

FROM A PAINTING BY MARK HARRISON

FOND DU LAC

IN 1837

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF
FOND DU LAC COUNTY,
WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

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

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.

MDCCLXXV.

P R E F A C E.

.. 277

IN presenting this history to the citizens of Fond du Lac County, the desire is to place upon record whatever incidents of importance have transpired in this region since its first settlement, and that, too, in a reliable manner and in permanent form.

As preliminary to the annals of the county, a brief sketch of Wisconsin is given, including its Antiquities, Indian tribes, pre-Territorial times, its Territorial history, and an outline of the different Administrations since the State was admitted into the Union. This, it is thought, will prove attractive to the reader. It is followed by articles on Topography and Geology of Wisconsin; on its Climatology, Trees, Shrubs and Vines; its Educational Interests, Agriculture, Mineral Resources and Railroads; on its Lumber Manufacture, Banking, Commerce and Manufactures; the Public Domain, and the Health of the State. All these articles are by able Wisconsin writers. Following these, are Statistics of the State, and an Abstract of its Laws and Constitution, and of the Constitution of the United States.

Facts and figures, incidents and reminiscences, anecdotes and sketches are given in the county history, with a variety and completeness commensurate with their importance. This has necessitated a persevering effort; but the labor has been lessened by the cordial assistance of many friends to the enterprise, to all of whom our grateful acknowledgments are tendered. They have enabled us to give the present generation, it is believed, a valuable reflex of the times and deeds of pioneer days, and to the pioneer men and women a lasting monument. Many of those still living have kindly extended their aid. To them, as well as to the Press and Pulpit, and also to the officers of the State Historical Society, we desire to express our sincere thanks for numerous favors received at their hands.

APRIL, 1880.

THE PUBLISHERS.



HISTORY OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

	PAGE		PAGE
CHAPTER I.—Topography, Elevations of Different Points, Artesian Wells, Water-Powers, Geological Formations, Physical Features.....	400	General and Mechanical Society, Ripon Agricultural Association, Bank Roads, Fishers' Fond du Lac County a quarter of a Century Ago, A Terrible Disaster.....	409
CHAPTER II.—Ancient Earth Works, Indian Occupancy, Early French Traders, United States Land Surveys, United States Land Districts, Fond du Lac Company, Origin of the Name Fond du Lac, An Early Trip to the Head of Winnebago Lake, First Settlement in Fond du Lac County.....	374	CHAPTER VI.—The Press of Fond du Lac County, Some of Fond du Lac County's Illustrations, Dead Indian Bones, First Things, County Statistics, Prosperity of the County, Political Parties, Ripon Challenge.....	429
CHAPTER III.—The Old Military Road and Other Early Highways, Pioneer Trails, Fond du Lac County Bonodictos Established, Early Points of History, Fond du Lac County on Early Maps, Organization of the County, Pioneer Reminiscences.....	379	CHAPTER VII.—A Divorce Before, Origin of the Republican Party, Old Settlers' Club of Fond du Lac County, Common Schools, Intemperance and the Fine Arts, Fond du Lac County's War Record, A Retrospect.....	513
CHAPTER IV.—Territorial District Court and State Circuit Court, Municipal Court of the City and Town of Ripon, County Court, County Officers, From 1836-1880, County Board of Supervisors, Territorial State and National Representation, Navigation of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin Phalanx.....	381	CHAPTER VIII.—City of Fond du Lac.—Past and Present, Abolition, Early Settlement, Village of Fond du Lac, City of Fond du Lac, Incorporated, City Officers, 1842-1879, City of Fond du Lac a Quarter of a Century Ago, Fond du Lac Post Office, Fire Department, City Lock-Up, Artesian Wells, Gas Works, Schools, Bonded Indebtedness, Public Halls, Hotels, Benevolent Institutions and Societies, Literary and other Societies, Public Library, Secret Societies, Churches, Banks, Manufacturing Interests, Yacht Clubs, Conflagrations, Riots, Cemetery, Floods and Freshets, Tridents and	515
CHAPTER V.—Fond du Lac County Bible Society, County Court Deeds and Jail, County Poor Farm and Buildings, A Half-Century in Fond du Lac County, The Delaying Interests of Fond du Lac County, Corn, O Age, Cult-		First Things, Early Times in Fond du Lac.....	569
		CHAPTER IX.—City of Ripon.—First Owners of Ripon, Early Settlement, Ripon's Early Progress, City Incorporated, City Officers, 1878 to 1880, Post Office, Public Schools, Ripon Water-Power, Fire Department, Gas-Works, Hotels of Ripon, Public Halls, Churches of Ripon, Banks, Secret Societies, Benevolent, Literary and other Societies, Manufacturing Interests, Ripon Cemeteries, Conflagrations, Ripon's Fighting Career, "The Booth War," First Things, Growth of the City, Ripon of To-Day.....	667
		CHAPTER X.—City of Waupun.—First Settlement, Meaning of the word Waupun, First Events, Growth of Waupun, Village and City Officers, 1857-1879, A Reminiscence, Churches, Waupun a Quarter of a Century Ago, Secret Societies, Waupun Pioneers, Manufactories, Banks, Old Settlers' Club, Waupun Library Association, Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun a Dozen Years Ago, Waupun Fire Company No. 1, Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company, A Contrast, Waupun Schools, The Post Office, Waupun Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Cemeteries, Public Halls, Hotel, Fun in Ye Olden Time.....	695
		CHAPTER XI.—Towns and Villages.....	700

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abraham, G. P.....	829	Edwidge, C. A.....	342
Albano, M. J.....	721	Fadenmiller, J.....	847
Brazier, F. L. (S. S.).....	325	Galloway, E. H.....	67
Bower, S. S.....	315	Gilbert, N. S.....	659
Boydman, N.....	379	Gilman, N. C.....	357
Bishop, F. A.....	379	Haley, J. C.....	451
Bond, J. H.....	365	Hamilton, J.....	245
Brand, W. B.....	244	Hamilton, W. C.....	775
Brewer, P. M.....	937	Hayes, Chester.....	757
Brown, A. J.....	523	Kimyon, A.....	395
Brunklin, H. J. H.....	735	Kamb, Bana.....	117
Conklin, H.....	731	Marham, T. P.....	61
Carson, J. C.....	65	McVey, E. J. J.....	433
Chadler, J. H.....	631	McDonald, John.....	561
Cherry, G. P.....	865	McDonald, Alex.....	777
Conry, J. W.....	79	Moore, M. D.....	79
Dobbs, J.....	697	Mutton, B. C.....	79
Edwin, S.....	445	Pier, Edward.....	79
		Pier, C. W.....	544
		Porters, George.....	293
		Pool, Win. J.....	973
		Potter, B. S.....	795
		Preker, Wm.....	759
		Russell, G. A.....	919
		Russell, A. G.....	67
		Sullivan, J. G.....	487
		Stitt, Wm.....	685
		Summer, S.....	364
		Shattuck, H. S.....	469
		Shawyer, W. C.....	1069
		Town, B. J.....	175
		Tuller, S. N.....	81
		Upham, C. H.....	885
		Van Doyne, P. R.....	617

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Albano.....	1057	Edwin.....	954
Amadio.....	992	Fond du Lac.....	777
Asford.....	966	Forest.....	976
Bacon.....	1019	Friendship.....	955
Calderon.....	1029	Friendship.....	955
Eldredge.....	1024	Madison.....	952
Flournoy.....	1142	Madison.....	959
		Osoola.....	974
		Orinfield.....	1000
		Ripon.....	881
		Rosendale.....	915
		Springfield.....	925
		Truchard.....	937
		Waupun.....	939



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

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

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

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

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

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

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

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1660, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the “Sault” on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, “with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault.” His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*; pointing, possibly, to their early migration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early times, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green bay. Here, this "sea-tribe," as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebegouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

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

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

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

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

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

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of

Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number one hundred and fifty warriors only; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade — asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no farther trouble. On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time, a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825, the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Saes in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first of November, 1837, "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of "the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully. In 1842, there were only 756 at Turkey river, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands elsewhere. All had become lawless, and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over eight hundred left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

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

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

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

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however, because of the identity of their language, and their associations, they were and still are considered as one nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes; and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks: one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and as some say near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than four hundred men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater, on account of polygamy which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than

two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693, they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunition to their ancient enemies—frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712, Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718, the Foxes numbered five hundred men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728, another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was, an attack upon and the defeat of a number of Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagos (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French, in 1730, and defeated. In 1734, both the Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736, the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada;" but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes—at least a portion of them—still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also, to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located. Further down the same stream was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay was the hunting ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

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

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

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

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

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

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it, after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

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

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

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

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

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "the United States, in congress assembled," declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the Territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of Northern Ohio, west of Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This last county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The



Edward Pier

(DECEASED)

FOND DU LAC.

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

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory called INDIANA. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

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

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, “the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio,” contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all “the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio,” lying west of Michigan Territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan Territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan Territory south of the county of Michilimackinac and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford: the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county,—its southern boundary being the parallel 46° 31' north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

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

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the supreme court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the supreme court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be an administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," in each year. In 1824, Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

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

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

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

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

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and, upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refractory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers; and, in a brief space of time, eighteen hundred had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi, or they would be driven back by force. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832.

In June following, a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this, there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, including the whole country in Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which, a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians; and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief with his people had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the

trail of the savages, leading in the direction of the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected, it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

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

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

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

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly described within boundaries commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of congress, to the place or point of beginning. Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion; when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, except a narrow strip along

the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$ in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° —in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west—were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin Territory at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the three banks then in operation in the Territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the Territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

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

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

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Collin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

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

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

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

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

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

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

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

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



Yours Truly
J. Conkling

(DECEASED.)

FOND DU LAC.

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

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

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

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

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

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

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

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

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as "beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning." The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

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

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 9, 1850, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the seventh of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were, of course, from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

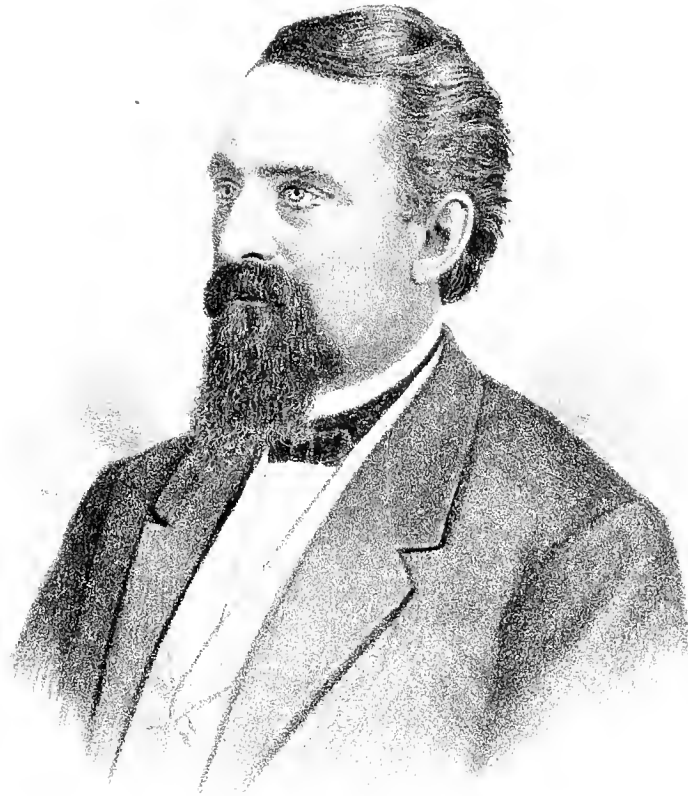
The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha,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

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

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

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

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



E. Halloway

(DECEASED)

FOND DU LAC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the General Government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860 as to show that resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it. "Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians became patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by

unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks, upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled — strong, unmoved, immovable — so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable — here let it stand forever." These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized *treason*. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January, a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union every where for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. It was under this act that Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the president of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call — to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor, for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times — for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered —

were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, president, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds; in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Governor Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?" Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session; so, although that body had already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the thirteenth instant was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to two hundred thousand dollars, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the seventeenth, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be

protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin by the president of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled, as will now be shown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



N. P. Fallmaier

(DECEASED

FOND DU LAC



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAR OF SECESSION — LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

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

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

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

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

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

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were: the First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These ten were: the Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized). Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were: the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third. During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division, the Third and Twenty-sixth, and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department.

The four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division — the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery — "A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABULAR STATEMENT.

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

Table showing total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, and numerical strength at the close of war.

ORGANIZATION	GAIN BY RECRUITS.				GAIN BY DRAFT.				LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.						
	Original Strength	1863.	1864.	1865.	Gain by Substitutes.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total	Death.	Missing.	Desertion.	Transfer.	Discharge.	Mustered Out.
First Infantry, three months.....	810								810	3		5	7	76	719
First Infantry, three years.....	945	75	66			407			1508	235	6	57	47	298	871
Second Infantry, three years.....	1051	57	80						1266	261	6	51	134	466	348
Third Infantry, three years.....	979	70	284		290		179	110	237	2156	5	51	98	945	810
Fifth Infantry, three years.....	1058	210	684		50			25	204	2256	4	105	33	405	1424
Sixth Infantry, three years.....	1108	58	171	18	79		411	61	237	2148	7	79	75	513	1148
Seventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	74	343	12	189			67	218	1932	6	44	106	473	912
Eighth Infantry, three years.....	973	52	236	62	16			3	301	1643	8	60	41	320	964
*Ninth Infantry, three years.....	870	109	180	43	1				219	1422	175	25	7	191	739
Tenth Infantry, three years.....	916	20	85						13	1034	219	21	23	316	455
Eleventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	72	268	24	62			147	363	1965	348	25	9	319	1264
Twelfth Infantry, three years.....	1045	84	314	22	177		24	1	519	2186	294	26	64	336	1466
*Thirteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	169	212	33	83			72	392	1931	183	71	6	321	797
Fourteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	60	439	41	85		200	115	272	2182	287	13	23	407	1355
Fifteenth Infantry, three years.....	801	20	76	1	1				7	906	267	22	46	204	320
Sixteenth Infantry, three years.....	1066	70	547	12	88		155	19	243	2900	363	46	115	38	1252
Seventeenth Infantry, three years.....	941	77	298	10	136			213	2	1964	221	5	157	32	448
Eighteenth Infantry, three years.....	962	61	103	34	28		200	71	178	1637	220	78	208	23	265
Nineteenth Infantry, three years.....	973	26	156	6	54				270	1484	136	46	152	345	805
Twentieth Infantry, three years.....	990	12	120	6	1					1129	227	41	115	222	524
Twenty-first Infantry, three years.....	1002	2	132	15						1171	288	40	99	261	483
Twenty-second Infantry, three years.....	1009		139	4	130			223		1505	296	46	31	196	1006
Twenty-third Infantry, three years.....	994	1	118	4						1117	289	6	124	281	416
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	1003		70	4						1077	173	71	138	289	406
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1018	20	282	10	6		95	13		1444	422	20	65	165	772
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	1002		84	2	1					1089	254	31	125	232	447
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years.....	865	24	236	68	3					1196	246	66	67	248	585
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	125	17	32					1137	231	31	81	221	573
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	114	11	1					1089	296	89	103	184	467
Thirtieth Infantry, three years.....	906	69	220	23	1					1219	69	52	46	340	712
Thirty-first Infantry, three years.....	878	8	188	4						1078	114	2	52	33	167
Thirty-second Infantry, three years.....	993	6	370	5		100				1474	275	58	27	189	923
Thirty-third Infantry, three years.....	892		164	8	2					1066	196	4	22	37	170
Thirty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	961									981	20	283		186	472
*Thirty-fifth Infantry, nine months.....	1066		14	8						1088	256	26	11	177	2
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	990		9	15						1014	296	21	38	214	445
Thirty-seventh Inf., one, two & three.....	708		25	76	64	135	136			1141	211	29	29	195	680
Thirty-eighth Inf., one, two & three.....	913		8	104	7					1032	108	55	21	208	640
Thirty-ninth Inf., one hundred days.....	780									780					780
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days.....	776									776					776
Forty-first Inf., one hundred days.....	578									578		2			570
Forty-second Infantry, one year.....	877		130		1					1008	57	18	149	138	646
Forty-third Infantry, one year.....	867		38		8					913	70	40	1	39	763
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year.....	877		235		2					1114	57	48	121	92	796
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859		142							1001	26	8	85	89	802

No Report.

