Institute, consisting of 3,170 volumes.

July 10, 1876, H. M. Lewis was elected President of the Board of Directors; George P. Delaplaine, Vice President; W. F. Allen, Secretary; and Miss V. C. Robbins, Librarian.

During the year ending July 1, 1877, the board caused a catalogue of the library to be prepared, under the superintendence of the Librarian, at an expense of \$400 for preparing and printing.

July 9, 1877, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Lewis; Vice President, A. B. Braley; Secretary, William F. Allen; Librarian, Miss Jennie M. Field, Miss Robbins declining a re-election.

During the year ending July 1, 1878, the Common Council of the city of Madison assigned for the use of the library and reading-rooms, the present commodious and pleasant rooms in the city hall, which were well, substantially and handsomely repaired and fitted for the purposes of the library at a cost of \$781.36, under the direction of a committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of George P. Delaplaine, J. C. Ford and J. J. Suhr.

July 8, 1878, the same officers were re-elected, with the exception that Mrs. Laura H. Feuling was chosen Librarian in place of Miss Field, declining a re-election.

During the year, the duties of the Librarian having largely increased, she was authorized to employ an assistant for certain hours of the week. Upon the completion of the present rooms used by the library, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, the Board of Directors were enabled to open a reading-room in connection with the library, and placed it temporarily under charge of the Librarian, then for the first time putting into operation and life all the departments contemplated by the statute and ordinance under which the free library was organized. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of July, 1879, the same officers were elected for the ensuing year, and Miss Ella A. Giles was elected Librarian, Mrs. Feuling, declining a re-election, and Miss Minnie Oakley was chosen Superintendent of reading-room and Assistant Librarian.

On the 12th day of July, 1880, the officers of 1879 were re-elected.

The Board of Directors first chosen were W. F. Allen, F. H. Firmin, J. J. Suhr, J. R. Baltzell, G. P. Delaplaine, A. Sexton, A. B. Braley, J. C. Ford and H. M. Lewis. The board still remains the same, excepting that Miss Genevieve Mills was elected to Mr. Ford's place in July, 1880, serving until September following, when she resigned, and C. N. Gregory was appointed in her place.

At the present time there are over 9,000 volumes in the library. The reading-room is well furnished and lighted, and the tables are supplied with four quarterlies, one bi-monthly, ten monthlies, three semi-monthlies, and four weekly periodicals.

#### CALEDONIA CLUB AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The first society of Scotchmen in the city was the Caledonia Club, organized March 26, 1874, for the purpose of perpetuating the athletic games of Scotland, and for the care of indigent Scotch families. The officers elected were Alexander Findlay, Chief; Angus McDonald, Chieftain; William J. Park, Secretary; W. T. Leitch, Treasurer.



During the existence of that society, several gatherings were held, and suitable prizes were offered to the best athletes, which were warmly contested for by others as well as members of the club.

In 1876, St. Andrew's Society was formed, the Caledonia Club being merged into that organization. The officers chosen were W. T. Leitch, President; Samuel Shaw, Vice President; W. J. Park, Secretary; Walter Waddell, Treasurer. This, like all other St. Andrew's Societies, holds to benevolent purposes, together with the commemorating of literary and historical events of a national character. Only Scotchmen are admitted to membership.

#### GAS WORKS.

On the 17th of January, 1855, an act of the Legislature was approved incorporating the Madison Gas Light and Coke Company—L. J. Farwell, Simeon Mills, Julius P. Atwood, Francis G. Tibbitts, David Atwood, Henry Parkins, Samuel Marshall, N. W. Dean, B. F. Hopkins, Levi B. Vilas and David J. Powers being the incorporators, and who were constituted the first Board of Directors. The Directors, at their first meeting, elected J. P. Atwood, President, B. F. Hopkins, Secretary, and L. J. Farwell, Treasurer. At the same meeting, held January 20, a contract was entered into with H. Parkins & Co. to erect the necessary buildings for the sum of \$35,000. The work was faithfully performed, and on the 10th of July a celebration was had in the village, at which time 2,000 to 2,500 persons attended in front of the capitol. Speeches were made by M. H. Orton, W. N. Seymour, J. W. Johnson, C. Abbot, A. A. Bird and L. B. Vilas, all of whom are now dead but William N. Seymour.

The gas works were located on the low ground northeast of the capitol, on Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Block 131. This enterprise, in the hands of the company, did not succeed as well as had been anticipated. The works were subsequently leased by the company to B. F. Hopkins, under whose energetic and skillful management the gas was soon conducted through the principal streets of the town, and within two years there were over five miles of pipe laid, and the enterprise became a decided success.

Mr. Hopkins continued at the head of the company until the time of his death, January 1, 1870. The administrators of his estate operated the works about a year longer, when they sold out to "The Madison City Gaslight and Coke Company," which was organized January, 1871, with the following officers: M. E. Fuller, President; Timothy Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—M. E. Fuller, H. H. Giles, C. L. Williams, B. J. Stevens, S. D. Hastings, W. F. Vilas and Timothy Brown.

These gentlemen conducted the affairs of the company until the annual meeting of January, 1880, during which time the works have been materially enlarged in capacity and improved by larger and extended street mains, additional buildings, and improved apparatus, all of the most permanent character.

At the meeting in January, 1880, the present officers were elected, and are as follows: M. E. Fuller, President; Andrew Proudfit, Vice President; F. G. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Timothy Brown, former Secretary and Treasurer, having died November 15, 1879.

#### STEAMBOATS.

The first person to introduce steam as a propelling power upon the Madison lakes was I. E. Brown. He had a small boat, but it did not "pay." The next steamer was one run by Mr. Griffin to accommodate the guests of the Lakeside House. In 1864—July 21—Francis Barnes launched upon the waters of Lake Monona a steamer—the "Scutanawbequon"—twenty-eight feet in length, eleven feet wide and drawing eighteen inches of water. This may be said to have been the pioneer of the Madison pleasure-boats. The success of this boat induced Barnes to build a new one in 1866, fifty feet long, eleven and a half feet wide, capable of carrying fifteen tons and eighty persons. The boat was made at Whitewater, and was launched on Lake Monona on the 17th day of April. Barnes purchased Wood's Point, sometimes called Strawberry or Squaw Point, on Lake Monona, across from the city of Madison, and gave it the name of "Win-

nequah," built a dance-room, with refreshment rooms, a bowling alley, and fitted up the grounds with swings, tables and seats, making it a pleasant spot for picnics. It is still a favorite place of resort for pleasure-seekers. Barnes has but one boat now running, although five have, sooner or later, been placed on the lake by him. Winnequah is a favorite place for "campers-out" during the hot month.

The first steamer built for Lake Mendota, was "The City of Madison." It had two engines, and was fifty-six feet long, thirteen feet beam, with a cabin 16x12 feet. It was built by E. & M. Hinrichs, and was strongly constructed. It was designed to run to the Hospital for the Insane, Picnic Point, and other points on the lake. It was launched May 15, 1867. It was run by the Hinrichs Brothers about four years. They then sold it to Casper Mayer, who ran it one summer. Then it was sold to Esco Brothers, who ran it two summers—one on Lake Mendota and the other on Lake Monona. It was then taken to Kilbourn City.

A small steamer from Lake Monona was the next one to float upon the bosom of Lake Mendota, but its career was brief, and it was sold to a party who had it transported to Devil's Lake.

*The Steam Yacht "Mendota."*—In 1875, E. H. Freeman, whose home was in Boston, while spending a short time in Madison, hunting and fishing, was so struck with the beauty of the city and its surrounding lakes that he resolved to return the next spring and build a steam yacht, such as is used on Eastern waters, for a public pleasure boat.

Mr. Freeman, having had many years' experience on salt water (as will be seen by a sketch of his life in another part of this work), was peculiarly fitted for this enterprise. He had also a large experience in steamboating, also in building and fitting out a number of different steamships. The following winter he engaged the services of D. J. Lawler, the celebrated naval and marine architect. He got out the entire frame, and sent his foreman with it to Madison. The frame was set up here, and the boat finished under the supervision of Ed McLeod, Mr. Lawler's foreman, and the result is certainly a credit to them all. The machinery was designed by Mr. Freeman and is of about double the power ordinarily used in boats of her size. This, combined with her fine model, enables her to successfully contend with the fiercest storms. Several attempts had previously been made to make a pleasure steamer on Lake Mendota successful, but the boats were not suitable, and therefore failed in the one principal element of safety. This steam yacht is very fast, and has never, in four seasons, missed a trip on account of the weather. She is sixty-five feet long on water-line, twelve feet beam, and is about fifty tons' burden. She was launched in the spring of 1877, and christened "Mendota," thus localizing the name of the boat and lake together. She will carry 150 passengers or more.

The next year, a large barge, 25x75, was built, which was towed around the lake when there were more passengers than the steamer could accommodate. It is also used for dancing and picnic parties—also for giving excursions to the patients of the Insane Asylum once or twice a week. For the last two years, the barge has been stationed (when not in use) at Maple Bluff—a beautiful point, making out into the lake, about three miles north of the city. This magnificent park of sixty-five acres is used as picnic grounds. It is finely shaded, and, owing to its height, is always cool and comfortable. No one should miss the pleasure of a visit to this charming place. The view from the bluff is very fine. At one glance you see the whole of Lake Mendota, the capitol, State University, Washburn Observatory, the State Asylum for the Insane, all the beautiful residences on Terrace Hill, and the whole north side of the city. An artesian well has been drilled in the solid rock, which furnishes an abundant supply of the purest water. The water has been analyzed and pronounced equal to the celebrated capitol water in Madison. The park is fitted up with numerous swings, tables and rustic seats. The steamer makes, during the season, frequent trips to the bluff daily. She also makes regular trips to the Insane Asylum and, evenings, around the lake, following the shore line, a distance of nearly twenty miles. At the landing in Madison is a large building, 25x75, part of which is used for an office, the rest for waiting-rooms and a boat-shop. One of the most experienced boat-builders occupies the shop and builds new boats, as well as repairs old ones. In front of the boat-house

is a boat-shed, 120x25 feet, where a number of row and fishing boats are kept; also various kinds of fishing tackle and bait, together with hunting canoes, etc. Some very fine boats have been built in this shop, notably several of solid red cedar, and many others with red cedar trimmings and gratings. In front of the boat-house is a well-laid-out park of nearly two acres, studded with shade trees and flowering shrubs.

Among those from abroad who have enjoyed a trip around Mendota in this beautiful steamer, are President Hayes and wife, Gen. Myers (Old Probs) and a large party of noted people; Postmaster General Key, Don Cameron and party; Gen. Sherman, daughter and party; Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, and party; Gen. Grant and son Fred, and many others.

On the 1st day of November, 1880, Warren H. Freeman purchased the entire interest of his brother, E. H. Freeman, in the "Mendota," and all the other property of his in Madison, connected with the boating business.

*The Steamboat Bay State.*—This boat was built in the spring of 1876; is fifty feet long, with ten and a half feet beam, and draws twenty-two inches of water. It carries ten tons burden; has a double hull, filled and lined with pitch; side wheels and first-class machinery, manufactured at Fitchburg, Mass. It is a stanch little steamer, and plies between the city of Madison and Ton-ya-watha and Scheutzen Park. Its city landings are at the foot of Carroll street and North-Western depot. The boat makes connections with all daily trains. It was built and is owned by Bernard Blackmer.

#### HOTELS.

*Madison House.*—John Catlin says: "I again visited Madison [he had been there in February], in March [1837], where I found Mr. Eben Peck drawing logs to erect a house, which was partially completed in April, and in May he removed into it. This was the first house built in Madison that any one lived in. Mr. Peck kept on adding to it until it was capacious enough to entertain comfortably the travelers and first settlers who visited Madison, and it was then a great accommodation." This, the first public inn, was called the "Madison House." Its first landlady was Mrs. Peck. In June, 1838, the house was vacated by the Pecks, and R. L. Ream took possession as landlord, and "ran" it as a public house about two years, when it was turned into a dwelling.

*Madison Hotel.*—In the winter and spring of 1838, the Madison Hotel was built on Block 104, and kept the first year by Charles H. Bird. The original building was a small, unpretending structure, to which additions were made until it covered considerable ground. On the first of June, 1838, the first session of the Territorial Supreme Court met and organized there—Charles Dunn, of La Fayette County, Chief Justice. In December of the same year, the Territorial Legislature convened, and Gov. Dodge and the leading members of that body took rooms at the Madison Hotel. Charles H. Bird was succeeded by W. W. Wyman, and after him A. A. Bird, the proprietor, took the hotel and kept it about four years. During this period of time, powerful efforts were made, at each session of the Legislature, to remove the capital from Madison; and it was at this hotel that the friends of Madison made their headquarters, Bird standing the expense of looking after the wavering members; being chief in concocting schemes to defeat the removal. Any friend of Madison from abroad could obtain from Bird board, champagne and his last cent.

Bird was succeeded by Jesse A. Clark, who purchased the property, and, after keeping the house a short time, leased it to E. Quivey, who built an addition; and again, after him, his lessor, Clark, kept the house until the 31st of December, 1845, when he sold to Chester Bushnell and William Welch. Bushnell sold to J. D. Welch, who, with his brother, kept the house some time, when William Welch leased his interest to H. W. Yager. Soon after P. H. Van Bergen purchased J. D. Welch's interest, and with the other Welch kept the house until 1848, when it was leased for one year to Charles Weed. He was succeeded by William Van Bergen, brother of P. H. Van Bergen. He kept the house until 1849, when P. H. Van Bergen again took the property; and, finally, in 1853, in October, purchased the half-interest of W. Welch,



*J. S. Gray*

OREGON.



and became sole proprietor. He soon after sold to B. F. Perry. After that time it was occupied by numerous tenants. A gentleman by the name of Slater changed the name of the hotel to that of his own; and then again it was occupied by a gentleman of the name of Osborn, who gave his own cognomen to the establishment. But the old building finally went down as the "Madison Hotel." At 12 o'clock, March 17, 1863, it was burned to the ground.

*American Hotel.*—The American Hotel was erected by James Morrison and A. A. Bird, on the corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, in 1838. The avenue wing of the building was originally a store located on King street. The Pinckney street, or northwest wing, was added about 1851. The building was destroyed by fire September 5, 1868. The ground upon which it was located was for a number of years in litigation. It was sold afterward, and the building known as the Park Savings Bank erected.

*National Hotel.*—The "National" was erected in 1841, on the corner of Main street and Washington avenue, the present site of the "Vilas House," by Zenas H. Bird. It was a two-story frame building. It had a succession of landlords until 1852, when it was purchased by E. B. Dean, Jr., and removed to Clymer street, to be used as a dwelling-house.

*The Lake House.*—This house was built on Lot 1, Block 270, by Carman & Barker. It was commenced in 1843, and finished and opened by them as a hotel in 1844. It was a two-story wood building, with basement kitchen and dining room. It had during its day many different occupants and owners, and at different times has been known as the Grover House, the Meredith House, and perhaps by some other names. It was finally destroyed by fire, while kept by Mr. Phillips, and bearing its original name.

*Kentucky House*—The Kentucky House, subsequently known as the City Hotel, was commenced in the fall of 1843, and completed in 1845, and was situated on the corner of King and Webster streets, on Lot 9, Block 107. It was 30x45 feet, with an ell of thirty feet for dining-room and kitchen, two stories high, and would accommodate fifty or sixty persons. It was built by William M. Rasdall (who came in the spring of 1842). The house had a variety of landlords; a Mr. McCord stayed a year and a half. He was succeeded by Mr. Rasdall, who continued it till 1849, when he went to California. He was followed by two Mr. Otts, by Penrith, Dewey, Carter, Van Wie and Cutter. On Mr. Rasdall's return, he kept it three years and seven months, when he was succeeded by Scollans & Tiernay. The building was destroyed by fire December 14, 1865.

*City Hotel.*—A one-story framed dwelling, put up on the southeast corner of Main and Pinckney streets, set back from Main street, and built by A. P. Field, Secretary of the Territory, was subsequently altered to a hotel, known as the City Hotel, kept by A. A. Bird; also as a store, by S. F. Honn, J. H. Lewis and others. The house was finally taken down, and the Fairchild Block built in its place.

*The Park Hotel.*—At the session of the State Legislature, held in 1870, a vigorous effort was made by the citizens of Milwaukee to remove the seat of government from Madison to Milwaukee. Similar efforts had been made from the very first session of the Territorial Legislature in 1836. On the 19th of February (1870), a bill was introduced for this purpose, and referred to the Committee on State Affairs, which was reported back unfavorably. In the report, the committee referred to the want of hotel accommodations for the large number of persons visiting the capital during the sessions of the Legislature, but saw no good reasons, after the State had expended so large an amount in the erection of the present building, to make a change. On the 28th of February, a memorial was received from the citizens of Milwaukee, making a formal tender to the State, and free occupancy of the extensive and costly buildings now in process of erection for the county court house, to be constructed in their interior arrangements under the supervision of the State; the property occupying the whole of Block 71 in the city of Milwaukee. To this memorial the Board of Supervisors assented.

The bill in the Assembly came up for action on the evening of March 9, in committee of the whole, when a long and exciting debate took place on the merits of the proposed removal. The bill was reported back to the Assembly, with an amendment striking out all after the enacting

clause, when a motion was made that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed, the vote being fifty-five in the affirmative and thirty-one in the negative.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, a meeting was called of the prominent citizens of the city to organize the "Park Hotel Company," which was chartered by an act of the Legislature, approved March 18. Several meetings were held, and propositions made for a site for the proposed building. The lots on the southeast corner of the State park, corner of Carroll and Main streets, were purchased of N. W. Dean, the company organized, and stock subscribed to an amount sufficient to erect the building. The work was commenced, and continued during the winter, and the house made ready for occupancy in 1871.

The location of the hotel is directly opposite the south corner of the park. The ground upon which it stands is several feet higher than that upon which the capitol is located, and is the only point commanding a view of both Lakes Mendota and Monona. Its size is 120 feet upon Carroll street, fronting the park, and 100 feet upon Main street. It is built of Milwaukee pressed brick, with trimmings of the best of Madison stone; is four stories high, with Mansard roof of fine finish. On nearly the entire front on Carroll street is a broad two-story verandah. This front is to the northeast, where the sun only strikes it for a few hours in the morning; it thus renders it a pleasant place for recreation in warm weather. Upon Main street, also, a balcony runs along a portion of the building, supported with light columns or pillars. The exterior of the building presents a pleasing appearance. In the interior there is no attempt at show, but a neatness of design and execution has been attained that is quite marked.

Much attention has been bestowed upon the plan of the house, with a view to its convenience. The lower, and of course the best, story is not devoted to stores or other business uses, but the entrance to the office of the hotel is upon the corner of the first story. This room is large and presents an inviting appearance to the weary traveler as he enters it; and, to add to the attractions of the first entrance, there are two gentlemen's parlors adjoining the office, to be used for writing, or for conversational purposes. The dining-rooms, large and elegant, are also upon the first floor.

In the second story are the ladies' parlors, and numerous suits of rooms designed for families, fitted up with all modern conveniences. This arrangement prevails throughout the house. All the rooms are pleasant and conveniently arranged, and the views from the most of them are of great beauty. On the one side is had a glimpse of the lake, with a fine landscape in the distance; on the other, the park, and some of the best business streets in the city. It is doubtful whether any other hotel in Wisconsin can produce so many rooms from which such varied views are obtained as from the Park Hotel.

No expense has been spared to make the furnishing correspond fully with the elegance of the building itself, and, at the same time, afford substantial comfort to the guests. The hotel is heated by the most approved steam apparatus; and water, both hot and cold, is distributed through every part of the house; and, for protection against fire, hose attachments are provided on each floor.

The hotel was opened in the year 1871 by Mark H. Irish, formerly of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and by him successfully conducted until the expiration of his lease of five years, when A. H. West, of Detroit, Mich., secured the next lease of the hotel, which had in this short time attained a reputation second to none in the West, and managed it until his sudden death, in August, 1879.

Dr. William Jacobs, who had, in 1876, purchased the building from the company, then bought the furniture and placed the hotel under the control of P. B. Parsons, formerly proprietor of the Vilas House, by whom it has since been conducted with marked success.

*Tonyawatha Spring Hotel.*—This rural summer resort was erected in 1879, by the owner of the "Park," as an adjunct to the same. It occupies a commanding site upon the east shore of Lake Monona, directly opposite and in view of the city.

Surrounding it is a magnificent grove of native forest trees, and in proximity to it a fine, large spring of the purest water, called Tonyawatha (Healing Waters). The hotel is well

furnished in every department ; has baths and all conveniences, and will accommodate 100 guests. There is a telephone communication with the city ; and, through the season, a steamboat connects with the resort every hour during the day and evening.

*The Vilas House* was erected by a joint-stock company, consisting of L. G. Farwell, L. B. Vilas, G. C. Fairchild, Simeon Mills, E. B. Dean and others, and was commenced in the year 1852, and opened for business in the latter part of 1853 under the name of "Capital House," and continued thus until 1865, when L. B. Vilas purchased the entire interest of the other stockholders, and changed the name to "Vilas House."

The house is built of cream-colored cut-stone, five stories high, with the modern improvements. It is located in the very business center of the city ; nearest the capitol and all places of amusement. It fronts on one side upon the beautiful park surrounding the State House, and on the other, upon Monona Avenue, leading by a few steps to Lake Monona, and affording a fine view of that beautiful sheet of water.

The house is now under the management of Jacob Van Etta, and ranks among the first-class hotels of the State.

*The Capital House* was erected by William M. Rasdall, on the site of the old Kentucky House, in 1866. It was 85x75 feet, and capable of accommodating 100 guests. The house was opened January 1, 1867, with Beverly Jefferson as landlord. Some years later, Mr. Rasdall sold the property to Miller & Borchsenius, who in turn sold to George W. Mason, and he to Mr. Spaulding, the present owner. The Capital House is excellently conducted, and receives a large share of patronage. It is under the management of L. M. Breese.

There are a number of other hotels in Madison, all places of entertainment which do credit to the city. Among these may be mentioned the American House, East Madison House, Farmers' Exchange, Fess Hotel, Chris Gaieger, Germania House, Hauck's Hotel, Lake City House, Madison House, Mansion House, Nolden's Hotel, Thomas O'Niel, Railway House, Thompson's Hotel, Trierer Hof, William Tell House and Wisconsin House.

#### CITY HALL.

The city hall was erected in 1857. The size of the building is 50x100 feet, three stories high, with a front on Mifflin and Wisconsin avenues. Donnell & Kutzbock, were the architects. The first story above the basement is occupied by the Madison Free Library, the S. U. Pinney Supply Hose Company and the Governor's Guard military company. The second floor contains the rooms of the Municipal Court, City Clerk, Council Chamber, City Surveyor and City Treasurer. The third floor is a lecture-room.

#### MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.\*

*The Madison Guard*—the first Wisconsin company in the war of 1861.—In making up the records of the war, who was first, who was bravest, who was greatest, will in the end be settled by posterity. The following correspondence shows the first company that was tendered and accepted in Wisconsin for the war :

CAPT. BRYANT TO GOV. RANDALL.

MADISON, Jan. 9, 1861.

To His Excellency, Alexander W. Randall, Governor of Wisconsin :

SIR: I have the honor to report to the commander-in-chief of the militia of Wisconsin, the following resolution, introduced by Lieutenant Plunkett, this day adopted by my command :

"Resolved, That Capt. George E. Bryant be instructed to tender to Governor Randall the services of the Madison Guard, in case their services may be required for the preservation of the American Union."

And I pledge you the services of my company at any and all times when you may require them for the preservation of our State and of our American Union.

Your Oht. Servt.,

GEORGE E. BRYANT,  
Captain Madison Guard.

\* It is a matter of regret that the account of the Madison Guards was not inserted in a previous article—the one on the great rebellion. It was, however, received by the printer too late to appear where it properly belongs.—Ed.



## NOTES OF SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

The following entries appear in the journal of the Executive office:

April 16—Madison Guard notified that services were accepted.

April 18—Governor authorized Capt. Bryant, of Madison Guard, to quarter enlisted men from outside the city at American House.

The following letter is on file in the Executive office:

*Hon. A. W. Randall, Governor of Wisconsin:*

My command is ready for duty and awaits orders.

Your Obt. Servt.,

GEORGE E. BRYANT,  
Capt. Mad. Guard,

Filed April 22, 1861.

The roster of the Madison Guard, at the dates above given, whose services were accepted, is as follows:

Captain—George E. Bryant, farmer, lives near Madison, Wis.; he became a Colonel and a General. First Lieutenant—William H. Plunkett; became Major Seventeenth Wisconsin. Second Lieutenant—William H. Miller; was Major Second Cavalry. First Sergeant—M. J. Cantwell; was Lieutenant Twelfth Wisconsin. Second Sergeant—Charles Reynolds; was Captain Twelfth Wisconsin. Third Sergeant—Joseph P. Spencer. Fourth Sergeant—Daniel Eder, killed near Vicksburg. Fifth Sergeant—William Buckley. First Corporal—F. B. Huchting; first man wounded from Wisconsin. Second Corporal—N. Camberger; entered regular army. Third Corporal—S. A. Nash; entered regular army. Fourth Corporal—W. Day; became a Lieutenant in the Eleventh Wisconsin.

Privates.—Hugo Anschuts, Oscar Allen, H. B. Ames, Wallace W. Bird (became a Captain), August Bartsch (became a Captain, dead), Edward W. Barbarin, C. H. Beyler (became Lieutenant), Charles A. Bangs, H. Brittel, Charles Byewater, Frederick Bodenstein, F. S. Clark, Edward Carl, Albion L. Day, Philip M. Day, D. W. Duel, F. E. Dietrich (dead), George F. Fawcett, Valentine Fisher, J. J. Foster, John W. Fancher, E. A. Franklin, Wayne Galloway, William Green, Robert Hastie (fifer), William Helms, R. S. Hill, C. E. G. Horn (became a Colonel and died in the army), E. M. Hawes, C. A. Hoffman, H. M. Haskell, John Jenevine, Peter Jacob, Beverly Jefferson, H. D. Kimball, George Koch, J. F. Locke, H. S. Sudcliff, W. P. Langworthy (became Captain in Twelfth Wisconsin), J. E. Murdaugh, Sheppard Murdaugh, J. W. McGinley (drummer), Joseph Matheson (became Captain Fifteenth Wisconsin), Ed. M. Marsh, C. W. Morrill, H. A. Moore, A. C. McDonald, Henry Norton, A. B. Porter, Charles Porter, John Rushford, J. E. Roerby, James Rochford, George Rubrecht, John Reynolds (dead), F. D. Stone (became Captain Eleventh Wisconsin), A. Safford, Richard Smith, Julius Schroder (became a Lieutenant), Charles Schade, John G. Smith, H. I. Spaulding, Cassius Spears (dead), Jacob Steinberger, Godfrey Tubah, David Veidt (became Captain, dead), W. Van Nette, Fred Wallin, A. J. Warren, H. Wandrey (lost a leg), John Wickart (dead), Joseph Weymar, Joseph I. Wilkes.

The Madison Guard was organized in February, 1857, John Willans being its first Captain. Capt. Willans removed from Madison early in January, 1858, and was succeeded by John A. Byrne. Capt. Byrne, some six months after his election, resigned, making some magnanimous donations to the company, but did not cease to be one of its most active and efficient members. Samuel Crawford, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, then a private in the company, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Byrne. At the next election of company officers, in 1859, George E. Bryant was unanimously chosen Captain, and remained in command of the company until its campaigns were ended. Capt. Bryant is a graduate of Norwich Military University.

The Madison Guard has always been known as an Irish organization. Early in January, 1861, when it was expected there would be trouble at the inauguration of the President-elect, it promptly tendered its services to the Government, determined that the constitutionally elected

President would be inaugurated only in Washington. The threats then made by the rebels to prevent the President from being inaugurated were not carried into effect, and the services of the company were not required until the stars and stripes were torn from the place where they belonged at Fort Sumter. Then the tender of their services were accepted, when its ranks were immediately filled—Americans, Germans, Scandinavians and Irishmen all joining to fight for the preservation of our glorious Union.

The Madison Guard became the color company of the First Wisconsin Regiment, and the color bearer, F. B. Huchtings, was the first man wounded from Wisconsin. Falling, he gave the colors to Corporal W. W. Day, who carried them in victory.

*Governor's Guard.*—On the 1st of March, 1875, sixty-five citizens of Madison, Dane Co., Wis., petitioned George E. Bryant, County Judge, for authority to organize a company of State militia under the laws of Wisconsin. William Helm was designated by the said court to organize the company, which was perfected on the 24th of March, 1875, by the election of August Bartsch, Captain; John Stock, First Lieutenant; Phillip Heinkel, Second Lieutenant; William Helm, Treasurer; John B. Heim, Secretary.

The company was named the "Governor's Guard," and made rapid progress under the above officers in drilling and the manual of arms, but received a serious loss in their Captain, August Bartsch, who died of quick consumption, August 17, 1875. On the 6th of September following, Lieut. Stock was promoted Captain, Lieut. Heinkel First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. John Heyl commissioned Second Lieutenant. The officers' roster so constituted lasted until March, 1878, when Capt. Stock resigned on account of removal from the city, and the company remained under the charge of its First Lieutenant until the following October 16, when Phillip Heinkel was promoted to the Captaincy, Lieut. Heyl to First Lieutenant, and George Nickerman to Second Lieutenant to date.

In regard to Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Heim served but a short time in 1875, when August Ramthun was elected, and served the company for three years in that capacity. Since that time, Louis Joachim has very ably filled the secretaryship. Mr. Helm, having from the first refused to accept an officer's commission, for want of time, has served as Treasurer and Quartermaster during the five years of the company's existence, having been annually re-elected.

The annual report of the Treasurer, April, 1880, showed a very prosperous condition of the company financially, and passing a good muster by the Adjutant General.

The company has just received and paid for a new uniform, costing \$1,400, in all respects complying with specifications contained in General Order No. 5, describing the new uniform adopted by the State of Wisconsin as the Wisconsin National Guard uniform.

*Lake City Guards.*—The first steps toward organizing this company were taken very early in the spring of 1879, the principal movers in the matter being Frank Jones, Fred P. Smith and A. L. Burdick. At that time a vacancy occurred in the regular number of the State militia companies, and accordingly, in order to secure the position, this company organized very hastily, and was mustered in May 27 of the same year. William Hogbin was elected Captain; Stanley Proudfit, First Lieutenant; and A. L. Burdick, Second Lieutenant. In July following, Capt. Hogbin resigned, and Chandler P. Chapman was elected to take his place. Capt. Chapman took charge of the company on the 3d of August, and then began in good earnest the work of drill and discipline, which had previously been very slack. The company made its first appearance at the State fair of 1879, about six or eight weeks after Capt. Chapman began drilling them; and in the exhibition drill did so well that they were very highly complimented by the Adjutant General, who said that he would have been satisfied with the exhibition if made by the oldest company in the State. They first appeared in uniform at the inauguration of Gov. Smith, and with five other companies formed the escort of the Governor on that occasion.

The new uniform selected for the Lake City Guards was so much admired by the Executive that on March 29, 1880, a general order was issued making it the standard uniform for all infantry companies of the Wisconsin National Guard. It was as follows:

The commissioned officers have their uniform and insignia prescribed for officers of like rank in the United States army, except that the officers of any separate company, battalion or regiment, may wear the "forage" instead of the "full dress" cap, and epaulets in place of shoulder-knots.

The enlisted men are furnished with full-dress coat, single-breasted, "National Guard" pattern, of dark-blue broadcloth, buttoning to the throat; standing collar, to hook in front at the bottom, and slope thence up and backward; with collar, sleeve and skirt "slashes," and skirt facings of buff cloth; collar seams and edges of "slashes" trimmed with narrow "sautache" gold braid; three rows of "Wisconsin State Pattern" buttons on breast, nine in each row; three on each "skirt slash," two on waist seam at back, and one on each skirt at intersection of facings, all of "coat size;" three "vest size" buttons on each sleeve "slash," and one at point of each "collar slash"—all as indicated in the designs filed in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The trousers are made of dark-blue cloth, with buff stripe, one inch wide, on outer seam. The cap, "Chasseur" pattern, of dark-blue cloth, as prescribed for officers of the United States army; while the cap ornaments are the same as prescribed for infantry in the United States Army, substituting "State" buttons for fastening the chin straps, and adding a white ball pompon.

At the State fair of 1880, Gen. Grant highly complimented the young company on their perfect drill, especially in skirmish line, and subsequently the *Army and Navy Journal* said of them:

"The arrival of Gen. Grant to attend the State Fair at Madison, brought the two local companies into prominence as escort, and, in the case of the Lake City Guard at least, as exhibitors of great improvement in the school of the company.

"Capt. Chapman is an enthusiast, a careful student and a painstaking instructor. As a consequence, the Lake City Guard, in their street parade and escort duty on Tuesday, and their exhibition drill on Wednesday, made a most favorable impression. A noticeable feature in their drill is the individual carriage of the officers and most of the rank and file—heads erect, shoulders square, and the step firm and free. Such movements as obliquings, either in-line or column, are well executed, the parallelism of the sets of fours being thoroughly observed, and no tendency to the half wheel so often detected in carelessly instructed commands. The manual of arms in marching was well executed, no ducking of the head in changing from right shoulder arms to support or carry, but a little more "snap" and emphasis in the execution of such motion would be an improvement."

They are armed with the latest 45-caliber breech-loading Springfield rifles, and equipped with both service and dress accouterments. They have a drill-room, 44x100; armory, 50x20; and a club room, finely furnished, 20x28. There are now sixty-seven members.

*The Veteran Club* of the city of Madison was organized by the execution of articles of association on the 20th day of May, 1879. Its objects are: "The mutual support of the members, their families or kindred, in case of sickness, poverty, misfortune or death; and further, of encouraging and promoting the comradely feelings of veterans of the late war."

Any honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the regular or volunteer service of the United States is eligible to membership.

The present officers are: President, A. H. Hollister; Vice President, Robert Monteith. Secretary, Charles George Mayers; Treasurer, Charles Kayser; Marshal, Frank C. Billings.

Trustees: M. J. Cantwell, B. M. Minch, for three years; Herbert A. Lewis, S. W. Botkin, for two years; E. R. Bristol, Louis C. Helm, for one year.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Askew, Samuel.	Charleton, William	Helm, Lewis C.	Lovejoy, Harry W.	Parkinson, A. C.	Smith, George W.
Baker, G. W.	Chittenden, C. C.	Hobbins, William.	Lyon, William P.	Parsons, P. B.	Stevens, E. W.
Bender, Charles.	Combs, William E.	Hughin, William.	Long, Elias.	Pearson, Silas E.	Stillman, W. D.
Bennett, James.	Cory, John.	Hollister, A. H.	Lockwood, H. H.	Pierce, A. J.	Stock, John G.
Bennett, W. H.	Culver, Edwin.	Holt, George W.	McCormick, Jas.	Pitman, William G.	Stoltze, F. A.
Benson, John.	Damon, C. A.	Howe, John B.	Matheson, Jus.	Pratt, John G.	Story, Hugh G.
Billings, Frank C.	Dean, Joseph.	Jackson, J. A.	Maxen, Peter.	Reed, E. R.	Sumner, John M.
Butkin, S. W.	Delmar, Peter.	Jefferson, B.	Mayers, Charles G.	Roberts, Eugene.	Thomas, John
Bowen, E.	Detloff, Ferdinand.	Jones, A. R.	Meredith, A. A.	Roth, John C.	Utzerath, Michael
Bradley, Wm. A.	Durst, Barthel.	Junes, W. W.	Minch, B. M.	Rowley, M. S.	Usher, F. W.
Brahany, William.	Duyle, Michael.	Joyce, Patrick.	Monteith, Robert.	Rupp, Anton A.	Vilas, William F.
Bresland, Joseph.	Duppler, Fred.	Kayser, Charles.	Moran, William.	Schmidt, Carl G.	Wandray, August
Breese, Levi.	Fergeot, Thomas C.	Kayser, A. F.	Mills, Arthur C.	Sexton, Andrew.	Warner, Hans B.
Bristol, E. R.	Flaming, James.	Lewis, Herbert A.	Moultun, H. Z.	Sheler, Henry.	Ward, A. J.
Bryant, Ed E.	Gillies, George.	Lewis, Sever.	Nelson, N. P.	Shetter, Henry.	Wedelstedt, Chas.
Bryant, George E.	Hacker, T. L.	Lindeman, E. G.	Nichols, John H.	Sibernagle, J. J.	Woods, Jacob B.
Cantwall, M. J.	Healy, William.	Link, Joseph.	Oakley, F. W.	Smith, Rufus B.	
Carman, J. W.	Helm, William.	Locke, J. C.	O'Neil, Patrick.	Smith, Mark.	

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This is a benevolent organization, the principal object of which is the insurance of the lives of those who belong to the order.

Upon the death of a member, the lodge contributes \$1 for each of those remaining, which sum is turned over to the Treasurer, who in turn hands the total to the Grand Treasurer. The last-mentioned officer then pays the amount of \$2,000 to the relatives of the deceased.

In Madison there are two of these organizations—Madison Lodge, No. 66, and Monona Lodge, No. 69.

*Madison Lodge, No. 66*, was organized June 2, 1879, with the following charter members: C. H. Hall, E. S. McBride, C. F. Cooley, E. J. Doane, R. C. Spooner, R. W. Hurd, C. A. Daley, W. W. Jones, William Alderson, W. J. Jones, Charles Wedelstedt, J. A. Mack, J. H. Clark, J. H. Waggoner, C. H. Beyler, M. S. Rowley, J. W. Sumner, J. H. Nichols, E. R. Curtis, R. J. McConnell, F. H. Gray, Frank E. Parker, C. H. Beyler, Jr., Howard Hoyt, Charles E. Bross, William G. Pitman, William H. Bradley, H. W. Hoyt, A. L. Davidson, James Reynolds, Arthur C. Mills, Ezra P. Copp, Ed Flaherty, A. R. Jones and T. E. Thompson.

This lodge has thirty-seven members in good standing, and meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Gill's Block, on Pinckney street.

The following is a list of the present officers: E. S. McBride, M. W.; Frank Gray, G. F.; Charles Beyler, O.; W. W. Jones, R. and F.; C. A. Daley, Receiver; A. R. Jones, G.; W. J. Jones, I. G.; G. W. Baker, O. G.

*Monona Lodge, No. 69*, was instituted June 24, 1879, with the following charter members: Franz Pecher, F. J. Moll, Chr. Dick, W. O. Grove, H. Schuette, H. Gaertner, August Nietert, Andrew Kentzler, Henry Laue, E. G. Lindeman, George H. Joachim, E. O. Kney, August Scheibel, L. W. Joachim, Chas. Wedelstedt, Charles H. Beyler, Maligus Boehmer, Johann Vitense, George Speckner, George Lippert, James R. Stuart, Carl Habel and Fr. Moessner.

The following is a list of the present officers: Frank Pecher, Senior P. M. W.; Charles Wedelstedt, Junior P. M. W.; Fred J. Moll, M. W.; A. Nietert, G. F.; H. Schuette, Recorder; L. Joachim, Financier; A. Kentzler, Receiver; J. Guthlein, Overseer; Charles Lanz, Guide; H. Laue, I. W.; G. Speckner, O. W.

This lodge meets every Wednesday in Gill's Block, and has twenty-nine members in good standing.

TELEGRAPHY.

*The Electric Telegraph in Dane County.*—The first electric telegraph line constructed in Dane County was in the year 1847, it being a continuation of the old Hotchkiss line from

Janesville, and was built on the old Government road. From Madison the line was extended westward to Mineral Point. A man by the name of Lee opened the first office in Madison, remaining a few weeks, when Benjamin F. Hopkins assumed charge of the office, using an old-fashioned paper machine. Mr. Hopkins resigned the office, and a man by the name of Murray was in charge until 1859, when Charles E. Weller was appointed manager, continuing until the spring of 1863, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles E. Bross, the present manager. After the completion of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway, the line was transferred to the line of the road, and until 1864, there was but one line over which all the business, both railroad and commercial, was transacted. In that year, a second wire was built from Milwaukee, since which time various lines have been constructed, until they now number nine lines, with the immediate prospect of two more. Up to 1865, one operator alone was employed, but at that time the business had increased so largely that Frank E. Parker, who had learned the art of telegraphy with Mr. Bross, was employed as an assistant, subsequently, Fred E. Parker, a younger brother of Frank E., was employed. The business of the office has increased from barely enough to pay the manager, in 1847, until now it will average \$25,000 per year. The present staff of the office is now constituted as follows: Charles E. Bross, manager; Frank E. Parker, assistant manager; Fred E. Parker, operator; J. G. Hyland, operator; Miss Irene J. Hills, operator; with two messenger boys.

*The Telephone in Dane County.*—The first telephone in use in Dane County was on a line between Science Hall University and the University Regents' office in the Park Bank Block, and was put in working order by Charles E. Bross, October 1, 1878. The 1st of December the same year, Mr. Bross constructed a line for Mr. Andrew Kentzler between his livery stable and the Park Hotel. In May, 1879, Mr. Bross and Frank E. Parker started the Bell Telephone Exchange of Madison, with thirty subscribers with five lines, six subscribers being on one line, the central office being in one of the front windows of the American Express office. The number of subscribers increased, but the system did not work perfectly, on account of defective bells and the confusion of so many subscribers on a single wire. In July, Robert Wootton bought out the interest of Frank E. Parker. In August, it was determined to change the system, building each subscriber a single wire, and putting in a magneto bell in place of the small electric bells, which was done and the central office moved in the top story of Gurnce's Block. In October, Mr. Bross purchased the interest of Mr. Wootton, and the 1st of August, 1880, removed the central office to the top story of the Telegraph Block. There is now 110 subscribers to the system, which is working perfectly. The longest line connected with the office is the Insane Asylum, about seven miles in length. The force at the central office is as follows: Charles E. Bross, proprietor; John G. Hyland, superintendent; Willie Hyland, line repairer; Miss Lizzie Hamilton, day operator; Adolph Buser, night operator.

*Wisconsin Telegraph Institute.*—In the fall of 1880, seeing the want of a school for the instruction of young men and women in the delightful art of telegraphy, Charles E. Bross and Frank E. Parker opened the Wisconsin Telegraph Institute in the Telegraph Block, in the city of Madison, which is doing a good work in disseminating the knowledge of the useful and fascinating art of telegraphy.

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN MADISON.

Sunny skies and a bracing atmosphere heralded the opening of the day, September 10, 1878, which was to see the arrival of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, and party in Madison, as the guests of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. Before day-break, the country roads were blocked with teams, loaded down with living freight. The market place was a jam at 10 o'clock, the sidewalks were thronged, the windows and the housetops were gay with fluttering ribbons. It was evident that thousands considered it a gala day indeed.

Many of the stores and business establishments were tastefully decorated. The most elaborate display, however, was at the Park Hotel. The parlors had been filled with plants. Taste and skill could do no more than was accomplished here. The outside of the building was not

less attractive. The hotel presented a magnificent appearance, surpassing anything of the kind ever seen in Madison before.

By 9 o'clock, every street leading to the East Madison depot was densely thronged. At 10 o'clock, the regular train from Portage arrived with the Guppy Guards of that city and a train load of excursionists from along the route. As soon as the Guards had formed on the street and the train was unloaded, the President's special came rolling along. The cannon fired, the multitude cheered, the committee of reception boarded the three palace cars, and the members of the party were then escorted to carriages, the President and Mrs. Hayes and Gov. W. E. Smith and Mayor G. B. Smith occupying the first carriage.

The procession was formed in the following order: Portage Military Band, Guppy Guards of Portage, Governor's Guard Band, carriages containing the Presidential party, flanked by the Governor's Guard, then citizens generally. The line of march was along Williamson, King and Main streets to the Park Hotel.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the hotel, the Presidential party, with Gov. Smith, Mayor Smith and leading citizens, ascended to the Main street veranda, which had been decorated for the purpose. The Governor, advancing to the railing with the President, welcomed him and greeted the assembled citizens with a few well-chosen remarks. After the Governor's greeting, Mayor George B. Smith welcomed the President in behalf of the city. The President made his acknowledgment, as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you at this time with no purpose of making an extended address. I desire merely, in a single word, to make my acknowledgments to the Governor of Wisconsin, to the Mayor of Madison, and to the people they represent, for this hearty welcome, and, on the suggestion of the gentlemen connected with the Agricultural Society, I wish to announce that there will be further speaking, in which I am expected to take part, at the fair grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

Mrs. Hayes was then introduced by Mayor Smith, and was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude.

In the afternoon, the Presidential party visited the State Fair Grounds. After President Fratt's welcoming address, President Hayes addressed the people. After the President, Attorney Gen. Devens, B. C. Yancy, of Georgia, and Gen. Albert G. Meyer, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, made a few remarks.

The Assembly Chamber was elegantly decorated for the reception in the evening, tendered by the Governor and party. The attendance was large. At the close of the reception, the President and Mrs. Hayes, Gov. Smith and wife, Mayor Smith and wife, and ex-Gov. Ludington and wife, repaired to the residence of David Atwood, where refreshments were partaken of with the family of the latter.

After visiting the historical rooms the following morning, accompanied by Gov. Smith and C. W. Butterfield, the distinguished guests took a steamboat ride on the "Mendota" around Fourth Lake. Over the beauties thereof they were enthusiastic. Mrs. Hayes then visited the ladies' hall of the State University, the President and the rest of the party proceeding to the fair grounds. At 1 o'clock, the entire party left for Milwaukee.

#### A NOTABLE GATHERING.

In the spring of 1879, a very cordial invitation was extended to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, then in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to hold its next annual meeting in Madison. Gov. Smith was exceedingly cordial in his courteous invitation, and, through the efforts of J. E. Moseley, an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Madison, a member of the Assembly, an acceptance of the invitation was secured. On Wednesday evening, May 19, 1880, the body was welcomed to Wisconsin's capital by the Governor of the State and the officials of the city.

The sessions opened on Thursday morning, May 20, and closed on Monday morning, May 31. The meeting of this assembly is perhaps the most memorable incident in the history of

the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The body consisted of commissioners, clerical and lay, from 180 presbyteries, from almost every State and Territory of the Union, and from various foreign countries. The number of members was 550. In addition to this, the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies held sessions in the city, with 250 in attendance. The visitors probably numbered 400 more, making an aggregate of 1,200 strangers to be cared for; and yet, so perfect were the arrangements and so generous the hospitality, that nothing seemed to be wanting to the comfort of the guests.

The meetings of the assembly were very generally attended by the citizens of Madison, and great interest was manifested.

## MADISON OF TO-DAY.

Abstract Office—C. P. Chapman.

Agricultural Implements—Fuller & Johnson, Heitkamp & Son, John Lamont, Madison Manufacturing Company, S. L. Sheldon.

Architects—D. R. Jones, John Nader.

Attorneys at Law—R. M. Bashford, G. Bjornson, J. M. Bowman, J. H. Carpenter, Dudley & Siebecker, W. O. Fisher, J. C. Ford, T. H. Gill, Gregory & Gregory, E. A. & J. O. Hayes, Keyes & Chynoweth, P. B. Kissam, R. M. La Follette, Lamb & Jones, Lewis, Lewis & Hale, Olin & Grinde, J. O'Connor, O. H. Orton, Parkinson & Pfund, Pinney & Sanborn, James Reynolds, Sloan, Stevens & Morris, W. L. Smith, Smith, Rogers & Frank, Hans Spilde, P. L. Spooner, Tenney & Colman, William D. Turvill, Vilas & Bryant, Welch & Botkin.

Bakers—George Heilmann, P. D. Miner, Fred Moessner, Philip Schoen, William Schunkamp, A. F. Waltzinger.

Banks—First National Bank, German Bank, Park Savings Bank, State Bank.

Book Binders—G. Grimm, W. J. Park & Co.

Books and Stationery—Mosely & Brother, William J. Park & Co., John Steels.

Boots and Shoes—H. Alford, William G. Beecroft, D. L. Davidson, Donohue & Sturm, Hilier Flad, John Gallagher, W. Godenschwager, Joseph Hackel, Thomas Harris, M. Johnson, Kirch & Bollenbeck, William Kluzman, R. Langford, Dayton Locke, V. Malec & Brother, C. R. Stein, Frank Stoltze, George F. Taylor, P. Uher & Son.

Breweries—M. Breckheimer, Joseph Hausman, P. Fauerbach, John Hess.

Builders—J. Bray, Dean & Son, Davidson & Engel, W. Deards, Kercher & Holzhausen, Louis Kepler, James Livesey, Moulton & Chase, Sorensen, Fredirksen & Fish, B. Warnes.

Carriage Manufacturers—Wm. Farrill, C. Hanson, August Schmidt & Co., J. B. Wiser.

Cigars and Tobacco—R. Baus, H. Grove & Sons, Habermann & Boelsing, Philip Heinkel, Fred L. Hess, Charles Lanz, B. H. Nienaber, Julius Schadauer.

Clothing—W. G. Beecroft, L. Jones, S. Klauber, Olson, Winden & Veerhusen, F. Sauthoff, Rowley & Co., S. Thuringer.

Coal and Wood—W. H. Ashley, Conklin & Gray, C. F. Cooley, Hiram Dodge, William M. Wheelan.

Dentists—C. C. Chittenden, J. W. Cornelius, R. W. Hurd, Robinson & Kollock, W. D. Stillman.

Dress Making—Mrs. William M. Anderson, Miss Mary Bannon, Miss H. Craven, Mrs. C. F. Ford, Mrs. J. Fitch, Mrs. E. M. Hanly, Miss Kate Kavanagh, Miss M. T. Lehdal, Mrs. H. Nuns, R. B. Ogilvie.

Druggists—A. A. Mayers, J. H. Clark, Dunning & Sumner, A. H. Hollister, C. H. Naffz, A. A. Pardee & Brother, Charles Theiss, Wilson & Allman.

Dry Goods—William G. Beecroft, Dudley & Zehnter, C. W. Friedrich, Charles Hinrichs, C. E. Morgan, New York Store, R. B. Ogilvie, Mrs. W. J. Sullivan, S. Thuringer.

Machinists—Madison Manufacturing Co., Ball Brothers.

Furniture—H. Christoffers & Co., Darwin Clark, J. Fisher.

Grocers—American Tea Company, David Back, J. H. D. Baker, D. Bannon, P. D. Barry, F. Bartels, Jonah Bell, C. F. Biederstaedt, A. A. Mayers, J. F. Bruce, J. H. Clark, Byron

Culkeen, M. L. Daggett & Son, A. Dalberg, Simon Dames, Mrs. P. Donovan, Dunning & Sumner, W. J. & F. Ellsworth, Matthew Felton, Alexander Findlay, George W. Gilman, P. Hamacher, William Hauser, Mrs. C. Hill, C. Hinrichs, George W. Huntley, F. Jensen, T. Kinney & Son, Isaac Klauber, H. Klueter, Bernard Mantz, McConnell & Co., Louis Nelson, W. A. Oppel, J. C. Ott, Riley & Bowen, C. F. Rinder, A. Sauthoff, John H. Stark, John Steels, Reuter & Bauman, Charles Theiss, Trainer Brothers, H. Wessel, P. & M. Young.

Hardware—Frank & Ramsay, John N. Jones, Charles Kayser, H. G. Kroncke, John M. Sumner.

Harness and Saddles—H. Bodenstein, M. Boehmer, J. J. Fuller, John Gerber, Jr., C. Hoebel, M. W. Lynch, J. C. Rietberger.

Hats and Caps—O. E. Fitch & Co., S. Klauber, Olson, Winden & Veerhusen, Rowley & Co. Insurance Company (Home)—Hekla Fire Insurance Company.

Job Printing—David Atwood, M. J. Cantwell, *Democrat* Co., Kleinpell & Schmidts, R.

Porsch.

Livery—M. M. Dorn & Co., Hayden & Heileger, A. Kentzler, Riley & Co., J. Smith.

Lumber—Bunker & Vroman, Sorensen, Fredericksen & Fish, C. R. Stein, B. Warnes.

Marble Works—A. Abbott & Son, J. W. Hagerty, John Hinrichs.

Meat Markets—Ehrman & Brother, M. J. Hoven, Fred Hummell, Lansing & Barker, Frederick Leppert, Geo. Metcalf, McArthur & Omen, Miller & Johnson, J. E. Rhodes & Co., Henry Scheler, George Sherer.

Pianos and Organs—H. Nunns, W. W. Warner.

Pictures—M. J. De Wolf.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting—James Malaney, Thomas Regan.

Plow Manufacturers—Madison Plow Company.

Pork Packers—J. E. Rhodes & Co.

Pumps and Wind-mills—Haak & Haven, E. Morden.

Real Estate—G. B. Burrows, Delaplaine & Burdick, M. B. French, Simeon Mills, J. Schlimgen, C. W. Stevens & Son.

Rectifier—H. Grove.

Restaurants—Charles Fizette, C. Herman, A. Kropf, M. Newman, C. F. Sleightam & Bro., C. H. Steinmetz, Thomas Morgan (St. Julian), A. Cheney (St. Nicholas).

Saloons—C. F. Biederstaedt, August Breiding, M. Breckheimer, Thomas Cass, A. Cheney, Byron Culkeen, C. Dick, J. Eser, P. Fauerbach, J. Faust, James Fox, Frank Flechenstein, A. Flom, J. F. Genal, F. Gamolka, C. Guigger, Peter Gunkel, John Greashaber, P. Hamacher, William Hamilton, Casper Hauck, William Hauser, C. Hermann, C. Hinrichs, Kayser & Son, T. Kinney & Son, A. Kropf, Lamhazen & Quammen, Casper Mayer, L. Mildbrand, Thomas Morgan, Nolden's Hotel, Jeremiah O'Connor, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas O'Neill, Mike Newman, A. Paunack, A. Ramthun, Schaus & Brahn, Joseph Schleicher, J. Schlemingen, George Schlotthauer, Frank Schmidt, Philip Schoen, John Schott, John Schulkamp, J. Silbernagle & Co., John Simon, William Stamford, John M. Stark, C. R. Stein, Joseph Steinle, C. H. Steinmetz, Trainer Bros., Vilas House.

Sash, Doors and Blinds—Bunker & Vroman, Dean & Son, Sorensen, Fredericksen & Fish.

Shirt Factory—O. E. Fitch & Co.

Second Hand Stores—B. F. Perry, A. Van Deusen.