Forty-sixth Infantry, one year.....	914	33	947	18	9	81	41	854									
Forty-seventh Infantry, one year.....	927	58	985	84	28	29	87	812									
Forty-eighth Infantry, one year.....	828	4	832	9	67	36*	36	775									
Forty-ninth Infantry, one year.....	986	16	1002	48	6	173	173	775									
Fiftieth Infantry, one year.....	942	16	958	28	141	127	127	775									
Fifty-first Infantry, one year.....	841	2	843	8	87	34	34	714									
Fifty-second Infantry, one year.....	486	25	511	6	42	16	41	406									
Fifty-third Infantry, one year.....	380	9	389	8	14	5	47	315									
First Army Corps, Infantry.....	193	22	215	No Report.	No Report.												
First Cavalry, three years.....	1124	295	597	366	91	67	634	1444									
Second Cavalry, three years.....	1127	137	630	271	5	33	357	1541									
Third Cavalry, three years.....	1186	324	608	30	9	126	64	418	1691								
Fourth Cavalry, three years.....	1047	32	810	260	23	74	474	7754									
Milwaukee.....	83	1	93	9	No Report.			93									
First Battery Light Artillery.....	155	17	53	42	34	303	7	14	48	212	48	212	48	212			
Second Battery Light Artillery.....	153	5	35	2	48	243	6	7	30	188	30	188					
Third Battery Light Artillery.....	170	35	32	33	270	26	3	4	60	177	60	177					
Fourth Battery Light Artillery.....	151	1	60	1	38	294	24	1	15	1	82	171	82	171			
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	5	64	1	79	304	24	1	5	61	213	61	213				
Sixth Battery Light Artillery.....	157	18	64	1	2	34	29	5	5	9	36	197	36	197			
Seventh Battery Light Artillery.....	158	40	50	1	92	344	29	9	1	68	237	68	237				
Eighth Battery Light Artillery.....	161	2	90	10	66	329	25	1	13	14	58	223	58	223			
Ninth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	4	53	6	78	296	6	6	6	1	56	227	56	227			
Tenth Battery Light Artillery.....	47	89	30	2	11	279	24	4	60	91	60	91					
Eleventh Battery Light Artillery.....	87	1	6	39	134	3	20	2	17	92	17	92					
Twelfth Battery Light Artillery.....	99	86	121	2	8	342	30	1	2	81	105	123	81	105			
Thirteenth Battery Light Artillery.....	156	22	10	25	188	14	1	25	8	39	106	106					
Heavy Artillery.....		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25			
Battery A, Heavy Artillery.....	129	103	80	20	29	361	12	37	4	22	286	22	286				
Battery B, Heavy Artillery.....	149	6	149	6	185	7	17	16	40	105	40	105					
Battery C, Heavy Artillery.....	146	11	146	11	171	8	7	1	31	124	31	124					
Battery D, Heavy Artillery.....	146	12	146	12	230	39	9	5	67	110	67	110					
Battery E, Heavy Artillery.....	151	2	151	2	153	2	153	1	150	150	150	150					
Battery F, Heavy Artillery.....	151	4	151	4	153	2	153	1	150	150	150	150					
Battery G, Heavy Artillery.....	152	4	152	4	153	2	153	1	150	150	150	150					
Battery H, Heavy Artillery.....	151	3	151	3	153	2	153	1	150	150	150	150					
Battery I, Heavy Artillery.....	150	13	150	13	163	1	163	1	154	144	10	144					
Battery K, Heavy Artillery.....	148	9	148	9	157	3	157	3	154	144	10	144					
Battery L, Heavy Artillery.....	152	3	152	3	155	3	155	3	154	145	10	145					
Battery M, Heavy Artillery.....	152	2	152	2	154	3	154	3	154	145	6	145					
Sharpshooters.....	105	43	37	9	194	34	8	4	43	58	47	58	47	58			
Gibbons' Brigade Band.....	13	1	15	1	15	15	15	15	No Report.								
Bhant's Brigade Band.....		1	32	33	33	33	33	33	do					33			
U. S. Colored Troops.....		171	46	21	5	244	do	do	do								
Army and Navy.....		546	168	714	do	714	do	do	do								
Out of State.....		14	5	33	33	52	do	do	do								
Unassigned.....		611	12	97	394	6868								6868			
Total.....	56792	3361	11245	2752	2361	5961	1798	1325	15784	91379	10868	258	3362	2961	15193	54052	4685

* November 1, 1865. † October 1, 1865.

‡ Drafted men who held communication; volunteers, substituted and drafted men, mustered out before assignment; musters in the field reported by the War Department, with ut slaking organization.

§ To the number of 615 remaining in the service, November 1, 1865, should be added 145 transferred from the Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, having among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published four volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

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

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

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

The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society," although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868, provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State agricultural society; but by the act

of 1871, this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of nine volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 1, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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



E. W. Drury
FOND DU LAC.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey, of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first day of April, 1853, was appointed state geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal, March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1873, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

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

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the state, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing

mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that, the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied of course an essentially horizontal position, and were, doubtless, in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale, and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystalization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism, granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archæan—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

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

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

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

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

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



Lana Lomb

(DECEASED)

SPRINGVALE.

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

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

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

POESDAM SANDSTONE.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a “lost interval” in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers, dashing against the rocky cliffs, threw down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach, and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock-formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions that the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants, there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the sub-kingdoms except the vertebrates. Among these, the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin, the sea acted mainly upon the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the opposite side of the island, the wave-action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites, and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie in a nearly horizontal position, and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there

was no crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the state. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular, owing to the unevenness of its Archæan bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archæan core of the state and underlie all the later formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine Artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities, may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet, in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestones simply, but they are really dolomites, or magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-making period, there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense

unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points, the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar, the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meager indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest Artesian fountains in the state, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

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

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

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

CINCINNATI SHALES.

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

CLINTON IRON ORE.

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

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

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

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

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

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

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON CEMENT ROCK.

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

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

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

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

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

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

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

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwau-

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

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

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VINES.

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

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

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

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

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery previous to 1878:

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

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

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

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

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

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

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

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

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

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

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

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

From the time of the earliest advent of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations, sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823, Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty-Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of Michigan territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of congress approved April 20th of the year previous, established as a separate territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the territory of Michigan should be extended over the new territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first material changes in the code were made by the territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill "to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting common schools." It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school-houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school-houses and support-

ing schools was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

In 1840, a memorial to congress from the legislature represented that the people were anxious to establish a common-school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a state government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new states, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the state, the 500,000 acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the state constitution.

AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Shortly before the admission of the state the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill, which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the state was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free-school system for the new state soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free-school system similar to that in our present constitution. The question of establishing the office of state superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free-school system, with a state superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared, was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people, of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May first of that year.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the state constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a state university for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; (2)

all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the state. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870. By an act of the state legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common-school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal-school fund, leaving one-half for the common-school fund. In 1858, another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal-school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common-school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

At the first session of the state legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties, of a state superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director, and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution thereof of the county superintendency. This change took effect January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last published apportionment, that for 1878. It will be seen that since 1855 the increase of the fund has not kept pace with the increase of school population:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.
1849.	70,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865.	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850.	92,105	47,716 00	.518	1870.	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855.	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875.	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860.	288,984	184,049 79	.64	1878.	478,602	185,546 01	.39

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1878, was \$2,680,703.27. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$58,823.70.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

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

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

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its re-organization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legislature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income, this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1878, \$81,442.63. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year—1877-8—it had in its various departments 388 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

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

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.86, in 1866, to \$244,263.18, in 1878.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

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

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

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1878, was \$1,004,907.67, and the sum of \$33,290.88 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the State, in 1878, sixty-six institutes, varying in length from one to two weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,944.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the State number about four hundred. The annual report of the State superintendent for 1878 gives the number with two departments as 207, and the number with three or more as 225.

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

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

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



James Owen

FOND DU LAC.



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

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. For the year ending August 31, 1878, eighty-five schools reported and received a pro rata division of the maximum appropriation. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the twofold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

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

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

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

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

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

LIBRARIES.

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

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

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

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root.....	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd.....	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper.....	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig‡.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.
Hon. W. C. Whitford.....	Two years—1878-79.

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

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* The statistics in this division were obtained in 1877, and are for the previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEMALE COLLEGES.

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

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

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

AGRICULTURE.

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

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter, and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the state, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated, and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the sole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the state has grown to one of considerable importance. The shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the state, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

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

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,409	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,746,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,758,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the state, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the state is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the state consists of undulating prairies of variable size—the largest being Rock prairie—alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the “openings” land is usually a sandy loam, readily tilled, fertile, but not as “strong” as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the state, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the state known geologically as the “driftless” region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the lime-rock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the streams. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the state, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is “heavier” and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural state, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should be grain-growing. The fertile prairies covering large portions of the southern part of the state had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because there land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand, and especially in the newer states,

land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land-skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation. The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming as then practiced was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse, and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw-stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw. So that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and very fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the state, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the state, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the state increased rapidly in value, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain-growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which

favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern states this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually "go west" again, to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain-growing state. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain-growing than to general, stock, or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated:

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

From these statistics it will be seen that the increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on upon the new and very rich soils of the state, while in the older states this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866 as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures with low prices brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the state have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEAR.	WHOLE NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRODUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850.....	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860.....	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870.....	693,294	12	1,099,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*.....	922,900	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

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

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

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

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

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850	3,633,750	400,283
1860	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870	22,473,039	1,591,798
1874	-----	13,000,000
1875	-----	15,000,000
1876	-----	17,000,000

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin is yet, comparatively, a new State. It was mainly settled by men who had little moneyed capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

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

MINERAL RESOURCES.

BY ROLAND D. IRVING, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, ETC., AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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

LEAD AND ZINC.

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

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

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

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

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR	GALENA	SMITHSONITE.	BLENDE.
1860	-----	329,000	1867	13,820,784	5,181,445	\$41,310
1861	-----	260,000	1868	13,869,619	4,302,383	3,078,435
1862	17,937,912	-----	1869	13,426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,105,577	1,129,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337,895	4,198,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,070
1866	14,029,102	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRON.

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

RED HEMATITES.

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

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

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

BROWN HEMATITES.

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

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

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

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

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

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

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

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

COPPER.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

BRICK CLAYS.

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

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

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

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

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

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY—FIRE-CLAY).

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

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

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

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

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

	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.				LEVIGATION PRODUCTS		
	RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.		RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	78.83	49.04	92.86	Soda	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina	13.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid	0.01	.....	.....
Iron peroxide	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water.....	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime	0.64	trace	0.96				
Magnesia	0.07	.....	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash.....	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT - ROCK.

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

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

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.10	34.85
Silica.....	17.56	17.36	16.09
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

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

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

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

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

GLASS SAND.

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

PEAT.

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

BUILDING STONES.

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

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

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

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

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

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. Germans, Scandinavians and other nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met November 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks, and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books of subscription. The charter of the company provided

that \$100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent. thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourn chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Broadhead, a prominent engineer, from from the state of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. In 1867 the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former.

In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs. The company operates eight hundred and thirty-four miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all two thousand two hundred and seven miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savanna and Rock Island in the State of Illinois.

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

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

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by an act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rail-

road Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and Wm. B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock river valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin state line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union railroad company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

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

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

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

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

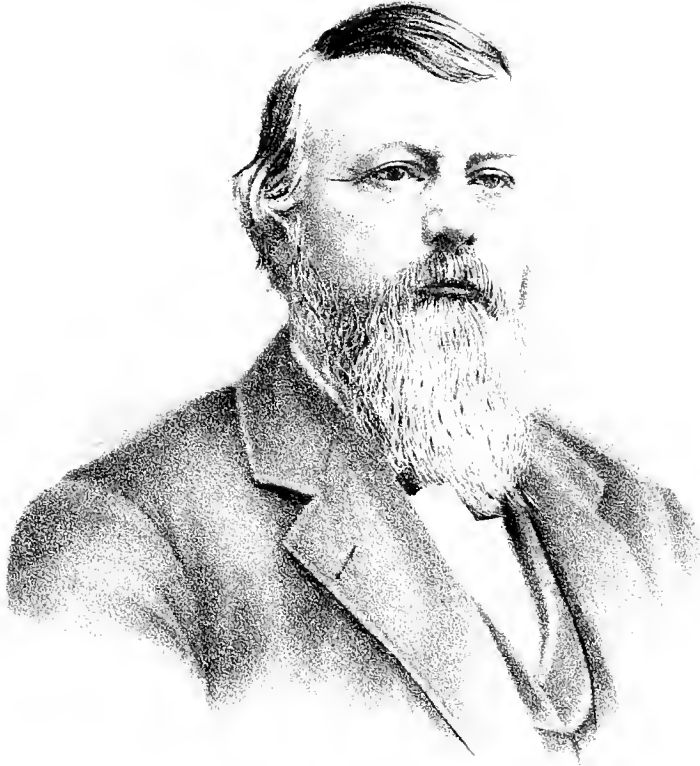
shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

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

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

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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



Byron Law

FOND DU LAC

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

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

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

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

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

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

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

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

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

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

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

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

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

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

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

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

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

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

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

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

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

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

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

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

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

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

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

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

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD

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

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

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

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights; and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY.	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.....	206,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.....	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,192,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.....	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.....	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.....	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.....	311,000,000	255,866,999	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs.....	509,000,000	380,007,000	206,977,000
Total.....	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mills, requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 2 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

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

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

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and unfailing markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaied. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a stricter economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

By JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company would organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Ilsley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles E. Ilsley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; Ulmann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Hsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty — with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to overvalue the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec. 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day, a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volley of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par — seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our own state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,045,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed, it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of "Ouisconsin." In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montréal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,306	33,000
Mineva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,933	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,044	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,900	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,528	1,300
	52,797	73,080	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestone and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,494 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845	7,550	95,510	-----	-----	-----	-----
1846	15,756	213,448	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847	34,840	598,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
1848	92,732	602,474	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849	136,057	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	-----
1850	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	-----
1851	51,889	317,285	13,828	7,892	103,840	-----
1852	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,890	80,365
1854	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,398	-----
1857	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	-----
1858	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,667	63,478	5,378
1859	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860	457,343	7,568,668	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,094	44,800	126,301
1863	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	326,472	29,597	51,444
1866	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,636,595	15,988	255,329
1867	921,663	9,598,452	266,249	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,494
1871	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872	1,232,036	11,570,505	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873	1,805,200	24,094,266	197,920	990,525	688,455	255,928
1874	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,908	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years:

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876.....	254,317	36,802	1869.....	52,296	12,521
1875.....	144,961	46,717	1868.....	48,717	13,200
1874.....	242,326	22,748	1867.....	76,758	15,527
1873.....	241,099	17,262	1866.....	31,881	12,955
1872.....	138,106	14,172	1865.....	7,546	14,230
1871.....	126,164	9,220	1864.....	42,250	18,345
1870.....	66,138	12,972	1863.....	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Totals 1876.....	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875.....	56,778	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874.....	53,792	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,509	5,015	707
" 1873.....	80,910	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,665	24,399	5,365	462
" 1872.....	99,038	20,118	39,200	4,557,950	6,276	27,765	4,757	1,500
" 1871.....	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,041	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870.....	77,955	15,819	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869.....	69,505	9,546	5,298	2,325,150	1,180	8,568	7,538	2,185
" 1868.....	73,526	13,146	3,230	1,708,190	3,937	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867.....	88,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866.....	74,726	7,895	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865.....	34,913	2,713	5,900	.....	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864.....	67,933	5,927	11,634	.....	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863.....	99,387	15,811	.....	.....	10,087	10,546	42,987	9,377
" 1862.....	56,432	12,685	.....	.....	13,538	6,761	33,174	3,217

Hops.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1876, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Deperé is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menomonee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and thirteen years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

" Westward the course of empire takes its way ;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day ;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1660 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission, in 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

In the month of May, 1671, fourteen tribes, by their representatives, including the Miamis, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Pottawattamies, arrived at the place designated. On the morning of the fourteenth of June, "St. Lussou led his followers to the top of the hill, all fully equipped and under arms. Here, too, in the vestments of their priestly office were four Jesuits: Claude Dablon, superior of the mission on the lakes, Gabriel Druillettes, Claude Allouez, and André. All around, the great throng of Indians stood, or crouched, or reclined at length with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood had been made ready. Dablon, in solemn form, pronounced his blessing on it; and then it was reared and planted in the ground, while the Frenchmen, uncovered, sang the *Vexilla Regis*. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms; while St. Lussou's followers sang the *exaudiat*, and one of the priests uttered a prayer for the king. St. Lussou now advanced, and, holding his sword in one hand, and raising with the other a sod of earth, proclaimed in a loud voice "that he took possession of all the country occupied by the tribes, and placed them under the king's protection.

This act, however, was not regarded as sufficiently definite, and on the eighth of May, 1689, Perrot, who was then commanding for the king at the post of Nadouesioux, near Lake Pepin on the west side of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denonville to manage the interests of commerce west of Green bay took possession, in the name of the king, with appropriate ceremonies, of the countries west of Lake Michigan as far as the river St. Peter. The papers were signed by Perrot and others.

By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761—a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by



J. M. B. Prand

(DECEASED.)

FOND DU LAC.

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

In face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, under a pretended purchase from, or voluntary grant of the natives, a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, including large portions of what is now northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was claimed by Jonathan Carver, and a ratification of his title solicited from the king and council. This was not conceded; and the representatives of Carver, after the change of government had

brought the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a series of years presented the same claims before congress, and asked for their confirmation. Such a demand under all the circumstances, could not justify an expectation of success; and, of course, has often been refused. But notwithstanding the abundant means which the public have had of informing themselves of the true nature and condition of Carver's claim, bargains and sales of portions of this tract have been made among visionary speculators for more than half a century past. It is now only a short period since the maps of the United States ceased to be defaced by a delineation of the "Carver Grant."

The mere transfer of the dominion over the country from the French to the English government, and the consequent occupation of the English posts by the new masters, did not in any great degree affect the social condition of the inhabitants. By the terms of capitulation, the French subjects were permitted to remain in the country, in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges.

The English, however, did not hold peaceable possession of the territory acquired. The war inaugurated by Pontiac and his Indian allies on the military posts occupied by the English soon followed, and in the month of May, 1763, nine posts were captured with much loss of life. In the spring of 1764, twenty-two tribes who were more or less identified in the outbreak, concluded a treaty of peace with General Bradstreet at Niagara.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, and the conquest of the British posts in 1778 and 1779, had the effect to open the way for the emigration of the Anglo-American population to the Mississippi valley; and at the close of the revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the whole territory lying east of the Mississippi river. The dominion of the English in the Illinois and Wabash countries, ceased with the loss of the military posts which commanded the Northwestern territory of the United States. As a result of the enterprise and success of Clark, Virginia obtained possession of the Illinois country; his expedition having been undertaken and carried forward under the auspices of that state.

Several of the eastern states under their colonial charters, laid claim to portions of the land comprised in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The claim of Massachusetts was derived from a grant from King James of November 3, 1620; and included from lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ to about lat. 45° , extending to the south sea; Connecticut claimed from lat. 41° north to $42^{\circ} 2'$. The claims of Virginia were from grants from King James, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, and an additional claim for the territory conquered by Clark in the Illinois country; but they extended no farther north than the southern end of Lake Michigan.

It is a popular impression that the territory of the present state of Wisconsin was comprehended in the lands northwest of the river Ohio, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction, and, consequently, was included in her deed of cession of lands to the United States. This opinion so generally entertained by writers on American history, is a statement which does not appear to have any solid foundation in fact. Virginia never made any conquests or settlements in Wisconsin, and at no time prior to the proffer of her claims to the general government had she ever exercised jurisdiction over it. In fact, there were no settlements in Wisconsin except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien before that time, and these were made by French settlers who were in no wise interfered with while the revolution continued. In Illinois it was otherwise; and the possession of its territory by Virginia was an undisputed fact. During the revolution the title of the sovereignty in Wisconsin was actually in Great Britain, and so remained until the definite treaty of peace in 1783; at which date England yielding her right constructively to the United States, retaining possession, however, until 1796; at which time the western posts were transferred to the United States.

All the claiming states finally ceded their interests to the general government, giving the latter a perfect title, subject only to the rights of the Indians. The deed of cession from Virginia was dated March 1, 1784. The other states ceded their claims, some before this date, others subsequent thereto.

Virginia made a number of stipulations in her deed of cession; among others, that the French and Canadian inhabitants and the neighboring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and title confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that 150,000 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, should be reserved for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country; and about 3,500,000 acres between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami be reserved for bounties to her troops on the continental establishment.

In consequence of certain objectionable stipulations made by Virginia as to the division of the territory into states, the deed of cession was referred back to that state with a recommendation from congress that these stipulations should be altered. On the 30th of December, 1788, Virginia assented to the wish of congress, and formally ratified and confirmed the fifth article of compact which related to that subject, and tacitly gave her consent to the whole ordinance of 1787. The provisions of this ordinance have since been applied to all the territories of the United States lying north of the 36° 40'. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States the new congress, among its earliest acts, passed one, recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787.

Of this ordinance it has been said: "It was based on the principles of civil liberty, maintained in the magna charta of England, re-enacted in the bill of rights, and incorporated in our different state constitutions. It was the fundamental law of the constitution, so to speak, of the great northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized all our territorial enactments, as well as our subsequent state legislation, and, moreover, it is to that wise, statesman-like document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness."

After the close of the revolutionary war, enterprising individuals traversed the whole country which had been ceded to the government, and companies were formed to explore and settle the fertile and beautiful lands beyond the Ohio; but the determination of the British cabinet not to evacuate the western posts, was well known, and had its effect on the people who were disposed to make settlements.

The western tribes were also dissatisfied and threatened war, and efforts were made by the government to settle the difficulties. A grand council was held at the mouth of Detroit river in December, 1787, which did not result favorably, and two treaties were subsequently held, which were not respected by the savages who were parties to them. Soon an Indian war ensued, which resulted at first disastrously to the American troops under Generals Harmar and St. Clair, but finally with success to the American arms under General Wayne. The treaty of Greenville followed. It was concluded August 3, 1795. At this treaty there were present eleven hundred and thirty chiefs and warriors. It was signed by eighty-four chiefs and General Anthony Wayne, sole commissioner of the United States. One of the provisions of the treaty was that in consideration of the peace then established, and the cessions and relinquishments of lands made by the tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquished their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters united by them, except certain reservations and portions before purchased of the Indians, none of which were within the present limits of this state. The Indian title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject only to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

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

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of

the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

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

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty, Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the nation, nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case, or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

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

6. On the 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

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

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

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

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional

boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

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

By this important treaty, about eight millions of acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

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

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829 — containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States — the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

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

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832.

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated — the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges — the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States — the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi — lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed; and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they, being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude 42° 30'. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

he articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprised seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1839. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, $2,958,592\frac{4}{10}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17 1843.

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to $177\frac{6}{10}\%$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president, July 29, 1851: the whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called -- the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempeleau and Jackson; also, the new county of Price.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Shawano, New and Marinette. The La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district — the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and by an act of congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much

dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask congress to repeal the act making the grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the legislature of the state passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the state. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin, given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was subsequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin : approved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress :

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 500,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first section of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the 11th of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this land grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

BY JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, is rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks (a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhoea in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce stone and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46, and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OR RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th.....	92°	78°	51	19th.....	94°	81°	55
11.....	87	75	55	20.....	97	81	48
12.....	92	77	48	21.....	96	80	47
13.....	96	81	50	29.....	81	72	63
14.....	93	78	44	30.....	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869.....	28.932 inches.	1873.....	28.892 inches.
1870.....	28.867 "	1874.....	28.867 "
1871.....	28.986 "	1875.....	28.750 "
1872.....	28.898 "	1876.....	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south-west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838,

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessaries. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	39	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system....	0	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhoea and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.....	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21
Remittent fever.....	10
Synochal fever.....	1
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	2
Rheumatic affections.....	26

This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.
All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262
Remittent fever.....	61
Synochal fever.....	—
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	16
Rheumatic affections.....	58

This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.
All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table :

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second "	1,749	1,267	724
10 third "	1,885	1,948	1,033
10 fourth "	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again—these posts being no longer occupied—no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age—that is—under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent-

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease*—which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions down to the year 1877, was 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import* and *transmit* more insanity—three to one—than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home; while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:



John Hamilton

(DECEASED.)

FOND DU LAC.

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything, *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was — males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhoea, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are 7½ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,630.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhoea.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	28
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21, after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 20' west, in the northern temperate region. The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 100 to 126 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 10½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 209½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archæan. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of Mendota is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhœa or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat, its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Killbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.	Deaths by all diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,420	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,988	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,799	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.99	535	18.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*, the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variability of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts.....	3,424	549	North Carolina....	562	664
Ohio.....	2,558	895	Kentucky.....	1,288	429
Illinois.....	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	194

When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other states of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England states. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin 94 deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The

census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four states show the lowest death-rate among the states from consumption, the mortality being 13 to 14 per cent. of the whole death-rate.

Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy state in the Union than the state of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	200	198	..	..	398
Blg Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Dell Prairie.....	244	221	..	..	465
Easton.....	164	153	..	..	317
Jackson.....	261	200	..	..	461
Leda.....	117	100	..	..	217
Lincoln.....	204	193	..	..	397
Monroe.....	240	229	..	..	469
New Chester.....	163	137	..	..	300
New Haven.....	444	403	..	..	847
Preston.....	74	62	..	..	136
Quincy.....	126	118	..	..	244
Richfield.....	121	99	..	..	220
Rome.....	199	131	..	..	330
Springville.....	189	182	..	..	371
Strong's Prairie.....	501	433	..	..	934
White Creek.....	127	115	..	..	242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	
Ashland.....	268	180	448
La Pointe.....	141	141	282
Total.....	409	321	730

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	
Bayfield.....	538	493	1,031
Total.....	538	493	1,031

BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	285	..	..	628
Chetac.....	459	397	..	..	856
Prairie Farm.....	364	319	..	..	683
Stanford.....	326	216	..	..	542
Summer.....	214	182	..	..	396
Rice Lake.....	122	84	..	..	206
Dallas.....	240	166	..	..	406
Total.....	2,068	1,669	..	..	3,737

BROWN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aswabanon.....	210	175	..	..	385
Alouez.....	143	136	..	..	279
Bell-vue.....	371	337	3	..	711
Depere.....	410	358	..	..	768
Depere village.....	943	956	5	6	1,911
Eaton.....	291	208	..	..	499
Fort Howard city.....	1,889	1,721	..	..	3,610
Glenmore.....	591	482	..	..	1,073
Green Bay.....	3,966	4,017	29	25	8,037
Holland.....	581	542	..	..	1,123
Howard.....	784	705	..	..	1,489
Humbolt.....	687	579	..	..	1,266
Humbolt.....	519	467	..	..	986
Lawrence.....	499	408	2	..	909
Morrison.....	765	633	..	..	1,398
New Denmark.....	616	529	..	..	1,145
Pittsfield.....	384	335	..	..	719
Preble.....	838	792	6	6	1,642
Rockland.....	434	372	..	..	806
Scott.....	774	696	..	..	1,470
Suamico.....	477	452	..	..	929
West Depere village.....	982	941	..	..	1,923
Wrightstown.....	1,322	1,058	8	7	2,395
Total.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373

BURNETT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grantsburg.....	433	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	5	7	434
Wood Lake.....	87	82	12	14	195
Total.....	751	652	28	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Belvidere.....	34	293	.....	.....	327
Buffalo.....	307	272	.....	.....	579
Buffalo City.....	128	137	.....	.....	265
Canton.....	376	336	.....	.....	712
Cross.....	369	321	.....	.....	690
Door.....	292	282	.....	.....	574
Gilmanston.....	277	227	.....	.....	504
Glencoe.....	413	372	.....	.....	785
Lincoln.....	339	309	.....	.....	648
Manville.....	275	240	.....	.....	515
T. Ron.....	215	212	.....	.....	427
Modena.....	402	383	.....	.....	785
Montana.....	341	306	.....	.....	647
Naples.....	717	671	.....	.....	1,388
Nelson.....	899	664	.....	.....	1,563
Waumandee.....	552	501	.....	.....	1,053
Alma village.....	465	421	.....	.....	886
Fountain City village.....	500	494	.....	.....	994
Total.....	7,517	6,702	2	3	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Brothertown.....	861	809	12	7	1,692
Brillon.....	666	507	.....	.....	1,173
Chilton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	668	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	875	1	.....	1,884
New Holstein.....	1,016	919	.....	.....	1,935
Rantoul.....	837	753	.....	.....	1,590
Stockbridge.....	910	865	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	639	.....	.....	1,329
Total.....	7,720	6,989	193	183	15,085