Seeds—J. H. D. Baker, Riley & Bowen.

Sewing Machines—August Woltman, W. J. Park & Co., F. H. Grube, Singer Manufacturing Company, Joel Boley.

Soap and Candles—M. Zwicky's Sons.

Soda Water—J. & A. Lindestrup, H. Schulkamp.

Spice Mills—J. C. Lander.

Steam Dye Works—Ed Toepelmann, Peterson & Co.

Steam Laundry—O. E. Fitch & Co.



Merchant Tailors—William Bartlett, W. G. Beecroft, C. A. Damon, F. Ehrlich, Charles Hawkes, William Hogbin, L. Jones, S. Klauber, Olson, Winden & Veerhausen, F. Sauthoff, John M. Sutton.

Millinery—Mrs. S. J. Askew, Mrs. F. Gomolka, Miss G. McMahon, Mrs. E. M. Mallison, Mrs. D. Schlundt.

Oculist—L. S. Brown.

Photographers—E. R. Curtiss, A. C. Isaacs, N. P. Jones, Joseph Schubert.

Physicians—F. H. Bodenius, C. Boehmer, J. B. Bowen, J. J. Brown, T. W. Evans, John Favill, Phillip Fox, C. Gapan, Charles H. Hall, C. F. Harrington, Joseph Hobbins, William Hobbins, L. S. Ingman, J. A. Jackson, Elizabeth McKittrick, J. A. Mack, C. F. Miller, O. M. Twitchell, A. J. Ward, Mrs. J. Wilson.

Planing Mills—Dean & Son, Sorensen, Fredericksen & Fish.

Stereotype Foundries—D. Atwood, *Democrat* Printing Company.

Undertakers—H. Christoffers & Co., D. Fitch, C. Frautschi.

Wagons and Carriages—Nicholas Behrend, M. Boehmer, Davis & Phelps, S. Foren & Son, William Farrell, C. Hanson, Heitkamp & Son, John Reiner, August Rosen, A. Schmidt.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry—C. A. Belden, E. P. Copp, C. Gilbertson, David Holt, J. W. Hudson, C. Miller, R. G. Norton, A. Parker, C. Presentin, G. Scott.

Gents' Furnishing Goods—O. E. Fitch & Co., S. Klauber, Olson, Winden & Veerhausen, Rowley & Co., F. Sauthoff.

Grain Dealer—Hiram G. Dodge, Conklin & Gray.

Guns—William Flohr, F. Huels, A. McGovern.

Hair Goods—Miss L. Statz, G. H. Williams, Miss H. A. Wood.

Hides and Pelts—Conklin & Gray, Cook Bros., William Corry, C. Lawrence.

House and Sign Painters—G. Gifford, T. A. Nelson, W. W. Pollard, John Replinger, E. J. Rudd, F. Scheasby, J. S. Webster.

Ice Dealers—H. P. Allen, S. A. Hale, Joseph Schweinem.

Insurance Agents—O. D. Bond, John S. Dean, Hobbins Bros., A. F. Kayser, A. H. Main, C. G. Mayers, J. G. Ott, W. M. Pond, John Schlemmen.

Law Blanks—T. D. Plumb.

Leather and Findings—John Shellenberger.

Locksmith—C. Schmidt, F. Huels.

Music—Mosely & Bro., William J. Park, W. W. Warner.

Notions—Mrs. S. J. Askew, Mrs. D. Ehrlich, Mrs. F. Gomolka, Mrs. W. J. Sullivan, Leonard Wesler, Mrs. D. Schlundt.

Omnibus Line—B. Jefferson, M. M. Dorn.

Paints, Oils and Glass—A. A. Mayers, J. H. Clark, Dunning & Sumner, A. H. Hollister, A. A. Pardee & Bro., Wilson & Allman.

Barber Shops—Joseph Bleid, E. Bremer, B. Butts, H. Gartner, G. Joachim, Max Gartner, C. A. Nebel, E. Schneider, William Vallender, Ed Lee, George Schlotthauer.

Bath Rooms—H. Gartner.

Billiards—J. Fox, C. Hinrichs, Kayser & Son, Thomas Morgan, Park Hotel, Vilas House.

Birds and Fishes—R. F. George.

Blacksmiths—Charles Askew, Nicholas Behrend, Billings & Dettloff, M. Boehmer, M. Brahaney, N. A. Cramton, A. Donovan, S. Foren & Son, C. Hanson, Heitkamp & Son, J. Goeber, Bird & Lyons, Z. Ramsdale, John Reiner, William Rooney, Edward Streidt, Fleming & Son, T. Bradey, J. Ledwith.

Broom-Maker—D. L. Delaney.

Crockery and Glassware—J. H. D. Baker, D. Bannon, F. Bartels, J. H. Clark, M. L. Daggett & Son, Simon Dames, R. L. Garlick, George W. Gilman, Mrs. C. Hill, George W. Huntley, L. Nelson, A. A. Mayers, Riley & Bowen, A. Sauthoff, Reuter & Bauman.

Dollar Store—B. F. Perry.

Florists—P. Diehl, Fred Scheibel, J. E. Williams.

Flour and Feed—D. Bannon, M. Burger, T. Davenport, A. Findlay, H. Kluetar, Ole Torgerson.

Mill—Madison City Mills.

Stoves and Tinware—Frank & Ramsay, C. W. Heyl, John N. Jones, Charles Kayser, H. G. Kroncke, John M. Sumner.

Tinware—John Dobelin, William Storm.

Telegraph—Charles E. Bross (Madison Telephone Exchange and Northwestern Telegraph Office).

Vinegar—H. Grove.

Wall Paper—H. C. Ainsworth, Moseley & Bro., W. J. Park & Co.

Wines and Liquors—Dunning & Sumner, A. A. Mayer, H. Grove, Isaac Klauber, A. A. Pardee, P. & M. Young.

Express—J. H. Nichols (American Express Company), W. A. Booth (United States Express Company).

Paving, Roofing and House Moving—Alexander Gill.

Boat Builders—Freeman & McLeod, W. & H. Hinrichs, Charles Bernard.

Coopers—John Beiler, B. Goldenberger, Ernst Mueller.

“Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, is located between two of the four lakes which characterize this beautiful valley, midway between Milwaukee, on the shore of Lake Michigan, and Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, nearly 100 miles from each.

“Like ancient Rome, Madison is built on seven hills, and resembles her in other particulars. Rome had her Tiber, Madison has her Yahara; Rome had her Mars Hill, in honor of the god of war; Madison has her University Hill, dedicated to science, literature, and the arts of peace; Rome had her gladiatorial exhibitions, in which the physical prevailed over the intellectual power; Madison has her commencements, in which superior intellectual digladiation bears off the palm of victory; Rome had her legions for conquest; Madison has her citizen soldiary for defense; Rome had her chariot races, in which victory was the prize and the reward; Madison has her drives, meandering to the hill-tops, and, gently descending, winding around the shores of the lakes, in which pleasure is the prize and health the reward; Rome had her temples, dedicated to thirty thousand gods; Madison has churches consecrated to the worship of the Living God; the people of Rome belonged to the government; the government of Madison belongs to the people; the civilization of Rome was that of the head; the civilization of Madison is that of the head and of the heart. If history repeats itself, it is with progress.

“Madison has a population of over 10,000 inhabitants; enough to secure the advantages of the cities, and not enough to incur their evils. It is bounded on the north by Lake Mendota, a silvery sheet of limpid water, twenty miles in circumference, on which, from May until October, floats the stanch steam-yacht Mendota, for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers desiring to visit the Insane Asylum, Maple Bluff, or make a trip around the lake; on the south by Lake Monona, fifteen miles in circumference, of beautiful navigation for steam and sail and oar. From stations on the shore of Lake Monona, and within two blocks of the Capitol Park, the steamers Bay State and Scutanawbequon make frequent and regular trips to Tonyawatha, Winnequah and other points. At Nine Springs, three miles south of the city, is the State fish-hatching house, where are reared other varieties of fish than those contained in the four lakes. The classical scholar will be delighted to find here the naiads presiding over these fruitful waters, and the disciples of Isaak Walton will rejoice that the sources of their amusements have been multiplied.

“The approaches to Madison are from the north, south, east and west, and are made with lightning speed; the iron steeds know no weariness, and desire no rest. The capitol is located on a hill, seventy feet above the lakes, and three blocks distant from each. It is built of white stone, resembling marble, and in the shape of the Grecian cross. It has four airy porticos, decorated with Corinthian columns. It has a dome 180 feet in height above the lakes. The building

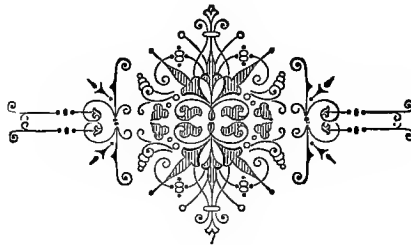
is surrounded by a park of fourteen acres, with velvety turf, studded with oak, ash, elm, maple and evergreen pine. It is intersected with serpentine walks, laid with asphaltum and bordered with umbrageous trees, almost impenetrable by star or sun light, forming promenades free from heat and dust.

“One mile distant, due west, is University Hill, of still greater eminence, upon which is built the State University. This hill commands a view of the city of Madison, the four lakes, with their marginal forests, and the rolling prairie beyond. As in the physical world there is no light without darkness, no sunshine without shade, there are in the world of mind no brilliant displays of genius or virtue, without occasional obscurity of intellect or depravity of heart. While on the southern shore of Lake Mendota there are temples dedicated to literature, science and art, filled with votaries, there is, on the opposite shore, an asylum, in whose inmates the light of mind and the love of glory are extinguished, wrecks of all that is godlike in man. That asylum is a sad monument of human calamity, as well as a noble monument of human philanthropy.

“Madison has few rivals as a place of summer resort; for the invalid who seeks health without the aid of nostrums; for the man of business who escapes temporarily from its corroding cares; for the lover of nature in her varied aspects of hill, dale and lake, and prairie gemmed with flowers; for the devotee to science, art and literature contained in her libraries; and for the disciples of Isaak Walton, who, with silent and watchful care, beguile the finny tribe.

“Madison has her historical, law and literary libraries, of 80,000 volumes; she is famous for her cabinet of minerals, for her pre-historic specimens, for her artesian well of mineral water. She is famous for her hotels, in which are found the juicy meats and vegetables of the farm, the venison of the forests, the grouse of the prairies, the ducks and fish of the lakes, the delicacies of the confectioner, and wine ripened by age, rivaling the old Falernian. ]

“Madison is famous for the purity of the air brought to her upon the wings of the wind from the Rocky Mountains and from polar ice, uncontaminated by epidemic disease. If a sultry breeze from the south should attempt to intrude upon her its hot and malarious breath, it would be lost in the nebulous mists of Lakes Mendota and Monona, guardian spirits, north and south of the beautiful city. Madison is especially famous for the ability, learning and taste of her women.”



## CHAPTER XVII.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

INTRODUCTION—TOWN OF MADISON—TOWN OF SUN PRAIRIE—VILLAGE OF SUN PRAIRIE—TOWN OF ROME (EXTINCT)—TOWN OF ALBION—TOWN OF RUTLAND—TOWN OF DUNKIRK—VILLAGE OF STOUGHTON.

## INTRODUCTION.

Until February 2, 1846, Dane County had no towns erected within its limits. By an act of the Legislature of the Territory approved that day, the county was divided into six—Madison, containing twenty-four townships; Sun Prairie, four; Rome, three; Albion, two; Rutland, one, and Dunkirk, one—thirty-five in all. Previous to this, election precincts were established by the Commissioners of the County wherever and whenever it was thought necessary, but citizens could vote at any precinct; there was no limit within the county.

It has already been seen that the first election precincts were established in the county in 1839 by the County Commissioners, and were those of Madison and Moundville (Blue Mounds).\*

In 1840, the election precincts established were Madison and Moundville.

The election for Madison was held at the Madison Hotel. Judges of Election—D. Hyer, Abel Dunning, W. W. Wyman.

The election for Moundville was held at the house of J. C. Kellogg. Judges of Election—E. Brigham, J. C. Kellogg, Mahlon Blaker.

In 1841, one election precinct was established at Madison. The election for Madison precinct was held at the Madison Hotel. Judges of Election—David Brigham, A. A. Bird, John Stoner.

In 1842, the following election precincts were created: Madison and Sun Prairie.

The election for Madison precinct was held at the Madison Hotel. Judges of Election—John Stoner, David Brigham, Darwin Clark.

The election for Sun Prairie precinct was held at the house of C. H. Bird. Judges of Election—C. H. Bird, John Myers, W. G. Van Bergen.

In 1843, the election precincts formed were Madison, Quivey's Grove, Sun Prairie, Blue Mounds and Clinton.

The Madison precinct election was held at the Madison Hotel. Judges of Election—Darwin Clark, Jonathan Larkin, Alexander Botkin.

The election in the Quivey's Grove precinct was at the house of William Quivey. Judges of Election—Joseph Vroman, George L. Dyke, Bartley Runey.

The election held in the Sun Prairie precinct was at the house of C. H. Bird. Judges of Election—H. W. Potter, George Anderson, Horace Lawrence.

The election for Blue Mounds precinct was held at the house of Ebenezer Brigham. Judges of Election—Ebenezer Brigham, Jeremiah Lycan, Mahlon Blaker.

The election for Clinton precinct was held at the house of William H. Andrews. Judges of Election—William H. Andrews, F. Sweet, John G. Eggleston.

In 1844, the election precincts established were Madison, Cross Plains, Fitchburg, Clinton and Sun Prairie.

The election for Madison precinct was held at the Madison Hotel. Judges of Election—Jonathan Larkin, W. N. Seymour, Barlow Shackelford.

The election for Cross Plains precinct was held at the house of Israel Harlow. Judges of Election—Edward Campbell, Solomon Hayden, John W. Thomas.

\*Ante, Chap. V., article "County Board from 1839 to 1880."—Ed.

The election for the Fitchburg precinct was held at the house of William Quivey. Judges of Election—Mathew Hann, R. D. Salisbury, Joseph Vroman.

The election for the Clinton precinct was held at the house of W. H. Andrews. Judges of Election—A. Burdick, Jesse Saunders, Solomon Head.

The election for the Sun Prairie precinct was held at the house of A. W. Dickinson. Judges of Election—George H. Spaulding, Horace W. Potter, George Anderson.

In 1845, the following election precincts were formed: Madison, Cross Plains, Fitchburg, Clinton and Sun Prairie.

The election for Madison precinct was held at the National Hotel. Judges of Election—B. Shackelford, A. L. Collins, W. N. Seymour.

The election of the Cross Plains precinct was held at the house of J. W. Thomas. Judges of Election—Jeremiah Lycin, J. W. Thomas, J. S. Mann.

The election for the Fitchburg precinct was held at the house of W. Quivey. Judges of Election—W. A. Wheeler, R. D. Salisbury, C. P. Moseley.

The election for the Sun Prairie precinct was held at the house of A. W. Dickinson. Judges of Election—Reuben Smith, John Hasey, George Anderson.

The election for the Clinton precinct was held at the house of Jesse Saunders. Judges of Election—Giles Eggleston, B. F. Collins, Otis Bathrick.

#### TOWN OF MADISON.

The town of Madison, as first established, included all of the territory now constituting the towns of Mazomanie, Black Earth, Vermont, Blue Mounds, Perry, Primrose, Springdale, Cross Plains, Berry, Roxbury, Dane, Springfield, Middleton, Verona, Montrose, Madison, Westport, Vienna, Windsor, Burke, Blooming Grove, Cottage Grove, Pleasant Springs and Deerfield. The town of Sun Prairie, all the present towns of Bristol, Sun Prairie, Medina and York, and the village of Sun Prairie; the town of Rome, all of what now constitutes Oregon, Fitchburg and Dunn; the town of Albion, so much as is now Albion and Christiana; Rutland is as first constituted; and so also is Dunkirk, and the village of Stoughton. These six towns are usually designated as "the original towns of the county."

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, the whole of Dane County, except what are now the towns of Fitchburg, Oregon, Dunn, Rutland, Dunkirk, Albion, Christiana, Sun Prairie, Bristol, York and Medina, and the villages of Stoughton and Sun Prairie, was constituted a separate town and named Madison, so called from the village of Madison (the present city), located within its limits. The first town meeting was to be held on the first Tuesday of the succeeding April, at the Madison Hotel, in the village of Madison, "Provided, that the Supervisors of said town may establish one or more precincts in said town for the purpose of opening the polls at the general election, and in said precincts the Supervisors shall appoint Judges of Elections, and the votes shall be canvassed and returns thereof made in like manner as from the several towns in the county." The three Supervisors of the town of Madison were each to be entitled to a seat in the County Board.

The great extent of territory included within the limits of the town, made it necessary for the Legislature to authorize the Town Supervisors to establish one or more voting precincts. Under this authority, they established, June 29, 1846, one precinct at the house of George McFadden, to be known as the "Grand Springs Precinct;" one at the house of John Clark, to be known as the "Dane Precinct;" one at the house of John M. Thomas, to be called the "Cross Plains Precinct;" and one at the house of Amos Beecher, to be known as the "Cottage Grove Precinct." So the convenience of the electors in various portions of the extensive territory constituting the town was subserved. But these precincts were soon to be placed outside its limits, and the town to be greatly reduced in size.

By an act passed February 11, 1847, "Township number seven, north of Ranges eight, nine and ten, in Dane County, shall constitute a separate town by the name of Madison, and the first town meeting shall be held at the capitol." By this act, Madison was reduced in size to



J. B. Parkinson.



res townships, including the present towns of Blooming Grove, Madison, Middleton, and most of the city of Madison.

By the erection of the town of Middleton, March 11, 1848, and that of Blooming Grove in the spring of 1850, two townships were taken from its territory—Townships 7, north, of Ranges 8 and 10 east, except so much of the last-mentioned township as lay north of Lake Monona; so that it then included Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, and so much of Township 7 north, of Range 10 east, as lay north of Lake Monona.

By the act incorporating the city of Madison, in 1856, it lost about half its territory, but gained, not long after, by the addition of a portion of Blooming Grove, that part lying north of Lake Monona; for by an act of the Legislature, of March 30, 1861, "Section five, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section six, all of fractional Section seven, lying east of the limits of the city of Madison, and the northwest fractional quarter of Section eight, in Township No. seven, north of Range No. ten, east of the fourth principal meridian in the State of Wisconsin," were attached to and made a part of the town of Blooming Grove; *Provided*, that the lands above described should be and remain attached to the city of Madison School District, for school purposes, and all the taxes raised upon these lands, or any of them, for school purposes, should be paid over by the town of Blooming Grove to the city of Madison, for the support of a school at the schoolhouse in that city east of the Catfish River. So Madison was reduced to its present limits.

Madison, therefore, now consists of all of Township 7 north, of Range 9 east, excepting so much as is included within the limits of the city of Madison. From being the largest, it has finally become next to the smallest of the towns of the county.

The first election for town officers was held agreeably to law, on the 7th of April, 1846, with the following result: Supervisors—James R. Larkin, Chairman; Edward Campbell, William C. Wells. Road Commissioners—John M. Griffin, Thomas Rathbone, Abiram Drakely; Clerk, J. Duane Ruggles. Collector, Andrus Viall. Treasurer, Darwin Clark. Assessors—George Vroman, John W. Thomas, William Larkin. School Commissioners—J. G. Knapp, Benjamin Holt, F. H. Talcott. Justices—William N. Seymour, Nathaniel Wheeler, Alonzo Wilcox. Constables—John Cottrill, James Moore, Albert Skinner.

It has been stated in a previous chapter that under a law, approved February 3, 1846, the village of Madison was incorporated; but the government of the town was not, by that law, interfered with; the citizens of the village participated in both elections.

At the first election, April 7, 1846, there were 232 votes cast. On the Democratic ticket for Supervisors were James R. Larkin, Edward Campbell and William C. Wells; on the Whig ticket, Ebenezer Brigham, Benjamin Dodge and Samuel G. Abbott. The Democratic ticket was elected.

From and after the second Monday of March, 1856, the connection between the town of Madison and that part of it included within the city limits, for all town purposes, was dissolved. The duties then and afterward imposed upon Supervisors and other town officers, so far as they related to the city of Madison, were performed by the Aldermen of the several wards, and the other officers of the city. All that part of the town not included within the city limits, henceforth constituted the town of Madison; and the first town meeting was held at the place appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town. All that part of the town lying east and northeast of the city, was attached to the school district of the city for school purposes. So it was that the town and city were completely divorced.

The first permanent American settler in the town of Madison, as originally constituted, was Ebenezer Brigham, at the Blue Mounds; but the first settler in the town, as now bounded, was neither an American nor a permanent settler; besides, he was only half white. It was Michel St. Cyr. After him, came W. B. Slaughter, George H. Slaughter, Abel Dunning, Gabriel T. Long, Isaac H. Palmer, James R. Larkin, Jonathan Larkin, Daniel Larkin, William Larkin, B. F. Larkin, and the father of the Larkins, also Harmon J. Hill, William D. Bird and others. These were some of the pioneers of the town of Madison, as at present constituted.



Eben Peck, the first person who located on the site of the city, was also the first who "broke the glebe" and turned the first furrow in what is now the town of Madison. He broke about three acres, a little west of William Larkin's present homestead, in 1838.

In 1839, Abel Dunning and William D. Bird made breakings within the present town.

The population of the town of Madison, in 1846 (including, as it did, twenty-four townships out of the thirty-five in the county), numbered 4,329. It is now (with territory of only a fraction of a township), 735. It has within its limits Lake Wingra, the largest lake wholly in the county, except those constituting the Four Lakes. This lake covers the larger part of Section 27, and parts of Sections 26 and 28.

The land is undulating, generally covered with oak openings, with occasional marsh or meadow land. The latter are found south of Lake Wingra, and on Section 16, south of Lake Mendota. The soil is generally rich and productive. In some parts are found excellent quarries of building-stone.

The erection of the "Lake Side Water Cure," by Delaplaine & Burdick, was commenced in November, 1854, to be completed June 1, 1855. The site selected for the institution was one of beauty. The grounds comprised an oak grove of fifty acres, situated immediately across the west point of Lake Monona, on Section 25, in the town of Madison, about two miles south of the Capitol and one mile by water, commanding a fine view of the city of Madison, the lakes and the surrounding country. Over the grounds, just on the edge of the grove, flowed a stream of water, from which the institution was supplied. This stream has its source in never-failing springs.

The building stood upon an eminence about fifty feet above the water, and six hundred feet distant from the shore. The main building was ninety-two feet in length by forty in width, and four stories above the basement, capable of accommodating from eighty to one hundred guests. There were piazzas, extending the whole length of the building, on the first and second stories. There was also a wing, forty feet by thirty-eight, and two stories in height, which was principally devoted to bath-rooms. The house was warmed throughout by steam. There was also connected with the engine, apparatus for cooking, washing, drying, ironing, supplying reservoir, etc., only one fire being necessary for the whole establishment.

Dr. James E. Gross was resident physician at its opening. For some reason the institution was not a success, and was subsequently altered and adapted for a public house, and was called the Lake Side Hotel; as such it was well patronized. It was occupied only as a summer hotel, and was a favorite resort for visitors from St. Louis and other Southern cities. It was burned and has not been rebuilt.

#### TOWN OF SUN PRAIRIE.

The first settlement in this town was made by Charles H. Bird, in the fall of 1839, on the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 8, Range 11 east. Early in the following year, came Robert Marks, and settled on Section 4, while in 1841, Charles S. Peaslee, Benjamin Knight, Rev. Albert Slingerland, John Winsled, Horace Potter, W. Van Bergen and John Ostrander located in the northwest part of the town. In the south part, Enoch and Bradford Churchill, W. A. Pierce, John Taylor, Ira Balch, Tisdale Pierce, Calvin Flower, Mark Haslett and John Phillips formed a little settlement in 1840. Samuel, Asahel and Charles Bailey and R. T. Cameron arrived in 1841. A. W. Dickinson, George Pine and Mr. Brockway located in the year 1842. Among other early settlers were John A. Peckham, Pardee Peckham, Moses Vervalen, Joshua Boyles, David C. Butterfield, John Myers, W. H. Angell and Silas Smith.

The town of Sun Prairie was organized at the year 1846, and included all that district which now constitutes the towns of York, Medina, Bristol and Sun Prairie. The first election, or town meeting, was held in the spring of that year, at the house of John A. Peckham. The town was afterward reduced by the erection of Medina, York and Bristol, into separate towns in 1848, leaving Sun Prairie six miles square—Township 8, Range 11 east. This territory was further reduced by the incorporating of the village of Sun Prairie in 1868, when about 800 acres were included within the corporate limits of that village.

In pursuance of an act of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory which located the seat of government at Madison, Augustus A. Bird was elected Acting Commissioner for the erection of the capitol. On the 26th day of May, 1837, the Acting Commissioner, accompanied by a number of men, started from Milwaukee for Madison. At that time, nearly all of Wisconsin westward from Milwaukee was an unbroken wilderness. On the 5th day of June, the men, tired, foot-sore and depressed, plodded their weary way through the wild scenery of this then unexplored wilderness. Nine days had elapsed since they started on their weary march, and they had been drenched with rains and oppressed with continuous cloudy and lowering weather—the sun had not once gladdened them with its beams since the day on which they left Milwaukee. At length, as they emerged upon the borders of the beautiful prairie, about two miles east of where the village of Sun Prairie now stands, the sun shone forth in all its brightness, and illuminated the scene before them as with a halo of glory. The contrast which this beautiful vision presented to the gloom with which they had been surrounded was so great, that they greeted it with a shout, and Bird gave the natural meadow the name of "Sun Prairie," which name was carved into the bark of an oak tree which stood near by.

To a great extent, the history of the town of Sun Prairie is a history of the village of the same name. The first marriage, the first birth, the first death and the first school in the town were likewise the first in the village. Previous to the year 1844, Charles H. Bird, John Myers, David C. Butterfield, Charles S. Peaslee and Benjamin Knight, located upon Section 5, of Township 8, Range 11 east, forming the first settlement made in the town.

The town is well watered by Koshkonong Creek, which rises near the village of Sun Prairie on Section 5, flows southwesterly and southeasterly through the town, leaving it on Section 31. Along the valley of this creek is considerable marsh land; more particularly in the southern part of the town. The northern portion of Sun Prairie is mostly prairie; the remaining parts are oak openings, interspersed with prairie and marsh. The Watertown line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the northern tier of sections, entering at Section 1, and passing out at the northwest corner of Section 7.

The following officers were elected at the first town meeting, in April, 1846 :

Lewis Stone, Chairman; William H. Clark, William A. Pierce, Supervisors; William Eldridge, Clerk; William A. Pierce, Treasurer; John Myers, Charles Lum, Franklin Carter, Assessors.

The population of the town in 1846 (when it included the present towns of Bristol, Sun Prairie, Medina and York) was 1,553. It is now 923. There is no post office in the town. The town has a hall, located on Section 22.

#### VILLAGE OF SUN PRAIRIE.

In the year 1844, William H. Angell purchased five acres of land from Mr. Bird, being the first lot of ground sold in the present village of Sun Prairie. The idea was then conceived of founding here a village. The first step taken was to secure a post office. A petition was accordingly presented to the Post Office Department, and their request was promptly granted, and an office was established under the name of Rome. This name was retained for about one year, when the office was given the name of Sun Prairie. William H. Angell was the first Postmaster, and served until 1850, when C. C. La Bore was appointed. In 1853, Angell was again appointed, serving until 1861, when Elijah Rowley was made Postmaster. Mr. Rowley served but a short time, and was succeeded by William F. Hardwick, since which time John Gibbons, William F. Hardwick, George Watkinson and C. L. Long have each served. Mr. Long received his appointment and took possession of the office January 1, 1880. The first money order issued from this office, was made July 15, 1869, to Michael Hawkins in favor of Shadholt & Boyd, for the sum of \$30. The second was drawn by C. G. Crosse in favor of P. A. Steward, Chicago, for \$3. The first order paid was on the 15th day of July, 1869, to William F. Hardwick from W. H. Nott, for \$5.

The first regular attempt at merchandising was in the fall of 1845, Edwin Brayton opening a small stock of goods in the building erected by Mr. Angell for his carpenter shop. Mr. Brayton continued to do business for about one year. In June, 1848, Silas Smith came to the place and rented the building formerly occupied by Mr. Brayton, and opened a stock of general merchandise. Frederick Starr was successor to Mr. Smith, and, after a brief business career, the former was followed by Thomas White. In 1859, White was succeeded by Williams & Maloney, who soon established a successful trade, of which George Maloney is the present representative.

Patrick Doyle was the first "village smith," and opened his shop here in the fall of 1846.

David C. Butterfield and Miss Sarah Knight were united in marriage in 1842, by Charles H. Bird, a Justice of the Peace. This was the first marriage in the town as well as village.

James D., son of Charles H. and Lovina Bird, was born July 13, 1842, being the first born in the village and town. He died June 27, 1877.

John Myers lost two children in the fall of 1840, from scarlet fever, being the first deaths.

The first grown person that died was the wife of Benjamin Knight, in 1842. The second was the wife of George Pine.

The early settlers in this vicinity were firm believers in the public-school system of the country, organizing a school district here in 1842, erecting a schoolhouse on Section 5, and having a school the same year. The first house was of logs. A more substantial frame house was erected a few years after, which served until 1864, at which time the present building was erected and the graded system adopted for the school.

In the year 1859, a line of railroad having been projected from Milwaukee to the Baraboo Valley, it was completed as far as Watertown. The line was located and graded about three miles south of the village of Sun Prairie; but the route was afterward changed; and, on the 24th day of September, 1859, the railroad was completed to the last-mentioned place. Then followed a period of active business prosperity, and apparently a golden opportunity for building up, on a permanent basis, a village of considerable importance and magnitude. For ten years, Sun Prairie was the western terminus of the Milwaukee & Baraboo Valley Railroad, and was one of the largest and most flourishing inland grain markets in the State. In 1869, two large elevators were erected, one by William H. Angell and the other by Mann & Atkins.

The first car load of lumber was received by Angell, on the 25th day of September, the next day after regular trains had begun to run.

Notwithstanding the remarkable growth of the village and the large number of lots sold, no plat of the place had ever been made. In order to have this done, and also the better to govern their affairs, the Legislature of the State was asked for a special act of incorporation. Their request was duly granted at the session of 1867-68. The charter is very liberal in its provisions, giving the village all the rights and privileges of a town, with representation in the County Board of Supervisors.

The village limits were described as follows: "The south half and the south half of the north half of Section 5, and the north half of the north half of Section 8, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 9, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, all in Township No. 8 north, Range 11 east." These tracts were set apart and made to include the village of "Sun Prairie," which territory still constitutes its corporate limits.

The officers of the village, by the act of incorporation, were to consist of one President and three Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor, one Police Justice and one Constable, the latter to be ex officio Marshal of the corporation; but this was, in February, 1870, amended so as to read "one Police Justice or Justice of the Peace."

The first election was held the first Monday in April, 1868. The following is a list of elective and appointed officers from its organization to and including the year 1880:

1868—W. H. Angell, President; C. H. Bird, W. F. Hardwick, C. R. Babcock, Trustees; G. M. Smith, Clerk; F. A. Bird, Marshal; Thomas A. Hawkins, Treasurer; E. A. Woodward, Street Commissioner; William Reeves, Assessor.

1869—W. H. Chandler, President; Thomas A. Hawkins, H. Gilman, C. R. Babcock, Trustees; Darius S. Stowe, Treasurer; William Reeves, Assessor; C. C. La Bore, Police Justice; Alexander Johnson, Marshal; G. M. Smith, Clerk; Chandler Pierce, Street Commissioner.

1870—C. R. Babcock, President; Ivers Hayden, J. D. Bird, J. H. Mann, Trustees; W. H. Chandler, Supervisor; William Reeves, Assessor; J. H. De La Matyr, C. C. La Bore, Police Justice; D. M. Kanouse, Marshal; G. M. Smith, Clerk; E. A. Woodward, Street Commissioner.

1871—C. G. Crosse, President; William H. Chandler, Henry Rood, John Hecker, Trustees; W. H. Chandler, Supervisor; James D. Bird, Assessor; G. W. Bull, Treasurer; C. C. La Bore, Police Justice; D. M. Kanouse, Marshal; G. M. Smith, Clerk; Charles F. Peaslee, Street Commissioner.

1872—John Gibbons, President; C. R. Babcock, C. G. Crosse, W. H. Chandler, Trustees; G. W. Bull, Treasurer; John Gibbons, Supervisor; William Reeves, Assessor; C. C. La Bore, Police Justice; D. M. Kanouse, Marshal; G. M. Smith, Clerk; Henry Vroman, Street Commissioner.

1873—W. H. Angell, President; Cyrus Stowe, George Maloney, H. Dirnfeldt, Trustees; William Marsh, Treasurer; W. H. Angell, Supervisor; J. F. Wilmarth, Assessor; C. C. La Bore, Police Justice; J. D. Bird, Marshal; G. M. Smith, Clerk; John Ward, Street Commissioner.

1874—W. H. Angell, President; C. R. Babcock, H. E. Boardman, I. D. Hayden, Trustees; W. H. Angell, Supervisor; C. S. Peaslee, Police Justice; William Marsh, Treasurer; C. H. Jones, Assessor; G. W. Kanouse, Marshal; G. W. Matthews, Clerk; C. H. Bird, Street Commissioner.

1875—George Maloney, President; J. Hecker, J. G. Egbertson, E. Flavin, Trustees; C. G. Crosse, Supervisor; C. H. Noble, Treasurer; C. S. Peaslee, Police Justice; Nelson Pierce, Marshal; C. H. Jones, Assessor; William Reeves, Clerk; C. C. La Bore, Street Commissioner.

1876—C. C. La Bore, President; C. H. Chittenden, H. Dirnfeldt, J. G. Egbertson, Trustees; C. G. Crosse, Supervisor; C. H. Noble, Treasurer; Cyrus Stowe, Assessor; G. W. Bull, Police Justice; D. W. Kanouse, Marshal; William Reeves, Clerk; Henry Rood, Street Commissioner.

1877—C. G. Crosse, President; H. Dirnfeldt, H. Daniels, W. M. Small, Trustees; C. G. Crosse, Supervisor; Henry Albrecht, Assessor; C. H. Noble, Treasurer; G. W. Kanouse, Marshal; G. W. Bull, Clerk; D. M. Kanouse, Street Commissioner.

1878—W. H. Chandler, President; E. D. Bowen, C. H. Chittenden, Chandler Pierce, Trustees; C. H. Noble, Treasurer; Cyrus Stowe, Assessor; W. H. Angell, Supervisor; C. F. Peaslee, Police Justice; D. M. Kanouse, Marshal and Street Commissioner; G. W. Bull, Clerk.

1879—W. H. Angell, President; George Maloney, Henry Rood, Nelson Pierce, Trustees; David Wilder, Treasurer; W. H. Angell, Supervisor; Cyrus Stowe, Assessor; G. W. Bull, Police Justice; L. S. Britton, Marshal; H. H. Freeman, C. L. Smith, Clerk.

1880—W. H. Angell, President; C. R. Babcock, C. Flavin, John Hecker, Trustees; David Wilder, Treasurer; W. H. Angell, Supervisor; Cyrus Stowe, Assessor; G. C. Shockley, Marshal; G. W. Bull, Clerk; C. S. Peaslee, Police Justice; E. L. La Bore, Street Commissioner.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In 1842, Elder Stebbins organized, in the schoolhouse situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, the first class in the town, from which has grown the flourishing church in the village of Sun Prairie. The congregation worshiped in schoolhouses, private houses and elsewhere, for many years. In 1867, a church building was erected on a convenient site in the village, at a cost of \$8,000. It has a basement, which is used for lectures, prayer meetings and Sunday schools. Among those composing the first class were William G. Van Bergen and wife, Thomas Rathbun and wife, Garrett Rathbun, Joseph Knight, Mrs. Smith, C. S. Peasley and wife, John Myers and wife. William G.

Van Bergen was the first Class-leader. Among those who have served as Pastors of the church, were Revs. Close, Harvey, Wells, Smith, Bunz, Sewell, De La Matyr, Robothem, Smith, Amplin, Farnum, Wells, Cole and Fellows. In 1880, the Trustees of the church were David Wilder, S. Sharpe, Robert Thompson, Moses Chase, F. W. Dustan, Henry Witherell and A. Chipman. Its Stewards were S. Bell, W. T. Moak, John Parkinson, D. B. Vaughan, L. A. Beers and W. T. Chase.

*Congregationalist.*—This church was organized August 19, 1846, Rev. Mr. Kanouse acting as Moderator and Rev. P. Eveleth as Clerk of the meeting. Its constituent members consisted of Benjamin Knight and wife, Martin Lewis and wife and D. Graves. Martin Lewis was elected Deacon. The first meetings of the church were held in schoolhouses and in private houses. On the 2d day of April, 1853, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a house of worship, but it was not considered advisable to undertake the work. Nothing further was done in this direction until August, 1857, when, at a meeting called for that purpose, it was voted to circulate a subscription-paper, which was accordingly done, and a small but neat church building was erected, at a cost of \$1,300. In size, it was 24x44. In 1869, the house was enlarged to 36x58, at an additional cost of \$5,000. Revs. Kanouse and Eveleth were the first ministers serving the congregation. In 1850, Rev. C. W. Matthews was called to the pastorate, and remained with the church some years. During the building of a house of worship by the Methodist Episcopal brethren, a union was effected for worship between that body and the Congregationalists, under the ministrations of Rev. De La Matyr, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After this, Rev. Mr. Donaldson was called to the pastorate and remained until 1861, being succeeded by Rev. C. M. Moorehouse. On the 13th day of October, 1867, Rev. C. T. Melvin entered upon the work, and served until September 10, 1871. On the 28th of September of the same year, a call was extended to Rev. O. J. Shannon, who accepted the call and labored here two years. In January, 1874, Rev. Josiah Beardsley, a young man who had just entered upon the ministry, began to preach for the congregation, and was regularly ordained to the work in November following. He remained until the 28th of March, 1878. On the 7th of July of the same year, Rev. A. A. Safford preached his first discourse as Pastor, and yet remains with the church.

*German Methodist Episcopal.*—An organization was effected, November 9, 1872, by Rev. William Wilke, with a membership, including the charge in Windsor, of 75, together with 25 probationers. In 1874, there were reported to the Conference 83 members and 13 probationers; Rev. William Wilke, Pastor. In 1876, Rev. S. Weckerlin was appointed to the charge, and the membership was reported at 110 and 10 probationers. In 1877, the number was increased to 124 members and 4 probationers. In 1878, there was a gain of two members, and the probationers reduced to 12. Rev. Mr. Weckerlin remained three years, doing an excellent work. In 1879, Rev. C. Wenz was given the charge, with a membership that had been depleted somewhat by removals, and numbering 109 and 12 probationers. In February and March, 1880, an interesting revival was held in the Windsor charge, and 26 persons were received on probation. A church building was erected in the village in 1874, at a cost of \$1,000. A good Sunday school has been maintained since the organization of the church; C. A. Lober, Superintendent in 1880.

*Masonic.*—Sun Prairie Lodge, No. 143, A., F. & A. M., was organized May 6, 1863, under dispensation granted by Alvin B. Alden, Grand Master of the State. The Grand Master, in said dispensation, appointed the following officers: C. G. Crosse, G.; Smith D. French, S. W.; Joseph Spencer, J. W. At the first meeting, the W. M. appointed George Seaver, Treasurer; E. A. Spencer, Secretary; D. B. Turnbull, S. D.; D. G. Pierce, J. D.; A. Huyck, Tiler. A charter was granted, June 10, 1863, with the following charter officers: C. G. Crosse, W. M.; Andrew Huyck, S. W.; Joseph Spencer, J. W. In 1866, the lodge built a hall for their special use, in a convenient part of the city. C. G. Crosse, G. M. Smith, J. C. Kanouse, C. C. La Bore and L. V. Lewis have occupied the Worthy Master's chair since the organization of the lodge. The number of Master Masons connected with the lodge during its existence is 86, of which num-

ber three have been removed by death—Erastus Ware, J. D. Bird and John McMurrain. Its membership at the date of its report, January, 1880, was 50, with C. G. Crosse, W. M.; William E. Angell, S. W.; T. C. Hayden, J. W.; J. Hecker, Treasurer; L. V. Lewis, Secretary; J. R. Davis, S. D.; Isaac Huyck, J. D.; J. G. Egbertson, Tiler.

*Cemetery.*—On the 29th day of July, 1850, an association was formed in the village under the name of the Sun Prairie Cemetery Association. William Eldridge, Timothy Cory, Benjamin Knight, Moses Rowley, Charles S. Peasley, William H. Angell, Silas Smith, John Myers and Charles H. Bird were elected Trustees. The organization was effected under the general laws of the State. Josiah L. Hale, of the city of New York, donated three acres off the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 8, the same being accepted by the association, and improved for the purposes designed. The first burial in the grounds donated was that of the wife of George Pine. After the organization of the association, the first burial was that of a daughter of William H. Angell.

*Sun Prairie House.*—This was the first hotel erected in Sun Prairie, and was built by William H. Angell, who occupied it a number of years. After renting it to various parties, it passed into the hands of Peter H. Van Bergen and Lucius Fairchild, and was by them transferred to Jacob Simons, the present owner. It is a two-story brick house, with accommodations for twenty-five guests.

*American House.*—This house was built in 1849, by William F. Hardwick, who served in the capacity of "mine host" for a number of years, and then rented it for a time, taking it back and running it for awhile, and finally, in February, 1872, disposing of it to J. E. Mann, its present proprietor. The house is a large, two-story cream-colored brick, with accommodations for about thirty guests. It has a large hall, used for dancing parties, and in which the Episcopal brethren meet for worship.

*American Advertising Board.*—This is the invention of Watkinson & Whelan, of Sun Prairie, on which a patent was received March 9, 1880. It consists of a board with a series of movable slides, between which words can be placed for advertising or other purposes. It is a useful article for the Sunday school for printing the golden text, and can also be used to advertise bills of fare at hotels. A printer's font of letters accompanies each board. Manufactured by the American Bulletin-board Company, Sun Prairie.

*Sun Prairie Cornet Band.*—On the 5th day of September, 1876, an association of the business men of the village was formed, under the name of the Sun Prairie Brass Band Association, by the election of the following-named officers: C. G. Crosse, President; E. A. Weigan, Vice President; C. H. Chittenden, Treasurer; L. V. Lewis, Secretary; G. W. Kanouse, J. H. Swanton, William Small, Directors. G. W. Kanouse, Frederick Mann, Darwin Angell, William Small, Charles Chittenden, J. Swanton, J. Weigan, Alonzo Cobb, C. S. Crosse, and Joseph Kleiner were elected members of the band. In 1878, the association was incorporated under the general laws, the capital stock fixed at 500 shares at \$1 each. The officers for 1880, are C. G. Crosse, President; W. H. Angell, Vice President; C. S. Crosse, Treasurer; L. V. Lewis, Secretary; W. M. Small, E. A. Weigan, C. R. Babcock, Directors. Members of the band: F. B. Mann, F. Mosel, D. C. Angell, H. La Bore, George Bull, N. Barth, J. Feinen, William Small, W. T. Mann, A. Cobb, George Mann, E. Angell, A. Boyles.

#### TOWN OF ROME (EXTINCT).

The act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, provided, "That Townships 5 and 6 north, of Range 9 east [now the territory included within the limits of the towns of Oregon and Fitchburg], and Township 6 north, of Range 10 east [the present town of Dunn], shall constitute a separate town by the name of Rome; and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of William Quivey."

By an act approved February 11, 1847, it was provided, "That Township No. 6 north, of Ranges No. 10 and 11 east, in Dane County, shall constitute a separate town by the name of

Rome." As thus constituted, Rome included what are now the towns of Dunn and Pleasant Springs.

By an act approved March 11, 1848, "All that part of the town of Rome, in the county of Dane, embraced in Township No. 6 north, of Range No. 10 east, be, and the same is hereby, organized into a separate town, by the name of Dunn."

By the erection, the same year, of Township 6 north, of Range 10 east, into a separate town called Pleasant Springs, the town of Rome became extinct. Its history will be found merged in the towns formed out of its territory.

#### TOWN OF ALBION.

Albion is one of the original towns created by the act of the Territorial Legislature of February 2, 1846. As then constituted, it comprehended not only the whole of what is now the town of Christiana, but also the territory included within its present limits. Its population, according to the census taken the year of its organization, was 478 males and 433 females; total, 911; but this, of course, included all the then residents of what is now the town of Christiana. Its present population is 1,351. By an act approved January 3, 1847, the last-mentioned town was created, which reduced Albion to its present territory of Township 5 north, of Range 12 east. The town is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the county. It was first settled in 1841, Freeborn Sweet leading all the rest of the pioneers, effecting a settlement here in August of that year. In September following, Bjorn Anderson and Amund Anderson, from Norway, settled on Section 2. The same fall, Samuel T. Stewart, of Massachusetts, settled on Section 14. In the spring of 1842, Duty J. Green and Jesse Saunders, from Allegany County, N. Y., settled on Section 22, on what has since been called Saunder's Creek, and where the village of Albion now stands. In June, 1843, Solomon Head, Adin Burdick, James Wood and Hiram Bentley settled in the neighborhood. Charles Coon, David M. Stillman, Russell G. Carpenter, Charles Maxson, Barton Edwards, Stephen Maxson, John G. Eggleston, Justus H. Potter, John S. Bullis, William A. Whitford, Thomas S. Coon, Lemuel Humphrey, Horace Bliven and Alvin Ayers were also early settlers of the town.

The first school in the town was taught by Lydia Coon, in 1844. The second school was taught the same year at the house of Horace Bliven, by Thomas Coon.

The first wedding in the town was that of James Shorrocks and Martha Head, in 1844.

C. R. Head, accompanied by Stillman Coon and others, visited this town in June, 1841, when not a white man had effected a settlement. Being well pleased, they determined to settle here at a future date. On his way home, Mr. Head stopped at Milwaukee, where he made the first entry of land in Albion by an actual settler, being the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 25. The date of his entry was July 29, 1841. Mr. Head, on returning east, studied medicine, attended lectures, graduated, and came back to Wisconsin in 1845. He was the first physician in the town.

Among the early settlers in the northern part of the town were the Marsdens, Clarks, Halls, Busseys, Slaters, Humphreys, Rev. James Wileman, William Short, John Bullis, and several families of Norths.

The first town election was held at the house of Jesse Saunders, on Tuesday, April 7, 1846, with the following result: 1846—Solomon Head, Chairman; Barton Edwards, Freeborn Sweet, Supervisors; Justus H. Potter, Clerk; Duty J. Green, Treasurer; Stephen Maxson, John G. Eggleston, Assessors.

The town received its name at the suggestion of Isaac Brown, in honor of his former place of residence in the State of New York.

Albion is well watered by the Koshkonong Creek, which enters the town on Section 5, and passing circuitously through the center passes out on Section 33; and by Koshkonong River in the northeast part, on Sections 1 and 12. The northeast part is mostly prairie; the southeast, oak openings; the northwest, openings and marsh; and the southwest are openings, except

Sections 19 and 30, which are marsh. On Sections 13 and 14 is a small body of water, called Rice Lake. The extreme southeast corner of the town is washed by Lake Koshkonong.

The Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, passes through the southwest corner, on Sections 30, 31 and 32.

One-half of the inhabitants of the town are native born; one-third, Norwegian; the balance is distributed among the English, Irish and Germans.

There are seven public schoolhouses in Albion, valued at \$3,000.

Since the organization of the town, Charles R. Green held the office of Town Clerk a period of eighteen years. E. L. Burdick seems to have been a favorite for the office of Treasurer, and R. P. Humphrey for the office of Assessor.

*Seventh-day Baptists.*—This denomination is quite numerous in the town. A church was organized January 22, 1843, by Elders Daniel Babcock and Stillman Coon, Deacons William P. Stillman and Joseph Goodrich, Henry W. Green and John Stillman, a committee of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Milton, Rock County. James Weed was elected Deacon; David M. Stillman, Clerk; Duty J. Green, Treasurer. Elder Stillman Coon was the first Pastor. He has been followed in the work by O. P. Hull. A. W. Coon, Thomas E. Babcock (eight years), Joshua Clarke (six years), J. E. N. Backus (four years), Varnum Hull (three years), Simeon H. Babcock, present Pastor (two years). A steady increase of membership has been experienced from the beginning, there having been a total enrollment of 662, of whom 350 are now in connection. A church edifice was erected, in 1863, at a cost of \$2,500. In size it is 40x64 feet.

*Primitive Methodists.*—The first service of this denomination was held in the log house of Samuel Clark, Section 15, in September, 1844, the Rev. Samuel Marsden preaching. Services were afterward held at different private houses by the Rev. Marsden and Rev. James Wilsman and Rev. J. Noble, local preachers. A church was first built in 1847, on Section 10. The first members were Samuel C. Marsden, John Slater, Joseph Noble and Joseph Slinn and their families, also Messrs. James Wileman and Job Bunting. The first regular minister was Rev. James Alderson, then the Revs. Hazle, Samuel Teal, Thomas Strut, Charles Dawson, William Tomkins, George Parker, William Wells, Thomas Butterwick, George W. Wells, T. A. Cliff, Charles Dawson, J. W. Fox, Chris Hendre and John Kalf. In 1866, seventy-six of the members, with their minister, George W. Wells, withdrew, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, leaving but sixteen members faithful to their creed. These remaining few, in 1871, by their united efforts, built the present handsome brick church on Section 11. It is 32x45 feet in dimensions, and cost \$3,500.

There is a Methodist Episcopal Church in Albion. Its congregation has erected a beautiful building for worship, situated about two miles from the village.

#### TOWN OF RUTLAND.

The Legislature of 1846 passed a law, approved February 2 of that year, authorizing the organization of Township 5 north, of Range 10 east, into a separate town to be called Rutland. The first election for town officers was held in April, at the house of S. W. Graves, with the following result: Supervisors—Jonathan Lawrence, Chairman; David West and Henry Edmonds; Town Clerk, S. W. Graves; Treasurer, Joseph Dejean; Assessors, O. B. Bryant, Josiah Cummings and J. Boynton.

The first settlers came into the town in the summer of 1842. Joseph Dejean, John Prentice and Dan Pond and their families located near the southern part. In 1843, they were joined by others; and, in July, 1844, Jonathan Lawrence and son and S. W. Graves and family came from Vermont and took up their abode not far away. The same year settlers located in other parts of the town; Jeremiah Douglas and Goodrich Cummings in the northern, Gideon Cummings in the southern, and Richard Priest, with a family of eleven children, near the center.

In 1845, there was a large increase of population, so that by the end of the year it was estimated that there were 400 settlers.



The lands were owned by Government, and settlers entered forty, eighty or more acres as they could afford. S. W. Graves took 200 acres among the first, being the largest tract then owned by one person.

Quite an amount of trouble was experienced by the "jumping of claims," but intruders were summarily dealt with and usually abandoned them. Most of the early settlers were poor, but they came to stay, and the wealthy farmers of this town bear evidence to how well they carried out their intentions.

The first marriage in the town was Jewett Graves and Clarissa Mason, married by Rev. D. F. Starr.

Soon after, Justice S. W. Graves united David Gillis and a lady from Scotland, Schuyler Spears and Miss Roberts, and S. O. Little and Ellen Jehu.

The first births were John Dejean, December 7, 1842; Helen Prentice, October 19, 1844; a son of S. W. Graves, November 28, 1844; and Mary L. Dejean, December, 8, 1844.

The first death was the wife of Gideon Cummings, November, 1845; followed by the wife of S. W. Graves, December of the same year.

The first school was taught in what is now District No. 3, in 1846, by Miss Fanny Duncan in the summer and Lydia Graves in the winter. After this, one term was taught in the granary of S. W. Graves, and one in his log house.

The First Baptist Church of Rutland was organized in the fall of 1845, with about thirty members. They held services in private houses until the schoolhouse was built. J. R. Eldridge was the first Pastor, but after one year was followed by Rev. Peck. He remained about two years, when the members united with some in the town of Union, Rock Co., and built a church edifice.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church of Rutland was also organized about the same time, and consisted of some twenty members from the towns of Rutland, Dunkirk and Dunn. The first service was held in the log house of Jeremiah Douglass. Meetings were afterward held in schoolhouses, until 1874, when a good church building was erected. Rev. D. F. Starr was the first Pastor. The church now numbers about seventy members, and Rev. J. B. Gidney is Pastor. There is a prosperous Sunday school connected with the church; Z. L. Wellman, present Superintendent.

There are two other churches in the town, United Brethren and Methodist. Quite a settlement of Danes have come into the town, and have organized a church, but as yet have no church building.

Rutland is settled almost entirely by farmers. There is only one mill in town, which is run by water from a large spring. The first settlers were obliged to carry their grain to Beloit, about thirty miles, to mill.

The town of Rutland was so called after the town of the same name in Vermont.

In 1848, the post office was removed from Stoughton to Rutland, and kept at the residence now occupied by Fred Usher. Henry Edmunds was Postmaster.

On the shore of Island Lake is found an excavation, some ten feet in diameter, the gravel taken out being used to make a dyke into the lake, and quite large trees are now growing on the place.

Among the eccentric men who have lived in Rutland, Sullivan Soule was probably the most so. Many anecdotes of interest might be related of him if we had space. In 1876, he fitted up two teams, taking all things necessary for camping, his whole family and some grandchildren, and started East. As much notice was taken of his progress by newspaper men as is of the President. He drove leisurely to Philadelphia, camped, looked the Exposition over, and resumed his journey through to his old home in Maine. After a visit there, he drove most of the way back.

Most of the first settlers of the town are not here now; many have died, others have left. The present inhabitants are a majority of American people; there are, however, some Welsh, some Scotch, a few English, and quite a settlement of Danes.

The town of Rutland lies on the southern boundary line of the county, which separates it from Union, in Rock County. It is watered by the Badfish Creek, which enters the town on Section 6, flows circuitously through the central part, passing out on Section 36 into Rock County and into the Yahara. On the banks of this stream are found abundance of excellent marsh lands. The larger part of the land is openings, while little, if any, may be termed prairies. The soil is rich and very productive. There is a lake, known as Island Lake, which in early times was considered a curiosity. It has an island near the center, of about three acres. This was once thickly wooded with good rock-maple trees, with no others within twenty miles. The lake is situated on Section 3.