CLARK COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Beaver.....	106	91	.....	.....	197
Colby.....	303	210	.....	.....	513
Eaton.....	183	142	.....	.....	325
Fremont.....	57	47	.....	.....	104
Grant.....	353	310	.....	.....	663
Hewet.....	58	43	.....	.....	101
Hixon.....	205	123	.....	.....	328
Loyal.....	262	237	.....	.....	499
Lynn.....	84	71	.....	.....	155
Levis.....	151	113	.....	.....	264
Meutor.....	347	307	.....	.....	654
Mayville.....	137	123	.....	.....	260
Fine Valley.....	789	736	.....	.....	1,525
Perkins.....	36	37	.....	.....	73
Sherman.....	132	120	.....	.....	252
Unity.....	132	107	.....	.....	239
Warner.....	186	121	.....	.....	307
Weston.....	226	153	.....	.....	379
Washburn.....	70	68	.....	.....	138
York.....	171	135	.....	.....	306
Total.....	3,988	3,294	.....	.....	7,282

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	269	.....	.....	630
Auburn.....	488	420	.....	.....	908
Bloomer.....	654	606	.....	.....	1,260
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050
Edson.....	329	288	.....	.....	617
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074	.....	.....	2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	638	.....	4	1,688
Sigel.....	346	252	.....	.....	598
Wheaton.....	442	368	.....	.....	810
Total.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	13,995

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arlington.....	512	497	.....	.....	1,009
Caledonia.....	639	584	.....	.....	1,223
Columbus town.....	481	400	.....	.....	881
Columbus city.....	912	991	.....	.....	1,903
Courtland.....	662	647	.....	.....	1,309
Dekorra.....	662	618	.....	.....	1,280
Port Winnebago.....	376	351	.....	.....	727
Fountain Prairie.....	749	712	.....	.....	1,461
Hampden.....	515	497	.....	.....	1,012
Leeds.....	596	506	1	.....	1,103
Lewiston.....	541	505	.....	.....	1,046
Lodi.....	705	743	.....	.....	1,448
Lowville.....	449	437	.....	.....	886
Marcellon.....	444	409	4	1	855
Newport.....	853	862	3	3	1,721
Osago.....	759	737	.....	.....	1,496
Paris.....	130	119	.....	.....	249
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337
Randolph.....	630	556	.....	.....	1,186
Scott.....	409	374	.....	.....	783
Spring Vale.....	423	347	.....	.....	770
West Point.....	486	442	.....	.....	928
Wycena.....	580	540	.....	.....	1,120
West w. Vil. of Randolph.....	33	34	.....	.....	67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	28,802

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bridgeport.....	177	186	.....	.....	363
Clayton.....	851	765	.....	.....	1,616
Eastman.....	755	688	.....	.....	1,443
Fremont.....	798	766	.....	.....	1,564
Haney.....	313	258	.....	.....	571
Marletta.....	498	404	4	3	902
Prairie du Chien town.....	394	326	.....	.....	720
Prairie du Chien city—					
First ward.....	411	352	.....	.....	763
Second ward.....	429	535	2	3	969
Third ward.....	404	424	.....	.....	828
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	5	393
Scott.....	485	468	.....	.....	953
Seneca.....	704	687	.....	.....	1,391
Utica.....	773	697	.....	.....	1,470
Wauzeka.....	583	511	.....	.....	1,094
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,035

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741

DOOR COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675
Clay Banks.....	344	379	.....	.....	623
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802
Gardner.....	308	206	.....	.....	414
Gibraltar.....	377	325	.....	.....	702
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672
Nasawaupce.....	226	192	.....	.....	418
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	331	301	.....	.....	632
Union.....	286	244	.....	.....	530
Washington.....	320	181	.....	.....	401
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020

DUNN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Colfax.....	178	170	.....	.....	348
Dunn.....	578	458	.....	.....	1,036
Eau Claire.....	577	490	.....	.....	1,067
Eik Mound.....	261	231	.....	.....	492
Grant.....	490	463	1	.....	954
Lucas.....	239	190	.....	.....	429
Menomonie.....	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,433
New Haven.....	139	132	.....	.....	271
Pew.....	130	115	.....	.....	245
Red Cedar.....	349	313	.....	.....	662
Rook Creek.....	327	203	1	.....	531
Sheridan.....	156	146	.....	.....	302
Sherman.....	379	308	.....	.....	687
Spring Brook.....	628	548	.....	.....	1,176
Stanton.....	400	263	1	2	663
Tainter.....	400	263	.....	.....	663
Tiffany.....	128	117	.....	.....	245
Weston.....	212	188	.....	.....	400
Total.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427

DODGE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ashippun.....	743	509	.....	.....	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	791	707	.....	.....	1,498
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,725	4	.....	3,455
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854
Clyman.....	694	636	.....	.....	1,330
Eka.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402
Emmet.....	832	829	.....	.....	1,661
Fox Lake town.....	471	381	.....	.....	852
Fox Lake village.....	451	508	25	1	1,012
Herman.....	985	911	28	.....	1,896
Hubbard.....	1,113	1,097	.....	.....	2,210
Hortonville.....	591	599	.....	.....	1,190
Hudsonville.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748
Juneau village.....	156	151	.....	.....	310
Lebanon.....	833	804	.....	.....	1,637
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597
Lomira.....	1,011	929	3	.....	1,943
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069
Oak Grove.....	1,006	951	1	.....	1,958
Portland.....	648	618	.....	.....	1,266
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868
Randolph village, E. ward.....	149	168	1	.....	318
Shields.....	559	506	.....	.....	1,065
Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098
Trenton.....	956	806	.....	.....	1,762
Westford.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145
Williamstown.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233
Watertown city, 5 & 6 wds.....	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	628	441	1	.....	1,070
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394

DANE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	.....	.....	1,261
Berry.....	592	543	.....	.....	1,135
Black Earth.....	451	446	.....	.....	897
Blooming Grove.....	555	474	1	.....	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	.....	.....	1,090
Bristol.....	579	558	.....	.....	1,137
Burke.....	575	546	.....	.....	1,121
Christiana.....	853	740	.....	.....	1,593
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	.....	1,130
Cross Plains.....	703	727	.....	.....	1,430
Dane.....	597	571	.....	.....	1,168
Deerfield.....	493	413	.....	.....	906
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	.....	1,253
Dun.....	586	547	.....	.....	1,133
Fitchburg.....	576	575	.....	.....	1,151
Madison town.....	419	361	4	1	788
Madison city.....	4,858	5,174	41	20	10,093
Mazomanie.....	813	818	3	1	1,635
Medina.....	726	691	.....	.....	1,417
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718
Monroe.....	549	538	.....	.....	1,087
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974
Primrose.....	470	448	1	.....	919
Princeton.....	569	587	1	.....	1,157
Roxbury.....	592	559	.....	.....	1,151
Rutland.....	553	504	.....	.....	1,057
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,017
Springfield.....	728	664	.....	.....	1,392
Stoughton village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	2	.....	1,039
Vernon.....	562	541	.....	.....	1,103
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191
York.....	518	484	1	.....	1,003
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ashford.....	1,064	938	1	.....	2,006
Arnburn.....	877	799	.....	.....	1,676
Alto.....	725	686	.....	.....	1,411
Byron.....	683	661	.....	.....	1,346
Calumet.....	723	649	.....	.....	1,372
Eden.....	763	713	.....	.....	1,476
Empire.....	527	490	7	5	1,029
Elkhorado.....	840	747	1	.....	1,587
Fond du Lac.....	768	676	1	.....	1,445
Forest.....	795	745	.....	.....	1,540
Friendship.....	582	524	1	.....	1,107
Fond du Lac city.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
First ward.....	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409
Second ward.....	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295
Third ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fourth ward.....	594	563	.....	.....	1,157
Fifth ward.....	739	739	.....	.....	1,478
Sixth ward.....	655	659	28	27	1,369
Seventh ward.....	726	753	33	31	1,523
Eighth ward.....	780	731	1	1	1,513
Lamartine.....	918	919	1	.....	1,838
Marshfield.....	1,055	891	2	4	1,952
Oakfield.....	748	673	.....	.....	1,421
Okeola.....	684	667	.....	.....	1,351
Ripon.....	630	581	.....	.....	1,211
Rosendale.....	611	584	4	1	1,200
Ripon city.....	872	981	.....	.....	1,854
First ward.....	747	862	3	5	1,617
Second ward.....	642	580	.....	.....	1,222
Springvale.....	733	667	.....	.....	1,400
Waukesha.....	666	614	1	.....	1,311
Waupun village, N. ward.....	498	478	2	1	979
Total.....	25,149	24,601	98	80	50,241

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Augusta village.....	549	507	.....	.....	1,056
Bridge Creek.....	451	383	.....	.....	834
Brunswick.....	414	387	.....	.....	706
Eau Claire city.....	4,646	3,777	13	4	8,440
Fairchild.....	231	179	.....	.....	400
Lant.....	158	163	.....	.....	321
Lincoln.....	701	553	.....	.....	1,254
Otter Creek.....	496	463	.....	.....	959
Pleasant Valley.....	260	243	.....	.....	503
Seymour.....	93	78	.....	.....	171
Union.....	327	290	.....	.....	617
Washington.....	393	327	.....	.....	720
Total.....	8,724	7,250	13	4	15,991

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	476	437	.....	.....	913
Albany.....	565	585	.....	.....	1,150
Brooklyn.....	585	554	.....	.....	1,138
Broadhead village.....	669	750	.....	.....	1,428
Cadiz.....	695	654	.....	.....	1,349
Clarke.....	759	751	.....	.....	1,510
Decoratur.....	348	350	1	2	701
Exeter.....	450	432	.....	.....	883
Jefferson.....	867	847	.....	.....	1,714
Jordon.....	540	486	.....	.....	1,026
Monroe.....	462	441	.....	.....	903
Monroe village.....	1,525	1,693	6	3	3,227
Mount Pleasant.....	550	558	2	.....	1,110
New Glarus.....	530	445	.....	.....	975
Spring Grove.....	639	597	1	1	1,238
Sylvester.....	446	530	.....	.....	876
Washington.....	477	393	.....	.....	870
York.....	520	496	.....	.....	1,016
Total.....	11,102	10,900	14	11	22,027

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown.....	865	805	27	20	1,717
Blue River.....	413	413	.....	.....	826
Bosobel.....	974	996	3	3	1,978
Bloomington.....	607	599	2	1	1,206
Clifton.....	487	512	.....	.....	999
Cassville.....	709	677	.....	.....	1,386
Ellenhoro.....	425	384	.....	.....	809
Fennimore.....	935	835	.....	.....	1,770
Glen Haven.....	611	531	2	.....	1,144
Hickory Grove.....	416	397	.....	.....	813
Hazel Grove.....	1,047	1,07	.....	.....	2,121
Harrison.....	558	491	.....	.....	1,049
Jamestown.....	636	557	1	.....	1,194
Lima.....	539	481	.....	.....	1,020
Liberty.....	438	423	1	.....	882
Lancaster.....	1,376	1,358	6	2	2,732
Little Grant.....	359	349	.....	.....	708
Mascoda.....	671	604	.....	.....	1,275
Marion.....	369	357	.....	.....	726
Millville.....	109	97	.....	.....	206
Mount Hope.....	400	381	.....	.....	781
Paris.....	500	440	.....	.....	940
Plattville.....	2,000	2,054	3	3	4,060
Potosi.....	1,373	1,268	2	1	2,644
Patch Grove.....	429	401	19	9	855
Spencer.....	716	612	1	.....	1,330
Waterloo.....	486	469	.....	.....	955
Waterstown.....	330	274	.....	.....	604
Wingville.....	536	481	.....	.....	1,017
Wyalusing.....	380	354	.....	.....	734
Woodman.....	293	269	.....	.....	562
Total.....	20,037	18,944	65	40	39,086

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	548	554	.....	.....	1,102
Berlin city.....	1,586	1,755	.....	.....	3,341
Brooklyn.....	707	691	1	.....	1,399
Green Lake.....	729	759	6	6	1,500
Kingston.....	452	442	1	.....	895
Manchester.....	630	654	.....	.....	1,285
Markford.....	737	682	.....	.....	1,419
Marquette.....	537	521	.....	.....	1,058
Princeton.....	1,076	1,015	.....	.....	2,091
St. Marie.....	390	336	.....	.....	726
Seneca.....	232	225	1	.....	458
Total.....	7,632	7,642	9	6	15,274

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.....	1,004	924	2	.....	1,930
Clyde.....	390	367	1	.....	757
Dodgeville.....	1,854	1,870	1	.....	3,725
Highland.....	1,565	1,459	.....	.....	3,024
Linden.....	1,078	972	5	3	2,059
Midlin.....	818	705	3	.....	1,526
Mineral Point.....	806	715	4	2	1,527
Mineral Point city.....	1,458	1,581	11	4	3,054
Moscow.....	484	443	.....	.....	927
Polaski.....	785	742	.....	.....	1,497
Ridgeway.....	1,299	1,134	.....	.....	2,473
Waldwick.....	480	434	.....	.....	914
Wyoming.....	362	358	.....	.....	720
Total.....	12,384	11,714	26	9	24,133

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	1,428	1,334	5	1	2,768
Alma.....	699	620	.....	.....	1,319
Garden Valley.....	549	477	.....	.....	1,026
Hixton.....	714	554	.....	.....	1,268
Irving.....	669	588	.....	.....	1,257
Manchester.....	226	197	.....	.....	423
Melrose.....	613	546	.....	.....	1,159
Millston.....	128	82	.....	.....	210
Northfield.....	448	429	.....	.....	877
Springfield.....	565	467	.....	.....	1,032
Total.....	6,039	5,294	5	1	11,339

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	669	635	4	4	1,312
Concord.....	770	747	2	3	1,522
Cold Spring.....	375	350	6	3	734
Farmington.....	1,215	1,192	3	5	2,415
Hebron.....	665	608	.....	.....	1,273
Lyonia.....	920	857	.....	.....	1,777
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	.....	.....	4,041
Koshkong.....	1,744	1,810	1	1	3,556
Lake Mills.....	745	720	21	13	1,499
Milford.....	799	752	.....	.....	1,551
Oakland.....	571	515	.....	.....	1,086
Palmira.....	798	778	.....	.....	1,576
Sullivan.....	757	726	.....	.....	1,483
Sumner.....	238	255	.....	.....	503
Waterloo.....	436	397	1	.....	833
Waterloo village.....	418	397	.....	.....	815
Watertown town, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th wards.....	1,115	1,065	.....	.....	2,180
Total.....	3,286	3,283	.....	.....	6,569
Total.....	17,702	17,137	40	29	34,908

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia.....	117	119	.....	.....	236
Clearfield.....	135	115	.....	.....	250
Fountain.....	397	343	.....	.....	740
Germantown.....	390	322	.....	.....	712
Kildare.....	309	219	.....	.....	528
Lemonweir.....	553	519	.....	.....	1,072
Lindau.....	556	510	.....	.....	1,066
Lishon.....	274	210	.....	.....	484
Lyndon.....	359	323	.....	.....	682
Marion.....	178	160	.....	.....	338
Manston village.....	518	569	1	1	1,118
Necedah.....	1,001	864	.....	.....	1,865
New Lisbon village.....	558	573	1	1	1,133
Orange.....	267	248	.....	.....	516
Plymouth.....	748	690	.....	.....	1,438
Seven Mile Creek.....	419	379	.....	.....	796
Summit.....	510	460	.....	.....	970
Wauwoc.....	771	719	2	.....	1,495
Total.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton.....	561	505	.....	.....	1,066
Bristol.....	585	552	.....	.....	1,137
Kenosha city.....	2,426	2,333	.....	.....	4,759
Paris.....	539	379	.....	.....	918
Pleasant Prairie.....	734	723	5	5	1,457
Randall.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Somers.....	793	657	5	5	1,450
Salem.....	697	669	.....	.....	1,366
Wheatland.....	434	433	.....	.....	867
Total.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Ahnapee town.....	687	632	.....	.....	1,319
Ahnapee village.....	532	506	.....	.....	1,038
Carlton.....	706	796	.....	.....	1,412
Castro.....	712	657	.....	.....	1,369
Franklin.....	717	726	.....	.....	1,443
Kewaunee town & village.....	1,337	1,233	.....	.....	2,570
Lincoln.....	497	440	.....	.....	937
Montpelier.....	623	534	.....	.....	1,157
Pierce.....	917	780	.....	.....	1,697
Red River.....	718	685	.....	.....	1,403
Total.....	7,506	6,899	.....	.....	14,405

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Barre.....	366	348	.....	.....	714
Bangor.....	667	604	.....	.....	1,271
Burns.....	516	485	.....	.....	991
Campbell.....	528	375	2	1	906
Farmington.....	919	940	2	1	1,862
Greenfield.....	426	380	.....	.....	806
Hamilton.....	863	839	1	.....	1,703
Holland.....	461	402	.....	.....	863
La Crosse city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	1,131	1,205	33	23	2,392
Second ward.....	725	640	6	2	1,373
Third ward.....	1,784	1,916	5	6	3,711
Fourth ward.....	596	753	3	2	1,354
Fifth ward.....	1,195	982	3	2	2,182
Onalaska town.....	712	666	.....	.....	1,378
Onalaska village.....	393	287	.....	.....	680
Shelby.....	482	357	.....	.....	837
Washington.....	499	423	.....	.....	922
Total.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle.....	583	571	.....	.....	1,154
Belmont.....	660	591	.....	1	1,251
Benton.....	886	795	.....	.....	1,681
Blanchard.....	273	256	.....	.....	529
Darlington.....	1,330	1,341	.....	2	2,671
Elk Grove.....	510	423	.....	.....	933
Fayette.....	602	595	.....	.....	1,197
Grafton.....	866	855	.....	.....	1,721
Kendall.....	468	429	.....	.....	897
Monticello.....	238	231	.....	1	469
New Diggings.....	922	883	.....	.....	1,805
Seymour.....	532	416	.....	.....	948
Shullsburg.....	1,253	1,287	1	.....	2,540
Wayne.....	554	527	.....	.....	1,081
White Oak Springs.....	231	215	.....	.....	446
Willow Springs.....	935	866	1	.....	1,801
Wiota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jenny.....	523	372	895
------------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-----

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	362	370	1	.....	732
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	.....	.....	714
Douglas.....	381	338	.....	.....	719
Harris.....	260	271	.....	.....	531
Montello.....	459	425	.....	.....	884
Mercan.....	356	352	.....	.....	708
Moundville.....	219	179	.....	.....	398
Newton.....	331	338	.....	.....	669
Neskoro.....	277	253	.....	.....	530
Oxford.....	274	268	.....	.....	542
Packwaukee.....	313	326	.....	.....	639
Shield.....	313	307	.....	.....	620
Springfield.....	163	146	.....	.....	309
Westfield.....	338	304	.....	.....	642
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	.....	8,697

MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	109	50	.....	.....	159
Berlin.....	585	539	.....	.....	1,124
Brighton.....	359	223	.....	.....	582
Hull.....	373	298	.....	.....	671
Knowlton.....	135	129	.....	.....	264
Malne.....	414	351	.....	.....	765
Marathon.....	232	235	.....	.....	467
Mosinee.....	307	238	.....	.....	545
Stettin.....	479	430	.....	.....	909
Texas.....	159	119	.....	.....	278
Wausau.....	439	385	.....	.....	824
Wausau city.....	1,560	1,260	.....	.....	2,820
Wein.....	110	114	.....	.....	224
Weston.....	263	215	.....	1	479
Total.....	5,524	4,586	.....	1	10,111

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cato.....	951	955			1,906
Centerville.....	824	780			1,604
Cooperstown.....	881	883			1,714
Eaton.....	773	791			1,564
Franklin.....	935	887			1,822
Gibson.....	934	879			1,809
Kossuth.....	1,176	1,084			2,360
Liberty.....	728	692			1,420
Manitowoc city.....	3,226	3,498	1		5,724
Manitowoc town.....	606	528			1,234
Mishicot.....	885	767			1,652
Meene.....	901	853			1,754
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,061	1,014			2,075
Maple Grove.....	779	641			1,423
Newton.....	1,057	1,016			2,073
Rockland.....	594	549			1,143
Schleswig.....	1,005	953			1,958
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	932			1,951
Two Rivers town.....	858	857			1,715
Two Creeks.....	343	313			656
Total.....	19,545	18,921	1		38,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city—					
First ward.....	4,427	5,101	1	3	9,532
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617			13,491
Third ward.....	3,693	3,483	8	6	7,190
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,606
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,310
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995			7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072
Eighth ward.....	3,332	3,336			6,668
Ninth ward.....	4,330	3,328			8,658
Tenth ward.....	3,584	3,577			7,161
Eleventh ward.....	3,297	3,250			6,547
Twelfth ward.....	3,026	1,988			4,014
Thirteenth ward.....	1,758	1,694			3,452
Franklin.....	945	878			1,823
Greenfield.....	1,343	1,299	2	2	2,646
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,815	1	1	4,233
Granville.....	1,232	1,199			2,431
Oak Creek.....	1,155	1,051			2,206
Lake.....	2,876	2,270			5,146
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755			3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	123,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	373	308			681
Angelo.....	274	256			530
Byron.....	193	138			331
Clifton.....	408	381			789
Glendale.....	706	591			1,297
Greenfield.....	387	328			715
Jefferson.....	507	459			966
La Fayette.....	278	206			486
La Grange.....	422	396	33	35	886
Leon.....	404	338			742
Little Falls.....	333	277	2	1	613
Lucon.....	462	381			843
New Lyme.....	81	74			155
Oak Dale.....	370	323	6	11	710
Portland.....	478	408			886
Ridgeville.....	339	316			1,146
Sheldon.....	400	342			742
New Lyme.....	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750
Tomah.....	1,154	1,077			2,231
Wellington.....	460	397			857
Wilton.....	575	512			1,087
Wells.....	335	294			629
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gillett.....	196	179			375
Little Snamico.....	551	361			912
Maple Valley.....	152	108			260
Marquette.....	1,446	1,086	3	2	2,537
Oconto town.....	2,371	453	1		4,457
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,086			2,320
Peshigo.....	1,495	1,022	2	1	1,281
Pensaukee.....	744	537			1,281
Stiles.....	268	185			453
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,730
Buchanan.....	489	492			981
Bovina.....	538	429	4	3	974
Black Creek.....	546	463			1,009
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559
Cresco.....	238	179			417
Dale.....	536	516			1,052
Deer Creek.....	170	140			310
Ellington.....	689	655	2	7	1,353
Freedom.....	850	731			1,581
Grand Chute.....	842	811			1,653
Greenville.....	719	669			1,388
Horton.....	562	533			1,095
Kaukauna.....	980	937			1,917
Liberty.....	263	236			499
Maple Creek.....	408	338			746
Mauve.....	111	92			203
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100			200
Osborn.....	290	247			537
Seymour.....	759	624	1		1,384
Total.....	13,233	12,311	22	20	25,558

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,268			2,644
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009			2,052
Fredonia.....	992	924			1,916
Grafton.....	910	844	1	1	1,756
Mequon.....	1,617	1,522			3,139
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481			2,978
Saukville.....	1,081	979			2,060
Total.....	8,516	8,029	1	1	16,545

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	388	324			712
Diamond Bluff.....	307	250			557
Ellsworth.....	645	534	1		1,200
El Paso.....	287	248			535
Himab.....	380	343			723
Hartland.....	628	542			1,170
Isabella.....	124	101			225
Martell.....	556	514			1,070
Maiden Rock.....	544	480			1,024
Oak Grove.....	484	415			899
Fresno city.....	535	548	29	24	1,132
River Falls.....	923	934	10	9	1,916
Rock Elm.....	430	369			799
Salem.....	167	141			308
Spring Lake.....	403	327			730
Trimbelle.....	513	454	4	2	973
Trenton.....	297	252			549
Union.....	326	253			579
Total.....	7,977	7,045	44	35	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	.....	.....	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	.....	.....	694
Balsam Lake.....	266	268	12	9	555
Eureka.....	209	174	.....	.....	383
Farmington.....	425	332	.....	.....	757
Lincoln.....	399	332	.....	.....	731
Luck.....	209	141	56	47	453
Lorain.....	61	45	.....	.....	106
Laketown.....	160	157	.....	.....	317
Milltown.....	105	85	10	9	209
Osceola.....	486	428	.....	.....	914
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	.....	.....	406
Sterling.....	131	110	.....	.....	241
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	.....	.....	1,225
Almond.....	376	315	.....	.....	721
Belmont.....	248	230	.....	.....	478
Buena Vista.....	394	332	.....	.....	726
Eau Claire.....	247	232	.....	.....	509
Graft.....	126	126	.....	.....	246
Hull.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019
Lanark.....	309	295	.....	.....	604
Linwood.....	244	199	.....	.....	443
New Hope.....	511	496	.....	.....	1,037
Plover.....	571	514	.....	.....	1,085
Pine Grove.....	111	130	.....	.....	247
Stockholm.....	651	616	.....	.....	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	.....	.....	1,494
Stevens Point town.....	334	134	.....	.....	368
Stevens Point city—					
First ward.....	719	612	1	.....	1,331
Second ward.....	741	687	.....	.....	1,428
Third ward.....	315	289	.....	.....	604
Total.....	7,842	7,077	1	.....	14,856

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	.....	.....	375
Durand.....	497	478	.....	.....	975
Frankfort.....	271	233	.....	.....	504
Lima.....	311	274	.....	.....	585
Pepin.....	759	644	2	.....	1,406
Stockholm.....	315	288	4	.....	606
Waterville.....	593	535	.....	.....	1,128
Waubeek.....	120	117	.....	.....	237
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	.....	5,816

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	445	433	.....	.....	878
Beloit town.....	377	344	22	.....	743
Beloit city.....	2,162	2,371	39	33	4,605
Brafford.....	506	479	.....	.....	985
Center.....	542	498	.....	.....	1,041
Clinton.....	966	952	2	1	1,932
Fulton.....	1,050	950	1	.....	2,011
Harmony.....	613	523	.....	.....	1,136
Janesville town.....	463	400	.....	.....	853
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	26	10,115
Johnstown.....	615	576	.....	.....	1,191
Lx Prairie.....	431	387	1	.....	822
Luna.....	598	533	.....	.....	1,131
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079
Milton.....	945	930	1	1	1,877
Newark.....	483	471	.....	.....	954
Plymouth.....	629	603	.....	.....	1,232
Porter.....	609	546	.....	.....	1,155
Rock.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019
Spring Valley.....	580	558	.....	.....	1,138
Turtle.....	592	537	2	.....	1,131
Union.....	1,009	1,015	1	.....	2,025
Total.....	19,758	19,127	90	64	39,039

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	1	.....	2,827
Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	.....	.....	2,847
Dover.....	538	455	1	.....	993
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	.....	.....	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	4	.....	963
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274
Raymond.....	824	710	.....	.....	1,534
Rochester.....	436	408	1	.....	844
Waterford.....	789	725	.....	.....	1,514
Yorkville.....	810	755	.....	.....	1,565
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	361	381	.....	.....	742
Bloom.....	685	614	.....	.....	1,299
Buena Vista.....	560	526	.....	.....	1,086
Dayton.....	573	525	.....	.....	1,098
Eagle.....	598	587	.....	.....	1,185
Forest.....	490	422	.....	.....	912
Henrietta.....	493	448	.....	.....	941
Ithaca.....	622	597	.....	.....	1,219
Marshall.....	463	440	.....	.....	903
Orion.....	353	334	.....	.....	687
Richland.....	902	965	5	2	1,874
Richwood.....	749	690	1	.....	1,440
Rockbridge.....	588	544	.....	.....	1,132
Sylvan.....	527	483	.....	.....	1,010
Westford.....	527	477	.....	.....	1,004
Willow.....	435	403	10	3	851
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	160	119	.....	.....	279
Baldwin village.....	355	247	.....	.....	602
Cady.....	184	145	.....	.....	331
Cylon.....	235	209	.....	.....	447
Erin Prairie.....	636	567	.....	.....	1,203
Emerald.....	173	128	.....	.....	303
Eau Claire.....	277	250	.....	.....	529
Hammond.....	648	572	.....	.....	1,220
Hudson.....	346	297	.....	.....	643
Hudson city.....	979	993	4	1	1,977
Kimikinick.....	394	331	.....	.....	725
Pleasant Valley.....	361	260	.....	.....	621
Rush River.....	329	316	.....	.....	645
St. Joseph.....	604	535	1	.....	1,140
Somers.....	277	261	.....	.....	538
Springfield.....	372	308	.....	.....	680
Stanton.....	259	233	.....	.....	482
Star Prairie.....	358	314	.....	.....	672
St. Joseph.....	164	166	.....	.....	330
Troy.....	520	396	.....	.....	916
Wartren.....	378	304	1	.....	683
Total.....	8,009	6,911	6	1	14,966

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,976
Bear Creek.....	406	302	.....	.....	808
Melton.....	416	413	.....	.....	829
D.Rona.....	311	281	.....	.....	592
Excelsior.....	567	485	1	.....	1,053
Fairfield.....	382	342	.....	.....	724
Franklin.....	483	449	.....	.....	932
Freedom.....	560	497	.....	.....	1,057