The population of Rutland at an early day was composed largely of settlers from Vermont and Maine. The Chicago & North-Western Railway just crosses the extreme southwest corner of the town.

The population of the town, in 1845, was 400; in 1846, according to the State census, 446; it is now 1,134. Along the Badfish there are a great number of springs; there is one spring so large that it runs a grist-mill within ten rods of its head, with two runs of stone. One spring is twenty-four feet in diameter, and so deep that it is difficult to find the bottom. The Badfish Creek has a southwest branch, the Anthony Creek, which joins it near the center of the town.

In addition to the lake already mentioned, are two others, one, Bass Lake, situated in the northeast quarter of Section 24, another situated in the northeast quarter of Section 2. In the town of Rutland, there is but one post office; this is at the village of Rutland, which is the only village in the town.

#### TOWN OF DUNKIRK.

By the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, Township 5 north, of Range 11 east, was constituted a separate town and called Dunkirk. The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday of April following, when Abner Barlow was elected Chairman; S. H. Lyon and Levi Farman, Supervisors; Moses W. Emerson, Clerk and Treasurer; Samuel W. Rays and Calvin Barnard, Assessors.

The town lies fifteen miles southeast of Madison. It is one of the best towns in the county for farming and manufacturing purposes. The Yahara enters in the northern part, on Section 4, and, after a circuitous bend, passes through the town south and southeasterly, leaving it on Section 35. This stream furnishes very superior water-power. It has a small tributary on the north, entering the main stream on the section last named. The lands in this town are diversified by oak openings, prairie and marsh, the prairie being mostly in the northeast and northwestern corners. The marsh land is in the vicinity of the Yahara. The soil is rich and productive.

The first settler here was John Nelson, a Norwegian, who came early in the spring of 1843. Chauncey Isham came soon after, as did John Wheeler, Michael Campbell, M. Emerson, Jesse Utter, S. H. Roys, Richard Palmer, Campbell and William Saunders, Edward James, Levi Farnham, Joseph Vroman and John Blake.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Lyons.

During the year 1844, E. E. Roberts, Joseph Cannon, John Estes, O. Bathy, Kittle Kitleson, Stratton Martin, H. H. Giles and others came.

The first marriage in the town was that of Simon Wheeler and Miss Farnham, in 1846.

The first birth was Elmira James, in 1844.

The first death was Rachel Cannon, in 1844.

The first school was on Section 13, in 1845, and was taught by John Barnard.

The old settlers of this township have annual gatherings at the house of one of their number, no guest to be under fifty years of age and not less than twenty years a resident of the township. They also have an annual picnic, at which both old and young are invited.

The population of Dunkirk in 1846 was 341; it is now 1,283. By the act of the Legislature of 1868, incorporating the village of Stoughton, the limits of the town were reduced 720 acres. It was provided in the act just mentioned, that "From and after the 6th day of April,

1868, the connection between the said village of Stoughton and the said town of Dunkirk, for town purposes," should be dissolved, and the duties then imposed upon town officers, so far as they related to Stoughton, should be imposed on the officers of the village. Thus it was that a "bill of divorce" was granted the last-named corporation.

The village of Dunkirk, located on the south side of the Yahara, on Sections 20 and 21, is a small place, having a grist-mill and blacksmith-shop. In the northern part of the town, is a large Norwegian settlement. There is but one post office in the town, it is called Hanerville, situated on the east side of the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Section 26. There is one small lake in the town, on Sections 18 and 19. The railroad just mentioned enters the town on Section 25, and, taking a northwest course through Stoughton, leaves it from Section 5. The town has now 1,283 inhabitants.

#### VILLAGE OF STOUGHTON.

The village of Stoughton is the first in commercial importance in the county, and was platted in 1847, by Luke Stoughton, after whom it takes its name. Two additions have since been made: one in January, 1855, by Mr. Stoughton; the other in July, 1875, by O. M. Turner.

Immediately after purchasing the land here, Mr. Stoughton set to work to improve the water-power. A dam was built and a saw-mill set in operation during the year. The next move was to secure settlers for the prospective village, and special inducements were held out to all who chose to make here a home for themselves and to improve the place. Alvin West was the first to avail himself of the offer, and, during the summer and fall of 1847, erected the first building in the place, designed for a public inn. The location selected by Mr. West was the present site of the Hutson House, of which more will be said hereafter.

The winter of 1847-48 passed, and spring opened hopefully. Settlers began to flock into the place, and business activity prevailed. Mr. Stoughton this year opened a stock of general merchandise, it being the first store in the place. This was of great convenience to the people, who, heretofore, had been compelled to go long distances for any article of household necessity of which they were in need. Colton & Westcott built the brick building which stands near the upper bridge, during this same season. Other improvements were also made.

In 1850, Mr. Stoughton put up a small grist-mill, with one run of stone. This supplied the needs of the people for a short time, when a larger one was built of brick. In this were two runs of stone. Sometime during the year 1855, this mill was undermined by water-rats and fell—a complete wreck. This ended Mr. Stoughton's milling operations. Soon after this, he sold the water-power to John C. Jenkins, who erected the present Stoughton Mills.

The Legislature of the State, at its annual session held in the winter of 1867-68, passed an act incorporating the village, designating the south half of Section 5, the north half of Section 8, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 5 north, Range 11 east, as comprising its limits, and constituting the inhabitants then dwelling in the territory described, or who might thereafter dwell therein, as a body corporate, by the name of "the President and Trustees of the Village of Stoughton," with all the rights and privileges granted to such bodies. The officers of the corporation consist of five Trustees, one Clerk, one Police Justice, one Assessor, one Treasurer, and one Constable, who is an ex-officio Marshal, Street Commissioner and Health Commissioner. The first election under the charter was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1868, since which time annual elections have been held, resulting as follows:

1868—Trustees: James Norris, President; Matthew Morrison, Matthew Johnson, J. C. Chidester, H. J. Everest; Clerk, Frank Allen; Marshal and Street Commissioner, A. E. Nott; Treasurer, A. C. Croft; Poundmaster, N. Washburn.

1869—Trustees: F. A. Turner, President; R. R. Walker, M. Weisenberg, J. C. Chidester, John Daws; Frank Allen, Clerk; H. A. Hoverson, Police Justice; A. C. Croft, Treasurer; G. W. Warren, Street Commissioner.

1870—Frank A. Turner, President; James Norris, J. H. Warren, S. H. Severson, Andrew Nelson, Trustees; A. P. Lusk, Clerk; Hans A. Hoverson, Police Justice; E. Sawyer, Street Commissioner; A. C. Croft, Treasurer.

1871—Thomas Beattie, President; William H. Miller, S. H. Severson, Jacob Wettleson, F. A. Buckman, Trustees; A. P. Lusk, Clerk; A. E. Nott, Marshal; H. A. Hoverson, Police Justice; A. T. Higbee, Poundmaster; A. C. Croft, Treasurer; A. E. Nott, Street Commissioner.

1872—W. H. Miller,\* President; A. A. Flint, George Matthews, Knud Olson, Jacob Wettleson, Trustees; H. M. Billings, Clerk; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; J. O. Cold, Constable and Street Commissioner; A. T. Higbee, Poundmaster; A. C. Croft, Treasurer.

1873—Jacob Wettleson, President; R. S. Allen, T. G. Mandt, E. E. Warren, H. G. Venoss, Trustees; H. M. Billings,† Clerk; T. C. Lund, Police Justice; A. T. Higbee, Poundmaster; Knud Olson, Treasurer; W. O. Wettleson, Street Commissioner.

1874—Thomas Beattie, President; T. G. Mandt, H. G. Venoss, Nelson Greenbank, J. C. Chidester, Trustees; F. E. Parkinson, Clerk; H. J. Rhodes, Poundmaster; Jens Naset, Treasurer.

1875—Thomas Beattie, President; T. G. Mandt, Nelson Greenbank, E. E. Warren, H. J. Everest, Trustees; F. E. Parkinson,‡ Clerk; Solomon Thayer, Poundmaster; W. O. Wettleson, Street Commissioner.

1876—N. Greenbank, President; K. Olson, E. E. Warren, C. Rasmussen, J. S. Hutson, Trustees; T. C. Lund, Clerk; J. C. Chandler, Supervisor; Jens J. Naset, Treasurer; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; J. M. Hibbard, Police Justice; N. Swager, Marshal.

1877—Knud Olson, President; H. J. Everest, J. C. Chidester, J. S. Hutson, T. G. Mandt, James Norris, Supervisors; T. C. Lund, Clerk; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; Jens J. Naset, Treasurer; W. D. Potter, Police Justice; Nels Thompson, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1878—T. G. Mandt, President; Thomas Lorner, N. Jensen, L. D. Clark, Carl Rasmussen, Trustees; L. K. Luse, Clerk; James Norris, Supervisor; George Burnett, Treasurer; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; W. D. Potter, Police Justice; J. O. Cold, Marshal.

1879—F. A. Turner, President; Matthew Johnson, J. C. Chidester, Knud Olson, James Norris, Trustees; T. C. Lund, Clerk; Thomas Beattie, Supervisor; J. G. Baker, Treasurer; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; O. F. Tipple, Police Justice; W. O. Wettleson, Marshal.

1880—T. G. Mandt, President; K. Olson, M. Johnson, H. M. Tusler, D. L. Rothe, Trustees; Charles Davis, Clerk; L. K. Luse, Supervisor; J. G. Baker, Treasurer; H. A. Hoverson, Assessor; J. M. Clancy, Police Justice; J. C. Chidester, Marshal.

The first ordinance passed by the board was for the purpose of restraining animals from running at large; the second to restrain drunkards. The next step was to provide sidewalks for the village. License was granted this year for the sale of intoxicating liquors, for the sum of \$60 per year for the retailer and \$40 for the wholesale dealer.

License, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, has been granted each year by the village board. In 1872, on the proposition to grant the same for the ensuing year, the board was a tie, two of the members voting for and two against license. The casting vote was then with the President, W. H. Miller, who voted no, and then immediately handed in his resignation as a member of the board. Thomas Beattie was elected to fill the vacancy, and was also elected by the board as President. The question again coming up, Mr. Beattie gave the casting vote in favor.

*A Reminiscence.*—A writer in the *Stoughton Courier*, in 1876, had this to say of the place: "Less than thirty-five years ago, the voice of civilization, culture, education and refinement could not be heard where now are busy streets, bounded with neat places of business, art and progress on either side. The beautiful elevations where then the untutored savage walked with princely mien and pitched his tent, clad in native simplicity, caring for naught save present phy-

\* Resigned, and Thomas Beattie elected to fill vacancy; also elected by board its President.

† Resigned, and F. E. Parkinson appointed to fill the vacancy.

‡ Resigned, and T. C. Lund appointed.

sical want, are now locations of churches, schools and houses of refinement. The Indian trail has given place to the iron rail, that bears to our seaboard the product of industry and toil, and the wild screech of the juvenile savage is succeeded by the merry song of the boy that 'can't tell a lie,' but may be President. Twenty-five years ago, the pride of our then new town consisted in a grist and saw mill, two hotels of small degree, two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings, accommodating less than a hundred souls. Everybody knew all about his neighbors and his neighbors' business, and confidently predicted a future of prosperity to the village that was their beau ideal, but hard times and scenes of adversity came hand-in-hand with those of prosperity. A new brick flouring-mill was erected, only to tumble down over a quicksand foundation, and all the people were in sackcloth. The iron horse furnished glad music to business men who loaded her trains, only to be followed by losses in business, and her stores, increased from two to a dozen, were nearly all closed in the 'hard times of '57,' by ruthless creditors. But the motto of the little town was 'onward.' In all her adversity she never faltered, but made the most of her misfortunes. Now she boasts of iron bridges instead of sunken ones of wood; of improved streets, walks and residences; of an excellent and popular mill; of the celebrated 'Stoughton Wagon Works,' including a foundry, that has done so much in adding to the growth, population and prosperity of the village, and of numerous other works of manufacture and enterprise, all in a most prosperous condition, notwithstanding all the talk about 'hard and soft money.' A fine two-story schoolhouse and seven churches, are proof that our people have not been asleep as to the wants of educational or spiritual improvement, and the civic and social relations among our inhabitants are eminently harmonious. Three good hotels now furnish desirable accommodations to strangers and the traveling public, and Stoughton, with its river and lake inducements to the sporting man, has become a desirable locality to recuperate the overworn energies of sedentary life. A commodious and well-shaded park for public celebrations, with a racing track in good order, is a recent feature of improvement in the town."

*Public Schools.*—From the little old schoolhouse on the west side of the river, as a beginning, there is now a fine three-story brick building, standing on an eminence east of the river, and commanding one of the finest views to be found in this section. This building was formally opened in December, 1862, with prayer by Rev. Robert Sewell, an address by the State Superintendent, Hon. J. L. Pickard, and remarks by County Superintendent Barlow and others, interspersed with band music and choir singing. For fifteen years this building met the requirements of the village, but in 1877 an addition was built, by which three more rooms were added. The graded system was adopted at an early day, and, on the passage of the law, in 1875, a free high school was established. At present, the value of the school building and grounds is estimated at \$10,000. In the district are 404 children of school age, 380 of whom were enrolled the past year in the various departments. Since 1866, the following named have been employed as teachers: W. M. Lawrence, Nellie French, Adele Duncan, Miss O. M. Caprell, F. E. Parkinson, Mary E. Vedder, Maria E. Lawton, George Breuseau, Nellie Belden, Nellie Parkinson, Miss H. E. Main, C. H. Faulks, Miss L. Campbell, Miss A. S. Powers, George W. Currier, H. L. Alden, L. D. Roberts, Miss Marilla Douglas, Miss M. Stebbins, Annie Wyman, Carrie Pierpont, Mary Gantt, Annie Sewell, Mrs. C. L. Hubbs, J. S. Maxon, Mrs. J. S. Maxon, A. R. Ames.

*Lecture Association.*—In the fall of 1877, an association was formed, composed of a number of the leading citizens of the place, for the purpose of securing a course of lectures during the winter months. Among those taking a special interest in the matter were George W. Currier, L. D. Clark, O. M. Turner, T. W. Evans, A. A. Flint, W. H. Leedle, H. M. Tusler, A. H. Isham, J. S. Hutson, W. D. Potter, A. T. Higbee, C. E. Parrish, C. J. Melaas, G. W. Wood, H. W. Hale and H. J. Nichols. George W. Currier was made President of the association.

*Post Office.*—A post office was established here in 1848, with Forest Henry as Postmaster. He was soon after succeeded by Thomas Howland, who continued until 1853, when E. Beardsley was appointed. On account of his intention to support John C. Fremont for the Presidency

in 1856, he resigned the office, and Emerson F. Giles received the appointment. Mr. Giles soon after hoisted a Fremont flag, and was in consequence removed, Squire Sibley taking the office, which he held until his death. John R. Boyce was then appointed, and held the office until 1865, when A. C. Croft was commissioned, and held the office until February 20, 1875, when he resigned and removed to Minnesota, where he engaged in the publication of the *Rock County Herald*. J. M. Hibbard, who had been assistant under Mr. Croft for nearly six years, was now commissioned as Postmaster, which position he yet holds. He is assisted in his office by Miss Mira Warren, who discharges the duties of assistant in a manner to win the praise of the patrons of the office. At the time Postmaster Hibbard took control of the office, there were 175 call boxes, and 10 lock boxes. There are now 460 call boxes, and 56 lock boxes. Stoughton was designated as a money-order office on July 1, 1869. The first order was issued to Michael Campbell for the sum of \$50. The first order paid by this office was to Mrs. Isabel Edwards.

*Stoughton Fair Association.*—Pursuant to a call, a meeting was held in the village hall, Tuesday evening, September 30, 1879, for the purpose of forming an association under the above name. After the matter was thoroughly discussed and signing articles of agreement by those desirous of becoming identified with the enterprise, S. H. Severson was elected President; William E. Collady, Hiram Baker, Oliver Johnson, J. M. Hoffman, Edward Fellows, George Nearson, Ole Everson, Vice Presidents; C. E. Parrish, Secretary; George Dow, Treasurer. The officers were made an Executive Committee, and empowered to select grounds, erect buildings and arrange for holding fairs.

Turner's Park was secured by the officers of the association, and a series of monthly fairs determined upon. Saturday, October 24, 1879, was the day advertised for the first exhibition. Although it had been insufficiently advertised, a large gathering was in attendance, and a creditable amount of stock was placed upon exhibition. Six races took place, affording an exciting amusement. An auction sale of stock followed the regular exhibition.

The second fair was held Saturday, November 22, and was quite largely attended, considering the lateness of the season. The streets were crowded with teams, and a large number witnessed the races at the driving park. A number of head of stock was on exhibition, and a number of sales made at the auction. John Patterson, of Pleasant Springs, created some attention by driving two yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon. Mr. Patterson is a pioneer settler, and understands well how to wield the whip and shout "haw" and "gee."

No fairs were held during the winter months following. The third fair was held Monday, May 17, 1880. Over \$100 were offered in purses and premiums. The village paper of May 22, said of this fair: "Shortly after sunrise on Monday morning, our ever lively village became the scene of unusual excitement. Our citizens were abroad at an early hour, and the star-spangled banner and Scandinavian flag were seen floating in the morning breeze. People from the surrounding country, clothed in holiday attire, began to arrive, and before 10 o'clock our streets were swarming with humanity, comprising all ages, sects and nationalities. The officers of the Fair Association were upon the ground by 9 o'clock, and the Secretary's books open for entries. The Stoughton Brass Band furnished the music for the occasion. Financially, the fair was a success, and sufficient funds were realized to pay up the associations indebtedness."

*Stoughton Cornet Band.*—This band was organized in 1854, and was composed of sixteen members—E. J. Leavitt, R. Bartell, John Daws, George Pellage, Theodore Colladay, Charles Dodge, John Dodge, James Brown, C. Beardsley, John Colladay, John Flanigan, R. Pritchard, C. Carr, George Colladay, S. Pitts and William Pitts. R. Bartell was chosen as leader, E. J. Leavitt instructor. Their advancement in musical science and skill was so great that in 1858, the band had the reputation of being one of the best in the State, and their services were generally in request on public occasions far and near. On the breaking-out of the war, the band was re-organized and enlisted as the regimental band of the Eleventh Wisconsin. Those composing the company at that time were E. J. Leavitt, T. P. Camp, John Daws, G. H. Warren, E. Daws, Theodore Colladay, J. M. Daws, John Nicholas, Charles Dodge, John Dodge, James Brown,

John Colladay, B. Ralph, R. Pritchard and George Colladay. At the expiration of eleven months they were discharged, when they came home, again re-organized and re-enlisted as head-quarter's band of Gen. Curtiss. As such they served during the remainder of the war, when they returned to their homes. The next move was to again perfect their organization, which was done, the following named composing the number: E. J. Leavitt, leader; T. P. Camp, John Daws, J. Wettleson, G. H. Warren, C. Isham, A. M. Isham, George Pellage, E. Daws, A. Nelson, A. E. Nott, Theodore Colladay, J. M. Daws, Clarence Sawyer, Seymour Stoughton. They now adopted the name of Leavitt's Cornet Band, electing John Daws, President; A. E. Nott, business manager. Again their services were in demand for political parties, celebrations and social parties. Mr. Leavitt continued as leader of the band until 1868, when he left the village. John Daws was then elected to fill the vacancy, continuing as such until 1876, when he retired and Chauncey Isham was elected. After Mr. Leavitt's withdrawal, the name Stoughton Cornet Band was again resumed. Mr. Isham served for about one year when he died.

*Some of Stoughton's Honored Dead.*\*—William H. Miller was born in Troy, Waldo Co., Me., February 29, 1816. At an early age, he was apprenticed to a tanner and shoemaker in Cornish, and, having mastered his trade, engaged in business there for himself. He was successful, but success was gained at the expense of his health, which broke down in 1850, through excessive and unremitting labor. In the following year, he removed to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Deerfield, this county. In 1868, he came to Stoughton, and again engaged in the boot and shoe business, but failing health led him to seek a milder climate. He therefore removed to Florida, and opened a fruit farm near Bronson; but it was too late; his maladies prevailed, and on the 13th of April, 1879, he died. In politics, he was, from the organization of the party, a Republican, and aided much in building up and sustaining that party in his section of the county. Beside holding town offices, he represented his district in the Assemblies of 1863 and 1864. Being in Rhode Island at the time of the Dorr rebellion, he served the State as a soldier in that bloodless war. When war seemed imminent with Great Britain, pending the settlement of the northeastern boundary question, he promptly offered himself as a substitute for a friend who was drafted. In the early days of 1861, when told that a son had enlisted, he simply remarked, "He has only done his duty." He had been for many years a member of the Methodist Church, and gave time and liberally of his means for the advancement of the cause of Christ. He was thrice married, and at death left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. Mr. Miller won the confidence and esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. He was faithful to every trust, quiet and unassuming, content to do the duties that came to his hands, being ambitious only to do good.

Nahum Parker immigrated to this State in 1845, and ten years later settled in Stoughton, where he died April 7, 1880. A local writer thus speaks of him: "Concerning his traits of character as a man and citizen, too much cannot be said in his praise. He was industrious, enterprising, virtuous, refined, genial and generous, patriotic and magnanimous. He loved his country; he gloried in his citizenship; he esteemed it a great excellency of character to be a true patriot under this Government, in this land of freedom and free institutions. He was a very honest man in all his business transactions—his word was his bond. He believed that an honest man was the noblest work of God; and as he believed, so he was in life, every inch of him an honest man. If ever a man lived who had a better reputation in this respect, I have no knowledge of him. His character for honesty was above suspicion. He paid his debts. He promised only to fulfill. All who sustained business relations with him found his word equal to gold. Like the sturdy, honest old hills of New England and his native State, you always knew where to find him. He was a model man in his social relations; he loved his home; his family was dear to his heart; he took great satisfaction in being at home, where his joys were centered, and in providing for his own household. He was a very patient man. I never saw a more patient man in my life than he was in his last sickness; and even when the time came that it was

\*A biographical notice of the late Luke Stoughton is given in a previous chapter, in the article headed "Some of Dane County's Distinguished Dead."—Ed.



*S. L. Sheldon,*

MADISON.





evident to his own mind that he was fast approaching the dark river, that the profoundest medical skill was inadequate to reach his case, he uttered no complaint, but wore the same patient expression as before. He leaves a wife and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss."

Among the pioneer preachers of Wisconsin, few were better known and none more universally beloved than Rev. Robert Sewell, who for many years ministered to the little band of Congregationalists in this village. Robert Sewell was born August 8, 1798, in Halstead, England. His father, Deacon Isaac Sewell, was a man of sterling Christian integrity and influence; by character and lineage a stanch Independent. He studied theology with Rev. R. Cope, D. D., and before his marriage was licensed to preach. It was his deliberate choice and joy to preach the Gospel of his loved Savior without compensation whenever he found opportunity.

A few years subsequent to his marriage, he removed to America, finding a temporary home in Canada. There he gathered a Congregational Church, whose urgent invitation to become their Pastor he felt it his duty to decline. He selected Madison, N. J., for his home, where, entering into business, he mainly resided till he removed West. In the summer of 1853, he removed to the vicinity of Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., and shortly commenced preaching with the Congregational Churches at Fulton and Cooksville. The following spring, he yielded to the urgent solicitations of friends that, under changed circumstances, he should consent to be ordained and become Pastor to the Fulton Church. The church at Cooksville having later transferred themselves to the village of Stoughton, he removed his residence thither in December, 1858. Here he continued to reside and preach up to the time of his death, excepting one interval, when he was ministering to a church he had gathered and organized at Brooklyn, twelve miles distant, and to which he continued to preach till he was unable to meet the exposure incident to the travel from his home.

Having just entered on a new year of home missionary labor with the Stoughton Church, and as keenly enjoying his ministerial labors as ever in his life, his vigor of mind and utterance unimpaired, he was attacked with a sickness that kept him out of the pulpit but one Sabbath. He was convalescing rapidly from it, when, on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1874, while sitting by his fireside with his family, he fell over into the arms of his wife and died instantly. God granted him his twofold wish. In that illness, He took away all lingering fear of death, and He suffered him to die "with the harness on." Up to the last, he delighted in all the ministrations of the Sabbath, and gladly used for his Redeemer all the treasures that his constantly active mind had gathered from every quarter. Through his life, he sought the privilege rather than the fame of good deeds, the gain and use of knowledge instead of its reputation and praise. The record of the many liberal things that his heart devised and his hands wrought is with the Master whom he loved and served. Doing good was his highest joy. This made his life a powerful demonstration of Christian love, and secured for him universal confidence and good-will. A clear thinker, from the outset of his ministry till its close a student of the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, as studious of God's revelations in his works as in his words, and ever impelled by the love of Christ and the love of souls, he gained great personal influence over his hearers. He was familiarly known as Father Sewell to almost every person in the village and surrounding country, and, in the absence of other ministers, he was often called upon to lay away to rest the departed of other flocks.

*Manufactories.*—The situation of Stoughton, its fine water-power, and access to the markets of the country, make it a good manufacturing point, which at present is being well developed. The first manufactory of importance was that of the

*Stoughton Mills.*—As already remarked, the first grist-mill erected in the place was by Luke Stoughton, in 1848, a small affair, which was afterward torn down on the completion of a better edifice by the same person. The second mill was undermined by the water-rats and fell—a perfect wreck. Mr. Stoughton then sold the water-power to John C. Jenkins, who erected another and better mill a short distance below the first. After operating it a few years, Mr. Jenkins, in July, 1864, deeded it to Walker, Williams & Co., who, in April, 1867, sold to

Norris & Beattie. In 1879, Mr. Beattie sold his interest to Mr. Dow, who, together with Mr. Norris, continues to run it under the firm name of Norris & Dow. As originally built, the mill had three run of stone; one run was afterward added by Walker, Williams & Co., and three more by Norris & Beattie. Of the seven run of stone, five are used for general manufacture, and two on custom work. For some years past, about 100 barrels per day have been manufactured for the general trade. Ten men find employment in the mill. Three brands of flour are made—Minnesota Patent, Stoughton Straight and Extra. Six of the most improved water-wheels are in constant use. Three of them are Leffel's, one Noyes' improved, one Houston's improved and one Stout, Mills & Temple's, of Dayton, Ohio. All of them are the improved turbine wheel. These six wheels run the complicated machinery of the mill. All the machinery and the last-mentioned water-wheel are furnished by Stout, Mills & Temple, of Dayton, Ohio, and consist of the best and most improved machinery now in use. The bolting chest in use cost \$2,500, the bolting cloth used in its construction being of silk manufactured in France. They import a large quantity of wheat from Minnesota, from which is manufactured a superior article of flour. Norris & Dow, erected, in 1877, near the depot, an elevator for the purpose of storing grain received from the West, and also to enable them to handle the grain purchased in this vicinity. They have also a Fairbank track-scale by the side of the elevator, with a weighing capacity of thirty tons. This enables them to ascertain the number of bushels of grain received, or the amount of flour, grain or other produce shipped.

*Stoughton Wagon Works.*—The village of Stoughton has secured, since 1865, quite a reputation as a manufacturing point. In the year mentioned, T. G. Mandt, in a small shop erected by his own hands, on a capital of \$100, commenced the manufacture of wagons, employing no help, but doing all the work himself, being a practical wagon-maker and blacksmith. From this small beginning, through a period of financial depression, on a downward market the greater part of the time, he has built up a business of which he may well be proud. The small shop, barely large enough for one or two men to be engaged at work, has grown into fifteen large buildings, covering seven acres of ground. The main building, erected during the summer of 1880, and used as the wood-work department, is 162x44 feet, three stories in height, in addition to which, and for the same purpose, is a building 44x80 feet, two stories high. The building in which the office is located is 56x60, two stories high, a part of which is used for the storage of hardware and iron, the ironing of wheels, and other articles. The machine-shop and foundry is 44x60, and is fitted up with lathes, punches, cutting-machines, and other utensils used in the business. The repair department is a two-story building, 34x90, where all kinds of vehicles and agricultural machinery are repaired. In addition to these are drying-rooms, paint shops, storage rooms and other necessary buildings, making one of the most complete manufactories in the country. The present capacity of the works is one wagon complete every twenty minutes, besides about 1,000 buggies and carriages of various descriptions, 2,000 sleighs, and a vast amount of drags and other agricultural implements yearly. In his annual circular for 1880, the proprietor says:

“My trade is not spread over all the States and Territories of the Union, for, wherever my wagons have once been introduced, the acknowledged superiority over all other wagons has made them the ‘leading wagon;’ and a healthy and steadily increasing demand, where they are best known, has not necessitated a wide range of territory. I can, with just pride, boast that my wagons are invariably sold by the best and most responsible parties throughout the West, and have yet to find one single instance where a responsible firm have commenced selling my goods, that have given them up for other wagons.”

The local trade of Mr. Mandt speaks well for his work, he virtually controlling the trade for forty miles around. Among the points of excellence claimed by the manufacturer are:

1. They are made of the very best selected and thoroughly seasoned wood.
2. The woodwork, before being ironed, has invariably two coats of linseed oil, gradually dried into the wood by a drying process. Every piece in the gearing is put together in white lead when ironed. The felloes are soaked in boiling oil.

3. They are the easiest running, the skeins being set with a gauge, so that each skein is invariably alike, and, consequently, every wagon is exact and there is no variation in ease of draft. Skeins are all heated and driven on the axle in white lead, this process being obtained by careful study and long experience.

4. Has a patent tongue spring (T. G. Mandt's patent), which can be adjusted so as to hold tongue in any position; lessens weight on horses' necks; is light, simple, and can never get out of rig.

5. The bottom of box is arranged with a cleat in front of forward bolster, preventing the sway-bar from rubbing on reach.

6. There is a safety-catch on the end of each tongue, thereby preventing it from falling out of the neck-yoke ring, even if tugs unhitch, or whiffletree, clevises, etc., fall out, and run-aways and accidents in most instances prevented.

7. The tongue-iron, near the hold-back, is doubled and drawn out, which prevents the rings in the neck-yoke from wearing the tongue, and is thirty-four inches long, being twice the length of an ordinary tongue-iron, and hinders the horses from gnawing the tongue.

8. The two hub bands next to the spokes are not driven up to the spokes within half an inch, giving water and mud, naturally accumulating there in wet weather, a chance to run off. On most wagons these bands are driven close up, and even into the spokes, enough so as to admit water into the wood, thereby rotting the hubs and spokes. Have also a small, half-oval band on the front of hub bands, adding materially to outside finish of the hub.

Many points of excellence are also claimed for the carriages, some of which are covered by letters patent. In the transaction of his business, Mr. Mandt employs 110 hands, and pays out for labor over \$4,000 per month. From the small beginning already noted, Mr. Mandt's sales increased to \$162,000 in 1878, and \$300,000 in 1880.

*Erickson Bros.' Wagon-Shop.*—In 1874, K. Erickson opened a small shop for the purpose of manufacturing plows and the repair of agricultural machinery. In 1876, a partnership was formed with his brother, Iver Erickson, and the manufacture of wagons and carriages was added. The firm employs from six to ten hands throughout the year, and turns out good work.

*A. Flyte.*—This gentleman commenced business in this place in the spring of 1852, and is located on the east bank of the Yahara. He employs from four to ten men in the various departments of his wagon and carriage manufactory.

*Stoughton State Bank.*—This institution was established in the fall of 1877, and organized under the general banking law of the State, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1878, they built a fine two-story bank building, with basement, which they occupied in December of that year. The deposits have gradually increased, until at present the average is about \$70,000. A large amount of money passes through this bank annually, of which the tobacco interest requires nearly \$200,000, and flour \$50,000, per year. The present Directors are O. M. Turner, George Dow, M. Johnson and H. H. Giles; O. M. Turner, President; M. Johnson, Vice President; Robe Dow, Cashier.

*Tobacco Trade.*—The first tobacco bought in this market by a local buyer, for shipment on his own account, was by Matthew Johnson, in 1871. But little was raised that year, the greater part of what was grown in this neighborhood being sold at Edgerton, the shipments from this station amounting to 25,000 pounds. For several years Mr. Johnson was the only local buyer, but there were buyers from the East who came out during the season. Such warehouses as could be obtained were used until 1877, when James S. Hutson erected one near the depot, since which time seven others have been built, by M. Oppenheimer, Bunzl & Dormit, and Johnson & Turner. The last party, in the fall of 1879, erected a house 40x104, 24-foot posts, and basement 9 feet, the storage capacity of which is 5,000 cases, of 400 pounds each. The other warehouses of the village will hold about 8,000 cases. During the winter, about 200 men find employment in the various warehouses. During the years 1871 to 1880, inclusive, were shipped respectively 25,800, 773,790, 814,930, 1,752,710, 339,100, 888,650, 1,385,370, 1,746,360, 1,830,960, 3,000,000 pounds.

*Planing-Mill.*—Near the depot is located the planing-mill of S. H. Severson & Co. This mill was erected in 1867, by Mr. E. J. Leavitt, and sold by him two years after to Miller & Stoughton; bought back in about one year, and run by Leavitt & Sheldon, until 1871, when it was purchased by S. H. Severson & Co. In the fall of 1877, it was rebuilt by the latter party, new machinery added, making it one of the most complete mills in this section of the State. In addition to general custom work of planing, sawing and turning, Severson & Co. commenced the manufacture, in the spring of 1878, of Fawcett's patent blinds, an invention of which they have the exclusive control in this State. In this blind, the slats are made to interlock in such a manner, when closed, as to exclude not only every ray of light, but also wind, dust, rain and snow. In place of a staple, as in common blinds, this blind has a clip which holds the slats to their place and keeps them from rattling. There is also a lock at the lower end of the operating rod, by which you can fasten the slats shut, open, or part way open, and hold them to their place. There is no opening between the stiles and ends of slats to admit the rays of the sun on your carpets and upholstery, as in the old style. The fastenings do not allow the slats to open only horizontally, so no rain will ever beat into the windows. About 8,000 pairs are made yearly. The firm also manufacture the sliding window screens, of which a large number are made yearly. Twelve men are regularly employed in their establishment, which is an important addition to the manufacturing interests of Stoughton.

*Cheese Factory.*—In 1872, Sidney Emmes erected a factory in the town of Rutland for the purpose of manufacturing cheese. The enterprise was successful, but, thinking to enlarge his business, he tore down the building the same fall and removed it to this place, re-erected it, and commenced manufacturing a superior article. He manufactured but one season, was taken suddenly sick and died. No one desiring to continue the business, the building passed into the hands of Matthew Johnson, who transformed it into a tenement house.

*Congregational Church.*—On the 19th day of April, 1857, the members of the Presbyterian Church at Cookville voted unanimously to remove their place of meeting to the village of Stoughton, and that the organization should be known as the "First Presbyterian Church of Stoughton." The first meeting at the latter place was held Sunday, May 3, of the same year. Those comprising the organization were Abner Barlow and wife, James Gillis and wife, George Gillis and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, David Gillis and wife, Mrs. Betsy B. Johnson, Andrew Erskine and wife, Luke Joslyn and wife, L. M. Van Buren and wife, Mrs. Sarah L. Boyce and Mrs. Maria Dawes. The congregation elected from their number James Gillis, Luke Joslyn and L. M. Van Buren, Elders, and they were duly ordained to the work. Rev. Robert Sewell, the founder of the church, was chosen its Pastor, and served as such until his death in 1874, save for a period of one year, when Rev. M. M. Martin served as supply. At a special meeting of the Church, held May 29, 1863, it was resolved to change the name of the church from the "First Presbyterian Church of Stoughton" to the "First Congregational Church of Stoughton," and to be hereafter governed by the rules and forms of the latter body. About this time, steps were taken for the erection of a church building, which was completed and dedicated to the worship of the Living God, December 31, 1863. Rev. R. Sewell made the invocation, Rev. M. P. Kinney, of Janesville, read a portion of the sacred Scriptures, followed by prayer by Rev. R. W. Bosworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. M. P. Kinney then delivered an appropriate and eloquent sermon, from Ex., xx, 24: "In all places where I record my name." At the conclusion of the address, Rev. L. Taylor, of Madison, offered up the dedicatory prayer. The Trustees of the church, at the time of its erection, were Ray Jenkins, John R. Boyce and Luke Joslyn. Since the death of Mr. Sewell, no regular Pastor has been employed.

*Universalist Church.*—The first preaching by a minister of this denomination was held in the old schoolhouse, wherein a society was formed in 1857. During the following year, a neat church edifice of cream-colored brick was erected on the west side of the river, at a cost of \$4,000. In this house regular services have since been held, under the pastoral charge of Revs. B. F. Dodge, Mr. Peck, B. F. Rodgers, Miss Swartz, J. C. Crawford, Mr. Howe, L. B. Mason, E. Garfield and S. W. Sutton. Rev. Mr. Garfield's pastorate extended over a period

of seven years, from 1870 to 1877, since which time Rev. Mr. Sutton has served, and under whose administration a church organization was formed June 1, 1879, with E. E. Roberts, F. Isham, Mrs. Sophronia Willard, Mrs. Ellen Hale, Mrs. Adaline Higbee, Mrs. Jane Fuller, Mrs. Jane Goff, Mrs. Delia Everest, Mrs. Roxana Sawin, Mrs. Helen Warren, Mrs. Elvira Stoughton, Mrs. Ann Galley, Mrs. Mary Gilman, Miss Mary Nelson, Miss Ida Lyon, as constituent members. Three more have since been admitted—George M. Burnett, Mrs. M. E. Burnett, Miss De Ette Allen. The officers of the church are Rev. S. W. Sutton, Pastor; Miss Mary Nelson, Clerk; Mrs. Mary Gilman, Treasurer; E. E. Roberts and Mrs. Sophronia Willard, Deacons. The society organization has fifty members, with E. E. Roberts, President; Miss Ida Lyon, Clerk; Miss De Ette Allen, Treasurer; W. W. Key, O. Isham, John Atkinson, O. M. Turner and T. G. Taylor, Trustees.

*Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church.*—A church building was erected in 1875, under the supervision of Rev. C. M. Hristendahl, Pastor of the church, which, together with the parsonage and grounds, cost \$7,500. About sixty-five families are connected. Trustees—J. J. Naset, G. T. Mandt and A. A. Quale.

*Norwegian Lutheran Church.*—Organized Saturday, October 6, 1866, by Prof. Hasselquist, President of the Scandinavian Augustana Synod. Its first members were J. G. Baker (Trustee), C. Hansen, T. G. Mandt, L. T. Lawson (Trustee), Christen Hansen, Johanna Asmundsen, Carl Rasmussen (Trustee), Lars Gregorsen, Lars Johnsen, Ole Samson, H. C. Asbjornsen, Ole E. Quame, Roal Bentsen, Paul Lassesen, John Paulsen, Paul Johnsen, Ole J. Quame, Jorgen J. Quame, Ole M. Bratland, Elling Johannesen, Ole Bradley, Mrs. H. Hoversen, Mrs Mathew Johnsen and Mrs. K. Olsen.

On the following day, the first service was held, Rev. Prof. Hasselquist officiating.

At a meeting held three weeks later (October 27), Rev. O. J. Hatlestad, from Milwaukee, was elected Chairman and J. G. Baker Secretary, and L. T. Lawson, J. G. Baker and Johann Asmundsen, Deacons. At this meeting, Rev. Hatlestad was elected Pastor of the congregation. He was to preach one Sunday in every four weeks.

At a regular congregational meeting on the 21st of April, 1867, Rev. Hatlestad having resigned as Pastor for want of time, and a theological student, J. M. Eggen, being recommended to the congregation, he was unanimously elected and called to the pastorate, and accepted the call. The Bourne congregation, organized at Pleasant Springs June 22, 1860, by Rev. P. A. Rasmussen, from Lisbon, Ill., expressed at this meeting a willingness to unite with the Stoughton Church in securing the services of Mr. Eggen.

At a meeting April 24, 1867, steps were taken toward the erection of a church edifice. A lot being donated by Mr. Luke Stoughton, a church was the same year erected (46x30), but not completed and dedicated till 1872, the cost at completion being \$2,800.

Rev. Eggen resigned as Pastor of the church in March, 1871, and Rev. Prof. A. Weenaas supplied the pulpit temporarily till October, 1872, when Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, of Leland, Ill., being previously elected as Pastor, began ministerial work, who has since been Pastor in charge.

In April, 1874, a parsonage was bought. In 1877, the church building being too small to accommodate the congregation, it was enlarged, its present size being 30x68, with a basement for Sunday school, 30x22, at an additional cost of \$2,000, the present value of church property, including the parsonage, being between \$5,000 and \$6,000, which is entirely free from indebtedness. The congregation numbers 315 communicants, with about 600 souls.

The present officers are: Trustees, Knudt Eriksen, Carl Rasmussen and Andrew Eriksen; Deacons, Bendik Grane, Sam Barron, Knudt Mikkelsen, Ingebrigt Quame and Christian Egner; Secretary, Dr. F. Laws; Treasurer, Andrew Eriksen.

The church has had, as shown by its history, a steady and vigorous growth, and enjoyed an internal as well as an external prosperity.

*Social Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F.*—This Lodge was instituted September 19, 1851, with A. Reed, N. G.; E. H. Lacy, V. G.; W. M. Colladay, Secretary; A. M. Drake, Treasurer; Amos Seward, W.; A. T. Fleetwood, O. G.; A. West, I. G.; Jacob Mandeville, R. S.

N. G. ; Jonathan Mosher, L. S. N. G. ; Charles Smith, Cond. ; H. P. Colton, R. S. V. G. In 1859, the lodge was suspended, and re-organized March 1, 1876; with James Hutson, N. G. ; T. C. Lund, V. G. ; H. E. McEachron, Secretary ; P. B. Barnson, P. S. ; H. G. Venass, Treasurer ; K. Toepfer, R. S. N. G. ; A. T. Higbee, L. S. N. G. ; O. Halverson, W. ; C. A. Roberts, C. ; F. Schrode, R. S. S. ; D. Pringle, L. S. S. ; A. Flyte, O. G. ; J. Chidester, I. G. ; M. Johnson, R. S. V. G. ; F. A. Barden, L. S. V. G. Prosperity has attended the lodge since its re-organization, it having a membership at present of sixty-five, with the following-named officers : Charles Davis, N. G. ; E. K. Cutler, V. G. ; S. Legreid, Secretary ; J. M. Hihbard, P. S. ; N. Greenbank, Treasurer ; J. C. Chidester, R. S. N. G. ; H. R. Hanson, L. S. N. G. ; Ole Kroken, W. ; E. W. Curtis, Conductor ; J. C. Johnson, R. S. S. ; H. Scheldrup, L. S. S. ; George W. Wise, O. G. ; Ole A. Quame, I. G. ; Ole Hanson, R. S. V. G. ; John Schmidt, L. S. V. G.

*Keqonsa Lodge, No. 73, A., F. & A. M.*—A dispensation was granted March 7, 1856, for the organization of the lodge. William M. Colladay was elected W. M. ; John Atkin, S. W. ; Luke Stoughton, J. W. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, June 12, 1856, the above-mentioned officers being continued, and in addition the following-named were elected : Henry Church, Secretary ; S. B. Sibley, S. D. ; I. D. Basley, J. D. ; H. R. Roby, Tiler. From its organization to the present time, 138 Master Masons have been initiated, the present membership being forty-seven. Death has called away eight of their number—John Atkin, Luke Stoughton, D. C. Davis, D. McMahon, W. Jones, A. B. Emery, Frank Allen and B. F. Nott. The present officers are O. E. Turner, W. M. ; G. M. Burnett, S. W. ; H. J. Everest, J. W. ; N. Greenbank, Treasurer ; H. M. Tusler, Secretary ; F. A. Buckman, S. D. ; A. T. Higbee, J. D. ; H. W. Hale and E. E. Warren, Stewards ; J. C. Chidester, Tiler.

*Navigation of the Yahara.*—In 1865, Mr. Davison built a small scow for the purpose of drawing stone from the lake, but after running a few times found it unprofitable, and abandoned it. No further attempt was made to navigate the stream until the fall of 1879, when J. G. Baker had a small boat built, 18 feet in length, 4 feet 3 inches in width, drawing 20 inches of water. A one-horse-power engine, made for the purpose at Waltham, Mass., was put on board, and the little boat made its first trip up the river and into the lake in September, 1879. The name Mr. Baker gave to his boat was the "Rjukan," after a celebrated waterfall in Norway, the meaning of which is "smoking water." This enterprise proving successful, in the spring of 1880, T. C. Lund had built a boat 21 feet in length, 6 feet beam, 16 inches draw, on which was placed a two-horse-power engine, built to order in Waltham, Mass. This boat will carry about twenty persons, and is used by Mr. Lund for pleasure parties. On account of the low railway bridge, the boat cannot pass under it to the lake, but Mr. Lund has had constructed a truck on which it is taken out of the water and run about sixteen rods, when it is again placed in the water, when it passes unobstructed into the lake. The name of this boat is the "Gange-Rolf," so named in honor of a Norwegian giant king, the literal meaning of which is "Walking Rolf," the giant being so large he could not ride a horse without his feet touching the ground, therefore he was compelled to walk.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES—CONTINUED.

PRELIMINARY VIEW—TOWN OF CHRISTIANA—TOWN OF COTTAGE GROVE—TOWN OF OREGON—VILLAGE OF OREGON—TOWN OF MONTROSE—TOWN OF FITCHBURG—TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD—TOWN OF VERONA—TOWN OF CLARKSON (EXTINCT)—TOWN OF WINDSOR—TOWN OF CROSS PLAINS.

## PRELIMINARY VIEW.

Within a year after the formation of the towns of Rutland, Rome, Albion, Dunkirk, Sun Prairie and Madison—"the original towns"—the Territorial Legislature set off the north half of Albion into a new town. This was on the 23d of January, 1847. The same Legislature, on the 11th day of the next month, passed an act, as previously explained, greatly reducing the town of Madison, so that it contained only three townships. A portion of its territory was erected into seven new towns by the same act, and one township was added to a town previously created. The town of Rome lost two townships at the same time, and gained one from the territory formerly belonging to Madison.

## TOWN OF CHRISTIANA.

This town was named Christiana by Mr. Grunnul Olson Vindeg, in honor of the capital of Norway, his native land. It should have been spelled Christiania.

The town of Christiana is situated in the southeast part of the county, on the eastern boundary line, from which it is separated from the town of Oakland, in Jefferson County. A large proportion of the land is that of an undulating prairie, broken here and there by beautiful oak openings and marsh, and possessing an abundance of water, affording every facility for manufacturing enterprise. The streams of this town are the Koshkonong River, which enters its limits at the village of Cambridge, on Section 12, passes through the village of Clinton, on Sections 13, 24, 23, and thence through Sections 26, 25 and 36, into the town of Albion; the Koshkonong Creek, in the southern part, which has its rise in small streams in the center of the town; and Mud Creek, which runs north into the town of Deerfield. Koshkonong prairie extends through the town from southwest to northeast and into the town of Deerfield. The northern portion of the town is marshy, with scattering oak openings; the western part prairie and openings, with marsh on Koshkonong Creek and its tributaries; the eastern part, openings and prairie.

William M. Mayhew was the first settler. He located on Section 28, in 1837. He built a log house at the foot of a steep bluff, and for many years kept a tavern for the entertainment, principally, of the teamsters drawing lead from the mines, near the Blue Mounds, to Milwaukee. Mr. Mayhew was the first Chairman of the Town Board, on the organization of the town in 1847. For several years he was "monarch of all he surveyed" in Christiana, but, in 1842, a number of settlers arrived, the most of them being emigrants from Norway, among whom were Helli Gunderson, Jul Gisleon, Nils Olsen Smithback and Thosten Levorson.

The first church in the town was a Norwegian Lutheran, and was organized in 1844 by Rev. Mr. Dietrichsen. The same year, a log church was built by the society on Section 27, and was superseded, in 1858, by a neat and commodious building of stone. Mr. Dietrichsen was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. A. C. Preus, and he, in 1860, by Rev. J. A. Ottesen. At present there are three other church organizations in the town—the Methodists and Presbyterians at



Cambridge, and the Seventh-Day Baptists, near Utica. This latter church was organized in 1850, with Rev. Z. Campbell as Pastor, and has a neat house of worship, built in 1866.

The first public school was kept by Mrs. William Mayhew, at her husband's tavern, in the winter of 1845-46. The first schoolhouse, which was a rough log structure, was built very soon after, on Section 10, and which remained standing until within a few years. There are now ten schoolhouses in the town.

There are three villages in Christiana—Cambridge, Clinton and Utica—the last of which has not been platted, and contains but about a dozen houses, including a store, blacksmith-shop and post office.

Christiana has furnished four members of the Legislature, and two county officers—Gabriel Bjornson was elected member of the Assembly in 1850, Daniel B. Crandall in 1857, William D. Potter in 1865, and John E. Johnson in 1868. Gabriel Bjornson was elected Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors in 1852, and re-elected in 1854; Charles Corneliuson was elected Register of Deeds in 1856.

The town was organized the first Tuesday in April, 1847, a full board of town officers being elected.

The first election was held at the house of Neil A. Perry.

The following were among the officers elected at the first election :

William M. Mayhew, Chairman; Nicholas T. Holmes, William H. Coon, Supervisors; A. Lasher, Clerk; N. G. Van Horn, Treasurer; Samuel H. Coon, Assessor.

The Territory now constituting the town of Christiana—Township 5 north, of Range 12 east—was for one year the north half of the town of Albion. The act erecting it into a separate town was approved January 23, 1847.

The population of 1870 was 1,342. The present population is 1,859.

*Village of Clinton.*—In the fall of 1846, Thomas and Nathan G. Van Horn had constructed, under the direction of N. A. Perry, a mill-dam at this place, and the following year erected a combined saw, grist and carding mill. For two years they controlled the mill, when they sold out to William Richardson, who remained sole proprietor until 1872, when he sold to his sons Matthew and Robert Richardson. For two years longer the brothers run it, when Matthew bought out the interest of Robert and run it about one year, disposing of the property to O. H. Lee & Son, who yet control it. The mill has three run of stone and does custom work exclusively.

The first house erected in the village was by N. A. Perry in 1846.

Wardner Earl started the first store in 1847. At the present time there are two general stores—Tollefson & Son and Hoff & Brouty; one drug store, owned by Brekke & Brouty; one blacksmith-shop, one mill and a post office.

A post office was established here in 1847, by the removal of the old Christiana post office to the place. Wardner Earl was made the first Postmaster. He has been succeeded in turn by Charles Corneliuson, Carlman Burdick, W. D. Power, H. L. Sanderson, W. W. Stillwell, Ole Jacobson and Chester Tollefson. The latter was appointed January, 1870, and is yet Postmaster. The name of the office was never changed,

The first birth in the village was a daughter of Nathan G. Van Horn, in 1847. The first death was that of a son of Jarvis L. Freeman, in the same year.

The first school was in 1849.

A few years after the settlement of the place, a brewery was established here by a Mr. Lewis. After running it for a time its place was taken by a distillery, built by Mr. Jacobsen, being the first brewery and first distillery in the town of Christiana as well as the village of Clinton.

*Village of Cambridge.*—The first house built in this village was by Joseph Keyes, in 1847. Joseph Keyes, Abel Keyes and A. B. Carpenter had previously purchased all the land on which the village was originally located, including the water-power. During the same year, they built a saw and grist mill, and also a store building, the latter of which was occupied in the fall by

Daniel Davidson, who sold the first goods ever disposed of in this village. Other improvements made at this time were the building of two hotels—one by George Dow, which he named the American House, the other by Mr. Wheeler, to which was given the name of Union House. Mr. Dow did not continue the business many years, other business occupying his attention. Mr. Wheeler soon after sold out and it passed into the hands of various parties, finally being destroyed by fire in 1868. The house was afterward rebuilt, and, under the name of Cambridge Hotel, it yet affords entertainment to the weary traveler.

A son of Daniel Davidson was born in 1848, being the first in the village.

A small frame schoolhouse was erected in 1848, which continued to serve until the erection of the present two-story structure, used for the purpose of a graded school.

At the close of its first year, the village had attained its growth, so far as numbers were concerned. Whatever permanency it has attained since, is due in a great measure to George Dow, who has spent more time and money for its improvement than any other person. He has run a grist-mill for years, started a carding-mill, cheese factory and other enterprises to aid in building it up.

#### TOWN OF COTTAGE GROVE.

When, by the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1848, the town of Madison was created, consisting of twenty-four townships, the one now forming Cottage Grove was among the number. By an act approved February 11, 1847, Townships 7 north, in Ranges 11 and 12 east, were formed into a separate town, by the name of Cottage Grove, from a burr-oak grove, in which a public house was built, and where a post office was kept. The first election was held at the house of Amos Beecher, on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, with the following result: Supervisors, Henry L. Bush, Chairman, A. E. Adsit, J. W. Butts; Clerk, Frederick A. Mitchell; Assessors, John Sunderman, Lucius Loss, M. W. Adsit; Justices of the Peace, Edmund P. Butts, J. H. Clyde, Charles Drakeley; Commissioners of Highways, Molton J. Hammond, Samuel Halawork, E. Sampson; School Commissioners, E. D. Kanouse, John Barker, Eli Sperry; Collector, Isaac Beecher; Constables, Isaac Beecher, E. A. Sperry, George S. Butler; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John Deline; Fence Viewers, Amos Harris, Allen Kanouse, Orsamus McCray.

By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 17, 1849, the east half of the town was erected into a separate one and named Deerfield, so that the town of Cottage Grove was reduced to Township 7 north, of Range 11 east, its present limits.

The first town election in the re-organized town was held at the house of Roswell Brown, on the first Tuesday of April, 1849, when the following officers, among others, were chosen: Charles Drakeley, Chairman; David Sager, Lewis Waldref, Supervisors; H. M. Warner, Clerk; A. Kanouse, Treasurer; H. M. Warner, Assessor and Superintendent.

The surface in the northern and southeastern parts of the town is rolling prairie, while in the east and south is considerable marsh land. Some portions of the town are somewhat broken by bluffs. Liberty Prairie, which covers about five sections in the south part of the town, is considered the choicest locality in the town. It was so named by a company of Fourth of July celebrators, on the occasion of one of the first celebrations in the town.