SAUK COUNTY.—Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1	.....	766
Honey Creek.....	648	622	.....	.....	1,270
Trotton.....	678	633	.....	.....	1,311
La Valle.....	604	549	.....	.....	1,153
Merrimack.....	456	430	.....	.....	886
Prairie du Sac.....	954	1,045	.....	.....	1,999
Reelsburg.....	1,114	1,126	2	.....	2,242
Spring Creek.....	533	516	.....	.....	1,049
Stimpfer.....	392	381	.....	.....	773
Troy.....	551	501	.....	.....	1,052
Washington.....	567	526	.....	.....	1,093
Westfield.....	683	632	3	2	1,320
Winfield.....	439	378	.....	.....	817
Woodland.....	645	575	.....	.....	1,220
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almond.....	53	30	.....	.....	83
Angello.....	206	130	.....	.....	336
Belle Plaine.....	363	345	.....	.....	708
Grant.....	272	198	.....	.....	470
Green Valley.....	150	124	14	*3	291
Hartland.....	477	441	.....	.....	918
Herman.....	147	135	.....	.....	282
Maple Grove.....	243	196	.....	.....	439
Navareno.....	80	68	.....	.....	148
Palla.....	238	228	.....	.....	466
Richmond.....	164	136	.....	.....	300
Sessor.....	90	89	.....	.....	179
Seneca.....	73	60	.....	.....	132
Shawano town.....	131	93	.....	.....	224
Shawano city.....	405	362	*12	*10	789
Washington.....	239	216	.....	.....	455
Waukechan.....	218	197	.....	.....	415
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1,004	969	.....	.....	1,973
Herman.....	1,152	1,085	.....	.....	2,237
Holland.....	1,535	1,402	.....	.....	2,937
Lima.....	1,197	1,149	.....	.....	2,346
Lyndon.....	804	793	1	.....	1,598
Mitchell.....	637	544	.....	.....	1,181
Mosel.....	552	511	.....	.....	1,063
Plymouth.....	1,369	1,306	.....	.....	2,675
Rhine.....	793	776	.....	.....	1,569
Russell.....	283	267	.....	.....	550
Scott.....	754	750	.....	.....	1,504
Sheboygan town.....	796	710	.....	.....	1,506
Sheboygan city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	565	631	.....	.....	1,196
Second ward.....	1,150	1,192	.....	.....	2,342
Third ward.....	736	683	.....	.....	1,419
Fourth ward.....	918	953	.....	.....	1,871
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	.....	.....	1,910
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	.....	.....	1,175
Shenandoah.....	872	815	.....	.....	1,687
Wilson.....	616	606	.....	.....	1,222
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1	.....	31,021

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,368	.....	.....	2,832
Albion.....	201	169	.....	.....	370
Burnside.....	517	493	.....	.....	1,010
Caldonia.....	293	242	.....	.....	535
Dodge.....	285	291	.....	.....	576
Ettieck.....	774	741	.....	.....	1,515
Gale.....	889	856	.....	.....	1,745
Hale.....	557	463	.....	.....	1,020
Lincoln.....	410	335	.....	.....	745
Preston.....	755	706	3	.....	1,464
Pigeon.....	316	303	.....	.....	619
Stannet.....	406	412	.....	.....	818
Trempealeau.....	882	795	1	.....	1,678
Total.....	7,844	7,114	4	.....	14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	297	7	3	849
--------------	-----	-----	---	---	-----

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640	.....	.....	1,374
Clinton.....	483	456	.....	.....	939
Coon.....	506	451	.....	.....	957
Forest.....	361	343	55	53	812
Franklin.....	793	698	.....	.....	1,341
Genoa.....	358	339	.....	.....	717
Greenwood.....	451	434	.....	.....	885
Hamburg.....	636	569	.....	.....	1,219
Harmony.....	519	487	.....	.....	1,006
Hillsborough.....	584	524	.....	.....	1,108
Jefferson.....	612	552	.....	.....	1,194
Kickapoo.....	554	561	.....	.....	1,115
Liberty.....	254	223	.....	.....	447
Stark.....	464	435	.....	.....	899
Stirling.....	659	621	.....	.....	1,280
Union.....	355	266	1	1	623
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	.....	.....	2,016
Webster.....	522	473	1	.....	996
Wheatland.....	442	441	.....	.....	883
Whitestown.....	403	344	.....	.....	747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	591	516	.....	.....	1,107
Barth.....	713	529	.....	.....	1,242
Delavan village.....	836	923	7	9	1,765
Delavan town.....	385	379	.....	.....	764
East Troy.....	704	685	.....	.....	1,389
Elkhorn.....	510	589	.....	.....	1,099
Geneva village.....	836	814	.....	.....	1,650
Geneva town.....	541	468	1	.....	1,010
La Fayette.....	514	495	.....	.....	1,009
Liberty.....	306	449	.....	.....	755
Lodi.....	443	427	.....	.....	870
Lyons.....	736	664	.....	.....	1,400
Richmond.....	490	435	1	.....	926
Sharon.....	1,001	973	7	8	1,989
Spring Prairie.....	596	584	.....	.....	1,180
Sugar Creek.....	392	476	.....	.....	868
Troy.....	330	481	.....	.....	811
Walworth.....	655	616	.....	.....	1,270
Whitewater.....	2,060	2,325	2	8	4,395
Total.....	13,149	13,067	18	25	26,259

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857			1,808
Barton.....	660	689	1		1,350
Erin.....	612	571			1,183
Farmington.....	878	839			1,717
Germanstown.....	1,030	955			1,985
Hartford.....	1,403	1,324	3		2,727
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014			2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	703			1,434
Polk.....	936	820			1,756
Richfield.....	921	819			1,740
Schlesinger ville.....	220	160			380
Trenton.....	1,005	997			1,912
Wayne.....	855	855			1,710
West Bend town.....	451	444			895
West Bend village.....	601	624			1,225
Total.....	12,282	11,576	4		23,862

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095			2,223
Delahed.....	792	716	1		1,509
Eagle.....	617	605			1,224
Genesee.....	746	629			1,375
Lisbon.....	761	658			1,421
Menomonie.....	1,205	1,143			2,348
Merton.....	778	736			1,512
Mukwonago.....	562	573			1,135
Muskego.....	766	684			1,450
New Berlin.....	887	820			1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419			883
Oconomowoc town.....	739	710			1,449
Oconomowoc city.....	996	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	540			1,159
Vernon.....	657	588			1,247
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4		1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807
Total.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	393	384			777
Caledonia.....	478	451			929
Dayton.....	426	390	1		817
Dupont.....	131	119			250
Farmington.....	411	363			774
Fremont.....	456	402			858
Helvetia.....	111	112			223
Iola.....	478	439			917
Larrabee.....	388	376			764
Lebanon.....	408	363			771
Lind.....	534	505			1,037
Little Wolf.....	588	532			1,120
Matteson.....	192	182			372
Mukwa.....	510	426			936
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682
Royalton.....	511	495			1,006
Scandinavia.....	566	512			1,078
St. Lawrence.....	418	397			815
Union.....	205	184			389
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036			1,976
Waupaca.....	413	362			775
Weyauwega.....	261	237			498
Weyauwega village.....	427	388			815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	537	473	4	6	1,020
Bloomfield.....	692	666			1,358
Coloma.....	137	147			284
Dakota.....	256	244			500
Deerfield.....	122	114			236
Hambrook.....	423	256			679
Leon.....	493	399			892
Mount Morris.....	309	279			588
Marion.....	300	269			569
Oasis.....	321	277			608
Poyajiro.....	459	397			856
Plainfield.....	453	437			910
Rose.....	193	185			378
Richford.....	180	186			366
Saxville.....	384	319			703
Springwater.....	215	226			471
Warren.....	322	325			647
Wautoma.....	347	361			708
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algona.....	393	396			789
Black Wolf.....	459	438			897
Clayton.....	691	609			1,300
Menasha.....	389	331			720
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961			3,170
Neenah.....	276	252	3	3	534
Nekim.....	697	578			1,275
Nepeskin.....	573	550			1,123
Neenah city.....	2,062	1,961			4,023
Oshkosh.....	610	510	1	3	1,124
Omro.....	1,622	1,690			3,312
Oshkosh city.....	8,672	8,263	31	41	17,015
Pocahontas.....	465	405			868
Rushford.....	1,055	1,018	3	3	2,079
Utica.....	579	499			1,078
Vinland.....	588	553			1,141
Winchester.....	596	535			1,131
Winneconne.....	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577
Wolf River.....	460	417			877
Total.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033

WOOD COUNTY.

Abnurdale.....	162	71			176
Centralia city.....	429	371	1		800
Dexter.....	191	118			304
Grand Rapids city.....	737	681	1		1,419
Grand Rapids.....	376	297	3	1	677
Lincoln.....	231	194			425
Port Edwards.....	193	117			310
Rudolph.....	255	217			472
Remington.....	79	73			152
Saratoga.....	139	114			253
Wausau.....	231	201	1		433
Weyauwega.....	183	165			348
Wood.....	125	101			229
Total.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,048

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland				515	256		750
Barren						538	3,737
Bayfield				353	269	344	1,032
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,188	35,373
Buffalo			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett				12	171	706	1,456
Calumet	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa		615	1,838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Clark			232		789	3,450	7,282
Columbia		9,565	17,995	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	67	19,138	31,510	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door			739	2,918	3,098	4,919	8,020
Douglas			385	812	532	1,122	1,747
Dunn			1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,421
Eau Claire			3,762	5,281	10,769	15,421	18,421
Fond du Lac	139	14,510	24,781	34,154	42,029	46,373	50,241
Grant	926	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake				12,663	12,599	13,195	15,274
Iowa	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,514	24,333
Jackson			1,698	3,170	5,631	7,630	11,339
Jefferson	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	33,968
Janeau				8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee		1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405	14,405
La Crosse			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette		11,531	16,061	18,134	20,358	22,667	22,169
Lincoln							895
Manitowish	235	2,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,026
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie			4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,555
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,822	15,579	16,545
Pepin				3,992	3,002	4,658	5,816
Pierce			1,720	4,672	6,321	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland			5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	1,701	20,750	31,364	36,690	26,033	39,030	39,038
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,639	14,956
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Shelbygan	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor							849
Trempealeau			493	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon			4,823	11,007	13,641	18,673	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,802	22,662	25,662	25,992	25,992	23,259
Washington	343	19,185	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waukesha		19,258	21,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,425
Waupaca			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waushara			5,511	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,523
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	30,915	305,391	552,169	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

In a note to the territory of Indiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1800, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, had 65, and Green Bay 50 inhabitants.

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES	NATIVE			FOREIGN BORN										
	Born in U.S.	Born in Wis.	Total	British American	England & Wales	Ireland	Scotland	Germany	France	Sweden & Norway	Bohemia	Switzerland	Holland	Denmark
Adams	5,351	2,649	1,250	127	112	225	26	133	5	537	4	9	6	32
Ashland	174	148	47	134	4	15	1	8	3	3				...
Barron	246	132	292	124	4	1	1	1	1	1				...
Bayfield	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				...
Brown	14,728	11,098	10,440	1,684	273	1,442	11	2,733	68	451	102	14	31	...
Buffalo	6,854	4,433	4,269	173	56	242	125	1,974	39	356	67	941	1	371
Burnett	114	100	562	4	1	1	1	1	1	1				...
Calamit	7,661	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	13	3,267	51	3	168	82	92	22
Chippewa	4,725	2,764	3,586	1,437	120	417	39	958	34	439	34	35	29	20
Clark	3,751	1,196	699	226	81	45	18	235	4	79	1	1	1	3
Columbia	19,632	12,232	9,159	511	2,046	1,332	629	2,774	39	1,515	54	67	44	49
Crawford	9,612	7,808	3,463	327	186	906	4	754	35	754	102	216	12	111
Dane	34,456	22,738	19,640	681	1,631	2,955	465	6,276	160	6,691	167	97	77	131
Dodge	28,708	20,924	18,327	565	1,246	2,391	256	12,656	187	383	167	97	37	82
Dor	2,806	1,903	2,112	290	89	238	23	426	27	344	43	16	3	3
Douglas	712	340	419	133	11	66	6	60	1	93		2	2	3
Dunn	6,268	3,177	3,220	437	147	247	51	842	17	1,326		44	3	51
Earl Claire	1,394	3,356	3,275	767	242	387	54	835	34	874		39	1	21
Fond du Lac	31,447	29,142	14,796	1,754	1,391	2,572	317	3,372	125	156	142	193	625	98
Grant	28,565	19,390	9,414	138	386	2,331	1,284	189	3,585	82	547	1	1	118
Green	18,532	10,643	5,079	272	598	942	50	892	39	1,017	1	1,247	3	12
Green Lake	9,098	4,545	4,097	290	597	412	62	2,634	8	27		1	1	1
Iowa	15,396	12,562	9,178	346	3,897	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,617	343	31	13	3
Jackson	5,764	2,966	1,923	291	151	137	92	250	29	941	12	6	1	15
Jefferson	21,747	15,167	12,295	369	934	1,067	182	8,145	11	384	309	144	19	55
Jennings	9,364	3,559	3,043	323	395	1,164	81	318	11	379	3	11	30	71
Kenosha	9,066	7,959	4,081	138	650	813	100	2,082	39	29	11	39	44	44
Kewaunee	4,642	4,208	5,486	159	47	313	16	1,611	22	97	2,011	27	48	14
La Crosse	11,695	6,779	8,692	589	570	488	109	2,831	52	2,646	489	271	94	55
La Fayette	15,935	11,346	9,724	186	2,281	2,345	111	729	17	963		21	2	3
Manitowish	16,868	15,109	16,496	518	223	1,133	52	3,335	93	1,420	2,360	153	51	58
Marathon	3,139	3,233	3,746	216	19	103	26	2,239	19	73	3	3	3	3
Marquette	5,128	3,342	3,228	151	252	337	198	1,661	1	31		1	1	5
Milwaukee	47,697	37,183	12,323	884	1,977	4,694	502	29,049	288	626	1,524	147	861	130
Monroe	12,542	6,722	1,938	356	510	641	87	1,601	38	472	40	13	25	2
Oconto	4,591	2,677	3,730	1,645	111	422	38	797	23	321	72	3	3	60
Outagamie	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	792	85	3,262	61	37	54	785	56	56
Ozaukee	8,728	8,214	6,836	110	48	475	18	4,422	92	98	11	20	34	16
Peppin	3,351	1,612	1,308	208	91	148	29	300	27	184		7	1	19
Pierce	7,460	5,618	2,498	319	192	422	34	449	16	1,052		11	1	166
Polk	2,249	931	1,173	194	46	192	19	172	37	183		5	5	47
Portage	5,213	4,337	3,421	491	217	369	99	1,223	39	795		11	1	1
Racine	15,949	11,236	10,791	270	1,878	1,039	289	3,859	22	1,988	705	67	49	1,264
Richland	13,954	6,547	1,777	168	222	431	46	481	85	247	124	11	4	3
Rock	30,712	15,909	8,318	755	1,382	2,870	190	1,142	78	1,428	6	59	6	52
Sauk	17,208	9,795	6,572	386	765	946	103	3,133	65	92		601	34	4
Saukeshaw	18,568	1,132	1,173	111	27	21	5	1,096	4	146		12	1	23
Shoshong	19,492	14,957	12,577	323	309	747	38	8,465	119	254	38	39	1,642	8
St. Croix	7,451	4,158	3,584	816	150	1,202	56	2,921	39	340		1	1	71
Templeman	6,239	3,700	4,393	209	185	286	141	2,753	32	2,633	41	16	6	9
Vernon	13,665	7,232	5,040	184	189	306	87	661	50	3,148	284	45	3	19
Walworth	20,822	11,214	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,172	81	779	1	10	15	28
Washington	12,868	12,504	10,651	97	110	882	35	8,213	144	10	296	79	75	2
Waushara	18,568	13,304	9,606	332	4,065	1,293	397	1,335	17	186	54	56	48	278
Waupaca	11,041	6,548	5,098	308	260	747	69	1,241	29	125		65	3	57
Waushara	8,702	4,548	2,577	261	508	397	47	1,416	11	350		65	3	57
Windsor	25,209	14,587	12,079	1,538	1,531	1,399	146	5,264	55	162	26	200	24	501
Wood	2,398	1,587	1,374	636	42	171	34	299	1	106		23	1	51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1876.				VALUATION OF UNTAXED PROPERTY, FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.					
COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	City, town, and village property.	School, college and academy property.	Church and cemetery property.	Railroad property.	U. S. State and all other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 179,771	\$ 624,168	\$ 803,939	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,713		\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	889,523	932,189	2,340	4,925	1,000	\$1,220,000		1,228,265
Barron.....	146,374	1,043,964	1,190,338			125			10,385
Bayfield.....	21,705	533,167	554,872	6,300	1,400	24,85			326,638
Brown.....	442,287	2,195,053	2,637,340	43,325	102,635	83,369	91,025	2,780	73,897
Buffalo.....	438,501	890,028	1,328,529	15,300	27,787	28,760	150	900	14,500
Burnett.....	32,410	442,765	475,175		1,500	3,000			14,393
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,211	2,481,157	1,100		13,220	73		60,174
Chippewa.....	965,624	4,359,245	5,324,869		5,160	55,014			1,340
Clark.....	281,813	2,355,972	2,637,785	3,350	3,000	1,100	175,885	10,421	312,028
Columbia.....	1,875,049	7,083,892	8,958,941	29,785	115,605	91,142	64,095	10,421	125,200
Crawford.....	527,043	1,457,586	1,984,629		11,000	4,100	110,000	1,000	699,575
Dane.....	4,610,768	14,882,179	19,492,947	7,900		359,390	89,800	253,987	296,305
Dodge.....	2,146,793	11,014,318	13,161,111	45,800	80,630	123,155	24,400	14,400	7,229
Dool.....	153,107	1,652,950	1,806,057			70,995		200	2,638
Douglas.....	19,434	410,227	429,661	17,163	3,124	2,029			128,004
Dunn.....	1,052,300	1,875,148	2,927,448		3,900	3,200	421,604		833,153
Eau Claire.....	1,354,142	4,204,233	5,558,375	72,130	16,933	56,930	627,155	60,000	178,950
Fond du Lac.....	2,489,759	11,649,769	14,139,528	49,320	60,500	259,900	95,450	16,780	384,530
Grant.....	2,502,795	7,039,201	9,541,996	52,505	197,405	109,405	2,000	33,245	170,020
Green.....	1,966,599	6,290,829	8,257,428	23,650	66,875				88,070
Green Lake.....	789,736	3,485,849	4,275,585			23,840	61,500	2,730	183,680
Iowa.....	1,233,676	4,348,452	5,582,128	15,820	36,774	55,026	75,000	600	253,300
Jackson.....	472,124	1,040,417	1,512,541	1,600		15,075	237,915	31,200	73,355
Jefferson.....	1,753,985	7,896,833	9,650,818	6,600	66,200	172,300	120,000	31,200	258,828
Juneau.....	660,125	1,607,245	2,267,370			19,280	51,800	6,275	123,825
Kenosha.....	1,320,957	4,488,186	5,809,143	19,300	46,265	46,860	300	10,500	49,516
Kewaunee.....	546,678	2,560,641	3,107,319	10,750	17,720	18,521			26,104
La Crosse.....	1,536,271	4,015,568	5,551,839	37,000	5,930	110,643	102,600	15,300	202,340
La Fayette.....	1,196,502	4,775,417	5,971,919		59,930	71,610			10,040
Lincoln.....	13,654	1,532,542	1,546,196			9,640		400	25,828
Mantowoc.....	1,141,320	5,290,599	6,431,923	28,210	21,248	54,874	146,901	3,595	110,380
Marathon.....	335,078	1,744,901	2,079,979	15,700	27,202	16,825	50,653		26,495
Marquette.....	326,668	1,033,967	1,360,635		5,680	8,735	12,080		5,257,555
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,477,283	61,822,564	1,318,506	771,265	1,213,390	1,271,600	682,800	71,651
Monroe.....	658,191	1,994,911	2,653,102	5,568	13,200	33,150	17,585	2,940	114,820
Oconto.....	455,741	3,411,557	3,867,298			38,100	76,720		524,580
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011	10,400	90,290	73,375	347,515	3,000	196,090
Ozaukee.....	381,784	2,803,688	3,185,472	5,280	18,415	32,920	136,000	3,470	44,253
Pepin.....	235,283	595,316	830,599	25	8,247	4,180	22,026	9,835	114,740
Pierce.....	738,082	2,435,319	3,173,401	13,950	73,675	25,115		1,000	22,047
Polk.....	237,567	1,121,599	1,359,166		10,940	5,272		3,735	147,686
Portage.....	564,079	1,592,018	2,156,097	8,000	25,916	42,470	70,400	300	845,250
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,071,811	10,490,059	22,700	24,625	236,000	250,975	120,950	38,440
Richland.....	612,473	1,908,386	2,520,859		625	37,915			1,107,250
Rock.....	4,462,048	13,493,410	18,393,458	28,000	50,000	242,650	751,950	34,650	1,213,490
St. Croix.....	816,768	3,110,445	3,927,213	11,400		41,370	68,720	5,850	113,120
Sauk.....	1,364,772	4,036,812	5,401,585	9,000		87,670	22,500	1,150	14,925
Shewano.....	121,267	685,917	807,184		2,000	5,714			194,775
Shrobgan.....	1,903,861	7,096,170	9,000,031	10,725	4,125	123,895	55,830		380,800
Taylor.....	53,812	616,421	670,233			336,400	41,600		35,725
Trempealeau.....	840,378	1,904,988	2,745,366		2,500	26,300	8,300		700
Vernon.....	924,835	2,288,420	3,213,255		1,500	2,325			26,050
Walworth.....	3,187,732	10,559,519	13,747,241	70,200	150,200	129,310	180,000	140,000	670,710
Washington.....	1,062,347	4,927,634	5,989,981	7,500		120,670		60,033	188,213
Waukesha.....	3,165,504	11,892,119	15,057,623		700	218,760		200	230,150
Waupaca.....	480,837	1,826,908	2,307,745		250	34,410	2,300		67,954
Waushara.....	343,509	1,343,029	1,686,538		21,350	21,080			153,065
Winnebago.....	3,081,300	9,841,290	12,922,590		6,380	24,495	36,860	84,780	1,550
Wood.....	251,669	598,920	850,589		1,500	27,000	2,720		38,960
Total.....		\$274,417,873	\$351,780,354	82,063,036	2,735,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,662,388	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.							
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax-seed.
Adams.....	5,146	11,456	5,253	83	8,188	660	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Ashland.....	5	26	81	.....	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Barron.....	4,070 $\frac{1}{2}$	639 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,477 $\frac{1}{4}$	759 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	16,284	13,923	5,732	5,012	5,254	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	48,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,213 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,573 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,751	879	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Burnett.....	1,179	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	637	58	261	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	32,860 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,583	9,858	4,048 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	9	.....
Chippewa.....	10,442	2,734	9,032	1,258	185	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Clark.....	2,357	1,596	2,408	208	95	3	.....	.....
Columbia.....	61,472	40,274	24,071	7,694	7,648	597 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crawford.....	19,054	19,173	10,584	3,912	1,588	18	15	15
Dane.....	89,253	84,072	67,120	23,192	7,410	317 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,159 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dodge.....	128,798	29,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,322 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,463	2,334 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Door.....	4,771	352	3,391	696	788	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	37,598	9,671	12,833	1,560	1,156	68	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eau Claire.....	2,885	11,765	7,183	1,212	933	11	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	8,612	18,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,763	8,554	534 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.....	2
Grant.....	29,613	98,799	62,051	2,839	3,296	113	99	25,217
Green.....	1,409	38,168	34,191	4,665 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,759 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	14	363
Green Lake.....	37,064	15,608	8,012	1,170	3,453	212	.....	22
Iowa.....	21,676	46,980	34,433	2,609 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,892	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10,145
Jackson.....	19,953	8,071 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,189 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,739	613	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	33,569	28,379	16,845	8,773	7,611	840	100	.....
Juneau.....	11,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,848 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,272 $\frac{1}{2}$	445	3,137	1,169	.....	6
Keweenaw.....	4,783	15,875	14,174	1,649	611	8	.....	3,434
Kewaunee.....	17,702	4,463	10,632	2,161	3,320	2	7	.....
La Crosse.....	38,889	10,581	249	3,045	3,177	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	4,163	61,519	191	1,273	1,735	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,670
Lincoln.....	.....	262	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	4,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	854 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,137 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,299	5,233	3	1	1
Marathon.....	4,518	355	5,029	670	.....	116	.....	2
Marquette.....	9,517	15,121	4,872	93	10,503	.....	.....	.....
Mayneke.....	11,771	7,104 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,213 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,093	3,074 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	7	.....
Monroe.....	31,631	12,698	12,864	1,799	1,277	390	65	22
Oconto.....	2,490	741	3,112	357	724	3	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	8,076	4,761	2,447 $\frac{1}{2}$	940 $\frac{1}{2}$	511	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	27,253 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,681 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,473	4,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,120 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepin.....	16,990 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,924	4,175	613 $\frac{1}{2}$	563	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Pierce.....	11,187	8,951	8,228	2,831	288	3	.....	10
Polk.....	9,293	4,101	7,842	440	326	.....	.....	3
Portage.....	15,014 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,076	9,086 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,284 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,665 $\frac{1}{2}$	584 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Racine.....	7,884 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,241 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,225 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,212	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,285 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richland.....	13,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,609 $\frac{1}{2}$	589 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,770 $\frac{1}{2}$	999	28	.....
Rock.....	12,384 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,103	19,421	15,028 $\frac{1}{2}$	411	2,105 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
St. Croix.....	77,810	5,390	17,541	2,022	173	.....	.....	4
Sauk.....	27,701	33,816 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,463 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,164 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,118 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Sawano.....	6,485	1,904	4,188 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,075	1,169 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	15,959	8,241	16,701	7,519	4,324	19	.....	13
Taylor.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	53,656	12,106	15,031	2,381 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	42	.....	.....
Vernon.....	42,277	22,499	23,055	5,512	633	187	14	9
Wafworth.....	20,588	15,456	28,225	8,944 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,875 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,169
Washington.....	53,691	11,613	11,104	6,611	6,002	29	.....	113
Waushara.....	34,441	26,348	18,949	8,527	7,639	239	5	3
Winnebago.....	13,046	13,046	7,418	1,060	4,323	295	3	.....
Winthrop.....	12,573	18,726 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,847	636 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,416	340	.....	.....
Wisnago.....	19,999	15,404	13,843	1,127	982	110	.....	.....
Wood.....	637	958	1,029	295	372 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	.....	.....
Total.....	1,415,650 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,025,801 $\frac{1}{2}$	854,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	483,030 $\frac{1}{2}$	175,314 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,180 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,842	62,008 $\frac{1}{2}$

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples	Cultivated Cereals.	Timber	
Adams.....	3,161	771	6	58	4	25,040	553
Ashland.....	211	266	75	.....	.....	1,152,000	.....
Barron.....	1,843½	341½	55½	28½	.....	24,175	.....
Bayfield.....	100	39	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	5,769½	909½	25½	219	.....	12,739	.....
Burnett.....	39	120½	17½	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Calumet.....	13,361	1,017	37	552½	.....	57,463	1,733
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	9,348	425	.....	78	.....	126,000	.....
Columbia.....	32,326	1,918½	104	1,533½	36	51,879	1,689
Crawford.....	4,925	2,493	618	2,460	.....	.....	50
Dane.....	53,219	3,585	80	4,830½	30	111,463	2,969½
Dodge.....	29,552	3,780½	89	16,254	.....	49,369½	2,489½
Dorot.....	237	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	100	100	10	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Dunn.....	10,032	989	219	61½	.....	5,414	8
Earl Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	11,609	2,704½	61½	2,935½	.....	44,986	1,500
Grant.....	37,792	3,038	.....	2,766	.....	126,116	3,848
Green.....	28,833	1,159	16	5,980½	.....	20,313½	1,037
Green Lake.....	13,920	921	5	1,367	15	22,393	566
Iowa.....	15,566	1,650½	16	1,987½	.....	51,026	1,515
Jackson.....	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson.....	17,407	2,249	94	2,323	.....	33,774	5,239
Juneau.....	8,705	1,738	52½	339	2,557½	.....	781
Kenosha.....	29,856	1,060	18½	2,170	.....	19,896	1,324
Kewaunee.....	5,665	1,487	10	44	.....	37,573	1,174
La Crosse.....	11,390	781	99	239	2	29,763	30
La Fayette.....	22,719	1,633	26	994	.....	21,037	1,007
Lane.....	316	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantowee.....	32,256½	2,251	108	689	.....	257,341	774½
Marathon.....	5,453	667	138	46	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	3,387	926	50	1,856	151	20,525	1,073
Milwaukee.....	20,557	3,030½	137½	1,934½	1	16,211	113
Monroe.....	14,217	1,520	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto.....	6,170	836	71	.....	20	.....	.....
Ontonagon.....	11,681	51	13	.....	.....	19,433	97
Ozaukee.....	8,528	1,566½	100	1,266½	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	12,971	724	41	77	.....	182,671	121
Polk.....	2,642	591	178	11	.....	.....	2
Portage.....	10,142½	2,016½	128½	60½	580	52,150	313
Racine.....	21,515½	1,548½	16½	16,004	.....	28,718½	840
Richland.....	18,924½	1,153½	10½	479	.....	65,391	2,160½
Rock.....	57,132½	2,920	122	3,676	.....	57,587½	5,416
St. Croix.....	14,293	1,176	10	457	.....	3,694	89
Sauk.....	25,222½	3,209½	104½	1,054½	.....	88,058½	1,248½
Shawano.....	4,111	548	64½	73½	3,101	80,533	16
Shoeburton.....	40,122	2,723	133	1,730	.....	68,057	10,738
Taylor.....	173	99	34	2	2	.....	.....
Templeton.....	18,738	878	41	279½	.....	12,149	270
Vernon.....	20,197	1,241	10	749	1½	91,194	1,134
Walworth.....	15,093	2,183½	52	1,056½	.....	50,221	2,798
Washington.....	6,513	46,821	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha.....	28,629	3,982	383	1,952	30	42,690	1,529
Waupaca.....	13,540	1,695	98	205	185	82,985	610
Waushara.....	9,770	1,312	45	836½	1,053	66,540	117
Winnebago.....	23,133	1,630	35	1,561	194	25,737	720
Wood.....	255	169	.....	.....	400	93,242	.....
Total.....	889,018½	123,120½	13,624½	139,891½	17,664½	4,090,226½	76,945½

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights: and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized: and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor, the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held: which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding-house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll-list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided; secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes; and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon; and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system; member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 560. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad; buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected; ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same; all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres: and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres: and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months: but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale; but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold; if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns, and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficiently described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the then present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper; to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars: and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house: that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto: that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof: and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days; and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officers, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drunk on the premise, in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day: and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed: but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this ____ day of _____, 18__.

In the presence of)

_____)

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this ____ day of _____, 18__.

In presence of)

_____)

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises: has good right to convey the same; that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land; and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

(Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of } _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ } _____ [SEAL.]