The soil is of excellent quality throughout, being easy of cultivation, and highly productive. This township is in the eastern part of the county. It is watered in the northeastern part by Koshkonong Creek, which enters the town on Section 3, and leaves it on Section 24. The banks of this stream are marshy. Little Door Creek enters from the town of Pleasant Springs, on Section 35, and flows southwest and empties into Big Door Creek, near the line between Sections 31 and 32. Big Door Creek enters on Section 7, and runs in a southerly direction, passing through Pleasant Springs into Lake Kegonsa. The lowlands along this stream are a favorite resort for hunters, and much game is obtained, although many a disciple of Nimrod has been "taken in" by the treacherous mud-holes between the bogs.

The town is very fairly timbered with the various varieties indigenous to this part of the State.

The inhabitants embrace about an equal number of Americans and Germans, with a small admixture of other nationalities; the population of 1870 was 955; it is now 1,164. The social and educational condition of the people is excellent.

The first hotel in the town was opened as early as 1841, by Amos Beecher, at the point now called Cottage Grove, on Section 7. This tavern was for many years one of the principal stopping-places in the county. Here the stages were wont to change horses at that time, and here many of the incidents, connected with the early settlers and public men, of great interest, occurred. The business of the place is now represented by one general store, and several mechanic shops.

The first post office in town was established here in 1848, with William C. Wells as Postmaster.

There are several church organizations in the town, and two secret societies. The Presbyterian society, of Cottage Grove, was organized in 1845, the Rev. J. G. Kanouse officiating. The service was conducted at the house of H. Catlin, which continued to be the only meeting-house in the town for some time after. Mr. Kanouse served the church until his death, which occurred in 1870, since that time, the pulpit has been occupied by William Hendrickson, Lemuel Leonard, O. P. Thompson and others. In 1846, the Cottage Grove Methodist Episcopal Church society was organized at the tavern of Amos Beecher, the Rev. Mathew Fox and the Rev. Montgomery officiating, there were three charter members, Laura Robinson, Samuel G. Curtis and Thomas Atkins. Shortly after this, another Methodist Episcopal society was organized in Liberty Prairie by Samuel Dodge and L. D. Kelly. Since the organization of those churches, the German Lutherans have organized a society and erected a commodious church building. They have a large and intelligent attendance.

At present, there are two post offices in the town; one at Cottage Grove, and one at Door Creek, on Liberty Prairie.

#### TOWN OF OREGON.

From the first Tuesday in April, 1846, to the first Tuesday in April, 1847, the territory now constituting the town of Oregon was under the government of the town of Rome, of which it was a part. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 11, of the last-mentioned year, Township 5 north, of Range 9 east, was created a separate town, and called Oregon. The first election was held at the house of L. S. Pratt.

The surface in most places is beautifully undulating, while in other places it is called hilly. It was principally covered with burr oak, among which stood large white and red oaks, and occasionally a large shell-bark hickory.

The entire town was covered with a sweet and nutritious grass, called blue-joint. As this grass was burned every fall, and there being no undergrowth of timber, a two-horse wagon could be driven through these openings with ease. As these annual fires prevented the roots of the timber from growing near the surface, the land was broken for the same price paid for breaking prairie; hence it was claimed the oak openings combined all the advantages of the prairie and timber land.

The first settler in Oregon was Bartlet Runey. He was born and married near Baltimore, Md., and landed with his family in Janesville March 4, 1841. In the fall of that year, Mr. Runey located on Section 24, but did not move his family from Janesville until the next spring.

This summer (1842), Garland Thomas settled on Section 23, and Robert Thompson, a native of Scotland, settled on Section 12. In the fall, James B. Earl and family settled on Section 26, Daniel Hess on Section 25, and James Smith on Section 34.

In July, 1843, Thomas Hook settled on this claim, where on the 16th of April, 1844, his son Stephen was born, the first child born in Oregon. In that year Stephen Hook located on Section 27; C. Sargeant, and Fenton & Whipple, on Section 34; Pooler & Leonard, on Section 35; Abram Kirstead and C. P. Mosely, on Section 12; and Horace Watrous, on Section

1; Jerome Boswell located on Section 28; David Smith, on Section 18. C. P. Mosely's house soon became the nucleus of the lively village of Oregon.

In 1844, Reuben Boyce and family of grown-up sons settled on Section 36, where his son Reuben still resides, one of Dane County's best farmers. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Boyce, two of his sons died, the first deaths in Oregon. William Cummings and Schuyler Gilbert located on Sec. 10; William S. Bedford, on Section 35.

During the same year, Stoddard Johnson settled on Section 1; S. J. Pratt, on Section 12; J. S. Frary and Elisha his brother, on Section 24; and William F. Lee and Ira Ames, on Section 22.

In the spring of 1845, Nathaniel Ames, Ira Ames, William F. Lee, his son-in-law, and John N. Ames, his grandson, settled on Section 22. Nathaniel Ames was born in Greenwich, R. I. in 1761. He was in the Revolutionary army, and was stationed at Norristown, N. J., in the cold winter of 1779-80. Saw Washington when he came to the huts of the soldiers, looked in and (in his own words) said "Howdy." Mr. Ames witnessed the execution of Maj. Andre at Tarrytown, which he says was in front of an old stone church. Mr. Ames died in Oregon, August 27, 1863, aged one hundred and two years four months and two days. His pension paper was dated in 1833, and signed by Lewis Cass, which entitled him to draw a pension for his services as a private in the war of the Revolution. He was, previous to his death, the sole surviving soldier of that war, in the Northwest. He had been for sixty-five years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his body was buried by them at Prairie Mound Cemetery, near Oregon Village, on Sunday, the 30th, after his decease, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Delegations from the lodges of Madison, and from those of adjacent places, were present at the obsequies.

R. Underwood, with two sons, John and Henry, settled in 1845 on Section 3; Ira Hayes and two sons, Enos and Plimpton, on Section 5; Joseph, William and Bennett Devine on Section 23; Richard Castleman and Rufus Rawson on Section 12, where they started the first blacksmith-shop in Oregon. R. P. Main settled on Section 13.

During the same year came Joseph Algard, Harry Brown, John Ellsworth, William De Bois, Amasa Salisbury, M. A. Fox, J. W. Scovill, R. Babbitt, Seba T. Lewis, Ephraim P. Newton, Joseph G. Fox and James Fox.

In 1846 and 1847, L. M. Storey, T. Storey, Samuel Shepherd, Smith Patchin, Daniel McKeedy, E. W. Dwight, Phineas Baldwin and I. M. Bennett were among the settlers.

The first marriage in the town was that of David Anthony and Jane Runey, in 1843, by Rev. Mr. Miner, of Madison. The officiating clergyman, while on his way to perform the service, had the misfortune to lose his horse, which got mired in the Nine Spring Creek, and died before it could be extricated.

The first school teacher in Oregon was Miss Sarah Ardelia Simons. Her father owned a farm on Section 35.

The first meeting of which any record is left, was held at the house of Charles P. Moseley April 26, 1845. The Rev. Stephen Peet, agent for the American Home Mission Society, and Rev. S. E. Miner, of Madison, were present; adjourned for one day, then met, and organized a church with eleven members. The Congregational form of government was adopted. The church was called the First Congregational Church of Fairfield. John B. Prentice was chosen Clerk. At a meeting held November 15, 1846, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the connection of this church with the Beloit Convention cease, and that the church adopt the confession of faith, form of government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and that the church be designated the First Presbyterian Church of Rome."

Near this time the Methodists organized a class of seven members, and chose Stephen Pratt their Class-Leader. Stephen Pratt was a native of Cornish, N. H., is now upward of ninety years of age, but a Class-Leader yet.

The regular Baptists next organized a church, and E. H. Vaughan became their Pastor.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in Storytown February 12, 1848, by Elder Knapp with eight members. Moses N. Story was chosen Deacon, and Samuel Shepherd Clerk.

The United Brethren early organized a church and held meetings in a schoolhouse on Section 24, but finally moved their church to Rutland. The United Brethren have an organization now in what is called Storytown.

The town of Oregon lies in the south part of the county, on the line dividing it from the county of Green, about twelve miles south of Madison. The town is watered in the southwestern part by a branch or tributary of Sugar Creek, which has its rise in the town on Section 20, and flows south and southwesterly through the towns of Exeter and Brooklyn, in Green County, into the Sugar River. From this stream, on Section 20, there is a ridge that runs northeasterly into Section 22. Badfish Creek rises in the town on Section 12, and flows easterly into the town of Rutland. The lands in the town are generally oak openings, with a very little prairie, and are all of good quality.

The population of Oregon (town and village), in 1870, was 1,498; it is now 1,515. The Chicago & North-Western Railroad enters the town on Section 36, and, pursuing a northerly course, leaves it from Section 2, taking the village of Oregon on its way.

#### VILLAGE OF OREGON.

The original plat of this village was upon the lands of Charles C. Waterman, William S. Bedford, A. S. Mygatt and John D. Tipple. Additions have since been made by S. S. Johnson, Abraham Kierstad, E. E. Bedford, William S. Bedford and L. W. Parson.

The first house built in the village was by C. P. Moseley, in 1843, for the purpose of a tavern, around which has since grown the present thriving village of Oregon. The place was first called "Romes Corners," but this was before it was duly laid out and platted.

Mr. Prentice, in the winter of 1845-46, sold the first goods here; followed by T. M. Bennett, who finally merged into the firm of Bennett, Winston & Co. The latter house was more extensive than the former, and carried a large stock.

*Post Office.*—In 1848, an office was established at this place, with Egbert Bennett as the first Postmaster. Since Mr. Dudley's day, the following named have held the office in order given: I. M. Bennett, John D. Tipple, C. P. Mosely, J. L. Brown, William S. Bedford, John D. Tipple (second term) and C. W. Netherwood—the last named receiving his appointment on the accession of Grant to the Presidency for the first time. In August, 1871, it was made a money-order office. The first order drawn was August 1, 1871, by Bella W. Beebe in favor of A. T. Riddle, Milwaukee, Wis., for the sum of \$8.44. The first order paid was drawn in Cincinnati, by William Clendennin, in favor of Charles L. Thompson, to whom it was paid August 7, 1871. The first five months there were issued 196 orders, amounting to \$3,548.88. For the year 1879, there were issued 1,313 orders, calling for \$22,304.39. From year to year the books of the office show a healthy increase.

*Fires.*—The first fire of any magnitude was in the fall of 1864. The business house of Gilbert Johnson, situated on Main street, west side of the public square, was burned to the ground. Mr. Johnson occupied the lower room as a confectionery store, and the upper as a dwelling. His loss was in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

The second fire was near the former one, two two-story buildings being destroyed. This was in the spring of 1870. The buildings were owned by Huntington and David Tipple, one of them being occupied by John B. Tipple and C. W. Netherwood, the former as a general store the latter as a post office; the other by B. W. Beebe as a general store. The loss on the two buildings was \$3,500; on stock, \$5,000.

On the evening of July 4, 1873, the third fire occurred, on Main street, Block 1, William Bedford's Addition to the village. Three one-story buildings and two two-story buildings were burned, together with a large proportion of stock. The buildings were owned by Frank Nott, Patrick Nangle and C. W. Netherwood. The loss on stock was \$5,000, J. W. Scoville being the greatest loser. Loss on buildings, \$4,800.

In September, 1873, R. P. Main had his dwelling-house consumed by fire, in which a loss of \$1,300 was entailed.

Thomas Zook, in the summer of 1874, was so unfortunate as to have his dwelling-house destroyed in like manner; his loss was \$1,600.

On the 29th day of May, 1880, the alarm of fire again rang out, when it was discovered that business houses on Main street were being again consumed by fire. Three buildings were burned, owned respectively by Isaac Howe, Charles Howe and H. J. Smith, who suffered a loss of \$3,500. The buildings were occupied by Isaac Howe, as a drug store; H. J. Smith, furniture; Case & Warner, general merchandise. The greater part of the stock was saved, the loss amounting to \$3,000.

*Presbyterian Church.*—In the spring of 1845, a church was organized adopting the Congregational form of church government, with C. P. Mosely as Deacon. Among those composing the organization were C. P. Mosely and wife, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson, John B. Prentiss and wife, and Mrs. Graves. In about one year after, by a vote of the congregation, the Presbyterian form of government was adopted, with C. P. Mosely, Caleb Spooner and Mr. Prentiss, Elders; Mr. Prentiss, Clerk. Rev. Matthew A. Fox was called, and served as stated supply until 1856, when he was formally installed as Pastor, in which position he still continues to serve the church and congregation. A church edifice was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$2,000, since which time twenty feet were added to its length, and other improvements made. The present membership of the church is eighty. Elders, Isaac Kierstead, Isaac Johnson, DeWitt C. Salisbury and A. L. Parsons; Clerk, Isaac Kierstead.

*Baptist.*—A church composed of twenty-eight members was organized in the spring of 1868, Elder Moses Rowley being instrumental in its formation. F. D. Powers was elected Clerk. Mr. Rowley was called to the pastorate, and served for eight months, preaching every two weeks. Elder Hiram Powers then assumed charge of the church, and continued to preach regularly every Sunday for one year and eight months, at the expiration of which time Elder Lucius Smith was called, preaching every two weeks. The present membership of the church is thirty-two.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—A class was organized here at an early day, and a church building was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated some time in the following year, Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, preaching the sermon. In size the church is 32x55. Since 1856, the Pastors of the church have been Revs. Samuel Dodge, 1856; John B. Bachman, 1857-58; Nelson Butler, 1859; Richard Dudgeon, 1860-61; W. H. Kellogg, 1862-63; John B. Bachman, 1864-65; Hiram Chadayne, 1866-67; Richard Dudgeon, 1868-69; James T. Pryor, 1870; J. C. Aspinwall, 1871 to 1873; William Sturgess, 1874 to 1876; William S. Wright, 1877-78; James Evans, 1879-80. The present trustees are James Day, D. J. Bailey, O. M. Palmer, J. C. Miller, T. B. Cowdry, Charles W. Netherwood. Stewards—O. M. Palmer, James Day; Augustus Herbert, Recording Steward. The present membership is 102.

*Masonic.*—Oregon Lodge, No. 151, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation, July 20, 1865. A charter was granted, June 13, 1866, with C. H. Cronk, W. M.; William Bedford, S. W.; Egbert Bennett, J. W.; William S. Bedford, Ira Boyce, H. J. Smith, R. P. Main, J. L. Brown and M. M. Green as charter members. Since its organization, C. H. Cronk has held the office of W. M. ten years; C. W. Netherwood, four years; and H. G. Ellsworth, one year. Death has taken away four of its members—G. W. Morse, William F. Lee, Alexander Cashore and William C. Bennett. In 1877, the lodge fitted up in a tasty manner, at a cost of \$400, and moved into their present hall, in Netherwood's block. Ninety persons have been initiated into this lodge since its organization, and it has a present membership of seventy, with the following named officers: H. G. Ellsworth, W. M.; H. O. Gray, S. W.; G. M. Wilkins, J. W.; J. S. Frary, Treasurer; C. W. Netherwood, Secretary; M. M. Green, S. D.; Joseph Fox, Jr., J. D.; E. R. Shepherd, J. Lindsay, Stewards; P. C. Peterson, Tiler.

*Odd Fellows.*—A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized here in 1856, which was in a very flourishing condition for a number of years, but, from removals and other causes, it suspended in 1873. It was known as Oregon Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.

*Temperance.*—The temperance cause has always had some earnest advocates in this place, and various plans have been originated and societies started to aid in the work of reformation. The Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor and Mendotas have each had flourishing lodges at times. The first named has seemingly accomplished more for the cause than any other.

Reformation Lodge, No. 5, I. O. G. T., was organized September 13, 1855, with twenty-two charter members. The lodge was in a flourishing condition on the breaking-out of the rebellion, and, in consequence of the enlistment of many of its best working members, it was greatly weakened. The lady members worked heroically to sustain it until their brothers should return, but without avail. Their charter was surrendered after ten years of useful labor. Those composing the charter members were C. L. James, A. S. Parsons, Adelia M. Waite, Helen M. Salisbury, Orrin Grout, Edwin J. Thompson, Orlo Reed, Samuel Wood, Ansel Sartwell, A. H. Salisbury, Peter Field, Hans Petersen, I. A. Kierstead, S. C. Kierstead, Huldah C. Bennett, Mary Freeman, Martha J. Rawson, Stephen Luther.

Reformation Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., was organized November 9, 1865, a number of the old members of the order returning from the war, and desiring once more to enlist under the temperance banner. It started with a list of sixty-four charter members. After three years of service, the charter was surrendered.

Oregon Lodge, No. 151, I. O. G. T., was next in the field. In February, 1874, James Ross, of Madison, came and delivered a series of public lectures, and, on the 5th day of that month, organized a lodge with ninety-four charter members, as follows: O. M. Palmer, H. H. Marvin, Charles Waterman, George Devine, Flora Richards, G. W. Richards, Mary Ames, William Ames, Mrs. Lindsay, Ella York, Harriet Allen, W. Cramfield, Judson Marvin, Estella Allen, Martin Colby, George Martin, Mrs. Day, Ann R. Sayles, Mrs. Gray, Martha Coward, James Day, Walter Richards, Maggie Keller, Ella Devine, E. B. Owen, Arby Marvin, Frank Wolf, Richard Tiplé, Frank Coward, E. Boise, Helen Marvin, Emma Waterman, A. A. Parsons, Brevet Waite, Adaline Johnson, Julia Yager, E. Chamberlain, Horace Johnson, Stephen Van Ettan, Eliza Van Ettan, Susie Terwillager, William Terwillager, Sadie Terwillager, I. Wolfe, Lucy Terwillager, Minnie Parsons, A. McIntire, A. Boise, Elias Jacobus, Mrs. Jacobus, S. Pound, A. Niles, E. McIntire, H. Niles, Albert Pound, Ira Hayes, Emery Hayes, Emma Rucker, Kittie Jackson, Frank Hayes, Mrs. I. Coward, Norris Getz, L. Martin, Addie Gilbert, David Owens, Mr. Sutton, Wilber Allen, S. G. Abbott. The first officers elected were J. I. Lindsay, W. C. T.; Helen S. Jackson, W. V. T.; J. C. Aspinwall, W. C.; Marion Ames, W. S.; Josie Travis, W. A. S.; Albert Pound, W. F. S.; Mary Kierstad, W. T.; John Ames, W. M.; Mary Howe, W. D. M.; Josie Moseley, W. I. G.; Horace Johnson, W. O. G.; Mrs. S. G. Abbott, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. O. M. Palmer, W. L. H. S.; J. Richards, P. W. C. T. These officers were likewise charter members of the lodge. Since its organization, 254 persons have been initiated into the lodge, but it now numbers but sixty-six. It has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity, but has continued on its way, endeavoring to exemplify the principles of faith, hope and charity. The only surviving member of Reformation Lodge who has ever remained with the order is A. S. Parsons, the present Lodge and State Deputy.

*United Workmen.*—On the 14th day of June, 1879, Oregon Lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W., was instituted in this place with the following-named officers as charter members: M. M. Green, P. M. W.; C. H. Cronk, M. W.; H. G. Ellsworth, G. F.; C. M. Palmer, O.; F. D. Powers, Rec.; J. M. Doolittle, F.; E. Jacobus, Recvr.; Joseph Fox, Jr., G.; H. Waterman, I. W.; G. Getts, O. W. Twenty-nine members have been enrolled since its organization, its present membership being twenty-four. The present officers are G. M. Getts, M. W.; H. W. Draher, G. F.; Joseph Fox, Jr., O.; F. D. Powers, Rec.; H. W. Hayes, F.; J. A. Draher, Recvr.; J. A. Taylor, G.; E. Frary, W. Lodge meets in Netherwood's Hall.

*Literary Association.*—In the fall of 1878, an association was organized, composed of adult men and women of the village, for literary improvement. During the fall and winter months, weekly meetings are held in Netherwood's Hall, the exercises consisting of declamations, essays,

orations and debates. In the debates of the association, a wide range of subjects are chosen, there being nothing in its rules of order to prevent the selection of any subject of general or local interest. The meetings are always well attended, and afford a means of instruction worthy the attention of old and young.

*Netherwood's Hall.*—One of the most pretentious buildings in the village is that of Netherwood's Block, the upper story of which has been converted into a public hall for concerts, theatrical and other purposes. The building was erected in 1873. The hall is seated with chairs, 225 in number; has a good stage, with scenery for the proper representation of plays, and is a credit to the village.

*Chandler House.*—This house was built by I. M. Bennett, in 1849, and has been in use as a hotel to the present time, having been owned and run, respectively, by Charles Waterman, Mr. Postle, A. L. Beebe and Richard Chandler, the latter becoming the purchaser in 1874.

*Business Interests.*—The village of Oregon has for many years enjoyed a lucrative trade, and business houses of all kinds have been well represented. For the benefit of the reader of the future, the following is given as representing the business of the place in 1880: Terwillager & Lindsay, E. R. Shepherd, Tracy & Comstock, Case & Warner, general merchandise; Hays Bros., harness; Mrs. Johnson & Beckley, Miss Mary Hartwell, millinery and dress-making; Smith & Johnson, furniture; William Sodon, wagons; R. W. McIntyre, spring beds; George Fox, druggist; C. H. Cronk, station agent; T. Boyd Cowdry, merchant tailoring and clothing; J. M. Doolittle, meat market; C. E. Powers, restaurant and confectionery; Andrews & Marvin, grain and poultry; G. W. Getz, wagons and carriages; F. D. Powers, M. M. Green, attorneys; E. L. Booth, J. H. Coward, boot and shoe makers; Isaac Johnson, confectionery, flour and feed; H. H. Marvin, hardware, tinware and agricultural implements; N. Emmons, Algard & Chandler, stock buyers; Lovejoy & Richards, lumber; P. Hayes, Oregon Hotel; Richard Chandler, Oregon Exchange; J. T. Hayes, Reeves & Comstock, agricultural implements; B. McDermott, groceries; Edward Bishop, Mr. Wilkins, blacksmiths; Charles Waterman, livery; E. Jacobus, George M. Getts, M. W. Lamont, Charles Wolfe, carpenters; D. J. Bailey, S. Neilson, painters; E. H. Osborn, George H. Fox, William Fox, physicians; C. W. Netherwood, Postmaster, and proprietor of Netherwood's Hall; William Jeffrey, drayman.

*Origin of the Name Badfish—A Legend.*—In the village of Oregon, near the graded school-house, rises a spring of clear and sparkling water. This spring is the source or fountain head of Badfish Creek, a stream that passes through the village of Cooksville, and empties into the Yahara about three miles from the village. Why this stream should have been called Badfish, when previous to its obstruction by mill-dams it swarmed with the most beautiful fish, has been a puzzle to many, which the following Indian legend will explain:

Soon after the red man of our day drove out the Aztec, who retired to Mexico, a noted chief, called Rushing Waters, had his village at Koshkonong. Rushing Waters had a young and brave boy, whom his father called Forked Lightning.

On Sugar River, near Exeter, was another band, whose chief was called Red Fox. As between these bands was a good trail, with distance less than a day's ride, their visits were often. This trail crossed the Yahara at Dunkirk, and the Badfish on Section 23, in Rutland. On one occasion, Red Fox took his daughter, White Lily, on a visit to Koskkonong.

At evening, the sons and daughters of Rushing Waters walked up and down the beach of the lake, hunting shells and other curiosities; Forked Lightning walked with White Lily, and talked of the great fish in the lake, the fat deer on the hills and his fleet black pony.

In the morning, as Red Fox started for Sugar River, Forked Lightning caught his pony, and rode with them as far as the prairie; and, as they parted, White Lily said Forked Lightning must come to Sugar River, and then smiled a good-bye. Forked Lightning rode to a hill, where he sat and watched the milk-white pony that White Lily rode, until it disappeared in the woods. Forked Lightning then rode slowly and sadly back to Koshkonong. A change now came over Forked Lightning. The frivolities of youth had now given place to sober reflection. He would



sit or leisurely walk the woods for hours, and seem unmindful of all surrounding objects. Rushing Waters would look at Forked Lightning and say, "Forked Lightning will be a medicine man, for he talks with the Great Spirit."

When the flowers covered the prairies, the children of Rushing Waters went to Sugar River to visit White Lily. After a few days, Forked Lightning said, "White Lily will go to Koshkonong, catch the big catfish, and hear the screaming loon."

Early next morning, White Lily, her brother and visitors, left Sugar River for Koshkonong. At noon they stopped at what is now called Badfish Creek. Soon a furious storm approached. The tepees were pitched, and sticks gathered for a fire. As the storm continued until it was too late to reach Koshkonong, it was agreed to remain where they were for the night, and the girls to occupy one tepee, and the boys the other.

The boys went to the shoals and soon returned with a fine lot of fish, which were broiled and eaten with avidity. As the sun went down, the full moon rose in all its majesty, the whip-poor-will sang merrily and the woodcock poured forth its bugle note. The scene became enchanting. Forked Lightning and White Lily strolled up the stream and sat down on a log overlooking the rapid, to see the gambols of the fish in the shoals.

"Will White Lily come and live in Forked Lightning's tepee?" asked Forked Lightning, in almost a whisper. After a short pause, White Lily, pointing toward Venus, said, "Does Forked Lightning believe that beautiful star is the happy hunting-ground, where all good Indians go?" (A pause). "Will White Lily live in Forked Lightning's tepee, if Forked Lightning has wampum, beads and heap ponies?" White Lily looked to the full moon and said, "Does Forked Lightning believe the Great Spirit lives on that beautiful orb?" "Forked Lightning believes the starry canopy is the tepee of the Great Spirit, and that no night can be so dark that the All-seeing eye does not behold the acts of all his creatures, and if White Lily will live in Forked Lightning's tepee, we will be good Indians, and when we die we will go to the happy hunting-ground and spend an eternity of bliss together."

After a long silence, during which Forked Lightning picked a bunch of flowers and ate them, White Lily looked at her hands and said, "White Lily's hands are weak. White Lily can't carry the water, gather the sticks and hoe the corn." Forked Lightning now arose and looking White Lily in the face, said, "Forked Lightning's hands are strong. Forked Lightning will carry the water, gather the sticks and hoe the corn."

White Lily bowed her head and reached out her hand, which Forked Lightning clasped and embraced. Then she arose and they both swore by the Great Spirit that they twain should be one flesh henceforth and forever.

As they returned to camp, Forked Lightning felt a curious sensation, which soon resulted in the most violent vomiting. As he had no knowledge of having eaten anything but some broiled fish since morning, he naturally supposed them the cause of his sickness, so between each paroxysm he would exclaim, Badfish! The party were much frightened at first, but Forked Lightning soon became better, and all went to their tepees until morning.

White Lily, who observed Forked Lightning eat the bunch of flowers while sitting on the log, went to see if he had not eaten some poisonous plant which had caused his sickness. Upon searching closely she found Forked Lightning had eaten with the bunch of flowers a sprig of the wild parsnip, which is a deadly poison, but had been ejected with the broiled fish.

White Lily ever after would tell the story of that eventful evening much to her amusement, but somewhat to the chagrin of Forked Lightning.

Ever after the stream was called Badfish.

#### TOWN OF MONTROSE.

By the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, the present territory of the town of Montrose, along with much other, was organized into the town of Madison. Under the act of February 11, 1847, Township 5 north, of Range 8 east, was constituted a separate town, and named Montrose. It was so called after a town by that name in Pennsylvania. The



*Daniel Vernon*

(DECEASED)

EAST MIDDLETON.



first town meeting was held at the house of George McFadden, when the following officers, among others, were elected: Daniel M. Holt, Chairman; C. Morton, John Webb, Supervisors; J. W. Scovill, Clerk; V. S. Parkhurst, Treasurer; William Moorehead, A. C. Bowker, I. W. Thornton, Assessors.

The town of Montrose is on the southern line of the county, which separates it from Exeter, Green County. It is an excellent township of land, and is well watered by Sugar River and its branches. A large part of the town is oak openings, with a few sections of prairie, and some marshes along the streams.

Joseph Kendrick, a Kentucky hunter, was the first settler, locating here in 1840, on Section 33, with a wife and two children. Two or three years later he sold out, and moved to the northern part of the town. Capt. George McFadden, wife and three children, were next, in the spring of 1841; Elam Elder came in the fall of 1841; J. R. Crocker, Capt. Stephen Esty and Author Smith settled in May, 1842, and Joseph Crocker, wife and children, Hollis and W. W. Crocker in September of the same year. Daniel M. Holt, J. M. and P. W. Matts, John Webb, were among the early settlers. Rebecca Crocker died October 31, 1845—first death of an adult. The first death of a child was a daughter of Joseph Kendrick, and the first birth his son, in the winter of 1840. The first wedding—V. S. Parkhurst and Angeline Palmer. The first school taught, in District No. 6, was by Roxey Grace, in Mr. Elder's log granary, in 1853. The next was taught by Maryett Smith, in the framed granary of A. C. Bowker. The first Methodist Episcopal service was by Rev. William Fox, in the house of Austin Peasl. Elder Ichabod Coddington, a Baptist, held the first revival. The West Branch Mission (M. E.) was supplied from Madison, and meetings held in the Lyle Schoolhouse. It was removed in 1855, and since called Crocker's Appointment. The church was built in 1868, and dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Hall.

*Belleville.*—John Frederick was the first settler to make improvements. He bought 240 acres here in September, 1845, built the saw-mill in 1847, and the old stone grist-mill in 1849 or 1850. This did an immense business in early times, and was demolished and the present mill built in 1877. John Sylvester built the first store, and was the second Postmaster, Willard Shepard being the first, and Norton Emmons third, the others in order were R. Marks, Robert Beveredge, H. E. Story, M. F. Wistram, C. Bjonmask, H. E. Story, W. B. Norris, H. C. Green and W. N. Caldwell, the present Postmaster. Dr. J. H. Warren built the second store, and sold to Norris & Dalrymple. John Fuller was the first blacksmith, and Henry Howe built the first blacksmith and wagon-shop. The village was surveyed by Russell Babbett, in February, 1851, and named by Mr. Frederick in honor of his native town in Canada. The Baptist society was organized in 1853, and held first meetings in the old mill; later, in the schoolhouse, and then in the present church, built in 1857-58. Belleville Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., was first organized December 15, 1853, the charter was revoked December 24, 1858, and the lodge re-organized December 8, 1871. Officers: N. G., John W. Norton; V. G., William Oliver; R. S., Calvin Moss; Treasurer, E. J. Harmon; Warden, A. H. Smith; Conductor, R. Marks; Right Supporter, M. M. Moss; Left Supporter, Frank Fitts; Inside Guard, S. Morton; Right Supporter, V. G., W. W. Willoughby; Left Supporter, Charles Cronn; all charter members except Messrs. Fitts, Willoughby and Morton. The Belleville Library Association was organized in 1878, and contains 226 volumes—a yearly payment of \$1 enables any respectable person to be and remain a member. H. E. Story was the leading spirit in organizing, and the library is in his building. S. Esty, John Mitchell, W. and Peter Willoughby and H. A. Evarts, were all old settlers here; but now non-residents. E. H. Osborn, who first came here in 1847, practiced twenty years, at one time associating with Dr. Wilson, then Drs. Ellingworth, Flower and Wheeler.

The Methodists, in 1847, commenced holding meetings, which they have continued up to the present.

In 1856, the Baptists organized a church, with Rev. Whitman, Pastor. In 1858, a church was built, which was used by other denominations up to 1875, when it was leased to the Second Advent Church. Rev. Hitchcock was Pastor of this church, organized in 1858.

The first mill was built by John Frederick, in 1844. The present mill was built in 1867 by William Norris.

The first blacksmith-shop was built by Mr. Fuller, in 1848.

In 1851, a hotel, which was the first in the village, was built by John Wood.

*Paoli.*—Paoli is situated in the southeast quarter of Section 3, on the south side of the East Branch of the Sugar River, five miles north of the county line between Green and Dane Counties. Hon. P. W. Matts laid out and named the village in 1849. In 1850, he built a saw-mill, which was bought, in 1864, by F. H. & B. M. Minch. They improved the property and put up a stone grist-mill.

The first store was opened, in 1851, by John Mitchell.

In 1850, the Methodist Church was organized in the log schoolhouse. A new church has since been built.

The Paoli Cemetery is one-half mile south of the village.

The St. Raphael Catholic Church is located two and a half miles west of the village.

The town is well watered. A number of large springs are distributed throughout the town. The surface is rolling. The Sugar River enters the town at Section 3, passing into Green County on Section 35. The west branch of the Sugar River enters the town on Section 18, and enters Sugar River in the southwest quarter of Section 28.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,157. The present population is 1,107.

#### TOWN OF FITCHBURG.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, a town was created to include Townships 5 and 6 north, of Range 9 east, also Township 6 north, of Range 10 east. The town thus constituted was called Rome, and included the present towns of Oregon, Fitchburg and Dunn.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 11, 1847, Township 6 north, of Ranges 10 and 11 east, were constituted a separate town called Rome, while Township 6 north, of Range 9 east (the present Fitchburg), was erected into a town by itself, and called Greenfield, the name, however, by an act of April 2, 1853, being changed to Fitchburg. When Rome was erected, in 1846, the first town meeting was held at the house of William Quivey, within the present limits of Fitchburg; so, also, when Greenfield was erected, in 1847, the first election was held at the same place. At this election, in April, the following officers were elected: Joseph Vroman, Chairman; Stephen Varnol and George L. Dike, Supervisors; William H. Fox, Treasurer; Isaac Eaton, Assessor. The house of Mr. Quivey, where the election was held, was situated one-half mile south of what is now called Oak Hall. The town was continued to be called Greenfield for six years after its organization, when, as already mentioned, it was changed to Fitchburg.

The first settlers came in 1839, and were William Vroman, George Vroman and Joseph Vroman. Following these were William Quivey, Rev. William Fox, Dr. William H. Fox, George Fox, James Fox, Joseph Fox, Rev. Matthew Fox, William True, John and George Keenan, John Watkins, Charles Watkins, Frank Nott, and P. Pritchard. In 1842, there were but three families in the town. William Quivey kept the post office and hotel. In the spring of 1843, George Keenan, John Keenan, William H. Fox and George Fox commenced breaking and improving their farms.

The nearest blacksmith-shop was at Madison. Grist-mills were thirty-five and forty miles distant, at Columbus, Beloit and Ridgeway. In 1837, the first farm in the town was opened by John Stoner, on Section 17. The first reaping-machine in the town was owned by Joseph Vroman.

Mrs. George Keenan, after spending part of the day at George Fox's, one and a half miles distant from her own home, started to return in the afternoon, with her child in her arms. When within one-half mile from her home, she was confronted by a large, full-grown bear. Fearing to turn out in the tall prairie grass lest she should trip and fall, she advanced toward the bear.

He also refused to leave the path, but raised himself, placing his paws over Mrs. Keenan's neck. She held the baby with her left arm, and, with the right, struck the bear a full blow on the side of the head, tearing away from him at the same time. She then took off her sun bonnet and threw it in the path. This the bear stopped to examine, and, while smelling and admiring it she got a fair start ahead of the bear. But bruin overtook her, and raised for a second charge. Mrs. Keenan turned and faced him, when, with a savage growl, he caught her, placing one paw on the baby. As before, she struck him and sprang back, trying to release her child; but the bear held on and did not loosen his hold till he had torn off the child's cloak, which he stopped to give a thorough shaking, when Mrs. Keenan, with her child, gained the house, just in time to avoid another attack. The next morning the whole neighborhood turned out with guns to find the bear, but were unsuccessful.

The town of Fitchburg is adjoining the town of Madison on the south, and is watered by two small streams that rise in the central part. One, known as Spring Creek, flows northeasterly and finds an outlet at Lake Waubesa. On these streams are found excellent marsh or meadow land. The land in the town, for the most part, is of the best quality, possessing a pleasing and desirable variety of prairie, timber, water and meadow, which is so necessary to render any country desirable for agricultural purposes.

The present population of the town is 938. In the town there are four post offices: Syene, Stoner's Prairie, Lakeview and Fitchburg. The town is drained by Penora Creek, which rises in Section 23, flowing northeast through Lakeview, and empties into Lake Waubesa; Swan Creek, which has two branches, one in the east part of Section 14, which flows northeast and meets one from the east part of Section 11, the two, combining in Section 13, flow in a southeasterly direction and empty into Lake Waubesa; Nine Springs Creek, which rises in Section 3, at the State Fish-Hatching House, and flows northeast, through Sections 2 and 1, emptying into the north end of Lake Waubesa.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway runs north and south through the eastern part of the town, passing through Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35, the only station in the town being at Syene.

There are four villages: Syene, located in the southeast quarter of Section 11, on the Chicago & North-Western Railway; Fitchburg, located near the center of Section 33; Lakeview, situated in the southeast quarter of Section 24, and Stoner's Prairie, located on the northern boundary of Section 30. None of these villages have ever been platted.

The State Fish-Hatching House is located on Section 3, at the Nine Springs, about one mile and a half in a northwest direction from Syene.

#### TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD.

In the subdivision of the county into towns, by the passage of the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the 2d day of February, 1846, the territory now included in the town of Springfield was first brought under town government as a part of the town of Madison. It so remained until its organization into a separate town, on the first Tuesday of April, 1847. The first town election was held at the house of Michael McCord.

The lands in this town are divided between oak openings and prairie, with some high hills or bluffs in the western and northwestern parts. There is only one stream in the town, a tributary of Seven Mile Creek, which rises on Section 10, and flows easterly into the town of Westport, and thence into Lake Mendota. In the vicinity of this stream are marsh lands, which are confined to Sections 10, 11 and 12, and which have become valuable through drainage.

The soil of the town is of good quality, comparing favorably with that of adjacent localities in fertility and general productiveness; while the timber is such as generally prevails throughout the county, being principally varieties of the oak.

The population of the town is German, with other nationalities intermixed to a limited extent. The population in 1870 was 1,443; it is now 1,241.

The first settler in the town of Springfield was Freedom Simons, who came in the spring of 1843 and located on Section 4, where he built a cabin, which, for some time, was the only white man's habitation between Madison and the Wisconsin River, a distance of twenty-two miles. His nearest neighbors were eight miles south of him. He subsequently moved into the town of Dane, where he lived until he moved to Lodi, in Columbia County, where he now lives.

In the fall of 1843, William Bullock, Hawley Simons, George Johnson and George H. Slaughter came in, the first named locating on Section 34, the second on Section 10, and Mr. Slaughter on Section 35.

The first marriage was that of George Howard and Miss Sarah M. Murray, in 1844.

The first birth was that of Cassie McCord, in the winter of 1843-44.

The first death was Mrs. Frances Gillett.

In 1846, the agents of the British Temperance Emigration Society located some lands on Sections 10 to 15, inclusive, and during the year a number of families came out, among whom were Messrs. Hillier, Gillett, Bardsley, Tinker, Kay, Riley, Tymes, Seston and Bayer. These settlers had a hard time in this new country, many of them never having done a day's work in their lives outside of a factory. Some of them accepted the land provided by the society, but a number of them secured more eligible sites for their future houses. In the process of time, these men have developed into very enterprising and wealthy citizens.

The first market for the early settlers was Milwaukee, and the usual conveyance ox teams. The price obtained for wheat was from 25 to 40 cents, oftener the former than the latter price. A trip to the city occupied about two weeks, and, frequently, after disposing of their produce and paying their bills, they had not money enough left to return. Sometimes on the return trip goods were brought out for the traders, then something was usually made.

The first schoolhouse built in the town was a log building, on Section 12, known as Johnson's Schoolhouse. This was succeeded in after years by the present frame structure. There are now eleven school and joint school districts, and nine schoolhouses and two German schools.

There are no villages in the town, though there are three distinct settlements, in which are congregated a goodly number. These are called Hyer's Corners, Springfield Corners and Ashton. In each of the places is a post office, the one at Springfield Corners, being the oldest in the town, having been established in 1844, with Mr. Clark as Postmaster. The mail was then carried on horseback from Madison to Sauk once a week; now it is carried to the above offices four times a week.

The prevailing religion is Catholic, there being two churches of that denomination in the town, both having large congregations. St. Martin's Church is located near Ashton Post Office, on Section 27, and St. Peter's is situated in the northwest part of the town, not far from Springfield Corners, on Section 7. The Methodists have a society in the town, which holds services occasionally at some one of the district schoolhouses. The first person to preach in the town was the Rev. N. Martin, a Baptist minister.

The first physician was Dr. Winston. Since his time, Drs. A. A. Rowley and S. L. F. Ward have practiced in the town.

There is quite a large circulating library in the town, located near what is called Fordville. It is controlled by an association of some of the most influential persons in Springfield. The library contains several hundred volumes.

There is a lodge of Good Templars, which has a hall near the center of the town.

At Hyer's Corners is a good hotel, with D. R. Hyer as proprietor. Mr. Hyer has been serving the people as landlord in this county for about forty years, first at Deerfield, and later at the Corners. There is also a store and blacksmith-shop at this place.

At Springfield Corners (formerly called Clark's Corners), there is a store and blacksmith-shop. There is also one other store in the town, one blacksmith-shop and four saloons.

## TOWN OF VERONA.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 11, 1847, Verona, Town 6, Range 8 east, was created and named. The first town meeting was held at the schoolhouse the first Tuesday in April of the same year, when the following officers were elected: Samuel Taylor, Chairman; Rufus Atwood and Nathaniel Wheeler, Supervisors; Samuel G. Abbott, Clerk; Andrews Henry, Treasurer; and John Ross, Assessor.

The township lies in the southwestern part of the county, about nine miles southwest of Madison. The first settlers were two Scotchmen—Thomas Stewart and James Young. They first came here in 1837, and located on the south side of the creek, in Sections 27 and 28. Here they made an excavation into the ridge, which they roofed with poles and grass. This was the first habitation in Verona.

Samuel Taylor was the next settler, and built the first log house in the town. Following came, in 1841, Peter White, William Reoch, Peter Martin and Patrick Davidson. They were followed by Andrew Patton, Matthew Hawes, William Collins and Magnus Leslie, with families.

The first thrashing machine brought into the county was made in Scotland, and imported by Patrick Davidson. This was a stationary machine. The first portable machine was employed on the farm of Samuel Taylor, in 1846. This was a Traveler mounted on a wagon, drawn through the fields by oxen, thrashing as it went, scattering the straw promiscuously.

The first public house was kept by Cheney Luce, a blind man. It was called the "Traveler's Home." A private house was kept by Matthew Hawes. Joseph Flick was the first Postmaster and blacksmith; Dr. Spencer was the first physician, and was followed by Dr. Waterbury.

The Verona Cave, described in a previous chapter, is an object of considerable interest.

The first 4th of July celebration held in the county outside of Madison was held on the farm of Thomas Stewart, in 1846. This celebration was attended by farmers, some of them coming as far as twenty-five miles. Before noon, a crowd of 150 had gathered. A shooting match was arranged, the first prize to be a barrel of beer; second prize, a sheep. The prizes were keenly contested for by riflemen. The first was won by Dan Ross. It was proposed that Dan should tap his barrel and treat all hands; this he willingly agreed to do. On the way to the distillery, which was on the same farm, J. Stewart, in order to carry out the joke, proposed to J. McDonald that they should put a gallon or two of whisky into the barrel, saying the Yankees wouldn't know the difference. This they did. Returning, the beer was tapped, whereupon there was a general stampede, and a rush with every conceivable dish—lead ladles were used, cups, pans, Donald McDonald's new chip hat was considered just the thing to catch beer in, so it was whisked off without further ceremony, and passed around. After finishing the beer they returned to contest for the second prize. By this time the beer had commenced to work, and after some pretty wild shooting, making it dangerous for spectators, it was decided that John McDonald, Jr., had won the sheep. The rest of the afternoon was spent in playing Scottish games, and dancing on the green to the music of "Billy Reoch's" bag-pipe. Along in the evening the party broke up, but it was the middle of the next day before some of them found their respective homes.

The Badger Mills were built in 1844, by William A. Wheeler and George Vroman. A large party was given to celebrate the occasion, and the people for many miles around assembled. This was the first grist-mill built in the county.

*Baptist Church.*—The Baptist congregation of Verona was gathered by the labors of Rev. Charles Perry, and was recognized by a council called for that purpose on the 17th of February, 1855. The council consisted of Revs. M. Rowley, G. S. Martin, D. Phillips, C. Perry and others. Previous to this time there had been a Baptist society in the adjoining town of Springdale, but it was without recognition, and virtually extinct at the above date. Several who had been members of that society joined the Verona church. Rev. M. Rowley was the first Pastor, but served only a few months.

He was followed by Rev. G. S. Martin. Rev. S. Sherman was the next Pastor. He served about three years, until 1860. The present house of worship was begun during the min-



istry of Brother Sherman with this church. Rev. J. Bruce succeeded to the pastorate, and in about one year and a half gave place to Rev. T. Theall. The meeting-house was dedicated in July, 1862.

In 1863, Rev. M. Rowley began a second pastorate of this church, which continued nearly three years. Then a second pastorate of Rev. G. S. Martin was resumed, and continued nearly six years. During Brother Martin's second ministry, and under his labors, an interest was awakened at Mount Vernon, nine miles distant. Quite a number were baptized. These, with others, were organized into a society, and were attached to the Verona Church as a branch. A good house of worship was erected in 1869, and the society to the present time has been maintained.

In 1876, the members erected a parsonage. When organized, the church consisted of seven persons. Eighty-seven have been baptized, and sixty have been received by letter and experience, making 154, not embracing the members of the branch organization. The present membership is sixty. Rev. L. Smith, Pastor since 1873.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This is situated in the village of Verona. It was dedicated on the 3d of December, 1867. S. P. Waldron was the first Pastor. The church commenced with a membership of 115. The present church was built at an expense of \$4,000, including the church furniture. E. Knox is the present Pastor. Membership sixty.

*Presbyterian Church.*—The members of this church first held meetings in the schoolhouse on Samuel Taylor's farm, in 1848. A church was built in 1861, at an expense of \$1,100. Matthew Fox organized the church. The first Pastor was Rev. James Donnel, followed by Rev. Robert Wescott. Rev. James Shankland then took charge of the church, and preached the United Presbyterian doctrine. He was followed by Rev. Hoyt, who was Pastor five years, after which W. T. Leard took the charge and is the present Pastor. Meetings are held every two weeks.

The first religious services in the town were held at the residence of J. T. Hawes, by Rev. Salmon Stebbins. He was followed by Rev. Bennet, a Methodist missionary. Rev. Matthew Fox, a Presbyterian minister, preached occasionally.

The population of the town in 1870, was 1,124; the present population 1,040, which consists mostly of Scotch and Pennsylvania Germans.

Amy Thornton taught the first school in 1847.

The town received its name from George and William Vroman, after their township in New York. The town is well watered by Badger Mill Creek and Sugar River. The surface of the country is rolling, with prairie land, diversified by hills and valleys.

There is only one post office in the town; this is at Verona Corners, J. H. B. Matts, Postmaster.

Verona Corners has two stores, one kept by M. D. Davidson, the other by William T. Pierstof.

The Methodist and Baptist Churches are situated here.

The new railroad owned by the Chicago & North-Western Railway passes through the village. A depot and side-tracks are to be established here.

There are about sixteen families in the village.

Three or four new buildings are being built.

Verona township is watered by the Sugar River, which enters the town in Section 7, flows southeast, leaving the town at the southwest point of Section 34; also by the Badger Mill Creek, which rises in the northeast quarter of Section 13, flowing southwest, entering the Sugar River in the southwest quarter of Section 28.

#### TOWN OF CLARKSON (EXTINCT).

By an act approved February 11, 1847, "Township No. 9 north, of Ranges 7 and 8 east," were erected into a separate town called Clarkson. The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday of April, at the house of John Clark. The town thus organized was the

present towns of Roxbury and Dane. Its history (as the town afterward became extinct) is merged in the sketches of the two towns last mentioned.

## TOWN OF WINDSOR.

When Dane County, by the act of the Territorial Legislature of February 2, 1846, was divided into towns, the territory now constituting the town of Windsor was a portion of the town of Madison; it so remained until February 11, 1847, when, by an act approved on that day, what is now the towns of Vienna, Westport, Windsor and Burke, was erected into a single town, and called Windsor, from a town of the same name in Vermont. The first town meeting was held at the house of Horace Lawrence, February 11, 1847, when the following officers among others were elected:

1847—Charles M. Nichols, Chairman; Alexander Botkin, Charles Carnelson, Supervisors; Ira Mead, Clerk; Gardner Cottrell, Treasurer; Eleazer Grover, Nathan P. Spaulding, Chauncey Leland, Assessors.

By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 2, 1849, Townships 8 and 9, of Range 9, were erected into a new town, called Vienna. On the 31st of the same month, the south half of this territory was formed into a town by itself, and named Westport. At this period, therefore, the town of Windsor contained two townships only—the ones now constituting the towns of Burke and Windsor. But the south half of this territory was in 1852 organized into a town by itself; this left the town of Windsor with territory containing but one township, as at present constituted; that is, Township 9 north, of Range 10 east.

From the date of its first organization, when it included four townships, until 1852, when it was reduced to one (the same as now constituted), the following officers were elected:

1848—Charles M. Nichols, Chairman; George A. Spaulding, A. Botkin, Supervisors; E. R. Swain, Clerk; Gardner Cottrell, Treasurer; James Pettit, Eleazer Grover, Chauncey Leland, Assessors.

1849—Nathan P. Spaulding, Chairman; John Douglas, Martin Lewis, Supervisors; John Douglas, Clerk; Sheldon Combs, Treasurer; F. H. Talcott, Assessor; John Douglas, School Superintendent.

1850—Nathan P. Spaulding, Chairman; H. P. Wheaton, Eleazer Grover, Supervisors; John Douglas, Sheldon Combs, Treasurer; J. E. Carpenter, Assessor; John Douglas, School Superintendent.

1851—Eleazer Grover, Jr., Chairman; James Pettit, Orrin Chamberlin, Supervisors; John Douglas, Clerk and School Superintendent; Charles G. Lewis, Treasurer; John Vroman, Assessor.

1852—Oliver M. Cross, Chairman; Josiah E. Carpenter, Orrin Chamberlin, Supervisors; Justice C. Pinney, Clerk; William Whitney, Treasurer; Wallace Blanchard, Assessor; Elisha R. Swain, School Superintendent.

The land in this town is mostly prairie; a small part of the eastern portion is openings; also a strip about one and a half miles wide on the west and south sides of the town. It is watered by the Yahara River, which flows through the entire western portion, and heads on the north side of the town, and also by Token Creek, which runs through the entire south side.

In 1843, Nathan P. Spaulding built a house upon Section 34. He was commissioned by President Polk as Postmaster of Token Creek, and held the office for twenty-five years. He died in 1874.

In 1844-45, James West, Sr., N. N. Pike, Thomas Kewin, John Kershaw, Thomas Cummings, James West, Jr., Mr. Kinnison and Samuel Stephenson came in. During these years and the following one, a large number of persons made here their homes, among whom were Morris Goodrich, William Bartholomew, Sylvester Raymond, James Dorman, Samuel Burrington, Elias Combs and William Whitney, from Ohio; Christian O. Hatleberg was the first Scandinavian settler from Norway. Among others were Nathan Dodge, James Patterson, S. H. Sabin, Warren Baird, Justin Fish, Isaac Porter, Nathan Rowley, Justin C. Pinney, Dr. Rob-

ert K. Bell, Josiah E. Carpenter, Rev. Elisha R. Swain and O. M. Cross. Ferdinand Rekor was the first German settler; Samuel Stevenson was the first Englishman. The first wedding in the town was at the log house of William Whitney; Josiah E. Carpenter, Esq., and Miss Caroline M. Reynolds were joined in wedlock by Rev. E. R. Swain. The Baptist Church was the first organized (in 1846); Rev. E. R. Swain was the first Pastor. Among the different Pastors of this church were Rev. George De Lamatyr, Rev. Bunce, Rev. Cobbin, Rev. Bolton and Father Fox. In April, 1851, the Congregational Church was organized at the Farwell School-house, by Rev. C. W. Matthews. The German Methodists in the northern part of the town erected and dedicated a church in 1876. Besides these churches, there are also a Moravian Church, which was organized in 1876, by Rev. William Shingle, and a Primitive Lutheran Church. The first female child born in the town was Delia, the daughter of E. R. Swain.

The first actual settler of the town was from the State of Vermont, and arrived here in the year 1841, settling upon Section 5. His name was William Lawrence. During the rebellion, he enlisted in the Union army, was taken sick, and died while in the service. James Morrison, a Scotchman, was the next settler, erecting his cabin on Section 6, near the present village of Morrison, after whom it was named. Thomas Campbell, likewise a Scotchman, came in about the same time with Mr. Morrison and settled upon Section 17, near the present village of DeForest. Mr. Pellet soon after built a log house on Section 36, and Mr. Leland on Section 30. Charles Lawrence was the next to construct a house in the town of Windsor, coming in some time in 1842. Mr. Lawrence came to Madison in 1838, and was one of the workmen on the old Territorial capitol. In 1842, he took up some government land in Windsor and settled upon it, and he continued to reside upon the farm then selected until his death, which occurred September 23, 1880. Randall Abner, an Indian, early improved a farm on Section 28. After emigrating to California, he joined the regular army as a scout, and was killed by another Indian while in the discharge of his duties.

After the organization of the town the immigration rapidly increased; Germans, English and Norwegians coming in in large numbers. Among some of these were Shure Shureson, John Oleson and John Knudson, Norwegians; William G. Bartlett, Thomas Bewick and George Cole, Englishmen; Frederick Pevison, James Meixner, Ernest Miller, F. Schambra, Henry A. Miller, Henry Brockmiller and Ferdinand Gomalke, Germans; from different States were Martin Hilliard, Austin Freeman, James Clements, Tertius Turner and E. P. Sherman. In 1853, Charles Durkee purchased Mr. Stevenson's property; also 600 acres of Section 16. Here he commenced farming on a grand scale, plowed the whole of Section 16 in one year, purchased a large flock of sheep and other stock. In one year, 4,000 bushels of buckwheat were grown, in another 8,000 bushels of spring wheat were sent to market; 700 sheep were also shorn in one year. Mr. Durkee sold his farm to Isaac N. De Forest at \$25 per acre. He afterward went to Utah, and was made Governor of the Territory. Died while on his way to Kenosha, to visit his old home.

Windsor is a high and smooth rolling prairie, with a small portion of marsh land. The soil is nearly all under cultivation, is rich and productive. The western part of town is watered by the Yahara River, which flows from the north toward the south through the western tier of sections. There are two lakes in the town, one situated on Section 24, the other on Sections 34 and 35. There are three villages in the town: Morrison, situated on the northwest quarter of Section 6, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Madison Division; De Forest, situated on the same railroad, on Sections 17 and 18; Windsor, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, southwest quarter of Section 29. The population of the town in 1870 was 1,256; the present population is 1,212.

#### TOWN OF CROSS PLAINS.

The territory now constituting the town of Cross Plains—Township 7 north, of Range 7 east—when first brought under a town government, on the 2d day of February, 1846, was a part of the town of Madison. It so continued until 1847, when, on the 11th day of February

of that year, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, it was erected into a separate town and named Cross Plains. It was so called because of the crossing of two roads near the present Cross Plains Village.

The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, at the house of J. W. Thomas. At that meeting the following officers among others were elected:

Ripha Warden, Chairman; Hugh Campbell and John H. Clark, Side Supervisors; Berry Haney, Clerk; William Howry, Assessor; William Showers, Treasurer; and J. P. Benedict, Collector and Constable. First Justice of the Peace, Anthony Needham. The surface of Cross Plains in some portions is very uneven, and in others rolling prairie. The finest area is what is known as the Sugar River Valley, in the south part of the town. A more beautiful and fertile spot than this, it would be difficult to find; when viewed from the outlying bluffs and ridges, it presents a delightful picture of undulating prairie farms and woodlands, intersected by the stream from which it derives its name. The next best portion is Cross Plains Prairie, which extends through the northeast part of the town. It is a narrow prairie, hemmed in by bold bluffs on either hand, and through it flows the Black Earth Creek. A somewhat singular phenomenon is a mass of sandstone on Section 18, which rises abruptly to a height of about thirty-five feet, and which is nearly perpendicular on all sides. Another physical feature worthy of mention, is a rocky ledge or bluff in the south part of the town called "Pine Bluff," from which the little hamlet on Secs. 22 and 27 derives its name. This ledge is the home of a small grove of mountain pines.

The soil is generally excellent in quality, especially on the prairie sections, where there is no surface wash. It is usually a clay loam and marl with sand in small patches, and rich, alluvial deposits in the very low-lying bottoms.

The timber is similar to that of the surrounding towns, being in the main white and burr oak, interspersed with poplar, hickory, ash and other indigenous varieties.

The streams already mentioned, together with the spring brook tributaries, constitute the water supply.

The products, from having been wheat and other small grains mainly in early years, have become stock, hay and corn principally.

The inhabitants are German, Irish and Norwegians, with a generous sprinkling of Americans. The social and religious condition of the town is good, and excellent schools are maintained. The population in 1870 was 1,506; it is now 1,331.

To Wallace Rowan is due the credit of having been the first, and to Berry Haney the second settler in this town. A sketch of Rowan has been given in a previous chapter. Haney located on the old military road between Galena and Portage, on Section 10, as early certainly as in July, 1836, where he built a double log house, and kept what was known as the Haney stand, a place where travelers could get lodgings (when there was floor to spare) and food to eat (when there was any). Soon after coming here, Mr. Haney engaged in staging between Mineral Point and Winnebago. This he continued until the spring of 1838, when, a treaty having been effected with the Winnebago Indians, he, with two or three others, went to Sauk County and laid a claim exactly where Sauk City now stands. In 1841, he sold his claim to Count Haraszthy, an Hungarian nobleman, and a Mr. Bryant, a wealthy Englishman; then he came back to Cross Plains, and, very soon after, erected a comfortable stone house, where he lived for some time. This house is yet standing.

Mr. Haney, being a natural borderer, removed further West, and the scene of his early exploits has known him no more since that time. He was finally shot in a fray in Arkansas.

This town is also said to have been a favorite resort or stamping-ground for a hunter and trapper by the name of Robert Steele, in very early times, but the atmosphere of civilization was too much for him, so when the town began to be settled he took his departure for fresher fields.

In 1839, Edward Hugh and John Campbell settled in the south part of the town, and were for several years quite prominent citizens. They erected a good-sized stone house not long after coming, where one of them kept a place of entertainment for travelers during the time they lived

here. The first frame barn in the town, and one of the very first in the county, was built by them in 1841.

After the coming of the Campbells, the settlers poured in very rapidly. The following are the names of a majority of those who came in before 1847, some of whom came in as early as 1840: John W. Thomas, Sidney Morgan, Isaiah Harlow and his sons (John, William and George), L. C. Malone, Thomas Arland, George R. C. Floyd, Abijah Fox, Daniel, William and Samuel Showers, Ripha Warden, William and John Howry, John Bryan, James Simpson, G. P. Thompson, J. H. Clark, J. P. Benedict, D. B. Carden, Sylvester Bell, Mr. Heine and sons (Allen and Hugh) and James Mills.

Of those mentioned, there are two now living in the town, John Howry and D. B. Carden, both of whom came in 1845, Mr. Howry a few months previous to Mr. Carden.

When Mr. Thomas came, he took the old Haney stand, succeeding Haney in the hotel business. Mrs. Thomas is still living, the last woman of the very earliest settlers.

After the Campbells, G. P. Thompson was the first to open a public house in the south part of the town, he moving into a building erected by George R. C. Floyd, on the military road. Mr. Thompson kept hotel until about six years previous to his death, which occurred from an accident in 1874.

The first marriage in this locality, was one of E. Brigham's miners, Thomas Thomas, who wooed and won Miss Campbell, a sister to the Campbell brothers, in 1839.

Elder Zenith Gurly, a Mormon, held forth in Cross Plains about thirty-three years ago. There were some converts made.

About the first regular mechanics in town were two blacksmiths, Sylvester Bell and a Mr. Yates, the latter being the first one to open a shop at Pine Bluff.

A post office was established in the town at an early day—Sidney Morgan, Postmaster. It was near the site of the present Cross Plains villages.

The first burial ground in town was occupied by the Indians, on Section 10; here, soon after the Black Hawk war, the remains of the Indian Chief Black Crow were brought, and placed on a platform, high above the ground and the reach of the wolves and foxes; but this did not avail to save his tomb from spoliation, for Dr. Baxter and a phrenologist made a trip to the spot, and took, as a trophy, the warrior's skull to adorn some cabinet or museum. The white people had two places where they buried in early days; one on the top of a high bluff, on Section 10, where can now be seen a clump of trees. The other is located on a hill, on Section 31. There is now a small cemetery near Cross Plains Station, owned by an association, for general use, which is tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery; and one other in connection with the Catholic Church. The little village of "Pine Bluff," although not platted, has, nevertheless, for many years, been one of the principal points in the town. A store was opened here first by Louis Martini, in 1854. He did a large business for three years, then left; to be followed by Henry Winkle, who, two or three years after, built the present large stone building. Mr. Winkle has been Postmaster at this point for many years. Herman Wallraff opened a store in 1860, which, having passed through several hands, is now kept by John Loehrer, as a saloon and store. H. Mousbach started a store here in 1862. He is now gone, but his place has been taken by William Cullen, who keeps tavern, store, saloon and blacksmith-shop, besides being the principal veterinary surgeon for the surrounding country. There is, also, a wagon-shop here, kept by H. Bell, at the present time.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Parsonage, Sisters' House and School are situated on a slightly elevation, near Pine Bluff Village. The first mass of this denomination was held in 1853, at the house of John Kalscheur, by Father Adelberg Inama, of the town of Roxbury. In 1854, a small frame church was built, and dedicated during the same year, by Father Inama and Father Max Gaestner. In 1860, the present commodious stone structure was erected. It is 40x55 feet, with basement for parochial school. Until 1866, the church was dependent to the Berry Church for the services of a priest. The first resident priest was Father Joseph Hamm. He was succeeded by Father Peter Swager, who was followed, for a brief time, by Fathers Weidlich

and Ulmayer, after whom came Father Andrea Ombrouen, whose place was recently taken by Father Louis Barth. There are now forty pupils in the school, and eighty families connected with the church.

The St. Mary's (Catholic) Total Abstinence Society was organized March 25, 1874, with a charter from the State Union Society. The order is in a flourishing condition at this time, and is under control of the following officers: James Reilly, President; James Kinney, Jr., Vice President; E. B. Farmer, Financial Secretary; L. B. Murphy, Treasurer; James Farrell, Marshal; Francis Coyle, Librarian; Timothy Farrell, Assistant, and Patrick Coyle, Secretary.

*Cross Plains Villages.*—There are three platted villages in the north part of the town on the line of the railroad, which enters the town on Section 12 and passes out on Section 5. The first village, called *Cross Plains*, is on land entered by Sidney Morgan. It was platted February 27, 1859, and surveyed by A. Lizowsky, Deputy County Surveyor, and lies on the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 7 north, Range 7 east. The proprietors were Johann and Juliana Baer.

The second village, called *Christina*, is located on the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 7 north, Range 7 east, and was platted August 30, 1855. The proprietor was P. L. Mohr. The village plat was surveyed by Charles Wasmund, Deputy County Surveyor.

*Foxville*, the third village, is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3, of Township 7 north, of Range 7 west. It was platted January 20, 1857. The proprietor was Abijah Fox. The village was surveyed by H. M. Warner.

The first store was opened at the upper village, or Cross Plains proper, some time before 1850, by the Baer Brothers. The second store was opened at Foxville, in 1857, by Louis Martini and Weisenborn, and the third store was started at Christina by Herman Zinkeisen and the fourth by H. J. Dahman, about 1860.

What was known as the old Wisconsin House, at Christina, which was opened by F. Deitrich, in 1853, was the first hotel in the villages. This house has been closed for many years. In 1859, Charles Herman opened a tavern at Christina, on Lot 1, Block 23; during 1864 it burned. Afterward, Haeger & Brendler kept hotel in a stone building, erected on the same spot, which is now used for a saloon and dwelling-house. In the upper town there are two stores and a wagon-shop and saloon. Mrs. Baer continues the store started by her husband in 1850. There has been a singing society here for many years, which has a hall.

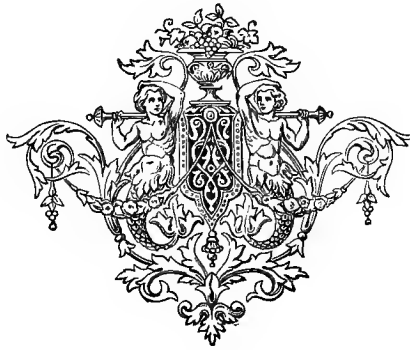
Christiana has now several good buildings, constructed of brick and stone, and has several business firms, besides a mill. The oldest establishment is H. J. Dahman's store, saloon and Notary Public office. There are now three general stores—Mr. Dahman's, Edward Lampman's and Michael Stricker's; one harness shop, F. X. Frederick, the oldest in this locality, started in 1862; two blacksmiths, one wagon shop and two saloons. Fred Stecker started the first blacksmith-shop and Jacob Wetzel first wagon-shop, in 1860, at this point, also two boot and shoe shops, including one boot and shoe store, the latter kept by John Valentine; Justices of the Peace are John Brophy and John Zehnpfenig.

The flour-mill was built at this point in 1857 by O. Mohr and F. Fischer. It was commenced in the fall, but, being built too rapidly, in the following spring it had to be rebuilt. In 1865, the property passed into the possession of S. A. Kimball, who ran the mill until 1869, when G. Herring, the present owner, came into possession. The mill is 40x42 feet, with two stories and basement; there are two runs of stone and a feed buhr. The water-power has gradually diminished from the first, so that in 1875 it became necessary to add steam-power. A commodious engine house was then built, and a fifty-horse-power engine put in, at a total cost of \$4,000. This is the only mill in the town now, although there was a steam grist-mill built farther up the stream, several years ago, which, in 1874, was moved by Conrad Shelle into the town of Berry.

*The Post Office.*—The Cross Plains Post Office is now kept at Christina. After Mr. Morgan, the first Postmaster, John Baer was appointed, in 1850. In 1857, H. J. Dahman received the office, and kept it until 1860, when it passed into the charge of Herman Zinkeisen.

In 1863, the building where Zinkeisen kept was burned, after which the office was temporarily in charge of Mr. Dahman, until the brick building of Zinkeisen & Pickhardt was built, when Zinkeisen resumed the office, keeping it until 1865. Then he left, and his partner, Mr. Pickhardt, became Postmaster. In 1871, F. X. Frederick, the present incumbent, was appointed.

Foxville is a small village, and the point where the depot is located. The first one was built by A. Fox, the founder of the village, in 1856, and was used for a depot and warehouse for several years. A few years after, the railroad company built the present depot. There are two warehouses and one elevator here at the present, belonging to the Produce Market Company of Foxville, which was chartered in 1875, with eleven stockholders. The elevator was built in 1874, and will accommodate 8,000 bushels of grain. The warehouses are old buildings. There is also another warehouse, owned by Fred Roelke, built fourteen years ago by H. Zinkeisen, who did business there for several years, and then rented it to Ball & Virnig. There is now one hotel, the Reindeer, built fifteen years ago, by M. Brendler, the present proprietor. One drug store, conducted by Mrs. Roosbach. One general store, owned by Hy. Prien & Co., and a blacksmith-shop, by Mr. William Marx, said to be the oldest now in town, and one tin-shop and two saloons.



## CHAPTER XIX.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES—CONTINUED.

PREFATORY—TOWN OF BLUE MOUNDS—TOWN OF BRISTOL—TOWN OF DANE—TOWN OF DUNN—TOWN OF BLACK EARTH—VILLAGE OF BLACK EARTH—TOWN OF MEDINA—VILLAGE OF MARSHALL—VILLAGE OF DEANSVILLE—TOWN OF MIDDLETON—TOWN OF PLEASANT SPRINGS—TOWN OF SPRINGDALE—TOWN OF YORK.

## PREFATORY.

During the year 1848, the Territorial and State Legislatures formed ten new towns in the county, the last one on the 2d day of August. These towns were as follows: Blue Mounds, Bristol, Dane, Dunn, Farmersville (afterward Black Earth), Medina, Middleton, Pleasant Springs, Springdale and York. These added to those of 1847, and the year previous, made, in all, twenty-four, as follows: Rutland, one township; Albion, one; Dunkirk, one; Sun Prairie, one; Madison, two; Christiana, one; Cottage Grove, two; Oregon, one; Montrose, three; Fitchburg, one; Springfield, one; Verona, one; Windsor, four; Cross Plains, one; Blue Mounds, two; Bristol, one; Dane, two; Dunn, one; Farmersville (afterward Black Earth), two; Medina, one; Middleton, one; Pleasant Springs, one; Springdale, one, and York, one.

Madison then contained, besides its present territory, the whole of what is now Blooming Grove, and most of what is now the limits of the city of Madison; Cottage Grove included what is now the town of Deerfield in addition to its present area; Montrose had for its territory what are now the towns of Perry, Primrose and Montrose; Windsor was composed of Burke, Westport, Vienna and Windsor, as now constituted; Blue Mounds included its present territory and what is now the town of Vermont; Dane included Roxbury as well, as its present territory; while Farmersville (afterward Black Earth) took in besides what is now Berry, the whole of the present town of Black Earth and the south half of Mazomanie.

## TOWN OF BLUE MOUNDS.

The territory now included within the limits of the town of Blue Mounds, is Township 6 north, of Range 6 east, of the United States survey. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1848, so much of Range 6 east, as was embraced in Townships 6 and 7 north, was erected into a separate town by the name of Blue Mounds, so called from the Blue Mounds in the vicinity. Previous to this, upon the erection of Cross Plains into a separate town, the territory now constituting Blue Mounds was attached to the latter.

The first town meeting in Blue Mounds was held at the house of Ira Isham, on the first Tuesday in April, 1848, when the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Ebenezer Brigham (Chairman), Thomas Haney and Thomas Steele; Clerk, A. S. Needham; Assessor, John Sample; Treasurer, Edward Dale; Collector, Jeremiah Lycan; School Commissioners, Granville I. Neale, William Rowe, David Smith, Ebenezer, Brigham, Edward Dale and Thomas Steele.

The surface of the town adjacent to the "Blue Mounds" is gently rolling, there being few sharp bluffs and no great depressions, and, when viewed from those elevations, the scene for miles is picturesque and grand.

The soil is uniformly good, being a rich, friable loam and marl. In an early day, the bottom lands in many places were marshy, and so soft that a team could not pass over them with safety; but these places are now quite firm and constitute the most valuable portions of the town.

The timber supply of the town of Blue Mounds is perhaps as varied as can be found in any locality in the county; there is oak in variety, black walnut, butternut, hickory (bitter and sweet), ash (white and black), poplar, and other timbers.



This town is well watered, it being the source of the East Blue Mounds Creek, the East Branch of the Pecatonica River, and the West Branch of the Sugar River. The first named has its rise in the north part of the town, the second in the southwest part, and the last in the southeast portion of the town, each being supplied by numerous spring brooks.

The inhabitants are now principally of foreign extraction, the Norwegian element predominating. The Blue Mounds region stands forth in the minds of the Northmen as the embodiment of all that is excellent. There are several churches and schools in the town, which are well supported, and it may be justly said that the people are industrious, intelligent and moral. The population in 1870 was 1,165; it is now 1,011.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad traverses the town from east to west. It enters on Section 12, and, passing through near Mount Horeb and Blue Mound Post Offices, goes out on Section 7.

The first permanent American settler here, and the acknowledged first in the county, was Ebenezer Brigham, who made a claim on Sections 5 and 7 in 1828. Previous to this time, in company with a party of explorers, he visited the lead regions of Grant County, and then made up his mind to try his fortunes here in lead mining. When he came on for permanent settlement, he brought several yokes of cattle, and as a companion and brother adventurer, Jeremiah Lycan, who was the second settler. Mr. Brigham's fortune was then \$4,000, the proceeds of the sale of a mercantile business which he had formerly conducted at Galena, Ill. His first prospecting met with no reward, and at last, after several months of hard work, his funds were all exhausted, and he would have been compelled to give up without accomplishing anything had not a friend come to the rescue and supplied the means to continue the work. As a result, a lead of "mineral" was discovered which gave an enormous yield. The ore was drawn up from the mine with windlass and bucket, and out of three buckets of raw material nearly two were pure ore. Mr. Brigham erected a building near the mines, which was the first public house in the town, known then, as now, as "Brigham's Place." At the present time scarcely a stick remains to mark the spot. The tavern was usually kept by tenants.

In 1832, the Blue Mounds Fort was erected by Mr. Brigham and others. It stood on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7. The inclosure was about eight rods square, of palisades ten feet high, surrounded by a ditch eight feet wide and six feet deep. Within the inclosure were two block-houses, sixteen feet square, one in the southwest corner and one in the northwest corner. The garrison consisted of fifty men.

After the Black Hawk war was over, Mr. Brigham went East, with Mr. Lycan, on a visit. Mr. Brigham returned in the fall of 1833; but his companion, Lycan, remained until the following spring, when he came back bringing a wife, a Miss Lowry, of Illinois. She was, in all probability, the first white woman, American born, in the town, and lived here many years.

The first white child born in the town was Charles Lycan, his birth dating back to 1835, when there were very few settlers in the county.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned Esau Johnson, wife and children, J. C. Kellogg, Zenas Harrington, E. P. Brigham, Sidney Carman, Mahlon Blaker, William Whitney, Prescott Brigham, C. F. Parks, J. Foster, A. W. Potter, Jacob Hamlin, Thomas Coles, D. Short, W. Hubbard, O. O. Sleaford, I. Dale, W. E. Roe, G. D. Niel, Ira Isham, Thomas Steele, Fritz Austenberg, Robert Brazele, A. S. Needham, F. Stillman, William Rowe, J. Sample, Uriah Mitzin, M. Ashmore, E. A. Carver, William Skinner and J. D. Tennyson. The first Norwegians were G. Gulockson, G. Gulberson, S. and L. Peterson, Ole Hansen, P. Johnson and others, the most of whom were here before 1840.

There are now but very few of those early settlers residing in the town; first of these being Ira Isham, who came in 1844, and first kept the old Brigham Tavern stand. He is now living in a happy old age, having reared a large family and accumulated a handsome property.

One of the early enterprises was the laying out of a village plat, about 1836, on Section 7, called "Beaumont." Esau Johnson was the proprietor, and his and, perhaps, a few other shanties, constituted the dwellings of the place.

The first religious services were held in Mr. Johnson's log house, at Beaumont, in 1838, Elder Crammer being the minister.

The first church in the town was erected in 1848, and stood at Horeb Corners, on the same ground where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. It was afterward converted into a store.

The first mechanic was Mahlon Blaker, who carried on a blacksmith-shop for Ebenezer Brigham.

The first schoolhouse was erected in District No. 1, in 1836; the second, in District No. 2, in 1837. The desks in the latter schoolhouse were boards resting on pegs driven into the wall, the scholars thus sitting facing the logs. Mrs. Allen was the first teacher here.

There are now two post offices in the town. One, established at a very early date, with E. Brigham as Postmaster, is now kept by Mr. Brackenwagen, at what is called "Blue Mound Post Office," where is now a store, owned by the Postmaster, and a blacksmith-shop, started by Tom Haney, before the remembrance of many of the inhabitants. The other post office is called "Mount Horeb." It was founded fifteen years ago, through the exertions of G. Wright, who named the office, and who was appointed the first Postmaster. The office was first kept by Mr. Rowly, as deputy, a mile east of the present location. The Postmasters have been, after Mr. Wright, George Burrows, John Mitchell, Andrew Levenson and the incumbent, O. C. Nuupson.

The place where the office is now kept was formerly known as the corners, near the center of Section 12. Mount Horeb is now the business metropolis of the town. There is now one general store, owned by Moulton & Elliott, successors to O. C. Nuupson; one hardware store, owned by Curry & Ruste, successors to A. Thompson; one shoe store and shoe shop, kept by P. L. Slotto; one furniture and wagon shop, by A. Thompson; two blacksmith-shops, by T. Tjeld and S. Thompson; one harness-shop, by C. Lange, and one hotel, kept by C. A. Bragger. In September last the village was platted.

*Mount Horeb Creamery.*—This, the only creamery in the town, is managed by a joint-stock company, organized February 4, 1879. The officers are Carl Broeck, President; Samuel Thompson, Secretary; Gilbert Albertson, Treasurer; Richard Lowe and Henry Lahff, Directors. They have a convenient frame building, supplied with engine and improved machinery. A. O. Bakken is the Superintendent.

The Norwegians have a Circulating Library Association at Mount Horeb, containing 150 books. The officers are Ole Christianson, President; Allen A. Rnsta, Secretary; Samuel Thompson, Treasurer; and T. J. Fjeld, J. Eggum and Peter Haroldson, Directors.

There are four churches in the town, and five religious societies.

*Blue Mounds Presbyterian Church.*—This society was organized December 25, 1852, by the Presbytery of Dane, Old-School doctrine, with ten members. The church was incorporated January 14, 1854, when S. Latimer, E. K. McCord and N. H. Dryden were elected Trustees. The Rev. Joseph Adams was the first minister of the society. After him, the Rev. Mr. Donald, then the Rev. Wescott, then Rev. Shankland, who was followed by the present minister, the Rev. W. M. Hagt. The congregation worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church building at Mount Horeb.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Horeb.*—The first Methodist Episcopal class was organized November 7, 1854, with Benjamin and Mary Blackwell, William T. and Rosa Boardman, Elisha Charles and Elizabeth Carver. The class was organized by J. T. Pryor and attached to the Black Earth Circuit, to which circuit the present church belongs, H. Dockham being the minister. Their church was built in 1866, at a cost of over \$3,000, the Presbyterians uniting at the last to help them raise the funds. There is a cemetery connected with the church, the land having been given by N. H. Dryden, a former resident.

*The German Lutheran Church Edifice,* on Section 21, was built in 1868, the land where it stands being given by G. Haseir. The building, upon completion, was dedicated by Henry Vogel, the first minister. He was followed by R. Denderfer, then the Rev. Caperly, then J. Liszt. There are now twenty families connected with the church.

*The Norwegian Lutheran Church Edifice* was built in 1861, on Section 23. The congregation is connected with the Lutheran congregation of the town of Perry. The first minister was A. Jacobson; the Rev. Bradison is now the Pastor.

*The German Evangelical Association* has a church and cemetery here. The church was built on Section 1, in 1866, under August Hilster as minister. The present minister is Henry Clement, who comes here occasionally and preaches to eleven families.

*Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 40, Sons of Temperance*, was instituted on the 9th day of February, 1874, with twenty-one charter members. They have had as many as sixty members. There are now twenty.

*Mount Horeb Grange, No. 509*, was organized December 7, 1875, with thirty-one members—Thomas Aberchain, Master, and J. C. Harner, Secretary. The present Master is John Malone; Maria Noon, Secretary; L. M. Trevitt, Treasurer; Silas Newman, Overseer; Amos Lowe, Lecturer. There are now thirty members. Both of these societies hold their meetings in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Blue Mounds Fire Insurance Company*.—This company was organized October 10, 1874, by a number of the citizens of Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Springdale and Vermont, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Horeb. The Directors elected were Amos Lowe, Carl Broeck, G. Beatty, J. C. Harner, T. Urdahl, L. M. Trevitt, J. H. Dryden and J. Isom. Subsequently, G. Beatty was chosen President; J. Isom, Secretary; and Amos Lowe, Treasurer of the board. There have been 501 policies issued, at 2 mills on the dollar insurance rate and \$1.50 survey fee. Carl Broeck is now President; G. E. Mickelson, Secretary; G. Beatty, Treasurer.

#### TOWN OF BRISTOL.

When Bristol was first brought under town government by the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, its territory was one township of the four, formed into the town of Sun Prairie; it remained a part of that town until, by an act approved March 11, 1848, it was constituted a separate town, by the name of Bristol. The first election was held on the first Tuesday in April of that year, at the house of George C. Smith, when the following, among other town officers, were elected: William W. Patrick, Chairman; Rensselaer Windsor and Myron Ripley, Supervisors; R. W. Davidson, Clerk and Treasurer; Joseph Cross, Assessor.

In 1840, David Brazee, David Adams, Thomas Brazee, Alvin Nichols and William King effected a settlement in this town. R. W. Davison, William Hunter, W. W. Patrick, Frederick Sweet, N. F. Soper and Sheldon Nichols came in 1841. During the following year, J. J. Nichols, David Wilder and others came. Among other early settlers were J. C. Egbertson, M. B. Bateman, John Bateman, Rensselaer Windsor, Myron H. Ripley, Joseph Cross, Stephen Lewis, Oliver S. Edson, Nelson Pierce, John Ostrander and Gilbert Alden. Among all, previous to 1844, R. W. Davison was the only one living in the town in the spring of 1880.

The name given to the town was at the suggestion of David Wilder, who came from Bristol, N. Y.

One of the first weddings in Bristol was that of Mr. Wilder and Miss Ruth Nichols, which took place October, 1844.

In 1843, Candace Brazee, daughter of Thomas Brazee, departed this life, being the first death in the town.

The first school in this town was held in a frame schoolhouse on Section 27, in 1843, by Miss Egbertson. Another schoolhouse was erected about the same time, on Section 20, and school held therein. At the present time, there are six good schoolhouses, in addition to those in which are held select schools.

The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. Mr. Slingerland, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, in 1842.

The first birth in the town was N. S. Davison, son of R. W. and Jane Davison, who was born October, 1842. He is still a citizen of the town.



D. W. BRONSON,  
(DECEASED)  
MAZOMANIE.



The first mill was erected in 1857, by Nathaniel Aiken. Several changes have since been made in its ownership, the present proprietor being A. T. Stevens. The mill has two run of stone, and is an exclusive custom-mill.

The religious privileges of the town are confined, so far as church structures are concerned, to two denominations—Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal. The latter is generally known as the "Bristol Church," and is located on the Bristol road, about two and a half miles from Sun Prairie, on Section 27. It is a good substantial edifice, 30x50 feet, and was erected in 1865. The church organization was effected as early as 1846, church meetings being held in private houses and schoolhouses previous to the erection of the church. The Pastor of the Sun Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church has charge of this one.

The first marriage in the town was that of Jason Briggs and Amelia Adams, who were married in the fall of 1842, by Charles H. Bird, J. P. After the marriage fee had been paid, the bride's mother claimed it, on the ground that it was the universal custom for the fee received for the marriage of the first couple in the town to be paid her. Mr. Bird paid it over very cheerfully, remarking he would always respect an unwritten law.

There are no villages in the town, but two post offices, one being known as North Bristol and the other as East Bristol. John Arian is Postmaster of the former and L. J. Conrad of the latter. Both of these gentlemen are engaged in the mercantile trade, and carry large and well-selected stocks of goods.

There are three places for the burial of the dead here, one of which is controlled by the Catholics.

This town lies on the northern boundary of the county, which separates it from the town of Hampden, in the county of Columbia. It is watered on the eastern side by Waterloo Creek, which rises in the northern part, runs southeasterly through the town of Medina, into Jefferson County. In the northern portion of this town, near the stream, are considerable quantities of marsh land and openings, except in the northwest corner, where there is some good prairie. The larger portion of the south half is prairie, with a few groves of oak openings. Brazee Lake covers nearly the west half of Section 34, in the south part of the town. This is an excellent agricultural town, rich and productive.

The town has been presented in the Legislature by R. W. Davison, in its early history, and J. M. Flint in later years.

The inhabitants of the town are chiefly Americans, Germans and Norwegians.

The population of the town, in 1870, was 1,275. The present population is 1,139.

#### TOWN OF DANE.

When the territory now constituting the town of Dane was brought under a town government by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, it was a part of the town of Madison. Afterward, by an act approved February 11, 1847, its territory, along with that now constituting the town of Roxbury, was formed into a town called Clarkson. By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 11, 1848, the name was changed to Dane. On March 21, 1849, Township 9 north, of Range 8 east, was erected into a separate town by the same name; so called from the post office of that name then existing within its limits. The first election for town officers was held on the first Tuesday in April of that year, at the house of William Dunlap. At this election the following among other officers were elected: Daniel C. Miller, Chairman; James R. Waterbury, Alfred Newman, Supervisors; Alfred Newman, Clerk; Sperry Tinker, Treasurer; John Miller, Freedom Simons, John Otto, Assessors.

Patrick Malone and Freedom Simons were the first settlers of the town of Dane, the date of their settlement being 1845. Mr. Malone died of cholera in 1850. Among other early settlers of the town were John M. Babcock, Miller Blachly, Elan Blachly, Bell Blachly, A. J. Luce, William Dunlap, Mr. Bell, Daniel Miller, Edward Tillotson, Jacob Myers, J. R. Waterbury, George O. Babcock, James Steele, Robert Steele, Samuel Riddle, Amos Pettibone, William Rapp, Peter Rapp, Joshua E. Abbott, Marvin Simons, G. Rungue, James

Strangeway, Josiah Fitch, Alfred Newman, Nathaniel Martin, John Miller and W. G. Winters.

The first school was held in the Luse neighborhood in 1847, Miss Sarah Blachly being the teacher.

The first birth in the town was that of a daughter of Patrick Malone, in 1846. The first male child was Elijah, son of Marvin and Abigail Simons.

On the 24th day of October, 1840, Miller Blachly died, being the first death of an adult in the town.

The first religious services held here were at the house of Freedom Simons, in 1845, Elder Conrad, a Baptist minister, officiating.

Rev. Mr. Blachly was Pastor of the first Congregational Church, organized in 1848. In 1875, a German Catholic Church was erected. The town has five school districts and eight joint districts.

The town of Dane is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on its northern boundary, from which it is separated from the town of Lodi, in Columbia County. The town is watered in the northern part by Spring Creek, which has its rise in the central part, flowing northerly through Lodi, and thence to its outlet in the Wisconsin River. The northern portion of the town is much broken, and has numerous bold, and somewhat precipitous, bluffs, and also considerable marsh land, on and near Spring Creek. The east half of the town is generally undulating prairie, with a few groves of oak openings and a large marsh on Sections 34 and 35, in the southern part, which extends into the adjoining town of Springfield, on the south. The land is generally prairie loam and produces good crops.

Dane Station is situated on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, and has several business houses and a population of about 150.

About one-half of the population of the town are Germans—Americans, Norwegians, Scotch and Irish making up the balance.

The town of Dane has but one post office: Dane Station Post Office, situated on Sections 13 and 24, on the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The Chicago & North-Western Railway, Madison Division, enters the town on Section 36, runs northwest, leaving the town on Section 2, northwest corner.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,043; the population now is 1,158.

#### THE TOWN OF DUNN.

The territory included within the present limits of the town of Dunn is Township 6 north, of Range 10 east, of the United States survey. This township was one of the three which originally constituted the town of Rome. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1848, Rome became extinct, and its territory was erected into a separate town, called Dunn. It was the intention to have called the town Dover, but the name was so poorly written that it was mistaken for Dunn. The first town meeting for the town of Dunn was held at the residence of A. W. Wetherby, April 4, 1848, when the following, among other officers, were chosen: R. T. Rawson, Chairman; William Freeman and Eli Root, Supervisors; W. M. Colladay, Clerk; A. W. Wetherby, Treasurer; Calvin Farnsworth, Assessor. There were twenty-three votes cast.

The first election on record for the town of Rome, when it comprised what is now Oregon, Fitchburg and Dunn, was held at the house of William Quivey, April 7, 1846, and the following officers, among others, were elected: Reuben Boyce, Chairman; William Quivey and William Freeman, Supervisors; J. W. Scovill, Clerk; W. H. Fox, Treasurer; H. Johnson, Adolphus Simonds and Eli Root, Assessors.

In 1847, the successful ticket was as follows: J. H. Rogers, Chairman; William Freeman and John Patterson, Supervisors; W. M. Colladay, Clerk; Alvah W. Wetherby, Treasurer; Eli Root and William Freeman, Assessors.

The surface of the town is undulating in character, and is made up chiefly of prairie and meadow land, diversified by oak openings. The soil of Dunn is a rich, black clay loam, intermingled with limestone marl, with sandy subsoil in some localities. There are many pre-historic mounds and relics of Indian inhabitancy found, especially around the lakes.

The town is very well supplied with water, there being two small lakes entirely within the town, and two partly within it, besides several small streams, which run through it. The waters of Lake Kegonsa occupy about four square miles in the southeast part, and Lake Waubesa about three square miles in the north part. The two small lakes are located, one, called Mud Lake, in the northeast part, and one in the southwest part, called Hook Lake. The latter is a somewhat stagnant body of surface water, covering several hundred square acres.

The Yahara is the principal stream. It flows through the northeast part of the town, connecting Lake Kegonsa and Lake Waubesa. The stream widens on Section 10, forming Mud Lake. Door Creek rises in the town of Cottage Grove and flows through the northeast part of Dunn, emptying into Lake Kegonsa. There are four more small streams, two of which rise in the town of Fitchburg and flow easterly, emptying into Lake Waubesa. The other two rise in the northwest part, one flowing northwest and emptying into the Yahara, and the other flowing in the same direction and emptying into Lake Kegonsa.

The population of the town is made up of various nationalities. In 1870, it was 1,172; at present it is 1,139. Churches and schools are well maintained here, and the town's people are generally in a thriving condition. The Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the northeast corner of the town.

The first white settler, in what is now the town of Dunn, was a Frenchman, named Oliver Emell. He resided here at least as early as July, 1836. He had a Winnebago woman for a wife, and had several children. When the Winnebago Indians left the country he moved away with them.

The first white American settlers were Alvah Wetherby and family. They came in 1843, and located on Section 21. Mr. Wetherby remained in the town until 1858, when he emigrated to California.

The next settlers in the town came in 1844. They were Dr. Levi Pritchard, A. Witcomb, the Dexter brothers, the Root brothers, O. B. Moore, William M. Colladay and Richard Palmer. They located in various parts of the town. Within five years after the first settlement, there were twenty-five families in the town.

The first public school was taught by Miss Amanda Soule, at the residence of Asa Dexter. Nearly the whole township then belonged to the district. There are now six schoolhouses in the town.

The first religious service was held at the residence of Mrs. Slater, in 1847, and conducted by Rev. William Fox, a Methodist.

The village of McFarland was laid out in 1856, and named after W. H. McFarland. The Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien Railroad Company had previously built a depot, about one and a quarter miles south of the present site, but, not having land enough, and being asked exorbitant prices for adjacent lands, they moved the depot to where it now stands.

In 1856, Eugene Eighmy came down to this station and commenced buying wheat, boarding in Madison during the time.

In the fall, two shanties were built, one by Ole Anton, who moved here from Stoughton and commenced selling "wet groceries," mostly whisky, the other by George Fleming, who started the first store.

N. Kimball was the first blacksmith. Lewis Anderson, Jonas Johnson and B. S. Johnson, the first carpenters, came soon after.

In 1857, or 1858, Mr. Rugg started a wagon-shop.

The first birth was a child of Mr. Rugg's, and the first death Mrs. Hawman.

There are now about two hundred inhabitants in the village.

There is one church edifice at McFarland, erected in 1873, by the Norwegian Lutherans.



The congregation was organized in 1857. There is also a Methodist Episcopal Society, which holds services at Hoffman's Hall, and in the schoolhouse of District No. 4.

#### TOWN OF BLACK EARTH.

On the 2d day of August, 1848, the State Legislature erected into a new town, Townships 8 of Ranges 6 and 7, to which they gave the name of Farmersville. By an act passed February 1, 1851, the name of the town was changed to Black Earth. The year previous to this, Township 8 of Range 7 was taken off from Farmersville and erected into a new town, by the name of Berry. By an act approved May 17, 1858, "the south half of Township No. 8 north, of Range No. 14 east, being from No. 19, to Section No. 36, both inclusive, shall be organized unto and constitute the township [town] of Ray." But the name was afterward changed to Black Earth.

This town lies on the western county line, which separates it from the town of Arena, in Iowa County. It is only one-half of a township. The town is watered by the river which gives it its name, which enters the town on the southern boundary, on Section 35, and, passing through the central part, leaves it on Section 22. The valley of the Black Earth is one of the richest in the county as well as in the State. It is a deep, black, loamy soil, producing large crops of all the staple productions that grow in the State. A considerable portion of the town is uneven, with some high ridges, in which limestone is procured of good quality for ordinary purposes. Section 24 is mostly marsh land, the remainder of the town being oak openings, with little if any prairie.

The Prairie Du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the town, entering at Section 36 and passing through the village of Black Earth, leaves the town at Section 22, entering into Mazomanie.

The first permanent settlement made in the town was by Solomon Hayden and Charles Turk, in the spring of 1843, Mr. Hayden erecting the first house within the present town limits. It was a rude affair, such as is common to all new countries, but it was a home, and "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." The next settler was Henry Wilson, who came in October, 1843, of whom the story is often told, that he spent his first winter in a haystack. Arriving here as winter was coming on, he set about building a temporary abiding-place. When completed, it was more a wigwam than anything else, being built of such loose materials as could readily be found, and covered with the dry grass of the marshes, close at hand. Here he wintered his family, cooking in the open air, and getting along with inconveniences as only pioneers can. Among other early settlers, were Alfred Skinner, John Mann, William Cooler, Samuel Charlesworth, John Wells, George Wilson, William Russell, Henry Charlesworth, Mr. Plummer, John Mills, Orin B. Haseltine and Charles Coffenberry.

Joseph Haddam and Miss Lawrence were united in marriage in the year 1850, being the first in the town. Being the first, they were greeted with an old-fashioned charivari, of which men who are now in the prime of life, but who were then boys, have a vivid recollection.

The first birth in the town was John Wilson, son of Henry Wilson, who was born February 23, 1844.

It did not take many years for the sturdy pioneers of this town to erect a schoolhouse, the first of which was of logs, and built in the year 1848. The first teacher therein was Eliza Ann Dunlap, who agreed to teach "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic" to all who should attend, for the small sum of \$1.75 per week, boarding herself.

Religious services were first held in the houses of John Mann and Solomon Hayden, and the first regularly ordained minister to "break the bread of life" to these "famishing multitudes in the wilderness," was Rev. Mr. Bennett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was placed upon a newly formed circuit, embracing Black Earth, in 1844.

*Town Hall.*—For several years the question of building a town hall was agitated, but it was not until the year 1869 that a vote was reached authorizing the construction of a hall. At the annual town meeting of that year it was voted to raise the sum of \$1,500, one-third annually, for that purpose. A committee was appointed, who at once advertised for plans and

proposals for building. The contract was awarded to Charles Saunders, and at the annual meeting in 1870, the committee reported their work finished, and turned over to the town a large two-story frame building, erected at a cost of \$2,073.68, which, together with the lots, made a total of \$2,673.68. The lower story is used for town purposes, while the upper is rented for concerts, theaters, and other purposes.

#### VILLAGE OF BLACK EARTH.

Under the direction of Orin B. Haseltine and James T. Peck, the original village plat was made in August, 1850. It was composed of six blocks, comprising the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 8 north, of Range 6 east. David B. Jarvis was the surveyor. The village took its name from a creek which passed through it. In 1857, it was incorporated, with George High as President. An addition was made to the original plat by Hall & McEwen, May, 1854, and also by Mears & Remington and Webb & Warner, December, 1855; Charles F. Goodman, March, 1856.

The first house built in this village was by Jared G. Peck, and was used by him as a hotel for some years. The grist-mill was built shortly after, of which mention is made elsewhere. Curtis W. Carlton was the next to improve the place in the erection of a store building and opening a stock of goods of the miscellaneous order. Elias Pound was Mr. Carlton's successor, while High & Barber established themselves in opposition in the same line of trade. The first to blister, bleed, and dose with calomel was Dr. Thornhill, while Esquire Thompson attended to all legal matters to the entire satisfaction of one side and the utter disgust of the other in every suit at law. Ole Oleson and Sever Severson, Norwegians, built the first wagons, and Jared G. Peck attended to all the jobs of house building.

Previous to laying out the village, Mr. Haseltine built a small saw-mill on the creek, a short distance west of where the original plat was surveyed. This mill has continued to do service to the present time, passing into the hands of E. H. Sackett, in the spring of 1853. Mr. Sackett removed the mill and dam about twelve rods below its original location, which was all the change that was made.

*Grist-Mill.*—The next move was for the erection of a grist-mill. This mill was erected in 1850 by John B. Sweat, and sold by him to John Wall, who in April, 1868, deeded it to J. E. Stanford, D. D. Logan, and Samuel Goodlad. The firm name of Stanford, Logan & Co. was adopted by the partners, and as such still continues. The mill has three run of stone, two of which are used for wheat and one for feed. The firm have invested from time to time a considerable sum of money in improvements, and have kept abreast of the times. Two grades of flour are manufactured—the "Sunbeam," a first grade family flour, and the "Minnesota Patent," a brand which has attained a good reputation. During the first year of the present firm's business, they shipped 4,000 barrels of flour, which was about two-thirds of their manufacture that year, the remainder being custom work. At present the custom work is about two-thirds of the business; the remainder being for the general trade. The towns of Springfield, Cross Plains, Springdale, Berry, Roxbury and others, are tributary to it. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Goodlad, has charge of the business interests of the mill. He is a practical miller of thirty years' experience in this immediate vicinity.

*Post Office.*—Shortly after platting the village, a petition was presented to the Post Office Department, at Washington, for the establishment of an office at this point, which petition was favorably received and acted upon, and Orin B. Haseltine was made Postmaster. Mr. Haseltine held the office some years, and was succeeded by C. W. Carlton, and he in turn by Elias Pound, who remained in possession until 1856, when Thomas Barber was appointed. In 1860, D. D. Carpenter received the appointment, but only held the office about one year, when Lewis Lord was appointed and acted until 1865, then Myron C. Burnett was commissioned, and is the present Postmaster. In 1868 the office was authorized to issue money orders and pay all orders drawn upon it. The first order drawn was under date of July 1, of that year, by Jesse Walker, in favor of Charles Mansur, Weston, Vt., for the sum of \$35. The first week there were orders

drawn to the amount of \$365.96. For the six months ending December 31, 1878, the total amount of orders drawn was \$3,884.34, on which \$29.65 commission was paid. For the year ending December 31, 1879, it amounted to \$14,923.33, showing a healthy increase. The commission received on the latter amount was \$124. The first order drawn on this office was by Mary Roudolt, Madison, Wis., in favor of Vincent Loidolt, for the sum of \$20. The order was drawn July 2, 1878, and paid July 10, 1878.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1845. In 1853 a larger frame building was erected, and in 1859 a two-story brick building was built in the place of the latter. Dr. S. L. Hooker and wife were first teachers in the new building.

Among those who have taught here were E. M. Walker, Mrs. Chaffee, L. De F. Park, Alice M. Post, Fanny Chapman, Mrs. C. M. Waid, Nellie Scheldt, Henry Brainard, Nettie Scheldt, Laura A. Luse, Lucy J. Stewart, N. A. De La Matyr, Gunda M. Erickson, Marietta Warner, Addie Ward, George Brousseau, Ellen L. Burnett, Hattie A. Campbell, Miss A. M. Downs, Sarah Partridge, H. C. Foulks, L. W. Gammons, Rosa M. Knutesen, L. A. Bowman, Miss E. Swain, Miss T. Knutesen, Miss M. Hart, Miss M. E. Barber, Fred B. Robinson, Miss Severson, A. E. Martin.

*Valley House.*—This was the second hotel erected in the village, and was built in 1853, by George W. Ranney, and transferred by him to Ephraim Pound, who sold it to Thomas Barber. He kept it until 1860, when it became the property of A. S. Johnson. Mr. Johnson ran it during the war, and then sold it to E. S. Parker, who in turn sold to A. B. Lange; it passed into the hands of George Zeller, its present proprietor, in 1873. The house is a large two-story frame, and is conveniently situated near the depot.

*Fire Department.*—Pursuant to call, a meeting was held in the town hall, on the evening of February 19, 1877, for the purpose of organizing a hook and ladder company. J. E. Ward was chosen temporary Chairman, and Clarence Burnett temporary Secretary. Officers were then elected, as follows: J. E. Ward, Foreman; Peter Johnson, First Assistant; D. A. Barber, Second Assistant; Clarence Burnett, Secretary; D. D. Logan, Treasurer. At a subsequent meeting, constitution and by-laws were adopted, which were signed by the following named, constituting a full company of thirty men: D. D. Logan, John Muskat, Albert J. Fullerton, E. S. Kirst, J. H. Tift, D. A. Barber, H. B. Parker, C. Burnett, C. Lange, Ferd Voss, R. Edmund Weisenborn, R. J. Collie, J. Guldemann, J. E. Bardsley, H. Kohl, W. W. Sackett, G. Madson, John A. Lee, A. H. Anderson, Peter Johnson, Albert Ferge, Ole O. Jordet, Halstin Peterson, G. D. Thatcher, G. L. Chaffee, W. Martin, R. Lutzow, Oloff C. Olson, F. J. Schanel, F. Hickstein. The company was also incorporated according to the laws of the State, and D. D. Logan, John Muskat and C. Burnett were elected Trustees. A uniform was adopted, consisting of red flannel shirt with blue collar and cuffs, belt, and blue cloth fatigue cap. There was purchased 1 sixteen-foot truck, 1 Babcock fire extinguisher; 2 eighteen-foot, 2 sixteen-foot, 2 fourteen-foot, and 2 twelve-foot scaling ladders; 2 four-foot roof ladders, 24 tin pails, 4 pike-poles, 1 hook, pole and ten feet of chain, 2 axes, 2 lanterns, 2 crowbars, 120 feet three-quarter inch rope, 1 brass speaking-trumpet, for which were paid \$213. The men purchased their own uniforms, at a total cost of \$110.

At the first annual parade and inspection, held the first Monday in June, 1877, Protection Fire Company, No. 1, of Mazomanie, came up to the village and were duly welcomed. After parade and housing the machines, the companies marched to the town hall, where the ladies had prepared a sumptuous repast for the boys, who did full justice to the viands. In the evening, a social dance was participated in by over forty couples. At the annual meeting, held March 4, 1878, J. E. Bardsley was elected Foreman; John Muskat, First Assistant; A. M. Partridge Second Assistant; C. Burnett, Secretary; Ed Kirst, Treasurer. A building was erected during this year for the trucks, near the railroad, at a cost of \$125. The second annual parade occurred the first Monday in June, and was a successful affair. The town voted an appropriation of \$200 toward purchasing a fire engine, the same to be taken out of the license fund, at the annual meeting in the spring of 1878, but, the amount

not being sufficient for the purpose, George Zeller offered to advance \$200, taking a mortgage on the same, which offer was accepted by the company and engine purchased.

At the annual meeting, held March 3, 1879, there were elected J. E. Bardsley, Foreman; Peter Johnson, First Assistant; Fred. Voss, Second Assistant; D. A. Barber, Third Assistant; C. Burnett, Secretary; E. S. Kirsh, Treasurer. For 1880, were elected, March 1, J. E. Bardsley, Foreman; J. H. Tift, First Assistant; J. W. Lester, Second Assistant; D. A. Barber, Third Assistant; C. Burnett, Secretary; Chris. Lange, Treasurer.

*Fires.*—The first fire in the village was in the spring of 1858; the store building of Thomas C. Logan, together with its entire contents, was destroyed, causing a loss of \$4,000 on stock, and \$600 on building.

The second fire was a small dwelling.

On Tuesday evening, January 23, 1877, at about 8:30, a fire was discovered in the attic of the store building of Isaacson & Nordrum, the largest mercantile establishment in the village. The alarm was given, and in a very few minutes the street was filled with people ready to render assistance. It was at once decided, that, not having a regular organized company, and no means with which to cope with the fire, the building could not be saved, therefore steps were taken toward saving the stock. Every one worked with a will, and soon the three safes containing the firm's books and valuables, together with a portion of the goods, were deposited in the streets. In a short space of time the building was throwing out such an intense heat that it was impossible to remain longer in it, and the flames, leaping toward the sky, had created a strong draught of air, which was bearing cinders and burning fragments to the adjoining buildings, and attention must needs be given to the property endangered. The bright light of the flames was seen for miles around. Alarm reached Mazomanie, and Protection Company, No. 1, at once started to render assistance, but arrived too late to be of service. The loss of Isaacson & Nordrum was \$16,000, on which there was an insurance of \$11,800.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, April 11, 1880, the shrill cry of fire awoke those living in the heart of the village. Stanford & Logan's store, situated on the west side of Mill street, two blocks south of the depot, was found to be in flames, extending almost over the whole structure, a two-story building, 22x50 feet. The engine and hose cart were soon on the ground, and turned their attention to saving the buildings on either side of the one being burned. As soon as the surrounding buildings were made secure, a good stream of water was turned on the ruins of the store and an effort made to save the contents of the cellar. In this the firemen were successful. Nothing whatever was saved from the store above the cellar. The question of the origin of the fire was not solved until the building had fallen in, when there loomed up amid the burning timbers the Hall safe, with its door shattered to pieces. The work of the safe-tapper was plainly evident. A small hole was drilled between the combination lock and the knob by which the door was opened. This hole admitted the powder into the small space occupied by the lock bolts, a space large enough to hold a half-pound of powder. The explosion blew the outer plates of the door loose from the inner portion, and all the burglar had to do was to pry that part out, and it fell to the floor. The building belonged to Mrs. Sherman, and was a total loss. Stanford & Logan's loss was \$7,500, with insurance on the same of \$4,500. The upper floor was occupied by the Mendotas and Patrons of Husbandry, the former owning the furniture and having control of the hall. Loss of the Mendotas, \$300; Patrons, \$50.

*Murder and Suicide.*—One Thursday forenoon, June 29, 1871, the village was thrown into great excitement by several reports of a revolver, and the cry of "Saunders is killing his wife!" Everyone within hearing rushed for Mrs. Saunders' millinery store, but only to find their worst fears realized. The murderer had done his work. Mrs. Saunders was found lying in the middle of the floor, the blood spurting from a bullet wound in her neck and another in her face. She was still conscious, and when spoken to said, "Oh, my poor children," and, a moment later, when Dr. Stair had arrived, again spoke, "Oh, Doctor," and immediately became unconscious. In the meantime, the excited crowd began to look for Saunders. The word was given

that he had entered the dwelling-house next door, and into that the men rushed. As he was known to have a revolver with him, some care was taken in the search, so that it was some five minutes before he was found. He had gone to the darkest corner of the cellar, and there placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired, killing himself almost instantly, one distorted roll of the eyes being the only move detected after he was found. The cries of the excited citizens were immediately hushed. That he had received his just deserts was plainly depicted on every countenance. Not one word of sympathy for him was uttered. Charles Saunders was about forty years of age, and his wife, Mrs. Louisa Saunders, thirty-seven. They were born in England and married there, coming to this country soon after. They had lived together twenty years, four years of that time in New York and fifteen years in this village. Six children were born unto the couple. Mr. Saunders was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and, when sober, was an excellent mechanic; when intoxicated—which was quite frequent—he was quarrelsome, and abusive to his family. His wife, being unable longer to submit to him, had applied for a divorce, since which time he had been forbidden to enter her store. It appears, on the morning referred to, Saunders went into the store, quite intoxicated, and, seating himself on the counter, asked Mrs. Saunders to go with him to Madison that day, adding that he wished to make over to her the deed to some property. She partially promised to go, but wished to take her son William, which he objected to. She then left the room, and he followed to the door, then returned to his seat on the counter. Mrs. Saunders soon returned, when he commenced abusing her and her mother in a most shameful manner. After bearing this for a few minutes, Mrs. Saunders ordered him to leave the store. He refused to go, got off the counter and faced her, when she took a chair and gave him a push. He immediately drew a revolver and fired, the ball hitting her in the neck; she fell, when he fired again, hitting her in the face. He then leveled the revolver at his mother-in-law and fired, then ran out of the back door, but turned and fired again, neither ball taking effect. He then ran to the cellar and shot himself, as previously stated. Mrs. Saunders lingered in an unconscious state for seven hours, when she died. Her funeral was largely attended. Saunders was buried by the town the afternoon of his death.

*Congregational Church.*—A society was first organized here under the ministrations of Rev. A. S. Allen, November 1, 1855, and church organization perfected October 11, 1856. Assisting in the organization of the church were Rev. Daniel T. Noyce, Martin S. Moore, and Rev. A. S. Allen. Signing the articles of covenant at that time were Rev. A. S. Allen, Martha J. Allen, Miss Elizabeth H. Allen, Miss Harriet D. Coon, D. Boardman, Lucy Boardman, Benjamin F. Smith, Mary Smith, Oscar A. Kenyon, Dexter Hall and Gilbert G. Wheeler. The name of Congregational Union Church of Black Earth, was adopted, together with the Articles of Covenant of the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention. Rev. A. S. Allen was chosen the first Pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Curtis, and he, in turn, by Rev. M. M. Martin, and the latter by Rev. E. C. Stickel. Success has hardly been commensurate with the efforts put forth in behalf of the cause, but still some good has been accomplished. In 1861, the society erected a small but neat church edifice, at a cost of \$1,200, which will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The present membership of the church is twenty-three; its officers are James Turk, J. H. Young, Thomas Taylor, Deacons; J. Holden, Clerk and Treasurer; Thomas Taylor, George Manwaring, John Elliott, J. H. Young, J. Q. Stewart, John Ward, Trustees; Thomas Barber, President of the board; James Turk, Treasurer; J. Holden, Secretary.

*Episcopal.*—Rev. S. P. Eldridge was first to proclaim the Episcopal faith in this village. He succeeded, in 1873, in gathering together and organizing a small band of disciples, holding services in the town hall. Mr. Eldridge was succeeded by Mr. Huntington, and he, in turn, by Rev. H. M. Green. During the ministrations of the latter a church edifice, 30x40 feet, was erected and set apart to the worship of Almighty God. The church has made but slow progress, numbering, in June, 1880, but fifteen members. Samuel Barker, Warden; John Wall, Treasurer and Clerk.

*Masonic.*—A dispensation was granted for the institution of a Masonic lodge in this place, and on the 1st day of September, 1869, Black Earth Valley Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., was organized. A charter was granted June 16, 1870. Its first officers and charter members were: George High, W. M.; Robert Robotham, S. W.; Edwin Burnett, J. W.; M. C. Burnett, Treasurer; G. C. Howard, Secretary; Samuel Goodlad, S. D.; J. E. Stanford, J. D.; A. S. Johnson, Tyler; James Barnes, L. T. Park, David D. Logan, William L. Barker, H. E. Peabody, Matthias Marty, J. B. Duncan, M. Anderson. George High held the office of W. M. until the first regular annual election, which occurred December, 1870, when Samuel Goodlad was chosen, and was re-elected annually until December, 1879, a period of nine years. He was succeeded by T. H. Taylor, the present incumbent. Since its organization, forty-two persons have been initiated. In December, 1879, twenty-eight members in good standing were reported to the Grand Lodge. Death has claimed but one member—Edwin Burnett, the first Junior Warden. Its present officers are T. H. Taylor, W. M.; Samuel Goodlad, S. W. Clarence Burnett, J. W.; Andrew P. Winden, Treasurer; David D. Logan, Secretary; John E. Stanford, S. D.; William L. Barker, J. D.; Matthias Marty and Olif C. Olsen, Stewards; Philip D. Paul, Tiler.

*Mendotas.*—On the 24th day of April, 1874, Minnehaha Council, No. 2, Ancient Order of Mendotas, was instituted in the town hall, by R. E. Davis and others of the Middleton Council. There being no Supreme Council at the time, No. 2 was given no charter, and up to this time has worked without one. The first officers were L. D. Harvey, Sachem; Mrs. Kate Burnett, Queen; Clarence Burnett, Prophet; Mrs. M. A. Goodlad, Priestess; Lem. Reeve, Writer; A. S. Johnson, Treasurer; H. D. Jencks, Assistant Sachem; Miss Mary Barber, Guide; Miss Virginia Bagnall, Temptress; David Barber, White Eagle; Edward Warner, Trusty Brave; Guard of Tent, Miss Eva Randall. The Council started with a membership of twenty-two, and rapidly grew in numbers and popularity as its principles became known. Soon after its organization, A. S. Johnson fitted up a hall in the second story of his store building, into which the Council moved. With the utmost liberality, the members donated the funds to fit up the hall in a tasty manner. Soon after an organ was added, and Indian relics from the camp of Chief Joseph adorned the walls, together with the labors of fairer hands. The hall was the pride of every member. Here the Council met, with pleasure and profit, every Tuesday evening, doing a work of love and striking telling blows for temperance. The Sons of Temperance and Patrons of Husbandry secured the use of the hall for their sessions from the Mendotas, who held entire control. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held its annual session in this hall September 2 and 3, 1874; and after their labors were performed almost the entire body of delegates sought admission at the council fire. They were admitted, and in after years the few seeds thus sown germinated into councils in various parts of the State. Since its organization the following-named persons have held the office of Sachem: L. D. Harvey, Samuel Goodlad, J. E. Stanford, J. F. Morrow, George Bates, Clarence Burnett, W. H. Robbins, D. A. Barber, H. McCargar and J. B. Bachman.

In 1874, Middleton and Minnehaha Councils met in the hall of the latter and organized a Supreme Council, which has since held its annual sessions regularly. Through the efforts of this organization forty-nine councils have been instituted in various places in Wisconsin and Minnesota, many of which are still in a flourishing condition.

Early on the morning of April 11, 1880, the devouring element of fire swept away in a few minutes the beautiful hall and its entire contents, including the library and records. The loss to Minnehaha Council was over \$300. Although the blow was enough to have caused the death of an organization composed of anything but the most resolute material, the little flock gathered together, and, in their old original camp, relit the council fire.

*Patrons of Husbandry.*—Black Earth Grange, No. 118, was organized April 1, 1873, by Deputy King, of Marshall, Dane Co., Wis. Its first officers and charter members were Enoch Wood, Master; J. E. Stanford, Secretary; Clarence Burnett, Overseer; Warren Walker, Lecturer; William Beaty, Steward; John Drake, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Fannie Wood, Lady

Assistant Steward; W. S. Crowther, Treasurer; Walter Stanbridge, Chaplain; Mrs. William Beaty, Ceres; Mrs. O. M. Stanford, Pomona; Mrs. Katie Burnett, Flora. The membership of the order has been quite uniform since its organization, never being less than fifty, and seldom over sixty members. Its present membership is fifty-six, with the following officers: Enoch Wood, Master; John Elliott, Overseer; Charles Watzske, Steward; John Kading, Jr., Assistant Steward; Addie Turner, Lady Assistant Steward; Jesse Walker, Treasurer; Mrs. William Barker, Secretary; John T. Wilson, Lecturer; Mrs. Thomas Ward, Ceres; Mrs. Enoch Wood, Pomona; Mrs. Anna Bester, Flora. Since its organization, death has called away from the Grange, James Craney, John Kading, and Mrs Partridge. The Patrons suffered a serious loss April 11, 1880, by the burning of their hall and all their records. Nothing saved; no insurance.

*Planing Mill.*—U. D. Wood, in 1875, commenced business in the village as a carpenter and builder, and, during the dull seasons of trade, began the manufacture of bee-hives, milk safes, and other articles in demand among farmers and townsmen, from which has grown his present business. From time to time he has added such tools as seemed to be required for his own work, many of which he constructed himself, until he had everything necessary for planing, scroll-sawing and turning, which is now the main part of his business. His mill is located near the cheese factory, in the south part of the village.

*Hauling Can.*—Barber & Nuubson have invented and secured patent on a can for hauling milk to the factories, which they first began manufacturing in 1879. The inventors claim, and have backed up their claim by the strong testimonials of living men, that with this can, milk can be hauled twice the distance possible with the old can, and with perfect safety. The same gentlemen have been manufacturing a milk cooler, of which Mr. Nuubson is the inventor, and which has found extensive sale wherever introduced. In addition to manufacturing themselves, the inventors sell State and county rights to others for that purpose.

*Creamery.*—In the fall of 1879, Enoch Wood commenced the manufacture of butter from pure cream, manufacturing for such farmers as choose to avail themselves of his facilities for doing the work. He has continually added to his dairy until in the spring of 1880 he was using the cream of 150 cows, collecting three times each week, and making over 300 pounds of butter in that time. He has endeavored not to come in competition with the cheese factory in this place, and has therefore gone long distances for cream, traversing a large portion of the town of Cross Plains. In order to carry out his plans, Mr. Wood issued a circular, in which he says:

“The new method of raising cream, called the deep setting system, in cans, which in hot weather can be submerged in ice or cold water at a temperature of 45 or 55 degrees, is meeting with marked success wherever tried. By this method, all the cream can be raised in from twelve to twenty-four hours in its greatest perfection; requiring less room and labor than the common milk-pan. It is secure from all odors, dust and flies, being water sealed. The most advanced dairymen would no more go back to setting milk in open pans than they would to reaping grain with the old crooked sickle.

“In order to command the highest prices and compete with the vast amount of creamery butter now in the market, we must put forth every effort in our power to manufacture an A No. 1 article, which only can be made from the best cream, and to accomplish this our patrons must put in practice the following rules:

“Rule 1. Send cream from none but healthy cows, and not less than five days after calving.

“Rule 2. Use none but tin milk pails, and keep them perfectly clean, straining the milk into the cans as soon as drawn from the cows.

“Rule 3. In warm weather, change the water in cooler one or more times, as may be required, to keep milk at proper temperature.

“Rule 4. In winter keep cans in a place where the milk will not freeze, as frozen cream will not make good butter, and requires too much time to churn it.

“Rule 5. After the milk has cooled or thrown off the animal heat, put on the cover and seal with water by filling the rim which runs around the outside of the can.

"Rule 6. Thoroughly wash and scald all pails and cans as soon as used, and air well before again using.

"Rule 7. We reserve the right to reject any and all cream that is not perfectly pure.

"Rule 8. Each patron shall receive monthly in cash the full market value of all butter sold from his cream, less the price of manufacturing and other expenses."

*Cheese Factory.*—The manufacture of cheese for the general trade was first commenced in this place in 1875, when Manwaring, Wilson & Beaty erected in the south part of the village a two-story frame building, 20x40, together with an ell to be used as an engine-room, and in which they placed one of three and one-half horse-power. I. J. Sanderson, a practical cheese-maker, from Herkimer Co., N. Y., was engaged, and superintended the factory during the seasons of 1875 and 1876. The following season Mr. Chaffee was employed, Mr. Sanderson returning to the work in 1878, and remaining through the season of 1879. During this season Mr. Beaty sold his interest to Mr. Wallace, the firm being known as Manwaring, Wilson & Wallace. During the seasons of 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, there were made each year from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds of cheese. In 1879, on account of the low price, but 23,000 pounds was made. A good quality has always been made, the greater part of which has been consumed at home. Of the shipments a large part has been sent to England. F. H. Sanderson is the present Superintendent of the factory.

*Machine Shops.*—Peter Johnson commenced business here, on a small scale, in 1871, having a cash capital, with which to purchase tools and material, of only \$40. He made a small lathe that year, which in time gave way to a larger and better, superseded still later by one better suited to the increasing business being done by him. The little one-horse shop has grown, in the past nine years, to one of respectable dimensions. For seven years he confined his attention principally to repairing farm machinery and other job work; but in 1878, he began the manufacture of three and five shovel cultivators, which have met with a ready sale, and given satisfaction. A six-horse-power engine has been introduced, together with all the necessary machinery for sawing and dressing lumber, which has become an important part of his business. Shops are located near the depot.

*Business of Black Earth in 1868.*—Isaacson, Halvorsen & Co., J. E. Ward, J. Lenze & Co., Spears & Rice, Mrs. M. A. High, K. Erickson, dry goods; Isaacson, Halvorsen & Co., J. E. Ward, Spears & Rice, Mrs. M. A. High, K. Erickson, H. Wallroff, J. Lang, groceries; Isaacson, Halvorsen & Co., J. E. Ward, J. Lenze & Co., Spears & Rice, K. Erikson, boots and shoes; Spears & Rice, Isaac, Halverson & Co., drugs and medicines; Thomas Barber, hardware; Mrs. M. A. High, Mrs. W. M. Whelan, milliners; Burnett & Son, Spears & Rice, books and stationery; G. S. Ward & Bro., E. Troan, lumber; Gilbert Anderson, D. W. Brainard, Andrew Halverson, Dahl & Thompson, boot and shoe makers; August B. Lange, Michael Schleuch, harness makers; M. H. Myers, Peterson & Oleson, wagon-makers; William Squire, L. Sylvester, Ole Jensen Wick, blacksmiths; Thomas Barber, furniture; Stanford & Logan, Isaacson & Co., Spears & Rice, produce merchants; Thomas Barber, agricultural implements; Oliver Peterson, E. S. Parker, liveries; John Wall, flouring-mill; E. H. Sackett, saw and carding mill; E. S. Parker, hotel.

*Business of Black Earth in 1880.*—In the spring of 1880, there were representing the business of the place, Johnson & Olsen, Stanford & Logan, Julius Weissenborn, dry goods and groceries; T. Barber & Son, hardware; J. Holden, drugs; A. P. Wenden, merchant tailor; A. H. Anderson, confectioner and barber; J. Schanel, furniture; Mrs. E. S. Parker, Mrs. H. Piper, millinery; George Zeller, hotel; Burnett & Son, publishers *Advertiser* and general steam printing; C. Lange, Edward Kirst, harness makers; K. J. Mjelde, Ole Oleson, shoemakers; Ole Rustebakke, jeweler; Peter Johnson, general machine shop; F. Voss, O. J. Wick, M. Hanson, blacksmiths; U. D. Wood, P. Johnson, planing-mills; M. H. Myers, wagon-maker; U. D. Wood, J. Q. Stewart, carpenters; John Muskat, A. A. Steensrud, F. Hickstine, W. Meltzer, saloons; Stanford & Logan, John Ward, R. Martin & Son, grain buyers; John Adams, Ward & Thatcher, R. Martin & Son, stock-buyers; George Bate, Heman McKenzie, lumber;



Stanford, Logan & Co., flour-mill; E. H. Sackett, saw and carding mill; U. P. Stair, W. H. Robbins, physicians; S. Charlesworth, lawyer and insurance agent; Manwaring & Wilson, proprietors Black Earth cheese factory; F. Hickstine, butcher; W. Brown, drayman; William Showers, cooper; R. J. Collie, hardware and groceries; S. Barker, groceries, boots and shoes; Misses Churchill & Burnett, dress-making; Taylor, station and express agent.

#### TOWN OF MEDINA.

The territory now constituting the town of Medina, was one of the four townships, which, by the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 2, 1846, were erected into the town of Sun Prairie. It remained a part of the last-mentioned town, until, by an act approved March 11, 1848, it was erected into a separate town, and named Medina. The first election was held on the first Tuesday of April of that year, at Bird's Ruins, when the following, among other officers, were elected: Charles Lum, Chairman; William C. Rood and Henry S. Clark, Supervisors; Urbane Parsons, Clerk; Aaron H. Pinney, Treasurer; Sardine Muzzy, V. Moore and Aaron H. Pinney, Assessors.

The name of Medina was given this town from the fact that its earlier settlers were principally from the town of Medina, Ohio. The town was first settled principally by Americans from the States of Vermont, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. The Norwegians began to settle in the town in 1848; a number of English families located in the southwestern part. The Germans began to immigrate and settle in the east part of the town in 1864; they now constitute about one-fourth the population of the town. Scattered throughout the town are a number of families of Irish Protestants. The early settlers were Volney Moore, Eleazer Moore, Henry S. Clark, Martin Mead, Moses Page, Martin Bostwick, Daniel S. Cross, Reuben Smith, Sardine Muzzy, Willard Cole, Peter Sifert, Asa Cross, John Douglas, Louis Stone, John T. White, Charles Lum, A. J. Allen, John Tracy, M. D. Currier, Thomas Hart, Jr., Louis Morrill, Jesse M. Smith, Silas Mory, Thomas Hart, Sr., Joseph Hart, C. T. Weeks, Charles Wakeman, Jacob Miller, George Lewellen, W. E. Persons, A. M. Hanchett, Urbane Parsons, M. J. Tompkins, Aaron Pinney, Samuel Chadwick, Mr. Bonner, Charles M. Smith, W. J. Day, Asa Cummings, Mr. English, Lewis Stone, Mr. Spaulding, William Larabee, William Monger, Nathaniel Smith, Herbert Smith, J. W. Donaldson, Mr. Helms, Lewis Stone, Hart Larabee, Martin King, G. D. Mead, John Babcock, E. P. Hutchins, Gideon Ormsby, Dr. Seeley, J. G. Day, Louis Morrill, Jesse Smith, Samuel Smith, C. Severcool, John Bacon, John Granger, O. W. Thornton, James Barber, Dr. Drake, Stephen W. Mory and William Mory.

In 1852, a plank road was projected and built during that and the following season, from Watertown to Hanchettville, a great improvement on the old corduroy road.

On the 28th day of December, 1842, the first marriage was consummated in Medina, at the house of Volney Moore, on which occasion he celebrated the wedding of both his daughters, the eldest to Charles Lawrence, and the youngest to Henry S. Clark.

William, son of Volney Moore, was born in 1840, being the first in the town.

The first death in the town was the wife of Martin Mead, in the spring of 1846.

The town has erected a large and commodious town hall in the village of Marshall. Here the annual town meetings are held; as well as county, State and national elections. The hall is rented to various benevolent and temperance orders, and is also used for concerts and other purposes.

The first house erected in the town was on the present site of the village of Marshall, and was built by Zenas Bird, in 1837. In consideration of his building a house, A. A. Bird and Petrie, who came to this county with him, were to improve the water-power in Waterloo Creek, and build a saw-mill on the same, which they were to have ready to run within one year. According to contract, Zenas Bird erected the house, and the other parties had the lumber ready to construct the mill. Zenas Bird and his hired men went to Madison for supplies. While gone, the prairie caught fire, and the house, lumber and all were burned. This was in October,

1839. The house was not entirely consumed; the frame was left standing until 1845, when it fell to the ground. From this event the place derived the name of Bird's Ruins.

In the summer of 1845, Miss Susan Tracy taught a term of school in one room of the house of Reuben Smith, at Bird's Ruins, which was the first school in the town.

The wife of Martin Mead died June 17, 1845, being the first death in the town.

Mr. Bonner, of whom mention has been made as being among the early settlers of the town, came here in 1843, from the city of New York. After having erected his log cabin, he and his wife seemed ready to enjoy life. As they were quietly sitting and musing over the past and laying plans for the future, one evening, two men suddenly burst open their door, and made a demand on Mr. Bonner for his money. They, being possessed of a goodly sum of money, did not propose to give up their wealth without a struggle, so they concluded to try a hand-to-hand conflict with the ruffians. The fight lasted about twenty minutes, when Mrs. Bonner managed to get out the door and cry for help loud enough so that their nearest neighbor, who lived over a mile away, heard her cries. The robbers, fearing that help would be had at once, made a hurried departure, no richer than when the attack was made, and leaving behind a hat and pistol, which were afterward used as evidence against parties charged with the attempted burglary. Mr. Bonner was so severely beaten that he did not recover for several weeks. He at once left tilling of the soil to people better skilled in that art, and who had a better record as pugilists than he possessed. Disposing of his property, he moved to Whitewater, where he engaged in the grain trade, and where he afterward died.

The first meeting for religious services was held at the house of Reuben Smith, in the winter of 1844, Rev. Mr. Pete, a Congregational minister, officiating. Mr. Pete was afterward instrumental in the organization of the Congregational Church at Bird's Ruins, being the first church organization in the town.

Dr. Drake was the first physician in the town. He settled here in 1846, and practiced his profession for several years, then moved north, where he met his death.

The town of Medina lies on the eastern boundary line of the county, which separates it from the town of Waterloo, in Jefferson County, and is sixteen miles northeast of Madison. The town is well watered in the northern part by Waterloo Creek, which enters it on Section 5, passing out after a circuitous route on Section 12. This stream furnishes some excellent water-power. There is but little prairie land in Medina, the most of the land being oak openings, interspersed with about an equal quantity of marsh or meadow. The Watertown line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the center of the town, entering on Section 12, and passing out at Section 6. The lands are very rich, and productive.

#### VILLAGE OF MARSHALL.

The land upon which the village is located, was purchased by Zenas Bird in 1839. In 1845 it passed into the hands of John Douglas, who afterward transferred it to A. M. Hanchett. The latter gentleman, in 1849, laid out a small portion of it and gave it the name of Hanchettville. In 1859, another plat was made by Mr. Hanchett, and the village given the name of Howard City. The property soon afterward passing into the hands of Porter & Marshall, the name was changed to that of Marshall.

Preliminary to the location here of a village, John Douglas erected a small saw-mill on Waterloo Creek, which was completed in 1847.

G. W. Day, in the fall of 1845, in one room of Douglas' house, started a small store, tradition having it that his principal stock in trade was a barrel of whisky, which as often as a gallon was drawn from the faucet, a gallon of water was poured into the bung-hole, the effect being that, when winter set in, it froze solid. Sifert & Durban were the next persons to commence mercantile business, followed soon after by Thomas & Pinney, the latter remaining but a few months, when they removed to the village of Lodi, in Columbia County.

When Mr. Hanchett settled here, there was no post office nearer than Lake Mills, about ten miles distant. A. M. Hanchett was made the first Postmaster. Mr. Hanchett was succeeded by

Bradford Hancock, who held the office until William H. Porter was appointed, who is the present Postmaster, with C. E. Bell as deputy, the latter having charge of all the business. The office was made a money-order office in 1878. The first order was issued July 1 of that year, and was drawn by Oliver W. Thornton, in favor of William Hill, Waukesha, for the sum of \$1. The second order issued was for \$25, and the third for \$50. Up to May, 1880, there were issued 835 orders amounting to \$11,182, on which the Government received a commission of \$101.75. There were paid during the same time, 174 orders, amounting to \$3,028.97. The first order paid was from Mason City, Iowa, in favor of O. W. Thornton, for \$10.

G. D. Mead and Catherine Douglas were married January 28, 1846, being the first couple married in the village.

The first death was the wife of Martin Mead, who died June 17, 1845.

The first school was taught by Miss Susan Tracy, in Judge Smith's house in 1846.

In 1847, a lodge of Sons of Temperance was organized by George B. Smith and Judge Knapp, from Madison. It remained in existence about a year and a half, with variable success, and then passed away. In 1849, an Odd Fellow's lodge was organized in the brick schoolhouse, but for some reason was sustained only a short time.

In 1852, A. M. Hanchett erected the first and only grist-mill in the village. Various improvements have since been made, until at present, it occupies a front rank among Wisconsin mills. It is now owned by William H. Porter.

*Religious.*—The first church organized in the village was that of the Congregationalists in the winter of 1844-45. Among those composing its membership were N. F. Smith and wife, Herbert Smith and two sisters, Mrs. Martin Mead, Mrs. William Monger and J. W. Donaldson and wife. Rev. Mr. Reynolds was the first Pastor.

*Baptist Church.*—A church was organized in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson County, February 1, 1845, Elders Conrad and Green officiating. Seven persons signed the articles of covenant—Clifford Harris and wife, John Sherwood and wife, S. L. Parsons and wife and Mrs. Bush. The first services were held in the log schoolhouses of that day, and when not convenient to meet there, in the private dwelling-houses of members and friends. After the village of Marshall had obtained a start, the place of meeting was then removed, and, in 1870, a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$4,349. Since its organization, the church has had seven Pastors—A. E. Green, Thomas Theal, Isaac Walden, J. J. McIntyre, S. D. Thales, L. G. Cotspole and G. M. Daniels. Its present membership is thirty-eight.

*Cheese Factory.*—A factory was erected in the spring of 1880, and a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing cheese. Joseph Hart was elected President; George Allen, Secretary; W. H. Porter, Treasurer. The milk of about 250 cows is being used.

#### VILLAGE OF DEANSVILLE.

On the completion of the Sun Prairie Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Richard Dean laid out a small part of Section —, to which he gave the name of Deansville. This was in 1860.

The first residence built in the village, after platting, was by James Carr.

The first death was that of the wife of Richard Dean, in 1855, and the first marriage was Mr. Dean and Miss Flower, in 1858.

The village has been a good grain market. The first buyer was Richard Dean, followed by J. B. Carr, M. H. Perrigo and Mr. McNeil.

A post office was established here in 1860, with Richard Dean as Postmaster. He was succeeded successively by A. A. Aldrich, R. C. Perrigo, J. B. Carr, H. S. Clark, Cyrus Stewart and R. B. Smith.

The population of the village is about 100.

The population of the town of Medina, in 1870, including its villages, was 1,525.

The population now is 1,404.

## TOWN OF MIDDLETON.

The territory now constituting the town of Middleton, Township 7 north, of Range 8 east, had no organization for purposes of town government until the 1st Tuesday in April, 1846, when the town of Madison was organized, of which it was a part. By the act of the Territorial Legislature of February 11, 1847, the town of Madison was reduced from twenty-four townships to three—the western one being the present Middleton. It continued a part of Madison until March 11, 1848, when, by an act of that date, it was created a distinct town and named Middleton; so called by Harry Barnes after a place in Vermont. The town was organized on the first Tuesday of April following, by the election of Thomas T. Whittlesey, Chairman; Orson Cook, Linus M. Palmer, Supervisors; F. J. Starr, Clerk; John B. Colton, Treasurer; Andrew Starr, Assessor, and other officers.

At this meeting, \$75 was voted for town expenses, and \$1 per day to each of the town officers for services.

The surface of this town is diversified by a pleasing succession of hills, valleys and prairies; it is what is usually called a rolling country, there being very little of the land that lies entirely level, and scarcely any so rough or broken as not to be readily cultivated. On Sections 8 and 9, in the northern portion, there is quite an extensive tract, now known as Mud Lake, a boggy area, doubtless at some former period the bed of a lake. Adjoining this "lake" there is considerable marsh or hay land; also on Sections 11 and 23 there is some excellent meadow. In the south part of the town, on Section 27, there is an elevation, from which, on a clear day, a view of the surrounding country for miles can be obtained; also near this is another and more remarkable physical feature, a cave, discovered by J. D. Sanford, in 1842, on the farm of Mr. Richardson, Section 33, the mouth of which is just over the line in the town of Verona. There is also what is known as the big marsh, in the north part of the town, where are found extensive beds of peat bog.

The soil of this town is usually a rich black loam, with an intermingling of clay, limestone, marl and sand, and is as productive and lasting in fertility as any in the county, there having been raised forty bushels of wheat to the acre in an early day, and more recently 107 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, by Mr. J. D. Sanford.

The town is watered by the streams known as Pheasant Branch and Black Earth Creek. The former flows easterly through the northeast part, and empties into Lake Mendota, the west end of which lake projects into the town. The Black Earth flows through the northwest part of the town.

The timber consists almost entirely of white and burr oak, of which, in an early day, there were large quantities. There is also some hickory, poplar and elm.

The inhabitants are of different nationalities, the Germans preponderating largely. The social, religious and educational condition is exceptionally good, there being a large number of denominational and secular societies—and good schools, including a high school.

The products of the town are principally corn and stock, with lighter grains. Limestone of a fine quality is found here in abundance.

The first person to settle in the town was Orson Cook, who came here and made a claim on Section 26, in the spring of 1841, and did some breaking and built a dug-out cabin. Later in the season, J. D. Sanford came on to his present farm on Section 27, which had been entered by his brother in 1837. Mr. Sanford immediately went to work and erected a house preparatory to bringing in his family, which arrived in the fall of this year, his wife being the first white woman in the town.

After this the settlers came in very rapidly. From 1842 to 1850, Hawley Cook, M. K. McCord, S. Hayden, William Cooley, E. Clewett, Harry Barnes, Youngs Hallock, Sr., J. H. Parmer, B. Cleveland, Jr., George, James, Henry and Joseph Taylor, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Fry, Mr. Parmer, E. Bailey, Elder Dawson, A. Bush, T. T. Whittlesey, R. R. Gyles and sons, Francis Gault, Sr., and sons, E. Richardson, J. F. Starr, E. Noyes, J. B. Colton, A. Starr, B. Cleveland,

Sr., L. Cleveland, and many others settled in the town. Some have moved away, and some are dead.

The first German settlers were James Dohr, Christopher Hendricks, James Ben, Henry Prier, Ed Ryder and Mr. Muehlenbucht and some others who came in before 1854 and settled on the school section, and there are a few still living here.

In June, 1842, Orson Cook went and took a wife unto himself, in the person of Jane Thompson, who was the second woman in the town, and the only one Mrs. Sanford had seen in six months.

During that year, on July 31, D. W. Sanford was born, the first white child "to the manor born" in the town.

The second marriage was that of William Cooley and Louis Hayden, and the first death and funeral was that of William Cooley, not long after his marriage.

The first wheat was raised by J. D. Sanford, he having to go to Illinois, a distance of 107 miles, to get his seed.

The thrashing machines used for the first eight or ten years were the feet of horses, and the fanning-mills were the winds, that required no propelling.

The first milling was done at Hicox Mills at Blue Mounds.

The first religious services were held at Mr. Sanford's house in the winter of 1842.

The first regularly ordained minister who preached in town was the Rev. Jesse Bennett, a Methodist.

The first Baptist minister was the Rev. Mr. Parmenter.

Mr. Sanford ran the first regular breaking-team, six yoke of cattle.

The first stopping-place for travelers in the town was with Mr. Sanford. At that time the travel was over the Mineral Point road, and was very large, especially in the number of emigrants.

E. Clewett settled on Section 26, in 1845, and after that travelers found shelter with him. His sign, "The Junction House," gave East Middleton its first title, which it is best known by now.

Mr. Clewett was the first shoemaker in town. He was for many years one of the most prominent Masons in the State, being Tiler of the Grand Lodge.

During that year a regular tavern was opened in town on the Madison and Sauk City road, in the northeast corner of town, on Section 2, known as the "Eight Mile House," by M. K. McCord.

In 1847, Mr. Sanford erected a hewed-log building at an expense of \$144, to be used as a schoolhouse, church, or public building. Very soon after, Lucinda Rhodes was engaged and taught the first school, at about \$2 per week.

The post office was soon after established, Harry Barnes being appointed Postmaster.

In 1847, Harry Barnes erected a frame hotel at the Junction, where the post office was kept.

At this time the Junction, or, more properly, Middleton Post Office, was the metropolis of the town. There were two taverns, a saloon or two, one shoe-shop, and J. D. Sanford had such groceries, to sell as the settlers might need. In after years, there were several stores here, the first started by William Gould, and, at different times, various mechanical shops have been started. At the present time, there are two saloons, with stores connected, and one tailor-shop to represent the business of the place. The post office is now called East Middleton, though at one time, after the naming of Middleton Station, it was named the Junction.

James Dohr, who was the first German settler in town, started the first wagon-shop at Pheasant Branch in 1851. The first blacksmith-shop was opened by Henry Prier soon after.

One of the enterprises started in this town at a large expense, and no profit to the operators, was the draining of the big marsh and opening the peat beds on Section 3 by W. B. Slaughter and Frank Gault. A large stone building was erected and some smaller frames. An apparatus for drying and pressing was bought, but, after the expenditure of a large amount



*Matthew Johnson*

STOUGHTON.



of money, the undertaking was abandoned, as it could not be made to pay. The experiment, though a costly one, proved largely beneficial, as by that means the big marsh was thoroughly drained. In 1856, the Milwaukee & Mississippi, now the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was built through the town. There is a post office on Section 3 called West Middleton.

## CITY OF WEST MADISON.

Sometime during the spring of 1837, Stephen Peck, James W. Glenney and Timothy Johnson, of Milwaukee, caused to be platted in what is now the town of Middleton, on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, in Township 7 north, of Range 8 east, a "city," which they named West Madison. The plat was recorded May 29 of that year. It contained twenty-five blocks and a large number of lots. Through the middle of the "city" ran the road from Madison to Blue Mounds. But West Madison never became even a hamlet. The tract on which it was located is marked on the Dane County Atlas of 1873 as the property of J. Wittenburg (70 acres) and L. Paul (10 acres), in the town of Middleton. Concerning the "city," a writer who stood upon the site on the 31st day of May, 1837, says:

"We had advanced about seven miles from the lakes [Mendota and Monona] into the prairie [toward the Blue Mounds], when we met with the old bachelor, Mr. [Ebenezer] Brigham, whose cabin we had stopped at, at the Blue Mounds, accompanied by another person holding various papers in his hand, and who appeared somewhat agitated as we came up with them. This man's name was Picketts, and his story was as follows: He had left New York on a trading expedition for Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, and, on arriving there, had sold and delivered to a person there, of the name of Glennie [Glenney], butter, bacon and other commodities to the amount of \$900. Mr. Glennie, it appeared, being desirous of introducing respectable settlers into the Western wilderness, and being gifted with very persuasive powers, had induced Mr. Picketts, when in a remarkably verdant state of mind, to receive, in payment for his goods, nine lots admirably situated for erecting city buildings, in the city of West Madison, which, as the engraved map most forcibly exhibited, was advantageously situated upon the banks of the Third Lake. Mr. Picketts had thought it one of the best bargains that had ever been made, which was probably also Mr. Glennie's opinion, who, in addition to his deeds in fee simple, delivered him a handsomely engraved plan of the city of West Madison, with its imposing squares and streets, and the most charming of lakes lying, in all its quiet beauty, in front of the city.

"Now, these deeds were bounded by certain ranges and lines that had been surveyed by the surveyors of the General Government, so that, of course, the lots were there. Having obtained from the land office some directions and instructions as to the numbers of his lots, he brought Mr. Brigham with him to identify that part of the township where they were situated. Mr. Brigham, who understood all this machinery very well, had just communicated to his companion that the lots described in his deeds were exactly where he was standing. Mr. Picketts therefore had all that satisfaction that a man can have who has found a mathematical point, but, as to its value to him, which depended altogether upon its being in a city founded on the bank of a large lake, it was as clear to his comprehension as anything could be that it was *nil*, for, however true it might be that the lots were there, it was no less so that the lake was seven miles off, and could not be seen from them.

"Upon looking over his papers, I saw into the fraud at once. The plot of ground where we now stood had been laid out into squares and streets *on paper*, and the building lots in the streets had been regularly numbered and conveyed into the deeds, in which no mention whatever was made of the lake. By way of embellishment, the vender had added the lake to the engraved plan of the city, and had called the city West Madison. This was the best that he could do for his customers. He had brought the lake and city very prettily together on paper, and it was most unreasonable to ask him to bring two points together in any other way that nature had so far divided. He had merely sold the lots by their numbers and bounds, and there they were. To be sure, there was not a drop of water, nor a tree, nor a being, within seven



miles of them, and it was pretty certain that there never would be; so nothing was left for Mr. Picketts but to make the most of his wrinkle, and to part with them to some untraveled friend in New York who had a romantic turn for lake scenery.

"Leaving the outwitted New Yorker to his reflections, we rode on to the Buffalo Mounds [ancient earthworks], which had previously attracted our attention, and, having re-measured several of them, pursued our way to Brigham's."\*

N. C. Rowley was the first settled physician in town: he came about 1850. The first regular store was opened at Pheasant Branch.

*Middleton Detective Association*—At a call meeting of the citizens of Middleton, held at the junction, on the 14th of October, 1861; it was decided to organize an association, the object of which should be the protection of property from the depredations of thieves. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and the meeting was adjourned to meet on the 19th of the month. At that meeting the society was thoroughly organized, and the following officers were elected: J. O. Gordon, President; Daniel Vernon and Henry De La Matyr Vice Presidents; D. H. Town, Secretary, and W. D. Sillibridge, Treasurer. At the two subsequent meetings, ten vigilants were elected. Officers are chosen each year. Since the second annual election, W. Whitney has been President, and for the last ten years J. Goodwin has been Secretary. Any one can become a member by paying \$1. Any expenses for the relief or protection of a member, is paid out of the general fund. There have been eighty-four members enrolled thus far, but many of these are dead or have removed. At present there is \$77.50 in the treasury.

*Middleton Fire and Lightning Insurance Company*.—The first meeting of this company was held in the hall of Daniel Moul, at Middleton, on the 4th day of January, 1876. The organization was then effected, there being twenty-nine persons present who subscribed to policies to the amount of \$25,000, as required by law. Nine Directors were elected, as follows: R. E. Davis, H. J. Hill, D. Richardson, J. Ben, R. Green, D. Vernon, J. E. Brumm, J. Wheelwright and J. Drives; R. E. Davis was chosen President; Daniel Vernon, Vice President and R. Green, Secretary. Elections are held annually. The Directors remain the same, excepting that Samuel Barry, G. W. Sanford, F. Elver and William Wullock have been chosen in the place of J. Ben, D. Vernon, R. Green and Jesse W. Wheelwright. The officers now are R. E. Davis, President; G. W. Sanford, Secretary; J. E. Brumm Treasurer. Thus far 255 policies have been issued, and eleven losses have been paid. The present liabilities are \$268,676.25; amount of loss, \$294.75. The company covers the territory of Middleton, Madison, Springfield, Verona, Westport and Fitchburg.

*Middleton Cemetery Association*.—Previous to 1854, the dead were either interred on their farms or in a now disused burial-place, near West Middleton, on Section 28. About 1852 or 1853, a cemetery was laid out by a regularly organized association, at Middleton, on Section 22. In 1871, the association was re-organized with seventeen members; five Trustees were elected, and the following officers: Richard Green, President; J. Gordon, Secretary, and D. Vernon, Treasurer. The Trustees were elected in classes, once in three years. The first man buried here was J. T. Word, in March, 1854. In 1870, the grounds were enlarged to two acres. The present officers are H. Goodwin, President; Richard Green, Secretary, and Youngs Hallock, Treasurer.

There are several other cemeteries in the town, but they are all connected with the different churches, there being no independent organization to control them.

*The German Evangelical Association of West Middleton*.—The first preaching of this denomination in town was by J. Gibbons, in 1754. Soon after a class of eight members were organized; there are now sixty-three members.

The Sabbath school was started in 1870, and in 1872 the church was built at a cost of \$2,500, and dedicated the same year by R. Zeakel.

The ministers, since 1871, have been L. Hortmier, one year; Henry Huelster, one year; E. Bockemuell, two years; P. Held, three years; Henry Huelster, one year, and at present,

\*From Featherstonhaugh's "Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor," Vol. I, pp. 105-109. It is but justice to the proprietors of the "city" to say that the plat, as recorded, shows no lake near.—En.

H. Clement. The church is located on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 20. This church has a cemetery.

There are two Lutheran societies in the town that have churches, one on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 5, and one on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 15. The organizations are under the pastoral care of Charles Schenck.

*Village of Middleton.*—The first plat of this village was made on the 10th of November, 1856, by C. M. Williamson, Levi P. Drake being the surveyor. It was recorded November 27 following, and includes the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 11, and all of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 11, lying north of the railroad. The streets are all sixty-six feet wide.

An addition was afterward made by E. D. Clinton, C. A. Haskins being the surveyor. This plat was recorded on the 21st of January, 1867, and was laid on the farm of Mrs. Parmenter, who received every other lot for her share.

On the 7th of April, 1869, George Murray platted a subdivision of out-Blocks 9 and 10 of the original plat, L. P. Drake being the surveyor.

Previous to the coming of the railroad, which passes directly through the village, this locality was covered by small trees and brush, there being no other dwellings in the vicinity than the cabins of the first settlers, or perchance a stray Indian wigwam, or a retreat for the dispensing of the ardent.

The entire surrounding country was a muddy district, and gave but little promise of its present excellence. But time is the magic wand that mellows and improves all things it touches, and that often makes the realization far better than the most sanguine hopes.

The village was first known as Peatville, in honor of its surroundings; then it became Mendota, which it retained until a Mendota started up in another locality; then it was changed to Middleton Station, and subsequently to Middleton.

The growth of the village has not been rapid, but has been constant and gradual. The business done here has always been largely in excess of the apparent resources of the place, and in some respects it has been much greater than that done by towns of ten times its size throughout the country.

The shipments of grain and stock from this point annually, especially the former, have been during some years simply enormous, and perhaps more than from any other inland point in the State. It is said that in 1868 the shipments of wheat alone from this point, amounted to 500,000 bushels. And as early as 1865, R. E. Davis and Richard Green, who were then the grain-buyers, paid out each about \$119,000 in one month for wheat. The grain trade has fallen off largely since 1870, owing to poor crops, and the passage of the North-Western Railroad through a section adjacent to this place.

At the present time live stock, hogs and cattle, is produced and sold here largely, about two hundred car loads being shipped annually.

Eight years ago, Middleton acquired a considerable notoriety throughout the country, as the place where the first distillery crookedness was discovered and the ways of defrauding the revenue revealed. That industry ceased about that time and has not been resumed.

Socially and religiously, this place is not excelled in the entire country, considering its size, for there are not less than twelve different denominational and secular organizations. They have first-class schools here and maintain a high educational standard, and the general character of the people is above the average.

The first houses on the village plat were built by Simon Rose and a brother-in-law. Mr. Rose built on Lot 18, Block 1, and opened a saloon and boarding-house for the workmen on the railroad. Eventually he enlarged the building and started the first hotel. The brother-in-law built on Lot 1, Block 7, and opened a saloon and store. This was the first store in town; subsequently, Charles Weinburg purchased this property and kept store here. The building is now used for a saloon.

In 1856, William A. Wheeler built the brick building on the corner of Hubbard and Parmenter streets, where he opened a store. After him S. Damas occupied it, then Sam Thuinger, and, in 1873, Dufrenne & Lyle. The property passed from Mr. Wheeler to J. Leuz, and then to A. Van Edig.

The first permanent mechanical business established here was the blacksmith-shop of John Prien, excepting the work of carpentering.

A warehouse was built here in 1856, by B. C. Slaughter, which was used for depot, warehouse and post office. William McCord was the agent, and a Mr. Glosser, the first grain-buyer. In 1851, Isaac Bunting came here and established himself permanently as a grain-buyer, purchasing a warehouse that had been brought out from Madison a short time before. In 1863, Richard Green bought out Mr. Bunting, and went into the grain-buying business, and in 1865 R. E. Davis built the east warehouse, now owned by Mr. Green, and embarked in the same business. For several years these gentlemen were the competing buyers until Mr. Davis was elected to the Senate, and made the political arena his field of labor. In 1867, James White built a warehouse, and Mr. Green also built the first part of the present elevator during the same year. In 1868, the White warehouse passed into Mr. Green's hands, who, in 1876, moved it and united it with his new warehouse, making the present commodious elevator, which is 20x 110 feet and two-stories high, with stone foundation. He has now a ten-horse-power for elevating and grinding grain, and the capacity of this elevator is 1,500 bushels.

In 1868, the building belonging to the Odd Fellows, now occupied by R. E. Davis' store on the lower floor, was built, and in 1869, the present depot was erected. There are three hotels in Middleton; the Mendota, kept by William Haffman; the Washington, by Daniel Maul; and the American, by Gerard Aussem. There is a drug store here that has been in operation for some time, started by Drs. A. A. Rowly and I. C. Cooledge.

A. B. Kingsley has the lumber-yard at this point. Mr. Kingsley has a planing-mill also, which is used in connection with his other business, built in 1871, and having a ten-horse-power engine, and such other machinery as is necessary. The sales of lumber here annually amount to 700,000 feet on the average.

In 1879, a subscription list was circulated by R. E. Davis among the business men and farmers of this locality, and \$1,700 was raised to build an elevator, which should be free to any one for the storage of grain, if they belonged to the association, and where any one could buy grain by paying taxes and insurance. The elevator has a capacity of 8,000, and furnishes very acceptable accommodations for those who wish to ship their own grain. There are several parties engaged in buying and shipping stock, who have commodious yards and buildings for carrying on the business.

The Middleton steam-mill of to-day is the outgrowth of several institutions. First, the old depot, erected by Williamson, was here; then, in 1868, W. A. Wheeler and William Wheeler converted it into a mill, which was 24x30 feet, into which was put a 40-horse-power engine and two runs of stone. In 1870, Jacob Lenz purchased the property and enlarged the building, and began to distill highwines. He did run above two years, when he failed and run the country. The distiller passed into the hands of his bankers, who put Alex Rogers to conduct the business. Under his management, the revenue-swindling scheme developed into a bonanza, which was finally discovered by Uncle Sam in 1874. The property then passed into the possession of Mr. Vanslyke, who re-converted it to the milling business, with the two runs of stone and the same engine.

Besides what has been mentioned, there is an undertaker's and furniture establishment here, a meat market, several saloons, and blacksmith, wagon, shoe, tailor and millinery shops.

*Middleton Post Office.*—After the railroad came, in 1856, the post office was established, and kept, at first, in a warehouse, before mentioned, B. C. Slaughter being the Postmaster. The warehouse then stood where R. Green's elevator now is. It was subsequently moved on to Lot 2, Block 13, and converted into a dwelling-house. Mr. Slaughter was Postmaster one year; then the office was taken by N. Griffith, who kept it in a building on Lot 3, Block 7, where A.

A. Rowley's drug store stands. Mr. Griffith kept groceries and liquors. In 1863, the office was placed in charge of Richard Green, who kept it in the old depot, erected by Mr. William-son. After Mr. Green, S. Barber had the office, with the depot agency, for a time; then John Riplinger was appointed, and moved the office into a store and saloon on Lot 7, Block 4, of Clinton's addition. While he was Postmaster, the building burned and everything in it; after that A. B. Parmenter kept the office, as deputy, in the old Rose building, on Lot 1, Block 7, until 1865, when he received the appointment of Postmaster, from Andrew Johnson. Subsequently, the office was removed to its present station, on Lot 5, Block 12, of Clinton's addition. In 1870, Mr. Parmenter resigned, and R. E. Davis was appointed, Mr. Parmenter remaining Deputy. During the same year, Mr. Davis resigned and Mr. Parmenter was re-appointed, and has since held the office.

*District School.*—After passing through the various stages of development, from the log building up, Middleton, or District No. 12, has now a two-story stone building, costing, finished and furnished, about \$2,500. There are two departments, and the rooms are well fitted, with commodious patent seats that will accommodate 120 pupils. An incident which occurred several years back, at a school-exhibition, is worthy of mention. While the upper room was jammed full, one of the lamps exploded and threw the audience in to a panic, and, in their frantic endeavors to escape, five more were broken. The scene which ensued was beyond description. Seventeen persons jumped from the windows to the stones beneath, and the remainder were so inextricably crushed together that they could not escape for some time. Several persons were very badly injured, but the fire did but little damage.

*High School.*—At the annual school meeting of 1878, District No. 12 voted \$1,000 to erect a high school building, and, during the summer of 1878, the present brick structure was completed, under the management of R. E. Davis. The building is 25x44 feet, and one story high, and is a single schoolroom and entry-way. The floor is laid in oak, thoroughly oiled. The schoolroom was seated by the town, plain board seats being supplied. The room will accommodate fifty pupils. The use of the house was given by the district to the town, which employs the teacher and controls the school. The standing is very high. Four pupils graduated here last year that were admitted into the Freshman class of the State University.

*The Masons.*—A Masonic lodge was instituted here June 1, 1870, under the name of Middleton Lodge, No. 180, A., F. & A. M., with Mansfield Orries as W. M.; J. M. Bull, S. W.; H. P. Rider, J. W.; Elisha Baily, Treasurer; R. E. Davis, Secretary; W. J. Taylor, S. D.; C. Klauber, J. D., and J. B. Colton, Tiler.

*The Odd Fellows.*—Middleton Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 158, was instituted October 10, 1868, by J. W. Hudson, R. W. D. G. M., with the following charter members: R. E. Davis, N. C. Rowley, John Prien, G. W. Murray, J. Drives, D. Brush, C. Klauber, H. Chuster, J. Parmenter, C. Moll, A. B. Parmenter, C. Lamert, J. Tideman, W. Hagel and H. L. Hyde.

The officers elected and installed were, R. E. Davis, N. G.; H. L. Hyde, V. G.; Charles Klauber, R. S.; G. W. Murray, P. S.; J. Prien, Treasurer.

The number of members in good standing is forty-eight. Since the lodge was instituted several deaths have occurred. At the death of each member the lodge pays \$50; at the death of a member's wife they pay \$30, called funeral benefits. The members are nearly all connected with the Odd Fellows' Insurance Society of the State; which has already paid to the families of deceased members here, \$6,500.

The lodge owns the lot and large frame building on the same, the upper story of which is used for their lodge room, and which is also rented from them by the Freemasons and Encampment. The lower story is used for a store, by Davis Bros.

The value of lodge property is \$1,500. The lodge-room is very neatly furnished, and the order has regalia costing \$300.

*Mendota Encampment, No. 34, I. O. O. F.*—This higher branch of the Order was instituted July 27, 1869, by J. W. Hudson, Grand Patriarch, with the following charter members: R. E. Davis, G. W. Murray, N. C. Rowley, C. Klauber, John Tiedeman, John Prien, J. W. Bradley and A. B. Parmenter.

Officers elected and installed: R. E. Davis, C. P.; C. Klauber, H. P.; H. L. Hyde, S. W.; A. B. Parmenter, J. W.; and G. W. Murray, Scribe. Present membership, 34; value of encampment property, \$200.

There is also a lodge of Rebeccas at this place, making in all three lodges of the Odd Fellows' order.

*The Grange.*—Middleton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted March 14, 1873, with M. Anderson, W. C. Williams, Charles Elver, E. S. Hunt, W. H. Outhouse, Daniel Vernon, John Lohes, W. Whitney, Fritz Laubake, George Gyte, Joseph Goodwin, C. Heintz, William Shackelbury, William Sanford, William Hallowell, Henry Sanford, Edward Bell, Francis Hallowell, Fred Hilgast, Mary B. Anderson, Charlotte Williams, Minnie Elver, Mrs. E. S. Hunt, Mrs. W. H. Outhouse, Mary Vernon, Mrs. John Lohes and Mrs. G. W. Sanford as charter members.

*Good Templars.*—The Middleton Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized on the 2d day of March, 1866, with the following charter members: R. Green, R. E. Davis, J. Parmenter, J. W. Bush, G. Murray, Sarah Barber, Emerette Davis, Mary Murray, A. Maud Green, H. Colby, D. Meredith, M. Dunn, P. S. Meredith, M. D. Meredith, M. Kerrighan, A. Colby, T. Scott, J. Middlemore, Sarah Barber and A. L. Parmenter.

Officers elected were R. E. Davis, W. C.; Sarah Barber, W. V.; T. Meredith, W. C.; J. Parmenter, Secretary; R. Green, Treasurer.

Officers now, A. B. Kingsley, W. C.; Miss L. Coolidge, W. V.; W. M. Hoyt, W. C.; J. W. Green, Secretary; E. Clark, Treasurer. There are now twenty-three members in good standing.

*Mendotas.*—The Ancient Order of the Mendotas, an organization devoted to the interests of the temperance fraternity and its progress, was conceived, developed and founded here, the first organization being convened on the 17th day of June, 1872, according to the plan of the originator of the institution. This order is supposed to derive its antiquity from the traditions and ceremonies of long-extinct Indian tribes, even as far back as the time of Montezuma, or when the ruins of Yucatan stood in stately grandeur, the scene of active life and prehistoric endeavor. Nevertheless, the order is the result of the inventive genius of a Middletonian of A. D. 1872. Although the Queen, Sachems, warriors and squaws of the Society No. 1 have, like the native aboriginals, dispersed and divided, even though they were at one time a large tribe, yet the order continues to be very popular in different parts of the country, and will, doubtless, continue to exist and do good, and afford amusement, for years to come, and may some time become ancient.

*The Presbyterian Society.*—This society was regularly organized and incorporated, according to law, on the 15th of November, 1868, at the schoolhouse where this denomination had been in the habit of holding services. The Trustees elected were G. W. Murray, Thomas Whittlesey and Daniel Brush. Previous to the time of organizing, services had been held here irregularly for a short time by different ministers, the last of whom was Rev. W. M. Hoyt, who officiated at the organization, and who has since been minister in charge of the church. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1869, when the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,600. It is a frame building, and will seat 150 comfortably. In March, 1869, when the project of building the church was started, the society was organized into an ecclesiastical body by the Columbus Presbytery, to be called the first Presbyterian Church of Middleton, consisting of seven members. There are now twenty members.

*Baptist Church of Middleton.*—The society which constituted the nucleus of this church was called "Meadow View." The meeting for the purpose of organizing was held on the 14th day of December, 1853, about one and one-half miles north of Middleton Station, in the schoolhouse of joint district No. 1, Elder R. Jones officiating. The society soon became quite large, and continued to hold meetings at the schoolhouse until 1863, when it had become so reduced in numbers that, to maintain services, it joined with the Springfield Church, where meetings were held until 1868, when the society began having preaching in the schoolhouse at

Middleton Station, where services were continued regularly until 1870. At a meeting held March 2, 1869, Elder Wilder officiating, the society re-organized into the present church. Very soon after, a subscription list was circulated to obtain funds for building a church, and during the following summer the church edifice was begun, the Methodists uniting with the Baptists in furnishing the means for building. By April of the following year (1870), the structure was completed at a cost of \$1,800. During the month of April the buildings was dedicated by Dr. Hodge. The present membership of the church is twenty-six.

The ministers of the society since 1853 have been Elder Jones, Elder Wisner, Elder Sherman, Elder Hill, Elder Humphrey, Elder Bowman, Elder Rowley, Elder Wilder, Elder Martin, and Elder Smith, who has been here since 1873.

*M. E. Church.*—The Methodist Society of Middleton was organized in July, 1869, the Rev. E. C. Arnold, of the East Middleton Circuit, officiating. The first members were D. Meredith, W. A. Knowlton, Mrs. H. Davis, Mrs. E. C. Hyde, Mrs. Mary Murray, Mrs. E., of Knowlton, Ellen Oberst, M. D. Meredith, S. Meredith and Ursula Meredith. The present membership will not exceed twelve. The Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists have had a Union Sunday School for the last three years.

*The German Lutheran, Evangelical and Presbyterian Association.*—The German Lutheran Society was organized in 1872, with about twenty-five families. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Compmeier, the next the Rev. Mr. Vogel, then the present minister, Rev. Mr. Wilke, who has had charge for the last three years. There is also an Evangelical Association and a Presbyterian society. All of the above societies hold their services in the Presbyterian Church, as they have no churches.

*Village of Pheasant Branch.*—This place, platted by Thomas T. Whittlesey, lies on Pheasant Branch Creek, in the southwest quarter of Section 1 and northwest quarter of Section 12, Town 7, Range 8. It was surveyed February 20, 1852, by D. B. Travis, and was recorded February 15, 1853.

The old Sauk road passes directly through the village, and, in its palmy days when the travel was large and the two mills were running, it was a thriving place and bade fair to become a large town, but these expectations have not been realized, although there is now a good deal of business done here.

The first house in this vicinity was built by Isaac H. Palmer, now of Lodi, in 1847, which stood about eighty rods up the creek from the present site of Pheasant Branch. After him, each of the first settlers, when they came here, occupied this house, as follows: T. T. Whittlesey, Elder Dawson, A. Bush, R. R. Gyles, Francis Gault and A. Grinnell. In that house Frank Gault found his wife, theirs being the first marriage at this point, and then Mr. Grinnell, an unscrupulous old rascal, traded away his daughter for another man's wife. This is now Mr. Knapp's kitchen at Middleton.

T. T. Whittlesey entered the land where the village stands, and, in 1847, built the first house on the site, and, in 1849, Frank Gault built a house where he now lives.

In the fall of 1849, Mr. Whittlesey had a steam saw-mill built (the first in the town), with sash saw and twelve horse-power. Frank Gault ran it three years, then it was sold to Illsby & Son, of Madison, who ran it three years and sold it back to Mr. Whittlesey, who then sold to Alex Worth, who wore out the mill. It ran twelve years.

In 1850, a store was started here by M. K. Cody and H. A. Winston, near the present bridge. This store became the first tavern in 1852, called the Pheasant Branch Hotel, which at that time did a thriving business, as the travel over the Sauk road was then very large. Mr. Cody kept it first. After passing through several hands, it finally burned. The last landlord was J. Doty, who left between two days.

In 1850, J. Dohr opened his wagon-shop, and, not many years after, Mr. Prien started a blacksmith-shop.

During the summer of 1852, W. A. Wheeler and Frank Gault erected a steam flour-mill here, 34x40 feet in area and four stories high, built of oak on a stone foundation. They put

in a forty-horse-power engine and three runs of stone, and could grind five barrels per hour, running night and day. They ran it ten years, doing a thriving business, then sold it to T. T. Whittlesey for \$7,000. He ran it two years, then sold to J. Camel, who rented it to this and that one until 1865, when it was closed up, and subsequently rotted down, the machinery being sold for a song.

The brewery here was started by J. Wagner, in 1865. In 1868, it was purchased by J. Lenz and J. Hess, for \$8,000. They improved it and did a large business, when Lenz fled. The brewery passed into the hands of the First National Bank of Madison, and lay idle for a long time. It is now owned and run by Hubert Bernhardt and John Fendorf, and is doing a fine business.

There is now one general store in Pheasant Branch, well stocked, and owned by J. Lorch.

There are two hotels and saloons, and various mechanics' shops.

The first fire in the village occurred in 1869, when Frank Gault's house was burned, at a loss of \$2,500. On its ashes he erected his present handsome brick dwelling.

The second school in the town was taught in a frame schoolhouse that stood for a time between Middleton and Pheasant Branch, and which accommodated both places for a time. It was subsequently moved to its present location in Pheasant Branch, where it now stands and serves the same purpose, having been suitably repaired.

The first ministers to preach here were the Revs. Wyrick and Allen, father of Thomas S. Allen. The people now attend church at Middleton.

The post office was established in 1850, and was first kept in the old store and hotel by M. K. Cody as Postmaster. He was succeeded by J. A. Roloff, who kept the office in his saloon in the tavern now called the "Travelers' Home." From him it was transferred to John Lorch, the present incumbent.

Thomas Tucker Whittlesey, the founder of Pheasant Branch, was, in his day, one of the most prominent and influential men in this State. He is remembered with feelings of admiration and great respect by all who had the pleasure to know him, and was undoubtedly one of Wisconsin's most gifted men. He was the son of Elisha and Mary (Tucker) Whittlesey, and was born at Danbury, Conn., May 12, 1794. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1836, was elected a member of Congress, where he remained until 1839. After coming to this State, he entered into politics, and was a member of the Senate in 1853-54. In his death the county, town and State lost a valuable citizen.

#### TOWN OF PLEASANT SPRINGS.

Township 6 north, of Range 11 east, of the United States Survey, is the territory now constituting the town of Pleasant Springs.

This territory was first brought under town government, along with twenty-three other townships, all forming the town of Madison, in April, 1846. It so continued until February 11, 1847, when, along with the territory now constituting the town of Dunn, it became a new town called Rome.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1848, Rome became extinct, and its east half was erected into a separate town called Pleasant Springs.

The first town election was held at the house of John Patterson, the first Tuesday in April, when the following, among other officers, were elected:

Daniel Wheeler, Chairman; John Patterson, John Thetcham, Supervisors; John Sunderman, Clerk; W. Dinman, Treasurer; Robert McComb, Assessor.

The town of Pleasant Springs is situated in the southeast part of the county. It is watered in the northwest part by Little Door Creek, which passes through Section 6, in the northwest corner on its way to Lake Kegonsa, and by the Yahara River, which proceeds from Lake Kegonsa, on Section 20, and runs southerly into the town of Dunkirk, Section 33. Lake Kegonsa covers a portion of five sections in the western part of the town. The principal part of the lands are oak openings. There is also a good proportion of marsh or meadow lands with

fine springs and small streams of living water. The town is traversed by the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Pleasant Springs receives its name from a large spring on Section 27, and numerous smaller ones in different parts of the town.

Abel Rasdall was the first settler of the town, locating his cabin on the eastern shore of First Lake (now in Pleasant Springs), about half a mile south of its outlet.

K. H. Roe, H. Severson, Robert McComb, P. S. Markham, John Sanderson, K. Kittle-son, K. A. Juve, K. A. Joitel, Daniel Wheeler, John Patterson, John Thetcham, W. Dinman, James Brante, Abram Divan, Zina Gilbert and Joseph S. Mills, were among the early settlers of the town. The Norwegian element predominated from the start, and maintains the lead to the present time.

The first school was taught in a private house.

The first schoolhouse was built on Section 25.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. W. Dietrichson, under a large oak tree on the farm of A. K. Juve, September 2, 1844.

The first church was a Norwegian Lutheran built on Section 14.

In 1877, J. I. Williams built and launched on Lake Kegonsa an elegant little steamer. In size it is fifty-six feet long, four feet six inches deep, nine foot beam, with an upper and lower deck, and is propelled by a twenty-horse-power engine.

The town has six schoolhouses and two churches. One of the schoolhouses, including furniture and bell, was built at an expense of \$2,000.

Pleasant Springs finds market for its produce in Stoughton, Madison, Edgerton, McFarland, Cambridge, Christiana and Fort Atkinson.

The "Sugar Bush," a large grove on the farm of J. I. Williams, is often used for holding picnics and camp-meetings. There are also a number of large Indian mounds bordering on Kegonsa.

There is one small lake on Section 26.

The town is also watered in the northwest by Big Door Creek, and Catfish Creek in the southwestern part.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad enters the town on Section 32, running northerly, and passes out on Section 7.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,065. The population now is 1,283. The town is settled largely by Norwegians.

#### TOWN OF SPRINGDALE.

The territory constituting the town of Springdale includes Township 6 north, of Range 7 east, of the United States survey.

The first settler in the town was John Harlow, who came here in 1844, and built the first house in the town. In 1845, other settlers came in, among whom were Wyatt Perkins, Thomas Bently, Perry Munger, Michael Jacket and others. They were followed in 1846, by Thore T. Spaanem, N. H. Dryden, Hawley Childs, Thomas B. Miles, Morgan L. Curtis, John S. Berge, Martin Nash and Henry Boland.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Morgan L. Curtis, in 1848.

The first election for town officers was held the second Tuesday of April of that year, when twenty-one votes were cast, and as many officers elected. Martin Nash was elected Chairman; Thomas Bently and Wyatt Perkins, Supervisors; Robert N. Ashmore, Town Clerk; Morgan L. Curtis, Treasurer; Perry Munger and Thomas Miles, Assessors; Axiom Malone, Collector; Martin Nash and Morgan L. Curtis, Justices; Thomas Bently, N. H. Dryden and Robert N. Ashmore, Commissioners of Highways; Hawley Childs, Thomas B. Miles and Wyatt Perkins, School Commissioners; Perry Munger and Thomas B. Miles, Assessors; Michael Jacket and Hawley Childs, Fence Viewers; Axiom Malone and John I. Berge, Constables; William A. Dryden, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Of the twenty-one officers then elected, there are but two of them yet residents of the town—N. H. Dryden and Michael Jacket.



There are in the town several mounds which are supposed to contain the remains of an ancient people who inhabited this country before the Indian races. The three mounds which excite the most interest are situated on Section 15. These mounds are nearly forty feet in diameter, circular, and used to rise six feet above the surface of the adjacent land, but by repeated cultivation, this height has been greatly decreased. In 1870, one of these mounds was opened and partially explored by Charles H. Lewis. He found a well-preserved human skeleton, together with stone implements, knives and pipes.

It was judged from the last skeleton taken from the mounds, that the inhabitants of that age must have been nearly 6 feet 10 inches in height.

There are but two churches in the town; one the Norwegian Lutheran, is situated in the northwestern part of the town on Section 8. A. Bradisen is the present Pastor.

The Baptist Church in Mount Vernon, was organized July 26, 1869, with about sixty members. Rev. G. S. Martin was the first Pastor; John T. Shumway, Church Clerk; Trustees then appointed were Edmund Spears, John Lansworth, Evan Jones, Stephen Foye, S. Ireland, C. J. Lewis and G. H. Orr. I. G. Brader, Sr., was elected Deacon, which office he has held to the present time. Rev. G. S. Martin was succeeded by Rev. L. Smith, who is the present Pastor. He lives at Verona, and preaches here once in every two weeks. The present church building was erected in 1870, at an expense of \$3,500. Before the new church edifice was built, services were held in the schoolhouse. The present Trustees are I. G. Brader, Norman Randall, D. H. Eastman and C. J. Lewis. This church is a branch of the Baptist Church of Verona.

The town is well watered by the Sugar River in the northern part, the west branch of the Sugar River in the southern part, also by two tributaries of the former in the southern portion. About two-thirds of the town are oak openings, and one-third prairie, some portions are uneven, rising into bluffs and ridges. The land is productive and well adapted to stock-raising and dairy purposes. The town is inhabited by a thrifty class of farmers, mostly of German and Norwegian origin.

The first post office in the town of Springdale was established in 1850.

The population of the town in 1870, was 1,138; it is now 1,007.

*Good Templars.*—Perseverance Lodge, No. 487, was organized February 6, 1879, at the residence of A. G. Colman. The first officers elected were Mrs. Nellie E. Toliff, Lodge Deputy; Miss H. Palmer, Chaplain; A. D. Colman, Worthy Chief; Mrs. A. D. Colman, Treasurer; John Randall, Secretary; Zella Ison, G.; Miss Jessie Black, Marshall. The present membership is thirty, with the following officers: I. W. Patterson, Worthy Chief; A. D. Colman, Secretary; E. C. Pierce, Lodge Deputy. The average membership is forty, and meet every Saturday evening.

There are but two villages in Springdale—one is Clantorf, situated on Section 11. There are but three or four families here; Patrick Carr was the first Postmaster; keeps a general store, and is the present Postmaster. John Lindelien is the blacksmith. The schoolhouse was built here in 1868.

*Mount, Vernon*—A snug little village, situated down among the hills, nineteen miles southwest of Madison. This village, of about 100 inhabitants, is pleasantly located on the middle branch of the Sugar River. The greater portion of the town lies on the east side of the river; on the west side, high rocks and picturesque hills add to the beauty of the scenery. George Britts laid out the first plat of the town, and Dr. Byam laid out the addition. Philander Byam was the proprietor of the plat surveyed by J. T. Berger, recorded October 9, 1852. The plat is located in Section 34, town of Springdale; just a corner of the plat, the southwest, is in the town of Primrose.

In 1849, George Britts built the first and only saw-mill in the town. This soon ran down. C. Semford Shumway next bought eighty acres from George Britts, and built a log house. C. H. Lewis came in 1850. Hall C. Chandler started the first general store, built a frame oak building, which is still standing, and used as a dwelling-house. John Jones, Sr., kept the first hotel.

In 1860, there were in the village two blacksmith shops, and two general stores, a school-house, which was built in 1852. At this time, there were but twelve families in the village. A hotel was built by C. C. Allen, to which an upright and addition has been added, new barns have been built, making it a convenient and comfortable stopping-place for travelers. Mr. Allen died in March, 1880. His wife now has charge of the hotel, and is its proprietor.

At present, there is one general store, kept by O. B. Dahle & Son, two shoe-shops, three blacksmith-shops. The post office is kept by O. B. Dahle. The grist-mill was built by Philander Byam, in 1852, which is now run by John Jones, Sr.

Among others doing business here are P. E. Call, saddler; Orne Cobblewig, saloon; Charles Shumway, butcher, and C. H. Lewis, carpenter. Several new buildings have been built here within the last year. Mr. A. C. Brader at present is putting up a large two-story frame building.

## TOWN OF YORK.

The territory now included within the town of York is Township 9 north, of Range 12 east—the extreme northeast township in the county. The original town created by the act approved February 2, 1846, of which the town of York is now a part, was Sun Prairie.

By an act approved March 11, 1848, three of the four townships which went to make up the territory of the town of Sun Prairie were erected into separate towns, one of which was called York.

The first town election was held the first Tuesday in April, at the schoolhouse near Walter Brown's, when the following officers, among others, were elected:

B. B. Freeman, Chairman; David Emery and Walter Brown, Supervisors; Otis B. Lapham, Clerk and Treasurer; Walter Brown, William P. Randall and Walker Johnson, Assessors.

The first settlement made in the town, was in the spring of 1843, by John Petty, William Stewart, William Ward, John Brown, William Mortrom and David E. Emery. In 1844, John Hasey, D. A. Hasey, Walter Brown, Silas W. Herring, Orrin Rogers, John Petty, Lyman Parker and John Parker made a settlement. Among other early settlers were, O. C. Johnson, E. S. Johnson, Julius Campbell, Jason Bolton, Smith Johnson, Franklin Carter, William Anwas with Dunning & Payne, three months, Wright & Payne, two and one-half years; then the firm of dreads, William Cleland, Moses Wood, Daniel Wood, Garret Porter, J. H. Porter, Otis B. Lapham, William Douglas, Alpha Wood, William Thompson.

The first entry of land was made by John Hasey, in the fall of 1844. His entry comprised the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, a tract of 40 acres.

Religious services were first held in the town, at the house of Franklin Carter, Rev. P. Allen, a Methodist Episcopal minister, officiating. A watch-meeting was held at the house of Garret Porter, December 31, 1845, Revs. Allen and Jones being present. These men, about this time, organized a class, being the first religious organization in the town. Services were held at the schoolhouse on Section 34, until the completion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Marshall, when the class was disbanded, the majority of its members uniting with the Marshall church. A class was afterward formed near the central part of the town, meeting at the schoolhouse on Section 22.

The Baptists organized a congregation on Section 22, under the ministrations of Rev. A. E. Green, in 1847. Elder Green was its first pastor, being succeeded in turn, by Elders Rowley, Swain, Morton, McIntyre, Kone and Ketchbole. The congregation now meet for worship at the schoolhouse, on Section 29, and have a membership of fifteen.

In the fall of 1878, Rev. Emery Z. Thwing commenced to hold services at the Good Templars' hall, on Section 34, and in February, 1879, organized a class of Free Methodists, composed of twenty-five members. The society afterward purchased the hall of the Templars and fitted it up specially for religious services, and now worship therein.

On the 12th day of November, 1864, a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized at the schoolhouse district No. 3, consisting of twenty-five charter members.

E. A. Cone was the first Worthy Chief Templar, with Loretta Porter, W. V. T.; J. H. Porter, W. S.: Philander Porter, L. D. Meetings continued to be held in the schoolhouse for some three years, when the lodge erected a substantial frame building for their special use, where for ten years, meetings were regularly held. In 1877, the charter of the lodge was surrendered, and in 1879, their building was disposed of to the Free Methodists.

In 1853, a postoffice was established in the town, to which was given the name of York Center. William Douglas was the first Postmaster. Until the completion of the Watertown line, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, the mail was received at this office twice a week, it being on the line of the stage and mail route from Columbus to Janesville. After the completion of the road the mail was received at Deansville.

At York Center, a store was established, in 1848, by Otis B. Lapham, who continued it until 1850, when he disposed of the stock to William Douglas, who in turn sold to William Brown, in 1853, since which time, W. B. Dodge, W. S. Amos, William Douglas and Richard Arian supplied the neighborhood with general merchandise. This store, together with a blacksmith-shop and postoffice, comprised the village of York Center.

R. Eaton, in the spring of 1845, taught a term of school in a log house erected for that purpose, on Section 34, being the first school in the town.

In the fall of 1874, S. W. King organized York Grange, No. 44, Patrons of Husbandry. This grange has had a very prosperous existence, numbering at one time, 140 members. They own their hall, which is located at York Center. H. J. Douglas was the first Master of the grange, and George Weeks, Secretary.

A cheese-factory was established at York Center, in 1873, by Richard Arians, and continued in successful operation until 1876, when it was burned down. The building was immediately re-erected, and soon after its completion sold to the Patrons of Husbandry, who converted it to other purposes.

There are five cemeteries in the town; one on the southwest corner of Section 35; one on the northwest corner of Section 27; one on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 4; one on the northwest corner of Section 6, and one on Section 11. This last is the most important one in the town, and is known as the East York Cemetery. An association was formed, in 1850, and re-organized April 4, 1873, on which occasion Cyrus Montgomery, George W. Stiles, Justice Andrews, E. S. Johnson, Elijah Federly, Thomas J. Johnson and C. E. Weeks were elected Trustees. A Mr. Price was the first buried here.

The town in 1868, erected at York Center, a large and convenient town-house, at a cost of \$1,200.

The first child born in the town was Abigail Thompson, in 1844. The first marriage was that of Philo Ranney and Miss Sally Thompson, in the fall of 1845.

The land in this town is oak openings, with occasionally marsh, there being no prairie within its borders. It is watered in the southwest part by Waterloo Creek, which is the only stream in the town. The land is good quality, and produces good crops. There are numerous springs, which supply the ordinary wants of the inhabitants. While there are no villages in the town, its inhabitants are yet convenient to good markets, and the many well-tilled farms, fine dwelling-houses and barns prove that here live a thrifty and contented people.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,069. It is now 983.

## CHAPTER XX.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES—(CONTINUED).

INTRODUCTORY—TOWN OF DEERFIELD—TOWN OF PRIMROSE—TOWN OF ROXBURY—TOWN OF VIENNA—TOWN OF WESTPORT—TOWN OF BERRY—TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE—TOWN OF PERRY—TOWN OF BURKE—TOWN OF VERMONT—TOWN OF MAZOMANIE—VILLAGE OF MAZOMANIE.

## INTRODUCTORY.

During the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1855 and 1858, eleven towns were formed in the county, as follows: 1841, Deerfield, Primrose, Roxbury, Vienna and Westport; 1850, Berry and Blooming Grove; 1851, Perry; 1852, Burke; 1855, Vermont; 1858, Mazomanie; making the whole number in Dane County 35. This number corresponds exactly with the number of townships, but it is not the fact that each town has just a township of land for its territory. The following are exceptions: Sun Prairie, Dunkirk, Blooming Grove, Westport, Madison, Middleton, Roxbury, Mazomanie and Black Earth. From Sun Prairie is to be taken the village of the same name; from Dunkirk, Stoughton; from Blooming Grove, a portion of the city of Madison; from Westport, so much as is covered by Lake Mendota, which belongs to the city of Madison; from Madison, all that part of the city of Madison lying in Township 7 north, of Range 9 east; from Middleton, so much of Lake Mendota as covers Township 7 north, of Range 8 east; from Roxbury, the extreme northwest corner of Township 9 north, of Range 7 east; from Mazomanie, the northwest portion of Township 9 north, of Range 6 east, although it has half a township added on the south; and from Black Earth, the north half of Township 8 north, of Range 6 east.

## TOWN OF DEERFIELD.

When, in 1847, the town of Cottage Grove was created, it also included the territory now constituting the town of Deerfield. However, by an act of the State Legislature, approved March 17, 1849, Township 7 north, of Range 12 east, which was then the east half of Cottage Grove, was made a separate town, and named Deerfield.

The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, at the house of D. R. Ager, when thirty-five votes were cast and the following officers elected: Allan E. Adsit, Chairman; Emery Sampson and George R. Fryer, Supervisors; H. L. Foster, Town Clerk; Benjamin Potter, Treasurer, and Martin W. Adsit, Assessor.

The first house put up in this town was on Section 18, on the road from Madison to Milwaukee, by Philip Kearney, in 1839; but the first actual settlement was not made until the spring of 1840, when Nels Siverson, a Norwegian, built a cabin on Section 35 and resided therein. In 1842, his brother, Ole Siverson, settled on Section 33. Lars Davidson settled on Section 28 the same year. In June, 1842, Colben Olson and Stork Olson came to the town, and settled on Section 30. About the same time they were followed by David Hyer and B. Ingraham.

Deerfield Post Office was established in 1843, Mr. Hyer being the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Benjamin Baldwin, and he in turn by Henry Bennett, who is the present Postmaster.

Among other early settlers of the town, were Ulric Thompson, Lars Torgerson, Charles Martin, Allen E. Adsit, C. Johnson, Ole Kauntson and B. Ingraham.

During the early settlement of this town deer were very plenty, so it was suggested that the town should be called Deerfield.

There are five schoolhouses in the town, and three churches; denominations are one Evangelical Lutheran, a Roman Catholic Church, and a Lutheran Church. There are two post

offices in the town—one at Deerfield, situated on Section 9; and one at Nora, situated on Section 29. The town is watered by Koshkonong Creek, which enters the town on Section 19, and flows east, emptying in Krogh's mill-pond. Mud Creek enters the town on Section 34, flows north and empties into Krogh's mill-pond. Krogh's mill-pond lies in the east part of the town, and occupies part of Sections 22, 23, 24, 13 and 14, and a corner of 15. Goose Lake is situated in the northwestern part of the town, on Sections 1 and 2. Mud Lake is also on Section 2, the northwest quarter.

The southeastern part of the town is prairie and openings; the northwestern part is also openings. The northeastern part of the town is heavily timbered, with some marsh land.

A saw-mill was built on Section 20, by Messrs. Thompson & Knudson, but was never run.

The market towns after this town are Stoughton, McFarland, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.

The population of the town in 1870, was 1,040. The population now is 975.

#### TOWN OF PRIMROSE.

By an act of the State Legislature of March 21, 1849, Township 5 north, of Range 7 east, was set off from the town of Montrose, to which it had been attached for town purposes, and erected into a separate town named Primrose.

The first town meeting was held in the town of Primrose, April 3, 1849. The following officers, among others, were elected: David Thomas, Chairman; Jacob B. Nofsinger and Freeman Fisher, Supervisors; Robert Harrington, Clerk.

The town was named by Mrs. R. Speers, in 1848, at a meeting held at the schoolhouse. She had heard her father sing an old song commencing—

“On Primrose hill there lived a lass,”

and suggested the name Primrose. Much talk was occasioned because the town was named by a woman.

The Baptists and Methodists both held services in private houses until the schoolhouse was built. The first school was taught by Miss Martha De Corso. Of the old settlers, among the Americans, Mrs. David Thomas is the only one left.

The present town hall is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 15. It was built by Josephus Chandler, to be used as a schoolhouse, and was used several years as such. The district then bought it, giving \$400, and converted it into a town hall, for which purpose it has been used up to the present time.

There are two churches in the town of Primrose. One, the “Primrose Norse Evangelical Lutheran Congregation,” which is connected with the Norse Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, erected an edifice on Section 21, at an expense of \$500. The first Pastor was Rev. Elling Eielson. He was followed by Rev. Arne Boyum; then Rev. Ole Torgeson took charge of the church, followed by Rev. P. Solberg.

The Norse Lutheran Church was organized in this town by the Rev. A. C. Preus. This organization joined the so-called Norse Synod. The congregation erected a church on Section 29, in 1866. This was destroyed by fire in 1872, and rebuilt in 1874. Rev. A. C. Preus was followed by Rev. P. H. Rasmusson. He was succeeded by Rev. John F. Jeld, who is the present Pastor. There are thirty-five families in this congregation.

There is a third Norse Lutheran Church, which was organized by Rev. C. L. Clausen, in 1869. They held services for a time in a schoolhouse on Section 32, but afterward built a church eighty rods south of the church on Section 29, at an expense of \$800.

*Primrose Post Office.*—This is situated near the center of the town, on the northeast quarter of Section 21. The post office was established here in 1869. Jacob G. Hanna was appointed the first Postmaster. Mr. Hanna died in 1877, and his wife has since had charge of the post office.

A stone schoolhouse is situated here, which was built in 1869. O. E. Lewis was the first teacher of this school; its present teacher is M. H. Atwood. It has an attendance of about fifty scholars.

Jacob Hanna settled at this point and built a log house here in 1862.

The first settler was Robert Speers and family, locating on Section 19 in 1844. His house was well patronized by the teamsters from the lead mines, and may be called the first hotel. Primrose Post Office was established at his house in 1846. The pioneers of the town were Hall C. Chandler and family, Robert Herrington, Frederick and William Underhill, John Jones, Joseph Phillips and son Daniel, George Schofield, Billings Lewis, George Patchen, William and Edmund Speers, W. W. and E. S. Hale, Robert White, Charles and Wilmot Marston, Christian Hendrickson (the first Norwegian, in 1846), Jacob and Samuel Noffsinger, Jacob Beckner, Martin Ashmore, Deacon David Thomas, wife and eight children (1847), Joel Britz, Rev. William Dudley, Joel Smith, George Britts, R. B. Chandler, Moses Chandler and others; also, the La Follettes, Josiah, William, Warren, Elhanan, Robert and Harvey. Of these pioneers, the Hale, Hendrickson and Thomas families are now residents. The Hale brothers are Tennesseans by birth, and all sons of William Hale, who settled at Wiota in 1828, and was killed during the Black Hawk war, near Buffalo Grove, Ill. W. W. Hale and E. S. Hale settled in Primrose in December, 1845, and are now its oldest residents. Mrs. Deacon Thomas and her sons, Eliphalet and Ashley C., are now residing here. Deacon Thomas was born in Strafford, Vt., in 1800, and died in Primrose in 1871.

The first death was that of Mrs. Joseph Phillips, and the next Mrs. George Patchen.

The first birth was a son to Robert Speers, who died in infancy. The next birth was George, son of Billings Lewis.

The first wedding was that of Frederick Underhill to Elizabeth, daughter of George Schofield, in the fall of 1845. William Underhill and Mary Schofield were married on Christmas Day, 1845.

The "Devil's Chimney," Section 11, is a noticeable feature of the Primrose landscape; a sandstone mound or hillock is crowned by two huge masses of the same stone, the "chimney" proper rising to a height of 45 feet; and is twenty-five feet across the top. Joel Britz made the first ascent in 1850; B. Oleson in 1862; J. A. Oliver in 1873; J. A. Oliver, Henry Fulton and A. Warden in 1877. These were assisted by either ropes or poles, but in 1879, Frank Pierce climbed the face of the rock, a seemingly impossible feat.

The Union Primrose Cheese Company was formed by seven men, in 1877, John Tasher, President, and Ole O. Barton, Secretary. A flouring-mill was built on Section 8, by Ed M. Britz and Charles Smith, in 1858, and has remained at a standstill since 1879.

An old resident, in speaking of the early times, says the first settlers used to draw their wheat to Milwaukee with ox teams, and sell it at 40 cents per bushel. It took them from seven to nine days to make the trip; very frequently they had to unload several times on the way. The wheat was sold at Ludington's old warehouse, in Milwaukee, when the farmers returned to their homes with provisions. In 1850, a market was established at Moscow, where they then sold their wheat at the advanced price of 50 cents per bushel.

There are three burying-grounds in the town. The first land was entered by Robert Oliver, on Section 14. There is but one post office in the town; that is at Primrose. The first school-house built in the town was on Section 17, in 1847; Gunnuld Jackson was the first teacher. No one has ever had license to sell intoxicating drink in the town of Primrose. Christian Hendrickson, from Lier, Norway, was the first Norwegian settler in the town; he came here in 1846, and was followed by Salve Jorgenson, Niels Evenson and Niels N. Skogen, in 1848. In 1849, Peter Haslerud and Gunnuf Tollefson settled in the town. Gunnuf Tollefson was the first member of the Legislature.

The northern part of the town is well watered by the West Branch of the Sugar River, and also by two tributaries of the same, furnishing the north half of the town with an abundance of water and marsh land. The surface is undulating, and agreeably diversified with oak openings and prairie. There are considerable high lands or small ridges in different parts of the town, as well as marshes in the streams. The inhabitants of the town are nearly all Norwegians. The population in 1870 was 1,015. The population now is 887.

## TOWN OF ROXBURY.

By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 21, 1849, Township 9 north, of Range 7 east, was formed into a separate town, called Roxbury. Its territory, along with that now constituting the town of Dane, previous to that date, formed the town last mentioned.

The first town election for Roxbury was held on the first Tuesday in April, of 1849, at the house of Zachariah Bowers, when the following officers, among others, were elected: Burke Fairchild, Chairman; Lorenzo A. Farr and L. D. Miller, Supervisors; James Crowder, Clerk; James Steel, Treasurer; L. A. Farr, Assessor.

This town is in the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Columbia County, and on the west by the Wisconsin River. There are no streams of any account in the town. Crane Lake, on Section 15, has an outlet in a small creek which empties into the Wisconsin River, on Section 18. Crystal Lake occupies a portion of Sections 1 and 2, and Fish Lake on Sections 3 and 4. The land in this town is diversified with openings and prairie, with some high bluffs on the Wisconsin River, and in other parts of the town. These bluffs furnish very excellent limestone. The present population of the town is 1,157.

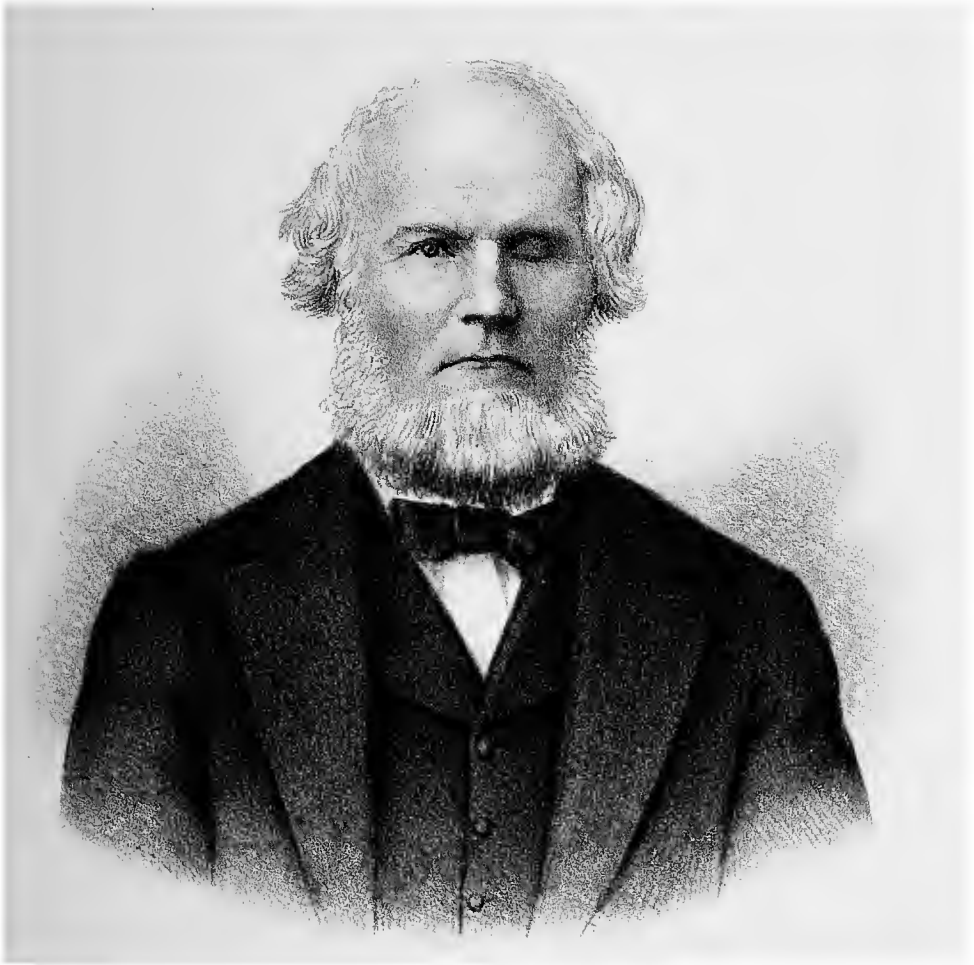
Augustin Haraszthy, commonly known as Count Haraszthy, an Hungarian refugee, erected the first building and made the first improvements in the town. The house was one of logs, and was set upon a point of bluff above and near the Wisconsin River, opposite the present village of Sauk City. It was probably designed more for a hunting-lodge than a dwelling-house, and was erected in 1840.

During the winter following, a charter was procured for a ferry at this point, by Haraszthy, and put in operation soon after. Robert Richards and Jacob Fraelich operated the ferry, and resided in a house erected by Haraszthy, which might properly be termed the first dwelling-house erected in the town, and they, doubtless, were the first actual settlers. Little improvement was made in the town from this date until 1845. Some time during this year, Father Adelbert Inama, a German Catholic priest, effected a settlement here, and soon drew around him many of the same nationality and like faith. Also, during this year, came Richard Taylor, George Richards, Adolph Fasbinder, Carl Schugart, Mr. Weber, Mr. Campbell, James Crowder and Burke Fairchild. In 1846, Anton Gauser, T. M. Warren, George Boltis, Nicholas Breckendorf, Michael Michel, Michael Loeser, Conrad Jordan and others made themselves a home here. From that time, the population increased rapidly, the German element obtaining the ascendancy, maintaining it to the present time. The few American families who were among the early settlers, soon disposed of their property to the influx of Germans. One may now travel over the entire township, spending days in the town, and hear not a word spoken in any language save the German.

In the year 1837, one Floyd, a speculator, organized a company in the Eastern States, for the purpose of building up a city in the West. The location hit upon for the site was Section 19, in what is now Roxbury. In due time, the ground was surveyed, being laid out in streets and blocks upon a magnificent scale, and lots were offered for sale. Buyers were not wanting, but settlers were, and, as a consequence, what was known as "Superior City" proved a complete failure.

## TOWN OF VIENNA.

The territory now constituting the town of Vienna—Township 9 north, of Range 9 east—belonged first to Madison, then to Windsor. By an act approved March the 2d, 1849, Townships 8 and 9 north, of Range 9 east, were erected into a separate town, called Vienna, after a town in the State of New York, whence came several of the first settlers in this town. Twenty-nine days afterward the town was reduced to its present limits. The first town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Fisher, on the third Monday of April ensuing, when the town was regularly organized and the following ticket was elected:



*John Filtow*

BLACK EARTH.





1849—Abram A. Boyce, Chairman; Benjamin Nesmith, Willard Fisher, Supervisors; Isaac Mann, Clerk; Jabez Weston, Treasurer; Thomas Lindsay, Assessor; Isaac Mann, School Superintendent.

The surface of the town is somewhat varied in character, being for the most part beautifully undulating upland prairie lands, diversified by hills, limestone ridges, and valleys. The altitude of this township is higher than that of the average towns, as it is situated on the highlands that divide the Wisconsin from the Rock River, and is a correspondingly healthy locality.

The soil is usually a rich, deep loam, very productive and easily kept up and tilled. In former days, when wheat was the chief article produced, forty bushels to the acre was not considered a remarkable crop. There is but little marsh land in the town, and scarcely any part that is not adapted to agricultural purposes.

The town is scantily supplied with water, that being the only drawback to the general excellence of this locality. There are some springs and two small creeks; one in the southwest part of the town, and one in the southeast part of the town, which empties into the Yahara.

The timber supply is good, the prairies and hills in different sections being covered by fine groves; the most noted of which are Robertson's Grove, in the north part of town, One Hundred Mile Grove, in the northwest part; and Norway Grove, in the central part. There are also fine groves in the east part. The best timber grows in the central part. One Hundred Mile Grove received its name because this point was designated by the Surveyors as being 100 miles from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), on the old military road. The timber is composed principally of varieties of oak, interspersed with other kinds.

The population now embraces several different nationalities, the Norwegian being the predominant element. The foreigners have come in very rapidly for the last twenty-five years, having to a large extent taken the place of the Americans who were the first settlers. There are several churches of different tenets, and good schools in the town, which betokens general prosperity, and a superior moral and intellectual condition. Agriculture is the general occupation. The population in 1870 was 1,177; it is now 1,052.

The first white man to lay a claim in this town was William G. Simons, who located on the southeast quarter of Section 21, in 1838. The first year he plowed some land, the first soil turned by the plowshare in this town. The following year Mr. Simons erected a house on his claim, with the intention of opening a tavern for travelers, as he then supposed that the old road from Madison to Fort Winnebago would pass by his house, but the road was laid out on another route, and Mr. Simons' anticipations were not realized.

Louis Montandon then purchased Mr. Simon's claim, and moved into the house, bringing his wife Electa, who was the first white woman to live in the town. For the next two years this family was the only one in the town; then they moved away, and for the three following years there were no white residents here.

In 1845, Thomas Lindsay and David Robertson came into the town, and located on Section 7. Their coming was really the beginning of a permanent settlement. Soon after this, L. Nicholson came into town.

During the following year, 1846, Joseph Dunning, Willard Fisher, Ira Simons and H. P. Wheaton settled in town, the first two on Section 21, the last town on Section 6. Also, during this year, a number of Englishmen and their families, who came out, in connection with many others that year, under the auspices of the British Emigration Society, located in Vienna. Eventually several of these settlers moved away. Of those who remained may be mentioned W. Plackett, William Crow, J. Poynor and Jabez Weston.

In 1847, the Norwegians began to emigrate hither. Among the first who arrived were Michael and Erick Johnson and their families. From this time on, the influx of settlers was very large. Of those who first came, were A. A. Boyce, Aaron Lamb, Adam Paton, W. D. Stanly, Benjamin Nesmith, Robert and Isaac Mann, R. M. Chesney, M. O. Dwyer, S. Pashly, A. & T. Paton, R. B. Kellogg, W. O. and William Fisher, Henry Nelson, T. E. Farness, Ole Hemundson, Lars Sampson, J. Ollis, Aaron Cooledge, J. and W. Howsie, T.

Errickson, H. Cramer, R. J. Poynor, S. Raymond, J. Farwell, James Taylor, J. C. Hustleby, A. Rankin, S. M. Lester and A. J. Damp.

The first schoolhouse in town was erected in 1851, at Hundred Mile Grove, and here the first religious services were held.

A postoffice was established in the town, at Norway Grove, in 1869, Helge Toleson being appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Henry Nelson, and he in turn by the incumbent, Joseph Dunning, in January, 1880. With the exception of the year 1862, Mr. Dunning has been Town Clerk since the organization of the town.

Vienna is well supplied with churches, there being five of different denominations. The first one erected was the Lutheran, built in 1854, on Section 24. After this came the Methodist, which stands on Section 31; then the Catholic and Seventh-Day Advent Churches, both of which are located on Section 9; and subsequently the Episcopal Church, which is situated on Section 32.

#### TOWN OF WESTPORT.

The town of Westport derives its name from Westport, Ireland, from which place many of its early settlers came.

The town is watered by the Yahara River, which enters the northeast part of the town on Section 13, and flows southwesterly into Lake Mendota, and also by Six Mile Creek, which enters the town on the northwestern part, on Section 6, flows southeasterly and empties into the Catfish on Section 27. The northeastern part of Westport is prairie land, the central and southeasterly portions marsh, and the remaining parts oak openings and prairie. Lake Mendota covers a part of five sections on the southern part.

Louis Montandon, a Frenchman, and Edward Boyles, an Irishman, were the first settlers in the town, coming here in the fall of 1845. They built their cabin on Section 20. In 1846, a number of others came in, among whom were Messrs. Burdick, Tower, Bradbury, Rodgers, O'Malley, Collins, Fitzgibbon and Ruddy. Still later came Matthew Roach, P. R. Tierney, J. Welsh, William O'Keefe, Lawrence O'Keefe and Martin Reade. Although the first settlers were mostly Irish, and that nationality predominates at this time, a large number of Americans, Germans, Norwegians and representatives of other nations, have made here their homes.

In the central part of the town is a Catholic Church building, built in 1860, by the Rev. P. J. Lavans.

One of the State's hospitals for the insane is located within the town, on the north bank of Lake Mendota, and in plain view of Madison.

Westport is the home of Miss Ella Wheeler, whose poems are read by thousands in all parts of the land.

On Six Mile Creek is a grist-mill, built by E. D. Churchill, in 1860, who sold to William Packbrom, who run it until 1876, when it was sold to John Bowerman.

The town is well supplied with quarries, and the cream stone, used in the building of the Government Court House and Post Office in Madison, was obtained from the quarry on Section 11, and which the United States Government purchased for that purpose. The stone was exhibited and much admired at the Centennial, as were also some of the other products of the town.

A branch of the Chicago & North-Western Railway passes through the town, from north-west to southeast, with Mendota station on the hospital farm, and Waunakee on Sections 5 and 8, on the northwest.

The town was, on March 31, 1849, set off from Vienna, and organized on the third Monday of April of that year, by the election of the following among other officers: Thomas R. Hill, Chairman; W. W. Wells, Martin Reade, Supervisors; William Keefe, Clerk; Lawrence Rodgers, Treasurer; Amos Rodgers, Assessor.

The first election was held at the house of Michael Malege

It has for its territory Township 8 north, of Range 9 east, except so much as is covered by the waters of Lake Mendota, which is a part of the city of Madison.

The population of Westport, in 1870, was 1,177; it is now 1,985.

*Village of Waunakee.*—In December, 1880, Lewis Baker, G. C. Fish, and S. P. Mardin had surveyed and laid out in lots a portion of Section 8, Township 8 north, Range 9 east, for the village of Waunakee.

The first building erected was in the spring of 1871, and was built by Fred Buhlman for the purpose of a general store. On completion of the building, Mr. Buhlman put in a stock of goods; in September following, he admitted his brother, J. Buhlman, as a partner, the firm yet being in business in the place.

The first dwelling-house was erected the same season by George Murray.

In the fall of 1871, Charles Hudson, who was doing business about two and a half miles south, in the town of Vienna, removed to the village. Mr. Hudson was Postmaster, the office being known as the Lester Post Office, and when he came into the village, by consent of the Post Office Department, the office was also removed, the name being changed to that of the village, and Mr. Hudson continuing as Postmaster.

The village has a neat two-story schoolhouse, erected in 1878, at a cost of \$1,450.

There are three churches in the village—German Catholic, German Lutheran and Presbyterian, services in the latter being held in the English language. The Catholic Church is a mission one, the officiating priest residing in the town of Westport. The Presbyterian society was organized July 16, 1877, with E. J. Foster, J. Buhlman, C. Gossman, I. P. Bacon and N. Martin, Trustees. A church building was commenced the same fall, but not finished until the following year. Rev. Mr. Riley, of Lodi, has served as Pastor of the society since its organization. The Lutheran Evangelical Church was organized July, 1877, with twenty-five members. The present membership is about the same. Rev. Mr. Reuling, of Cottage Grove, is the Pastor.

The business of the place is represented by three general stores, one grocery, one confectionery, one furniture, one hardware, two meat-shops, four saloons, two carpenters and builders, two blacksmiths, two wagon-shops, one elevator, one feed-mill, two shoe-shops and two harness-shops.

#### TOWN OF BERRY.

The town of Berry, as at present constituted, includes Township 8 north, of Range 7 east, of the United States Survey.

This territory was first brought under town government as a part of the town of Madison. On the 2d day of August, 1848, it was, along with the township adjoining it on the west, erected into the town of Farmersville, the name of the latter being changed to Black Earth on February 1, 1851. Previous to this, however, in 1850, Berry was erected into a separate town.

The first town meeting was held on the 2d day of April, 1850, in the old log schoolhouse of District No. 1, on Section 4. At that meeting the town was regularly organized and the following officers elected:

Joseph Bowman, Chairman; John Whiteman and Thomas Haynes, Side Supervisors; John Gray, Clerk; George Draper, Assessor; Thomas Barber, Treasurer. There were twenty-four votes cast. At the ballot for Clerk, Samuel Hawley and John Gray received eleven votes each, and to decide the selection, they drew cuts, Mr. Gray being the winning party. Mr. Gray was elected Clerk for ten consecutive years.

The first year, upon motion, \$60 was voted for town expenses, and 2½ mills on the dollar for schools, and 5 mills on the dollar for road purposes.

The first assessment valuation was \$182.44. The present is \$289,591.

The first sum raised for schools was \$45.61; now \$1,200 per annum is required.

At first \$91.22 was raised for road purposes; now \$1,447.95 are paid as road tax.

There are six school districts and fourteen road districts at present.

The general surface of the country in this town is very broken and uneven—hills and dales, gulches, prairies, pockets, and precipitous and rocky bluffs follow each other in quick succession;

yet there is a large amount of very desirable land in this town, and very little that is absolutely worthless.

What is known as Half Way Prairie (so called by the early settlers, because it lies nearly half-way between Cross Plains and Sauk), a strip of tolerably level land, extends from east to west through the northern portion of the town, and is the best part.

There is also another small prairie in the western central part of the town, called "Poverty Hollow," probably from some old association, which is also a very fertile section, and especially worthy of mention.

The soil is slightly variable, consisting for the most part of clay loam and limestone marl, and is in the main highly productive, being very good throughout, with the exception of the northwest corner, which is sandy.

The country, in its native condition, was timbered principally with oak, there being heavy growths of white oak on the high lands, and burr oak openings on the bottom lands; but now the scene is entirely changed, nearly all of the available land being cultivated to furnish the fruits of civilization. Still there is enough timber left, of old and young growth, to supply the present generation and many more.

The water supply is good, but not exceptional; there are three spring streams flowing west through the northern, central and southern parts, two of which head near the north and middle portion, which appears to be slightly higher than the remainder of the town. In the northwest part, on Sections 2 and 11, is a small body of swampy water, known as Indian Lake, that has neither inlet nor outlet perceivable, and which is a favorite resort for water-fowl and their enemies.

This town, like nearly all of the towns in the county, abounds in pre-historic mounds and Indian relics. On Section 29, on what is called table bluff, they are most numerous and peculiar in character. On Sections 21 and 29, are evidences of former mining operations, to be seen in large excavations, but what for must remain unknown.

The inhabitants now comprise several nationalities, but at the very first they were Americans and English, excepting the Indians. In the northwest part is an English and American settlement, of the Baptist and Methodist faith chiefly. There are also a good many Americans and English in other parts of the town. In the southwest part, and in the northeast corner, the people are principally German Lutherans, with a slight sprinkling of "Humanists," or "Free-Thinkers," and, in the east and southeast parts, they are generally German Catholic. The people are thrifty and enterprising, as is evinced by their well-cultivated farms and comfortable houses, which are constructed largely of stone, of which there are large quantities, and brick.

The chief product of the county, fifteen and twenty years ago, was wheat; but now lighter grains and corn and stock are the chief articles raised. There are no manufactures in the town, unless we except a flour-mill, the manufacture of beer and sorghum molasses, and general mechanical work.

The very first settlers are said to have located in the Black Earth Valley in 1843; they were Albert Skinner, J. Mills, Amos Heald, J. Rogerson and perhaps one or two others.

Very soon after them, Moses Barnes and his son-in-law, Samuel Ayers, came on to Half-Way Prairie. Mr. Barnes brought in a large family, and, with his son-in-law, located on Section 4, where Mr. Walser now lives, on the old road between Sauk and Madison. This was the first road through the town, and consequently a large amount of travel passed over it, and, therefore, the first best thing to be done by the new-comers was to build their cabins, and proceed to supply such lodgment for man and beast as a new country generally affords. This was for over two years the only stopping-place in the town, not only, but these were the only families in the town, their only neighbors being the wild animals and the aboriginals. After living here a few years, and when the town became partially settled, they moved away, probably to a newer country.

The next comers were the English colonists, called the "British Temperance Emigration Society," organized in Liverpool by a wealthy Englishman by the name of Hayorth, who, like John Bright, was a philanthropist and reformer, and who sought to improve the condition of the English laboring classes by inducing them to unite themselves into temperance emigration soci-

eties. The party that came to Dane County was made up principally of mechanics, who arrived here in 1845, and a part of them settled in this town and remained permanently. They were William, John and Joseph Bowman, John Gray, J. W. Ford, John Wightman, John Medd, George Stevens, W. Andrews, Samuel Hawley and his son, Thomas Hawley, George Draper, William Crowther, James Saville, and perhaps two or three others, came in this year.

From 1846 to 1850, there was a large increase in the population, and, during 1847, the first of the Germans settled in town. The following are the names of all who came here before 1850 that are not mentioned, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Joseph Harrison, H. Battleford, J. H. Robberts, Henry Carden, A. Davis, Edmund Ellis, Otto Kerl, William Sisson, Conrad Shelle, George Dimend, Thomas Haines, and Samuel, Edward and Thomas Barber. Subsequently, the settlement was very rapid, and, in a few years, all of the land in the town had been entered.

Of those mentioned, but seven are now living in the town, as follows: William Bowman, John Gray, Thomas Hawley, John Wightman, Otto Kerl, Conrad Shelle and William Sisson.

In 1846, nearly all of the settlers were smitten with ague; so great, indeed, was the prevalence of the disease, that there were not enough well ones to care for the sick, and it is said that but one family in the entire town escaped from the disease.

At this time, a bachelor by the name of Mumford, who was stricken with the ague, died. He lay almost alone and unattended from the first; some of his neighbors, who were not much better than he, managed to drag themselves to his cabin just as death came to his relief. This was the first death in the town.

The first birth in the town was Alice Medd, the daughter of John Medd, who was born in 1845.

The first to unite in the bonds of wedlock here were John Gray and Elizabeth Harrison, who were married by Squire Wilson, of Black Earth, in June, 1846. They are both living in the enjoyment of a prosperous old age. The early dead were buried here and there throughout the town, as there were no cemeteries for several years after the first settlement.

Religious services were held here very soon after the arrival of the English colonists, as J. W. Ford and Joseph Bowman were preachers, Mr. Ford being a Methodist and Mr. Bowman a Baptist. Their meetings were held on alternate Sundays, first in the settlers' cabins, then in the log schoolhouse of District No. 1.

At the present time, the services of the above denominations are held irregularly, by ministers from Mazomanie, Black Earth and other points; but a Sabbath school is well maintained, John Ford being Superintendent.

The first school, built of logs, was erected principally by Messrs. Battleford and Davis, in 1848. The first teacher was Eliza Dunlap.

The market for the northwest portion of the town was for many years the Sauk villages, as products could be shipped from those points on the Wisconsin River.

Not until 1859 was there a blacksmith-shop in town, the settlers having previously to go to Madison, or the aforesaid places, to get their plows sharpened or repairing done. The first shop was started by the Hagaman brothers, at the corners of Sections 3 and 4, and 9 and 10, near where a large blacksmith and wagon shop is now carried on.

About the same time, Hartwig Meyer erected a building at this point and opened a small store and saloon combined, and kept travelers. The building is now used for a saloon and dance-hall.

There was a post office in town, established before the war, and kept first by Joseph Bowman, then by Mr. Meyers, which has long since ceased to exist.

The first thrashing-machine owned in town, and about the first to come to town, was an old-fashioned circular traveler (so called) the property of Abijah Davis.

Walter Davis brought an evaporator into town for the manufacture of sorghum in 1865; at first it was not a success; but now, with the new varieties of cane, a good article of sirup can be made. The apparatus is at present owned by Christopher Obrecht.

In 1851, Otto Kerl started a brewery on his place, which was run until the beginning of the late rebellion. The absence of that brewery was supplied by another, built in 1863, in the southeast part of the town, on Section 34, which is being operated still.

There is at present a flouring-mill in the southwest corner of the town, on Section 31, built by Conrad Shelle as successor to a steam flouring-mill built by him on his farm several years ago, and which now stands disused for milling purposes.

Mr. John Cropper started a mill at Half-Way Prairie Creek in 1863, which he afterward moved to Mazomanie.

There has been a limekiln in town for several years, which was opened by Peter Rouls. At different times, there have been shoe-shops and tailor-shops in the town.

*The Berry Mutual Fire Insurance Company.*—On the 29th day of January, 1876, a meeting of the citizens of Berry and Roxbury was held at Schneyer's Hall, and the company organized and the following directors and officers were elected. Directors, Otto Kerl, John Brosmer, F. Schumann, Edwin Dimend, J. C. Fisher and Carl Fehland. Fred Schumann, President; Otto Kerl, Secretary; John Brosemer, Treasurer, and John Ford and John Brosemer, Assessors. Up to this time, 234 policies have been issued, with liabilities amounting to \$319,609. Losses thus far have been \$84.84; this has been paid, and all other expenses out of the survey and policy fees, which is \$2 for each person, and there is yet on hand \$68.41.

*Churches and Cemeteries.*—There are at present, two churches in the town, the Catholic and Lutheran, and three cemeteries, the English, Catholic and Lutheran. The English cemetery, an acre of land on the northwest corner of Section 8, is owned by an association of English and Americans, and has been in use over twenty years; the other cemeteries are connected with the churches.

*The German Lutheran Church,* on Section 17, was built in 1860, at a cost of \$600, Gustave Herring giving the land for the cemetery, and making the principle contribution toward paying for the building; there are about forty families in connection, Charles Schenck being the Pastor.

*The Catholic Church of the Town of Berry.*—The Catholic congregation was organized in 1853, and in that year a log church was built. Before that time, the people were sometimes visited by the Rev. Father Zuorna. On the 29th of October, 1854, Rev. L. Conrad was sent out by the M. R. Bishop as the first Presiding Pastor. The congregation then had twenty-five families. Together with the erection of the church, a Catholic German school was founded, which is now in a flourishing condition. The priests of the congregation have been Rev. L. Conrad, who served until 1858; then Rev. Teif until 1859; then Rev. M. Gernhauer served until February, 1862, he built the first part of the stone schoolhouse and the large stone parish house; after him, Rev. W. Bernard officiated until July, 1863; then Rev. A. Foekler was priest until December, 1863; then Rev. T. J. Voissem served from June, 1864, until April, 1869. He built the second part of the schoolhouse and commenced the new stone church building; after him, Rev. H. Jernsen served from May, 1869, until July, 1877. He finished the church edifice; then came the Rev. J. Friend, who remained from November, 1873, until January, 1878, after him, Rev. S. Tuork served from February, 1878, till February, 1879; then in May, 1879, the present priest, Rev. J. W. Blum, came. The congregation numbers now about one hundred and twenty families. The church building is 154x54 feet in area, and is Gothic in style. The tower will be completed in the spring of 1881.

#### TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE.

When this township first came under town government, it was a portion of the town of Madison. This was in 1846. It remained a part of the last-mentioned town until the spring of 1850, when it became a separate town, and was named Blooming Grove. This town was the only one in the county which, when constituted a separate town, and named, contained less territory than one township. It first lacked all of that part of Township 7 north, of Range 10 east, lying north of Lake Monona. The part thus wanting was a portion of the town and city

of Madison until March 30, 1861, when Section 5, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, all of fractional Section 7 lying east of the city of Madison, and the northwest fractional quarter of Section 8, were attached to and made a part of the town of Blooming Grove. It thus assumed its present size and shape, which is quite irregular, owing to the fact that a considerable portion of the town is covered by Lake Monona, which belongs to the city of Madison.

On the 2d day of April, 1852, the first town meeting was held at the house of R. W. Lansing, when the town was organized, and the following officers elected: N. J. Tompkins, Chairman; W. J. Reece and J. L. Lewis, Supervisors; Dr. H. A. Tiffany, Clerk; B. W. Caswell, Treasurer; J. Lansing, Assessor; Rev. J. G. Miller, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Miller resigned soon after, and R. W. Lansing was appointed in his place.

The surface of this town is somewhat hilly and marshy in the south part, while in the northern portion it is principally gently undulating and arable prairie land. The soil throughout, especially in the north part, is fertile, being, for the most part, a rich clay loam and marl.

A part of the town is covered by water. Lake Monona takes considerable off from the west side, and in the south part Lake Waubesa covers a portion of four sections. These lakes, with the Yahara, which unites them, and the Nine Springs Creek in the southwest part, and one other small stream that crosses Section 5, together with the springs in town, constitute the water supply.

There are but few natural curiosities in the town to attract the eye, but the general scenery is sufficiently charming to engross the attention of the most fastidious, while the lakes furnish excellent sport for ambitious Nimrods and disciples of Walton. In an early day, there was but little timber in this town in common with localities adjacent, and what there was was used with the utmost prudence. Some of the farmers sowed locust seed to raise timber, but nature soon supplied the want, and now there is enough and to spare of white, black and red oak and other kinds.

The people generally follow agricultural pursuits, and that they succeed well is attested by their fine farms and comfortable-looking houses and barns. There is a large amount of excellent stock raised in the town, and one farm, owned by C. R. Clark, is devoted entirely to raising thoroughbreds. Foreigners constitute a majority of the people, they are largely Germans and Norwegians. The population in 1870 was 1,010; it is now 929. The town has a good brick hall built in 1870, located on Section 17.

The first white settler was Abraham Wood, who came into this town certainly as early as the first part of the year 1837, for, during the spring of that year, he was employed to superintend the building of the first house inhabited in the city of Madison, and which was erected for Eben Peck, and first occupied by him. Wood had for his wife a daughter of the famous Winnebago chief, DeKaury, on the northeast fractional quarter of Section 19, which contains fifty-two acres. This land, which juts into Lake Monona, has been variously known as Old Indian Garden, Wood's Point, Strawberry Point, Straw Point, and a portion of it is now called Winnequah. The first name was derived from the fact that Indians cultivated the land in this vicinity before the advent of the whites, the evidences of which have not yet entirely disappeared.

Francis Barnes christened the point Winnequah, and several years ago erected a dancing-hall here, and fitted up grounds for picnic parties.

Mr. Wood remained there until the summer of 1839, when he, with Wallace Rowan, then living at Poynette, went to Sauk County and built the first saw-mill at Baraboo.

Wood was a natural borderer, being a large, powerful man, of a fierce, turbulent and adventurous nature, and well suited to pioneer life and experiences. He was peaceable enough when sober, but when tipsy he went prowling around the country in a lawless way, helping himself to anything he desired, and taking vengeance on those whom he did not like. One night, he entered a cabin belonging to a family by the name of Webster, and carried off a keg of beer. He was discovered in the act by Mrs. Webster, who grabbed him in the back by his shirt, he being coatless, and demanded that he should relinquish the beer. This he showed no disposition of doing, and, her grip being a firm one, he dragged her a considerable distance, bawling out the



while at the top of his voice, "Keep fast hold, madam, and I'll take you straight to h—l!" His taking of a Mississippi River steamboat at an early day is quite amusing, and shows the fearlessness of the man's nature. He and three others, who styled themselves the "Baraboo Rushers," took passage on a steamboat for St. Louis. On the way, one of the boatmen took ill with the cholera, which was raging at the time. The idea of cholera on board caused much consternation, and it was decided to leave the sick man on shore. But none of the crew would venture near him, so great was their fear of the disease. Then up spoke Abe: "Give us a blanket, and we, the Baraboo Rushers, will take him ashore. We ain't afere'd of man or devil, much less a gripe in the stomach." A blanket was furnished, and at the next landing the four men took the victim off, carrying him straight to the hotel. "We want a bed for a sick man," said Abe to the landlord. "Beds all full," was the reply. "Show me one, I'll empty it d—d quick," retorted Abe. But the landlord was not disposed to do so. Meanwhile, the captain, considering that the "Baraboo Rushers" were exposed to the infection, concluded that then was his time to get rid of them; and without a touch of the bell put the boat out from the landing and continued the journey. The "Rushers," seeing the state of affairs, dropped the sick man on the hotel porch, and started after the boat. They were all good swimmers, and in a very short time they "overhauled her." To say they were angry does not half express what their feelings were. As soon as he touched the deck, Abe began to swear, and such swearing even those boatmen had never heard. He cursed all the crew from the highest to lowest, up and down and every other way. At last, the captain threatened to put him ashore. This was the signal for a row. The "Rushers" were armed after the manner of backwoodsmen, with tomahawks, knives and revolvers. Flourishing these, they sprang forward for a battle. The suddenness of the attack and the daring of the men, so surprised the captain and crew that they surrendered without a struggle. When he had them completely at his mercy, Abe flourished his tomahawk over the captain's head and cried: "We don't want your d—d old rickety boat, but we intend to teach you that the Baraboo Rushers are not to be trifled with. This craft never lands again until we say so, nor starts till we get ready. If that don't suit you, we will run her to h—l in spite of you." The captain was very willing to agree to the terms, and for the remainder of the trip the "Rushers" had things their own way.

Some years later he was killed, not far from Baraboo, by being pitched backward in a wagon, and thus having his neck broken.

The next comer in the town was W. A. Wheeler, who located on Section 5 in the spring of 1841, bringing his family with him. During the summer of that year, Mr. Wheeler, in conjunction with Simeon Mills, erected a dam across a small stream that flows into Lake Monona, and built a saw-mill, which was abandoned many years ago. Scarcely anything now remains to mark the spot.

Soon after Mr. Wheeler came, the Taylor brothers made a claim not far from the mill, where one of them lived for several years. The first breaking in town was done here. About this time, Elisha Wheeler also settled in the town.

In 1844, Philo Dunning, who had assisted in building the old mill, became purchaser of the property, and a resident of the town, with his family. Previous to this time, however, a large family of Nelsons came in.

From 1844 to 1850, a good many settled here, of whom we are enabled to mention E. Grover, S. Catlin, O. and B. W. Caswell, S. Eastman, E. Smith, J. and R. W. Lansing, M. J. Reece, John Adams, G. Zink, C. Ulmer, N. J. Thomkins, Mr. Robbins, J. G. Wolf, George Nichols, R. and D. Gallagher, Rev. J. G. Miller, J. W. Barrett, Dr. Tiffany and J. S. Lewis.

Dr. Tiffany settled in the town about 1848, and was one of the first physicians in the county.

The Rev. J. G. Miller came into the State as a missionary for the German Evangelical Association as early as 1845. The town received its name from him, the title being suggested as appropriate at a time when the groves of oak were interspersed with waving grass and blooming flowers.

The first birth in the town was a child of W. A. Wheeler, born in 1842.

The first marriage occurred in 1850, when Albert Barker and Alida J. Lansing were married, the Rev. J. G. Kanouse performing the ceremony.

A post office was established in the town before 1850, with R. W. Lansing as Postmaster. After having been continued for several years, it was suspended, and there is now no post office in the town.

The Cottage Grove Fire Insurance Company, which includes Blooming Grove and other towns, was organized March 24, 1875, with thirty-five incorporators. The first officers elected were William T. Uphoff, President; Daniel Bechtel, Secretary; J. S. Daily, Treasurer; M. E. Emerson, Henry Peters, G. Timmerman, James Bell and J. S. Gallagher, Directors. The company began business with a capital of \$100,000, which has since increased to more than three times that amount. The losses thus far have been light, and the company is in a flourishing condition.

A German Evangelical Association was organized in 1853, the Rev. J. H. Ragatz officiating as the first Pastor. The congregation has a church and cemetery in the southeast part of the town. The Rev. J. C. Brindle is the present Pastor.

There is a Commonwealth Cemetery on Mr. Dean's farm.

*Tonyawatha Spring Hotel.*—This delightful summer idling-place was opened to the public in 1879. It was erected by Dr. William Jacobs, as an adjunct to the Park Hotel of Madison. It is situated opposite to Madison, commanding a splendid view of the city, and is surrounded by a beautiful forest. The hotel is furnished with bathing facilities, and the general appointments are first-class throughout. During the summer, a steambot goes back and forth to Madison, hourly each day. Besides, there is a telephone connection with the city. Near the building a large spring called Tonyawatha (healing waters), gushes forth to gladden the sight and heal the infirm.

There is a Grange in the town, the Blooming Grove, No. 250. It was organized in 1874. Weekly meetings are held at the town hall. There was a Good Templars' Society here a few years ago, but it has been discontinued.

#### TOWN OF PERRY.

The territory now constituting the town of Perry was first brought under town government as a part of the town of Madison. Afterward, when Montrose was set off into a separate town, it formed one of its three townships. Finally, by an act of the State Legislature, approved March 21, 1849, Township 5 north, of Range 6 east, was set off from the town of Montrose, and called Perry. It was, by the same act, attached to the town of Primrose for all town purposes. Perry was organized under its own town government in 1854, and the first town meeting was held on the 4th day of April of that year, at the house of A. Sanderson, when the following officers were elected: B. F. Denson, Chairman; A. Sanderson and O. Dahlby, Supervisors; O. B. Dahle, Town Clerk; H. J. Dahle, Treasurer, and O. O. Bakken, Assessor.

For several years past, L. M. Anderson has been Chairman, and Ole Grimwedt Clerk.

The town was named Perry in honor of Commodore Perry.

The surface of the town is largely rolling prairie, broken at different points by bluffs and stony ridges. The best portion for agricultural purposes is in the northeast part, which is principally undulating prairie. The southern part, on the other hand, being made up more of bluffs and low-lying bottoms, is better adapted to stock-raising. In the northeast corner is a cave, which is the most remarkable physical feature. It served as a place of refuge for drafted men during the late war. There are large amounts of limestone in the bluffs, that can be easily obtained for building purposes or for making lime. The ridge alone which passed the old territorial, is one of the conspicuous features in the northeast corner of the town.

The soil is very fertile, being composed principally of alluvial deposits in the bottoms, and clay and marl on the high lands, and the only thing that detracts in any way from its excellence, is the washing and gulying of the bluffs and ridges, caused by the rainfalls.

The town in its native state was covered with brush and grubs, there being scarcely enough timber at the first to supply the wants of the pioneers, but now there is an abundance of young timber, the growth of the last thirty-five years. It consists principally of white, black and red oak, including other kinds indigenous to this part of the country.

The town is splendidly watered, especially in the southern and central parts, where several small streams rise and flow in a southwesterly direction and eventually unite, forming the East Branch of the Pecatonica, and also supplying very good mill privileges, which remain unimproved. In the northwest part there is also a small stream which flows into the Pecatonica.

The population is now composed of Norwegians, with the exception of a few Germans who reside on Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11. They are in a thriving condition, having good houses, barns and well-cultivated fields, and being supplied with good educational and religious privileges. The political sentiment is strongly Republican. The population in 1870 was 1,051. It is now 924.

The first permanent white settler of whom there is any account, was John Brown, a native of Indiana, who came into the town in 1846, and located in the south part on Section 34. He was followed, in 1847, by B. K. Berry, who settled on Section 31, and Mr. Van Dyke, who made a claim on Section 34.

Early in the season of 1848, B. F. Denson, of North Carolina; John Sears and Shute Rudy, of Kentucky; S. C. Campbell, of Virginia, and John Anton and Hobart Keller, the first Germans, came into the town. The first named located on Section 34, the second on Section 33, the fourth on Section 31, and the remainder on Sections 3 and 10. In August of 1848, Ole O. Bakken, the first Norwegian, emigrated hither, and settled on Section 4, buying the claim of a non-resident. During the fall of that year, the following persons came: H. O. Milsteen (located on Section 19), Lars Langemyr, (Section 17), Mr. Kasper (Section 4), John Eastman, from Ohio, who settled in the south part of the town, and Lars Halvors and T. Thompson, who settled on Section 17, and Hans Johnson, on Section 4.

In 1849, Torger Hastwedt located on Section 17; H. J. Dahle, on Section 20; Benjamin Lyon, of Virginia, on Section 31; Juul Havrud, with eight children, on Section 18; Reiar Mugstue, on Section 10; Ole Gangsei, on Section 6; A. Levang, on Section 10, and Jacob Oarhuns, on Section 9. From 1849, the town settled up very rapidly, and within a very few years the Government lands were all taken. Ole O. Bakken is now the veteran pioneer of the town, being the only one left of the very early comers.

N. W. Denson, son of B. F. Denson, was the first white person born in the town, his birth dating back to March 19, 1848.

The first wedding occurred May 1, 1852, when the Rev. G. F. Diedrichson united O. J. Dahlby and Gunhild Rise.

The first marriage, as chronicled by the church records, was that of John Guttormson and Marie Ameson, who were wedded July 20, 1856.

The first school district was organized March 9, 1850. The officers elected were: B. K. Berry, Director; J. B. Brown, Clerk; and B. F. Denson, Treasurer. Mr. Berry could not read, but, nevertheless, he was eventually elected Justice of the Peace. The schoolhouse, 18x18 feet, built of logs, was soon after erected, and during the summer a three-months' school was taught by Sarah E. Wildeman at \$5.50 per month. The next separate school was commenced in the summer of 1852, by Ligoj Dustrud, who taught six or eight urchins their ab's in the old Norwegian Lutheran Church. There are now five schoolhouses in the town, and three full and eight joint districts.

The first post office was established in 1850, on the old Territorial road, Section 31, and called Turkey Grove, S. C. Campbell being appointed Postmaster. Four or five years later, this office was moved to Moscow, Iowa Co. After the removal of that post office, some of the settlers took turns regularly in bringing the mail from Blue Mounds, it being distributed from the store of O. B. Dahle.

In 1857, Perry Post Office was established, with A. Sanderson as Postmaster, who held the office until 1871, when the present incumbent, O. B. Dahle was appointed Postmaster, the office now being in his store. In 1872, Forward Post Office was established, it being kept on Section 23, by C. Evanson, who keeps a store there, and is the only Postmaster this office has had.

The retail store of O. B. Dahle, which was opened by him in 1853, was the first store in town, and is situated on the southwest corner of Section 8. At this point there is quite a little hamlet, which is known in common parlance as Dahleville. There are two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a shoe-shop and a physician and surgeon established here, and in close proximity is situated the large, new Lutheran Church and a commodious frame schoolhouse.

The first house of worship in the town was the old Norwegian Church, erected in 1851, on Section 8. It was twenty feet square, built of logs, and here, in the winter of 1852, the first religious service was held by the Rev. A. C. Preus.

In 1860, the Evangelical Lutheran Synod built a stone church, and since that time the Hauges Synod has occupied the pioneer church.

On the 23d of May, 1878, a tornado swept over the town of Perry, doing a great deal of damage, and among other things ruined the stone church. As soon thereafter as practicable, the present fine structure was erected. It is 46x64½ feet in area, and is surmounted by a steeple 132 feet in height. The church is also provided with a bell and organ. The more prominent Pastors have been A. C. Preus, G. F. Diedrichson, H. O. Stub, H. A. Preus P. M. Brodahl (who was the first regularly appointed Pastor, in 1856), and, after him, A. Jacobson and Adolph Bredeesen, the present Pastor.

The first meeting of the German Catholic Church society was founded in 1859 by Rev. S. Conrad.

The first meeting of the Catholic denomination was held in 1855, at the house of John Keller, the Rev. L. Conrad saying mass. Occasional services were held after this, until 1859, when the Rev. Father Hyder came to administer at the death of Caroline Keller, the sister of Lawrence Post. Soon after this, the small but tasteful St. Salvador Church was erected, the Keller and Gobel families leading in the work. The congregation now numbers twenty families.

#### TOWN OF BURKE.

The town of Burke lies in the northern part of the county. It is watered in the northwest part by Token Creek, which enters the town on Section 3, and empties into the Yahara River on Section 7, and is diversified with oak openings, prairie and marsh land, divided somewhat as follows: The west half is generally marsh land, with a few oak groves; the northeast part is generally prairie; the central portion the same; the remainder about equally divided with prairie, openings and marsh.

The Watertown line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the town, and also the Madison & Portage line of the same road.

The surface is about equally divided between prairie and timber. There are two railroads which pass through the town—the Milwaukee & St. Paul (Watertown line), which enters on Section 33, and runs northeast into Sun Prairie on Section 13; the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Madison & Portage line), which enters the town on Section 31, and runs north through the western part of the town, leaving the town on Section 5.

This town received its name after Edmund Burke, one of Ireland's illustrious men. In 1837, Horace and William Lawrence came to this town from Vermont; they built the first house, on Section 11. Horace Lawrence started the hotel known in those days as the Prairie House. Among other early settlers who located in the town were Charles S. Peaslee, who settled on Sections 27 and 28; A. Botkin, who put up the '76 sign, in honor of the year in which the Declaration of Independence was made; it has since been known as the '76 farm. Adam Smith and Abel Rasdall settled on Section 14 in 1841; Martin Lewis settled and built a house on Section 1; Alexander Lamere, a trapper, owned a farm on Section 10; G. A. Spaulding, from Vermont, settled on Section 3, in 1841. This was on the old Indian camping-ground, near

Token Creek; he kept a hotel there for a number of years. The first physician in the town was Dr. R. K. Bell. The first store in the town was opened by Messrs. Hanchett & Harris, at Token Creek, in 1848. The upper room of this store was used by two Englishmen, Messrs. Robinson & Davy, as a shoe-shop. John Douglas built the first store in the town in 1847. The first blacksmiths were E. C. Bullis and Goodrich. In 1854, Mr. S. L. Sheldon settled here on Sections 32 and 33. Mr. Sheldon taught school for a time in an old log house on his farm, but, in 1857, he left the farm, and engaged in selling agricultural machinery. He is now one of the largest dealers in the United States. Among other early settlers were A. D. Goodrich, on Section 9; F. H. Talcott, on Section 15; George and C. M. Nichols, on Section 36; H. D. Goodenough and James Sullivan, on Section 34; Thomas Rathbun, on Section 11; J. P. W. Hill and Thomas Sandon, on Section 5; T. W. Thompson, on Section 12; Torkel Gulekson and Gunder Olson, on Section 24, and Martin Lewis, on Section 1. In 1849, David C. Butterfield commenced a grist-mill on Section 5; it was completed by Loomis & Rasdall. Rasdall was one of the old pioneer settlers and Indian traders; he was afterward accidentally killed in his mill. David Prindle was an early settler on Section 26; he died at the advanced age of 90.

There are but two post offices in the town, one, Sanderson Station, situated in the southwest quarter of Section 17, on the line of the Madison & Portage Railroad, and Token Creek, situated on the line between the towns of Burke and Windsor on Section 3.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,127; the population now is 1,002.

In 1852, Burke was set off from Windsor, and erected into a separate town, having, for its territory, Township 8 north, of Range 10 east, of the United States survey. The first town election was held at the house of Adam Smith, when the following, among other officers, were elected: Adam Smith, Chairman; J. P. W. Hill and John Vroman, Trustees; John Douglass, Clerk; Charles G. Lewis, Treasurer, and A. T. Cady, Assessor.

#### TOWN OF VERMONT.

The territory run off by the United States Surveyors into Townships 6 and 7 north, of Range 6 east, although at first included in the town of Madison, was, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1848, erected into the town of Blue Mounds; but in 1855 the north half of this territory was formed into a separate town called Vermont.

At the first town meeting, held on the first Tuesday of April, 1855, the town was organized, and the following officers were elected: Whalen Hasbrook, Chairman; J. C. Steele and John Caldwell, Supervisors, and Aaron Dana, Clerk.

The town was named Vermont by one of the old settlers, in honor of the Green Mountain State.

The surface of this town is highly diversified in character, there being sharp ridges, deep pockets, stony bluffs and fertile valleys throughout, with much land that is very good for cultivation, and none so very rough that it cannot be made available for the purposes of timber raising or pasturage. There are few pre-historic remains here, but there are somewhat phenomenal conditions existing in the town, in the form of three unexplored holes or caves; two on Section 16, and one on Section 30. In the winter, the streams from these holes can be seen for a long distance.

The soil is usually very productive, particularly in the valleys, where corn, hay and oats do very well. Wheat does better on the higher ground, which is usually a sandy loam or limestone marl, according to the height, the very highest ridges being composed of limestone, and the lower ridges of sandstone. The best soil in town is on Section 36 and adjoining. That which the farmers most regret is the washing of the hills, which has very materially damaged the arable land throughout this section.

The town is very well watered with small streams, and their sources—the springs. The largest of the streams is the East Blue Mound Creek, which enters the town on Section 34, and, flowing northwest, passes out on Section 6. The land, through which this creek flows, is called the saw-mill bottoms, and is very fertile. This stream supplies excellent mill privileges, which

have been partly improved. All of the other streams, of which there are several, are tributary to the East Blue Mounds Creek, with the exception of one, which, rising on Section 25, flows northerly, passing out of the town on Section 2, and empties into the Black Earth Creek.

When the first settlers came, there was but little timber in the town, the hills and valleys being covered principally with brush and saplings. Now there is an abundance of several different kinds, as oak, walnut, butternut, hickory, ash and poplar.

A majority of the inhabitants are Norwegians, the northeast part being very thickly settled by them. In the southwest part of the town there is a settlement of Irish. Besides there are a few families of Americans and English, and quite a number of Prussians and Austrians. There are two churches and several schools which are well supported, and to all appearances the condition of the people is excellent throughout the entire town. The population of 1870 was 1,244; it is now 963.

The products are such as are usually supplied by the agricultural districts of the county, there being no manufacturing done in the town to any extent.

The first white settler was a Pennsylvania Dutchman by the name of Joseph Harmony, who settled here in 1846. He was an old man when he came here, and had neither money to help himself with nor team to plow his land. So he had to erect a cabin as best he could with ax and auger, and plow his land with the spade and hoe. The old man and his still older wife had a hard time of it, and we find that after they had been here about nine years, they had only succeeded in getting three acres of land under cultivation, and the forty acres which constituted the claim was yet unpaid for. About this time some one bought the claim from the Government, and the old gentleman had no home. At this juncture, his neighbors charitably joined together and raised \$50, and bought forty acres of land on Section 31, and presented it to the veteran pioneer. He died about the beginning of the great rebellion.

After Mr. Harmony there were no settlers until 1847, when Mathew Rasback, Samuel Batty, John Caldwell and Samuel Lattimer settled in different parts of the town. During the following four years, J. Stuhlrewers, Mr. Perry, Barney Burrows, J. C. Steele, E. K. Liverad, the first Norwegian, Paul Capley, Mr. Barlow, Henry Brown, John Smith, Thomas Buffe, Nelson Daniels, John Olnor, A. B. Erbe, E. Odell and Mahlen Hasbrock with a few others came in. Subsequently, the settlers poured in very rapidly until within a few years the town was thickly settled.

Of the earliest comers who are now living here, we mention M. Rasback, S. Batty, J. C. Steele, John Smith, John Olnor, A. B. Erbe and Aaron Denney, all of whom are in comfortable circumstances and some of them fore-handed.

The first death in the town occurred in 1852, when the cholera swept through this section of the country and killed several in Vermont. The first of these was old Mr. Rasback.

The marriage of E. B. Erbe and Anna Christina in 1852 was the first in the town. They were engaged before coming to this country, but as they belonged to different provinces it would have cost \$40 to consummate their union, so it was deferred until they reached America. They were married at E. Brigham's place, in Blue Mounds, by Squire Dale, who charged them 30 cents for a certificate and the treats for those who were present at the ceremony.

The first school district was organized in 1850, and the first schoolhouse was built on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17. The first teacher was A. Campbell.

A blacksmith-shop was started on Section 25, in 1849, by C. K. Siverud, the first one in town.

There are now six school districts in the town, with six sections to a district. The school-houses are frame, the best of which is the one in District No. 3.

The first Pathmaster in town was Mahlen Hasbrock. Then the road district included the entire town; now the town is divided into thirteen districts.

The first road that traversed the town was from Pokerville, or Brigham's mines, to the Wisconsin River, and was doubtless in use forty-five years ago.

Mahlen Hasbrock brought in thirty head of cattle when he came, intending to start a dairy and stock farm, but, neglecting to provide feed enough for them, they nearly all died the first winter. During this time, Mr. Hasbrock and a brother were hunting deer, and killed 103 before the winter was over.

Religious services were first held in the town in 1849, by a Methodist minister, the Rev. H. Maynard.

Immediately after his arrival, in 1847, Mr. Samuel Lattimer built a saw-mill on Section 21. Mr. Lattimer operated the saw-mill until 1865, when he sold the property to S. Goodell and J. B. Kehl. They repaired the building and converted it into a grist-mill, putting in two run of stone. In 1876, the mill passed into the hands of Charles Elver, who added another run of stone. He still runs the mill, which does first-class work. In 1851, Thomas Steele erected a saw-mill on Section 28. After passing through several hands, it was abandoned, and finally rotted down.

A sorghum evaporator was brought into town two years ago, by C. A. Andleman, who resides on Section 7. This year he made a large amount of sirup for himself and others.

A post office was established on Section 21, last year, with John Lohrs as Postmaster. It is an unpaid office, and receives mail but once a week. Mr. Lohrs has a grocery and saloon at this point, the only ones in the town.

*The Catholic Church* (St. Simon's).—This church is situated on Section 29. It has a resident priest and a large congregation. The St. Simon's Total Abstinence Society was organized in 1877. The officers are Michael Dennon, President; E. Keating, Vice President; George Blake, Secretary; D. Keleher, Treasurer; William Frawley, Librarian. There are now forty members.

*The Norwegian Lutheran Church*.—This church, situated on Section 11, was built in 1868. The congregation now numbers about ninety families. The first minister of the Lutheran faith to preach in the town was P. H. Rasmusson. After him, in 1860, John Fjeld, the present Pastor, came.

Each of the churches has a cemetery in connection, besides there is a commonwealth cemetery on Section 6, near the schoolhouse of District No. 3.

#### TOWN OF MAZOMANIE.

The town of Mazomanie is located in the northwest corner of the county. The northern portion, bordering on the Wisconsin River, is low and marshy; the remaining parts are prairie with some openings. The soil is rich and productive, and watered by Black Earth Creek. It is traversed in the southwest portion by the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which enters on Section 16, and passes out on Section 18. The town was formerly a part of the town of Black Earth, and comprises the north half of Township 8, Range 6 east, and fractional part of Township 9, Range 6 east, lying south and east of the Wisconsin River. It was organized into a separate town in 1858.

The first settlement made in this town was in 1843, when large quantities of Government land were entered by the British Temperance Emigration Society.

Among the first settlers, were Charles Wilson, Joshua Rhodes, Alfred Senier, John Holmes, James Ray, George Robbins, John and William Wrigglesworth, Francis Wilson, Robert North, John Royston, William Thompson, Christopher Bennett, John Kerr, Charles Reeve, Robert Leach, John Linley and Robert Liman, with their families. William Summerville was also of the number.

The first marriage in the town was on the 25th of September, 1844—Robert Leach to Miss Emma Reeve.

The first death was that of William Summerville.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1849, on the school section. The first school taught was in the same year, by Mrs. Mary Williams.

The first town officers were, among others, John Greening, Chairman; James Craney, Philip Wagner, Supervisors; William L. Freeman, Clerk; S. E. Waterhouse, Treasurer; James Hayes, Assessor.

#### VILLAGE OF MAZOMANIE.

The village of Mazomanie was laid out on the lands of Edward Brodhead, Anson Eldred, Moses S. Scott and Eliphalet Cramer, situated on Section 16, in June, 1855, and plat acknowledged by the several parties on July 2, of same year. John Hudson made an addition in July of this year, and, also, an addition was made by John Catlin, Edward Barber and A. W. Curtiss, which is known as Prairie Addition. In October following, William Robinson filed an additional plat. In January, 1856, Alfred Senier recorded a plat, to which he made a second addition in the following June. In 1857, Henry Walker made a record of an addition. In March, 1859, William Robinson and D. W. Bronson recorded an addition; and, again, April, 1873, D. W. Bronson added farther to the original plat. The village now covers a large portion of Sections 16, 9 and 8.

The first settlers in the village were D. W. Bronson and family, David and W. H. Whitney, all of whom lived in a small house situated in the rear of the site upon which the Carlisle House now stands.

The first store was opened by S. Holbrook and John Martin, followed soon after by that S. E. Waterhouse and D. W. Bronson. George Butler built and opened the first hotel, under the name of the "American House." This was the first frame building erected in the village.

Among those who came here in 1855 were the Saulsbury brothers, Mr. Parsons, John Robinson, C. D. Haven, G. T. Whitney, Allen and Angus Macdonald, W. U. Hover, L. D. Brooks, A. S. Sanborn, William Allen, S. H. Vedder and Edward Huggins.

In June, 1856, the railroad first reached the village.

G. T. Whitney was the first Postmaster. The second was William L. Freeman. D. W. Bronson was appointed in 1861, and held the office a period of sixteen years, being succeeded in 1877, by Henry Schildt. The office was made a money-order office in 1878.

John B. Stickney was the first, and has been the only, station agent in the employ of the railroad company at this place.

As already stated, the first school building in the town, and likewise in the village, was erected in 1849. This was used for ten years, when, becoming too small to accommodate the increase of pupils consequent upon the growth of the village, a frame schoolhouse was erected large enough to meet the demands, as was supposed. The building was barely finished when it was found another room was demanded. In 1861, was commenced the erection of a brick edifice, 50x50 feet, two stories in height. This was occupied the following year, when the school was first organized under the graded system. In 1868, an addition was built, 30x50 feet, of the same height, making a building 50x80 feet, which was arranged for five departments. In 1876, however, it was again found necessary to occupy the former building and to establish a primary school near the Wisconsin River. In 1876, a free high school was established in the district.

*First Congregational Church and Society.*—A society was organized in the old log schoolhouse, in 1853, by Rev. David M. Jones, of Arena. Through his labors a church building was erected in 1855, which subsequently became the property of the Evangelical Association, by whom it was used until 1874. The society disbanded after a time, and was re-organized February 16, 1867. Rev. A. S. Allen, Moderator; John Murrish, Clerk. Those subscribing to the articles of covenant were Thomas Ellis, Darius T. Boardman, Joseph B. Barney, Mrs. Sarah C. Barney, John Murrish, Mrs. Jane Murrish, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. Minerva Chapman, James Hays, Asa M. Seymour and Mrs. Charlotte M. Stickney. Of this number, but one, Deacon James Hays, was a member of the former congregation. The new organization elected James Hays, Deacon, and John Murrish, Clerk. A call was extended to Rev. T. B. Jervis, and he became the first Pastor of the church. It was through his instrumentality the church edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$2,500. In 1877, Rev. M. Martin offered his resignation, which, by a vote of the church and society, was not accepted, but a leave of absence was given



him for one year, in the hope that, by the expiration of the time, his health, which had failed him, would be improved, and he could return to the work. Mr. Martin never returned. In 1880, the officers of the church were Alvah Whitney and George B. Clifford, Deacons; Alice Stickney, Church Clerk; Alvah Whitney, Sunday School Superintendent; E. A. Brown, Walter Johnson, H. J. Goddard, D. N. Smith, Harry Lathrop, Trustees; Harry Lathrop, Secretary of the society.

*Baptist.*—This church was organized on the 11th day of April, 1857, by Elder Moses Rowley, one of the pioneer ministers of this State. Fifteen men and women signed the articles of covenant—Moses Rowley, Lydia Rowley, William Robinson, Desire Barrill, Ira Swett and wife, Sarah Nace, Miss Henry, Miss Martin, Nelson Bentley and wife, Harry Crooks and wife, Mrs. Hunt and Francis Lyman. William Robinson was chosen Deacon and Clerk. Elder Moses Rowley was the first Pastor of the church, and labored with it in word and in doctrine for several years. During the first year, the church was greatly blessed by accessions to its numbers. Elder Luther Humphrey was called to the pastorate in 1862, and remained two years, being succeeded by Rev. W. C. Wright, as supply, for one year. In March, 1865, Rev. Moses Pickett accepted a call to the pastorate of the church, and remained two years. For a few months the church was without a pastor, but in September, 1867, Rev. R. S. Powers came and labored for a year. In October, 1868, Rev. Joseph Wassall assumed pastoral charge, and continued for two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. William H. Brisbane, who also served two years. Again the church was without a pastor for a time, but in September, 1873, secured the services of Rev. A. VonPuttcamer, who remained one year. In 1874, Elder Joseph Bowman was called, and served until February 18, 1878, when Rev. E. Prouty became the Pastor. The present membership of the church is thirty-eight, with Rev. E. Prouty, Pastor; C. E. Whelan, Deacon and Clerk. A Sunday school was organized at the same time with the church, and had a continuous existence. The present Superintendent is E. Prouty. Average attendance, thirty-two. A neat and comfortable church edifice was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$4,000. In size, it is 32x44, and has, in addition to its main audience room, a basement designed for lectures, prayer meetings and Sunday schools.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—This church was organized in the fall of 1856, by Rev. Robert Rowbotham, at the house of Barney Campbell. Those composing the first class were Barney Campbell, Nancy Campbell, Charles Richards, Mrs. M. Richards, Mr. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Coon, Harvey Cheney and Julia Cheney. Barney Campbell was the first class leader and first steward of the church. The Pastors in order have been Robert Rowbotham, two years; Edwin H. Buck, two years; John Murrish, two years; Mr. Chadeayane, one year; Mr. Blessing, one year; W. W. Smith, one year; B. C. Hammond, one year; J. D. Searles, three years; A. D. Dexter, one year; James Sims, two years; G. W. Kellogg, one year; J. D. Brothers, two years; E. T. Briggs, one year; H. Dockham, one year; F. W. Hall, one year; T. M. Evans, present Pastor. Previous to building the church edifice, the congregation met in what was called Haskell's University, an institution no trace of which now remains; afterward in the town hall. The corner-stone of the church building was laid by Gen. Fallows, in June, 1866, and the building was completed and dedicated to the service of the living God, in August, 1868, by Bishop Simpson and Dr. Minor Raymond. In the next month, the West Wisconsin Conference convened in Mazomanie, Bishop Ames, presiding. During this session, by resolution, one evening was set apart to hear Senator Carpenter on the political issues of the day. At the close of Mr. Carpenter's speech, Dr. Hass and Rev. Mr. Waldron each spoke in behalf of the election of Grant to the Presidency. The church building is 40x60 feet, and cost \$6,000. The present officers of the church are W. U. Hover, David Harup, Joseph Bennett, T. F. Stair, John Porter, Stillman Moulton, Trustees; Henry Schildt, James Cooley, Mrs. S. Moulton, Mrs. T. F. Stair, Mrs. Keeley, Stewards; T. F. Stair, Class Leader. Its membership is sixty.

*Evangelical Association.*—The first regular preacher of this denomination was Rev. Henry Ragartz, who preached here in 1843. The society was organized in 1845. Services were usually held at the residence of different members, until 1864, when they



MRS. HANNAH FITTON.

(DECEASED.)

BLACK EARTH.



purchased the church building formerly owned by the Congregational Society. This they occupied until 1874, when they found, from the growth of the society, that they needed more room. They built a very pretty and substantial stone church on Hudson street, which was dedicated on the 29th of October of the same year, by Bishop Jacob Escher. The house is 36x44 feet, and cost, when finished, \$3,600. Since its organization, the following-named persons have served as Pastors: Revs. George Swants, George Fleischer, Godfreid Umbrecht, George Von Eschen, Peter Speich, Peter Massueger, H. Huelster, George Brockmuehl, Peter Held, Lemeon Kortemeyer and Henry Clement, the latter being the present Pastor. Samuel Shower, John Parman and Christian Parman, Trustees.

*Episcopal.*—St. Luke's Mission was organized January 8, 1868, by Rev. J. B. Pradt, called as missionary. For two years services were held in the town hall. In 1869, they erected a fine brick edifice at a cost of \$2,500, and in December of that year occupied it for the first time. The first officers of the church were E. W. Cornes, Deacon; Richard Black, Treasurer. Rev. J. B. Pradt was the first Pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Spalding, who remained six months, and was followed by Rev. S. P. Eldred, who served eighteen months. Rev. Mr. Huntington then entered upon the work, continuing six months, when Rev. Henry M. Green came and labored three years. Rev. P. B. Morrison is the present Pastor.

*Masonic.*—A dispensation was granted, December 5, 1857, for the organization of a Masonic Lodge, and, on the 9th day of June of the following year, a charter was granted to Crescent Lodge, No. 97, A., F. & A. M.; with Alden S. Sanborn, its first Master, and John B. Stickney, its first Secretary. The membership of this lodge has increased gradually, until it now numbers sixty-five members. Their lodge-room and entire furniture and records were destroyed by fire May 2, 1865. They had bought and paid for the third story of the building erected by J. Warren & Co. This gave them a large and commodious hall, and was well furnished. The last payment on the hall was made but a few weeks previous to the fire. The Grand Lodge of the State granted a new charter in lieu of the one destroyed by fire, with George High, W. M.; Luther Clark, S. W.; E. Wood Cornes, J. W. Since its organization the chair of the W. M. has been filled by Alden S. Sanborn, Barney Campbell, M. G. Todd, George High, Luther Clark, E. Wood Cornes, Norman Clark, Theodore Yager, B. R. Cowdery, John Forrest, Henry Z. Moulton and Eugene A. Brown. Ten members of the lodge have been removed by death previous to June 1, 1880—Warren Hill, Isaac D. Sweat, Jonas E. Haseltine, Philo W. Jones, William L. Freeman, S. E. Waterhouse, Isaac N. Briggs, Bela Warner, Daniel Clark and Daniel W. Bronson. The present officers of the Lodge are Eugene A. Brown, W. M.; Edward J. Whitney, S. W.; S. E. Bronson, J. W.; George Elliott, Treasurer; James H. Greening, Secretary; Hugh A. Stewart, S. D.; Deville W. Campbell, J. D.; Manville D. Alvord, Steward; Frank Robinson, Steward; Curtis E. Whelan, Tiler.

*Scientific and Literary Association of Mazomanie and Black Earth.*—This association was organized in the spring of 1878, for the purposes of discussing scientific and literary subjects, and hold meetings twice each month in Good Templars' Hall in Mazomanie. The meetings have usually been well attended, and the time spent in an agreeable and profitable manner. The present officers are Henry Howarth, Mazomanie, President; U. P. Stair, Black Earth, Vice President; S. E. Bronson, Mazomanie, Secretary.

*Good Templars.*—Mazomanie Lodge, No. 65, I. O. G. T. (afterward changed to No. 14), was instituted January 15, 1858, with William Robinson, W. C. T., and John Howarth, W. R. S. The membership is ninety-seven. The charter members of this lodge were Rev. Moses Rowley, Robert Robotham, William Robinson, Henry Howarth, Barney Campbell, Mary Campbell, Samuel L. Hooker, Ellen Hooker, N. T. Davies, Lydia Rowley, Eliza Hall, Martha High, James High, Wells High, Lorenzo Eaton, Samantha Eaton, Milo Dietz and John Howarth. This lodge had its records burned some years ago. In 1877, the lodge organized a public library, and now own about two hundred volumes of choice literature, which it loans to any who desire to avail themselves of the privilege for five cents a volume per week. The officers of the lodge for the term commencing May 1 were Howard Elliott, W. C. T.; Lillie Peck, W. V. T.;

Fred John, W. S.; Annie Smith, W. A. S.; Frank Kerr, W. F. S.; Edith Landpher, Treasurer; Frank Robinson, W. M.; Jennie Bronson, W. D. M.; Charles Thompson, W. C.; L. H. Moulton, W. S.; Anna Murrish, W. G.; George Clifford, P. W. C. T.; C. E. Whelan, L. D.

*United Workmen.*—W. H. Burford, D. G. M. W., instituted Unity Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., with nine charter members, who were chosen to fill the various offices, as follows: James Kaye, P. M. W.; S. E. Bronson, M. W.; C. H. Near, F.; W. H. Gleason, O.; H. Z. Moulton, R.; T. F. Stair, Financier; Samuel Murrish, Receiver; B. R. Cowdery, T.; T. T. Huntington, I. W.; C. F. Zirbel, O. W. The membership of the order has been constantly on the increase, twenty-three members being initiated between the 1st of January and 15th of May, 1880, when its membership was fifty-seven. Those elected to the office of M. W. since its organization were S. E. Bronson, B. R. Cowdery, H. M. Green and James Arnold. At its annual election in January, 1880, there were elected: James Arnold, M. W.; J. F. Preston, R.; G. F. Clifford, F.; William Davidson, O.; H. H. Coleman, G.; William Cork, Financier; Samuel Murrish, Receiver; C. A. Damon, I. W.; J. H. Richards, O. W.

*Patrons of Husbandry.*—Mazomanie Grange, No. 318, P. of H., was organized by Deputy W. C. Williams. The charter members of the Grange were Stillman Moulton and wife, George F. Clifford and wife, Luther Clark and wife, Frederick Diment and wife, O. B. Hazeltine and wife, George Seston and wife, L. O. Roberts and wife, S. O. Davis and wife, John Greening and wife, Charles P. Kerr and wife, Henry Powell and wife, C. W. Hazeltine, John C. Fisher, John Gray, John Ford, Samuel Hawley, Lewis Seston, Reuben Whitcher, Patrick Cory, George Alford and William Bowman—total, 32. On the first election for officers there were elected: George F. Clifford, Master; Luther Clark, Overseer; Stillman Moulton, Lecturer; William Bowman, Treasurer; O. B. Hazeltine, Secretary; Frederick Diment, Steward; John Ford, Assistant Steward; John Gray, Chaplain; Charles Kerr, Gate Keeper; Mrs. John Greening, Stewardess; Mrs. George F. Clifford, Ceres; Mrs. Charles P. Kerr, Flora; Mrs. L. O. Roberts, Pomona. From the organization of the Grange till June 1, 1880, there were admitted, by initiation, 33, making a total membership of 65. Of this number the Grange has lost, by removal and otherwise, 25; leaving a membership of 40. It is now on a good substantial basis, its members being firm believers in the principles of the order, and they are willing to make sacrifices for its best interests. At the regular meetings, subjects are discussed of practical interest, politics and religion being tabooed. George F. Clifford held the office of Master during the years 1874 and 1876; Stillman Moulton, 1875; Henry Powell, 1877, 1878 and 1879. James H. Greening is the present Master, with the following-named officers: George F. Clifford, Overseer; A. M. Benedict, Lecturer; Joseph Bennett, Steward; Henry Keely, Assistant Steward; S. S. Humphrey, Chaplain; Charles Kerr, Treasurer; O. B. Hazeltine, Secretary; John Burchill, Gate Keeper; Nellie Benedict, Ceres; Mrs. M. A. Powell, Pomona; Mrs. Laura Greening, Flora; Mrs. M. E. Hazeltine, Lady Assistant Steward.

*Fire Department.*—In the latter part of the year 1873, a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of securing money for the purchase of a hook and ladder outfit. About \$75 was raised, a truck wagon, hooks, ladders and buckets purchased, and, on the 25th of May, 1874, an organization was effected under the name of Mazomanie Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and William Butterfield was elected Foreman; John Forrest, First Assistant; N. T. Davies, Second Assistant; D. W. Bronson, Treasurer; Richard Black, Secretary. These officers were continued until 1876, when Charles J. Trager was elected Foreman; D. R. Preston, First Assistant; J. A. J. Showers, Second Assistant; Richard Black, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer.

Steps were now taken to procure an engine and hose cart. The village not being incorporated, the town was appealed to for aid, which was refused. The subscription paper was again brought into requisition, and, through the special exertions of Charles J. Trager, Richard Black and T. W. Wilson, some \$1,200 was raised. In the spring of 1877, a hand-engine was purchased, together with a hose cart and 500 feet of rubber hose. Just before the arrival of

the engine, and on the 10th day of May, 1877, the large manufacturing establishment of N. T. Davies caught fire from the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, destroying one wing of the building and causing a loss of \$4,500. Through the heroic exertions of the hook and ladder company, assisted by citizens, the main building was saved. There was no insurance.

At the annual election, May, 1877, Charles J. Trager was again elected Foreman; J. A. J. Shower, First Assistant; T. Huntington, Second Assistant; L. C. Oulmann, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer. The first fire at which the engine was brought into requisition was that of a shed adjoining the barn of Mr. Murrish, which occurred June 1, 1877. Luckily, the fire was soon extinguished, with a very nominal loss. The cause of the fire was unknown. On the 7th of September, of the same year, the warehouse adjoining the lumber-yard was burned, at a loss of \$120. From this warehouse the fire spread to the lumber-yard, but was soon extinguished by the fire department, the owner of the yard experiencing a loss of \$350. How the fire originated was never known. On the 16th of June previous, the barn of W. U. Hover was burned, at a loss on the barn of \$75, and a like amount for a horse.

The department elected for its officers, in 1878, Charles J. Trager, Foreman; J. A. J. Shower, First Assistant; George Wightman, Second Assistant; N. T. Davies, Third Assistant; O. B. Vosburgh, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer. At this time, the engine company and the hook and ladder company were consolidated into one fire department, the Third Assistant acting as Foreman of the hook and ladder company. During this year, the department was called out a number of times, the first being August 12, 1878, when the grocery stores of Robson and Pearson were destroyed, the buildings occupied by each being owned by J. A. Schmitz. Mr. Schmitz's loss was \$750, covered by insurance; Pearson's, \$350; Robson's, \$450. On the 28th day of June, 1878, the barn of James Carlisle was burned, by which he incurred a loss of \$800. This was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. September 22, of the same year, Otto Geise's jewelry store was discovered on fire, but it was soon extinguished, with a nominal loss.

At the election of officers of the department, May, 1879, Charles J. Trager was elected Chief; J. A. J. Shower, Foreman; John Preston, First Assistant; George Wightman, Second Assistant; N. T. Davies, Third Assistant; H. R. Learnard, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer. The department was called out four times this year, and performed some effective service. The first time the alarm was given was on the 30th day of May, 1879, on which occasion the town hall was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, resulting in a loss of \$500, with no insurance. On the 24th of June following, the brewery of Tinker & Schleuch was burned, resulting in a loss of \$3,000, with \$1,000 insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. S. P. Waldron, living about three-fourths of a mile outside the village limits, was the next sufferer, his barn being destroyed, with a loss of \$200, covered by insurance.

March 16, 1880, the dwelling-house of Herman Steffon was burned. Loss, \$200; no insurance. In May, this year, the following-named officers were elected: Charles J. Trager, Chief; Thomas Woolrich, Foreman; J. A. J. Shower, First Assistant; George Wightman, Second Assistant; N. T. Davies, Third Assistant; H. R. Learnard, Secretary; T. W. Wilson, Treasurer.

*Carlisle House.*—This was the first public house erected in the village, and was built by George Butler in 1855, and was run by him for some time, under the name of the American House. It has passed successively into the hands of Samuel Hoskins, Mr. Yager, George Zeller, and James E. Carlisle, and has been leased by several parties at different times. In 1867, it passed into the hands of Mr. Carlisle, who made extensive additions to it, refurnished it, and gave the house the reputation of being first-class. The house has an excellent sample room for commercial travelers, and a good livery in connection, under the management of J. F. Carlisle.

*Freeman House.*—This house was built, in 1855, by Henry Cowdery. It is a large, two-story frame, 40x40, with a wing added, 20x30, and has accommodations for thirty-five guests. Mr. Cowdery had charge of the house, which was then known as the Mazomanie Hotel, until

April, 1873, when it was leased by Theodore Freeman, who changed its name to the Freeman House. In 1876, Mr. Freeman purchased the property, and still continues to provide entertainment for numerous guests.

*Commercial House.*—This house was erected in 1857, shortly after the completion of the railroad, by Charles Williams, who continued to entertain travelers here until his death, when it was purchased by John Lester and run by him awhile, then leased to various parties, and finally, in 1877, sold to John Westhauser. Additions have been built to the house, from time to time, until now it has rooms for the accommodation of about twenty guests.

*Schmitz's Block.*—This is one of the most pretentious business blocks in the city, and was erected in 1879. It has a frontage of forty-four feet and a depth of fifty-three feet. It is two stories, with a basement. The building is occupied by Mr. Schmitz, with the exception of the upper part, which is fitted up as a public hall.

*Schmitz's Hall.*—This hall is 44x50 feet, has a sixteen-foot ceiling, and will accommodate about 500 people. It has a large stage for concerts, theatrical and other entertainments. The hall was built in the summer of 1879, and opened to the public in October following. J. A. Schmitz, proprietor.

*Mazomanie Mills.*—In 1857, Lynch and Walker, of Milwaukee, became the owners of the fine water-power on Section 16, and erected thereon a large and commodious flouring-mill. Some time after, William Sanderson became the owner, disposing of the same in a short time to William Thompson, who for many years transacted a large and profitable milling business, giving employment to a great number of operatives. In 1876, the mill passed into the hands of E. Sanderson & Co., who made extensive alterations and improvements, at an outlay of \$15,000. The mill has eight run of stone, and manufactures but two grades of flour. It is one of the best water-powers in the State, and is built close to the railroad track. Having ready access to the markets and the large grain-growing districts of Iowa and Minnesota, it is enabled to do a large and profitable business. John B. Hicks is the present superintendent of the mill.

*Mazomanie Custom Mills.*—This mill was built in the town of Berry, by Cropper & Jacobi, and removed by them to this place in 1864, and operated by Mr. Cropper until 1876, when he sold his interest to Robert Patterson. The firm of Patterson & Jacobi continued for about two years, when Mr. Patterson sold to R. H. Rung, who remained interested for one year, when, in January, 1880, it passed into the hands of August Jacobi. The mill does custom work almost exclusively, and has two run of stone.

*Mazomanie Brewery.*—In 1858, Peter Wert erected a frame building, 30x22 feet, two stories, with basement, and began the manufacture of lager beer. For some ten years he continued in the business, and then disposed of it to Herman Black, who in turn sold to Charles Schlew in 1875. Mr. Schlew successfully conducted the business until June 24, 1879, when the building was burned, causing a loss of \$3,000. Undaunted, he at once began rebuilding on a more extensive scale, erecting a stone structure, 98x45 feet, two stories, with basement, which was finished in about four months from the time of the fire. In May, 1880, Mr. Schlew sold to Ambrose Lang, the present proprietor.

*Manufacturing.*—In 1860, John Warren, Nathaniel and Stillman Moulton built a large three-story brick and stone building for this purpose, with steam power and machinery for planing, matching, sawing, etc. A large business was established, which steadily increased from year to year; but on the 2d day of May, 1865, a great calamity befell them, in the loss by fire of their building and entire stock, prepared during the preceding winter ready for "setting up" into mills. N. Moulton having withdrawn in 1863, the loss, amounting to \$4,000, fell upon the other members of the firm, and was very severe, there being no insurance. In 1867, George and N. T. Davies, the successors of J. Warren & Co., rebuilt the premises and made extensive additions and improvements, both in buildings and machinery, including the establishment of a foundry and machine shop. Among their improvements was a 20-horse power engine. In 1874, N. T. Davies bought the interest of his brother George, and continued the business alone. On the

10th day of May, 1877, the shop was again burned, Mr. Davies losing some \$4,000, on which there was no insurance. With commendable energy, he rebuilt and proceeded with his business as though nothing had happened. In busy seasons, he has employed as high as twenty five hands in the various departments of his business.

*Carriage Shop.*—Charles J. Trager commenced business on a small scale in 1864, in the rear of a blacksmith shop, but by industry and integrity won the confidence of the community, so much so that the increase in his business caused him to erect, in 1868, his present commodious shop for his own special use. This shop is of brick, the wood-shop being 25x25, on the ground floor, and the blacksmith-shop 28x50. The building is two stories, the upper being used as a paint and finishing shop. Mr. Trager usually employs eight men, and has always made a specialty of fine carriage-work and fine sleighs in their season. About two-thirds of his work is upon orders, the balance for the general trade.

*Carriage Shop.*—John Parman commenced business on a small scale in 1858, and in 1864, being unable to fill his orders from the little shop then occupied by him, he erected a large two-story brick, and commenced manufacturing on a more extensive scale. While doing all kinds of wood work, he has for several years turned his attention specially to the manufacture of carriages, his work in that line giving good satisfaction. Six men find employment in his shops.

*Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.*—C. E. Whelan, in 1859, moved to the village and opened a repair shop, continuing in that line for six years, when he commenced manufacturing wagons and carriages. In January, 1878, his shop was burned, causing a loss of \$800, with no insurance. He immediately re-erected a larger and better shop upon the same site.

*Badger State Creamery and Cheese Factory.*—This important enterprise was put in operation in the spring of 1875, by Humphrey & Sherwin, under the name of Mazomanie Cheese Factory. The firm continued to operate it two years, when Mr. Sherwin retired. Daniel Humphrey then continued the business two years longer, when, in the spring of 1879, a joint stock company was organized under the name of Badger State Creamery and Cheese Factory, with a capital stock of \$2,500. Their factory is well arranged for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and they now continue in operation during the entire year, turning their attention to either the one article or the other, as the market may demand. At their annual election in the spring of 1880, Daniel Humphrey was elected President; A. Benedict, Secretary; Samuel Meurrish, Treasurer.