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of } _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ }
 _____ }



M. D. Moore

FOND DU LAC.

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following:

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will; excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4921. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth; but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein:

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more, shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any; if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date thereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows:

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors:

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer; all Judges, Clerks of Courts of Record; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such; all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples; fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flax-seed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions; forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed; forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats; and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law: and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice four

successive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder: but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, he shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.
2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or
2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction: or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage; the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessaries supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself; and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessaries supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and.

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript, and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1. Family Bible; 2. Family pictures and school-books; 3. Private library; 4. Seat or pew in church; 5. Right of burial; 6. Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7. Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8. Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9. Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*: persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detinue and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death: against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

a—Stands for *at* or *to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; ? for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20a 30c ? lb, and Flour at \$8a 12 ? bbl. $\frac{1}{2}$ for per cent., and z for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20a \$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into dispute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is: if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River: up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule: along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert: thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River: down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior: thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River: up the channel of that stream to the first rapids: thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix: down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.

SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.

SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.

SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.

SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.

SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: "

SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.

SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.

SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.

SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.

SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.

SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.

SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures, and see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be ex officio Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office; but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.



Geo. Perkins

FOND DU LAC.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein; his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein; but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session.

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [*Omitted.* See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [*Omitted.* See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS McHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

C O N D E N S E D.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President,

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the ease of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for; but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion: and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

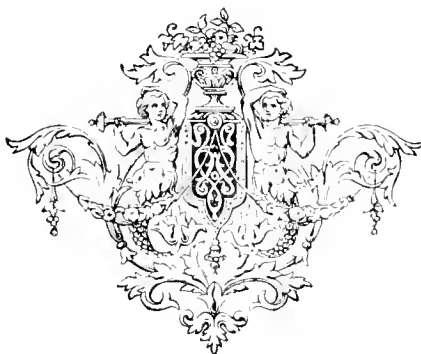
SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Green-back majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR 1877				PRESIDENT. 1876		
	Smith.	Mallory	Allis	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	580	233	116	R. 347	981	442	R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163	.....	D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron.....	459	203	53	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D. 353	2755	3647	D. 892
Buffalo.....	1075	810	76	R. 265	1186	1162	R. 24
Burnett.....	336	24	.....	R. 312	285	28	R. 257
Calumet.....	450	1130	389	D. 680	1012	2145	D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D. 18	1596	1774	D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G. 367	1255	660	R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1597	118	R. 451	3532	2493	R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	146	D. 202	1355	1604	D. 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D. 290	5435	5726	D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D. 1934	3236	6361	D. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R. 351	1095	596	R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28	.....	D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R. 767	2033	894	R. 1139
Eau Claire.....	1208	805	597	R. 403	2266	1785	R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D. 328	4845	5660	D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R. 682	4723	3198	R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R. 974	2601	1735	R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D. 17	1739	1514	R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R. 286	2651	2348	R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R. 411	1507	718	R. 789
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D. 201	2874	4134	D. 1260
Juneau.....	1045	883	463	R. 162	1714	1458	R. 256
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	R. 31	1610	1432	R. 178
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1654	D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1968	1115	524	R. 853	2644	2481	R. 163
La Fayette.....	1409	1300	269	R. 109	2424	2299	R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc.....	1365	1951	98	D. 586	2700	3908	D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1796	D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1112	D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D. 545	9981	12026	D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R. 6	2558	2030	R. 528
Oconto.....	1059	764	157	R. 295	1813	1174	R. 639
Outagamie.....	777	2005	992	D. 1228	1859	3608	D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1579	17	D. 1142	583	5480	D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R. 978	2135	985	R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	60	R. 553	1019	362	R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R. 163	1855	1794	R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R. 398	3560	2880	R. 680

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—1877—1876—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj
Richland	1201	729	705	R. 472	2038	1591	R. 447
Rock	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	1212	1970	R. 2242
Washington	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Wausbara	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	5092	4426	R. 666
Wood	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton	231	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo	25	17		R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton	31	128	33	D. 97			
Chippewa Falls	229	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1913	R. 189
Fond du Lac	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neeah	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth	69	127	28	D. 58			
Portage	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 923
Waupaca	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION		Miles R. R. 1872.					
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.						
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama	50,722	996,992		1,671	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791		5,113					
Arkansas	52,198	484,471		25	Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136					
California	188,981	560,247		1,013	South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201					
Connecticut	1,074	537,154		820	Tennessee	45,600	1,458,520		1,520					
Delaware	2,126	125,015		227	Texas	237,504	818,579		855					
Florida	59,268	187,738		466	Vermont	10,212	330,551		675					
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109		2,108	Virginia	40,904	1,225,163		1,490					
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891		5,904	West Virginia	23,000	442,014		485					
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637		3,529	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725					
Iowa	55,045	1,191,732	1,359,544	3,160	<i>Total States</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253		59,587					
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>									
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,911		1,123	Arizona	113,916	9,658							
Louisiana	41,316	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado	104,500	39,864		392					
Maine	31,776	626,915		1,606	Dakota	147,490	14,181							
Maryland	11,184	780,894		820	Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700							
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho	90,932	14,999							
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Idaho	143,776	20,595							
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico	121,201	91,874							
Mississippi	47,156	827,922		990	Utah	80,056	86,786		375					
Missouri	69,350	1,721,292		2,580	Washington	69,944	23,955							
Nebraska	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming	93,107	9,118		498					
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.</i>	965,023	442,730		1,265					
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300		790	Aggregate of U. S. 3,915,203 38,555,983 69,851									
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361		1,160										
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260		3,740										
Oregon	45,241	90,923		139										

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China	416,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Peking	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,408	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,139
France	36,469,600	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Spain	31,785,300	1871	119,399	232.8	Madrid	1,534,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	214,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000		3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,163,000		672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	701,526		Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Tehran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Amsterdam	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	132,616	8.1	Port-au-Prince	35,000
Chile	2,000,000	1869	357,157	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Roumania	2,000,000		497,321	4.	Constanza	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemberg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	31,600
Denmark	1,754,500	1870	174,733	120.9	Copenhagen	14,412
Venezuela	1,500,000		368,238	7.42	Caracas	47,000
Prussia	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Berlin	36,500
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,000,000		218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	925,138		2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Lithuania	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Vilna	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador	15,000
Haiti	572,000		10,205	56.	Port au Prince	29,000
Neuraguna	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	15,000
San Domingo	136,000		17,837	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	105,000	1870	41,505	7.6	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950		7,634	80.	Honolulu	7,623



J. Ruggles

FOND DU LAC.

HISTORY OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY—ELEVATIONS OF DIFFERENT POINTS—ARTESIAN WELLS—WATER POWERS—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

TOPOGRAPHY.

When Southeastern Wisconsin first emerged from the ocean, it doubtless presented an essentially plane surface, having a slight inclination to the east and southeast. The inequalities which it now presents are due to subsequent changes, the results of three classes of agents, acting at different times and under different conditions.

1. During the long ages between the emergence of the land and the drift period, the streams were cutting their beds deeper and deeper into the rock, and rendering the former level surface more and more irregular. The softer rocks were more readily eroded than the harder ones, and this helped to increase the unevenness. There was a tendency of the streams, so far as the slope favored, to follow the less resisting belts of soft rock. The little streams gathered into the larger ones in a manner not unlike that by which the branches of a tree are united into the trunk. The unevenness of surface produced by erosion of this nature possesses a certain kind of system and symmetry readily recognizable. As this erosion occupied the time preceding the glacial period, we may conveniently designate the features produced by it, pre-glacial. We have the best example of this kind of surface conformation in the lead region, over which the drift forces did not act, and which has not been resubmerged, so that we have the results of this class of action pure and simple. As we proceed eastward into the region of drift action in the central part of the State, these features are modified more and more by the results of glacial action, until, in Eastern Wisconsin, they become wholly obscured, except in their grander outlines.

2. The modifications of the surface constituting this first class of topographical features were produced by running water; those of the second class, which were formed next in order of time, were caused by ice in the form of glaciers, it is confidently believed, and by the agencies brought into action through their melting. The work of the ice was twofold: First, in the leveling of the surface by planing down the hills and filling up the valleys; and second, in the creation of a new uneven surface, by heaping up in an irregular and promiscuous manner the clay, sand, gravel and bowlders it had formed, thus giving the surface a new aspect. Among the features produced by the action of the ice are parallel ridges, sometimes miles in length, having the same direction as the ice movement, hills of rounded, flowing contour, sometimes having a linear arrangement in the direction of glacial progress, mounds and hummocks of drift promiscuously arranged on an otherwise plane surface, oval domes of rock (*roches moutonnees*), sharp gravel ridges, often having a tortuous, serpentine course, transverse to the drift movement,

peculiar depressions known as "kettles," and half-submerged rock gorges, known as "fiords," all of which combine to form a peculiar and distinctive surface contour. The melting of the ice mass gave rise to swollen lakes and flooded rivers, which eroded at some points and filled up at others, and so still further modified the face of the country. All these peculiarities, being the result, directly or indirectly, of the ice action, may be denominated glacial features.

3. Subsequent to the glacial period, the wearing action of the streams was resumed, but under somewhat new conditions, and carved out a new surface contour, the features of which may be termed post-glacial.

To the agencies, ice and water, assisted slightly by winds, the topographical peculiarities of the county are chiefly due. There is no evidence of violent eruptions, upheavals or outbursts. There was, indeed, the gradual elevation and depression of the surface, and probably some little flexure of the crust; but the region has been free from violent agitation, and owes none of its salient topographical features to such causes.

Having thus briefly considered the general methods by which the present aspect of the county was produced, we may now more satisfactorily examine some of its special features.

No part of Wisconsin can properly be said to be mountainous, nor does it, over any considerable area, sink to a dead level. It presents the golden mean in a gently undulating, diversified surface, readily traversible in all directions by the various highways of communication.

Setting aside minor details, the State presents two general slopes—a short, abrupt declivity northward to Lake Superior, and a long, gentler incline southward. Through the center of this southward slope there extends a moderate north and south elevation, or arch—a low anticlinal axis—giving a southeasterly and southwesterly inclination to the strata on either side. Fond du Lac County is situated in the center of the eastern slope.

The rock floor of this county would indicate an east southeast inclination of twenty-three feet to the mile, and a similar inclination continues beneath Sheboygan County and Lake Michigan. The bottom of that lake, at the depth of the ocean level (589 feet), is in the same geological horizon as Fond du Lac City. Take for example, the lower magnesian limestone, which is the lowest rock of any formation that outcrops in the county. The upper surface is easily recognized, being well defined. It outcrops in the town of Ripon, in the bluffs west of Ripon City, at an elevation of 382 feet above Lake Michigan. At the High School artesian well in the city of Fond du Lac, it was found at the depth of 425 feet, the surface of the well being 172 feet above Lake Michigan. The rock is, therefore, 625 feet lower than the top of the bluff at Ripon. At the village of Elmore, Section 15, town of Ashford, the lower magnesian limestone is found at 802 feet below the surface of the artesian well, which surface is 411 feet above Lake Michigan. The rock is, therefore, 391 feet below the surface of Lake Michigan, and 773 feet lower than the top of the bluff at Ripon.

ELEVATIONS OF DIFFERENT POINTS.

Among the most instructive of the minor characteristics of the topography of Fond du Lac County are the elevations of a number of different points of its surface above Lake Michigan. These are given in feet. By adding 589 feet to those of any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean.

Township 13 north, of Range 18 east (Ashford): Section 2, north line, 441 feet; Section 2, average 516 feet; Section 3, railroad cut, 459 feet; Section 11, northeast quarter, 498 feet; Section 13, center, 466 feet; Section 23, Elmore Village, 421 feet; Section 23, surface kettle formation, 444 feet; Section 24, west side of the river, 322 feet.

Township 13 north, of Range 19 east (Auburn): Section 8, center north half, 490 feet; New Cassel bridge, 438 feet; New Cassel depot, 466 feet; Section 30, Five Points, 468 feet; Section 30, railroad crossing, 409 feet; Section 32, southeast quarter, Milwaukee River, 376 feet.

Township 17 north, of Range 19 east (Calumet): Section 26, middle north line, 381 feet; Section 28, near west line (stream), 335 feet; Section 35, northwest quarter, 410 feet.

Township 14 north, of Range 18 east (Eden): Section 6, northwest corner, 433 feet; Section 22, center, 463 feet; Section 22, south line, 489 feet; Section 24, southwest quarter, 472 feet; Section 25, north half (creek), 404 feet; Section 25, northwest quarter, 515 feet; Section 27, northeast quarter, river, 434 feet; Section 27, southeast quarter, 432 feet; Section 27, north line, northeast quarter, 415 feet.

Township 15 north, of Range 18 east (Empire): Section 4, southeast corner, 399 feet; Section 12, northwest quarter, lowland, 368 feet.

Township 15 north, of Range 19 east (Forest): Section 7, east half, Sheboygan River, 356 feet; Section 9, southwest quarter, 410 feet; Section 9, southeast corner, stream, 360 feet; Section 13, center northeast quarter, 498 feet; Section 13, east line, northeast quarter, 497 feet; Section 14, near east line, 445 feet; Section 14, center, 428 feet; Section 16, northeast quarter, 389 feet; Section 24, center north half, 424 feet; Section 25, southwest quarter, stream, 451 feet; Section 36, center, northwest quarter, 515 feet.

Township 16 north, of Range 19 east (Marshfield): Section 6, northwest corner (estimated), 492 feet; Section 6, stream, 360 feet; Section 6, southwest corner, 496 feet; Section 6, southeast corner, 433 feet; Section 14, southeast quarter, Reichart quarry, 357 feet; Section 16, south line, Maria Hotel, 365 feet; Section 17, north line (estimated) railroad, 371 feet; Section 17, southwest corner, hill, 442 feet; Section 20, near center, hill, 450 feet; Section 24, southeast quarter, 424 feet; Section 25, north line, 420 feet; Section 30, southwest quarter, Steffer's Quarry, 409 feet; Calvary Station, 363 feet; St. Cloud Station, 349 feet.

Township 15 north, of Range 14 east (Metomen): Section 1, northeast quarter, River's quarry, 350 feet; Reed's Corners Station, 407 feet; Brandon Station, 421 feet.

Township 14 north, of Range 19 east (Oscoba): Section 1, middle west line, 500 feet; Section 4, northwest quarter, cross roads, 458 feet; Section 11, southeast quarter, stream, 453 feet; Section 13, Long Lake, 443 feet; Section 30, east half, pond, 413 feet; Section 32, north line, 518 feet; Section 34, general level, 504 feet; Section 35, north half, Canton, 566 feet.

Township 16 north, Range 14 east (Ripon): Ripon Station, 352 feet; cliff, west of road, 341 feet; City Falls, under tressel bridge, 332 feet; city, top of St. Peter's, near lime-kiln, 351 feet; city, top of hill, west of lime-kiln, 373 feet; St. Peter's, west of lime-kiln, 358 feet; Coomb's quarry, bottom, 370 feet; Section 2 (estimated), southeast corner, 309 feet; Section 19, middle west line, 304 feet; Section 20, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, 327 feet; Section 20, northwest of center, quarry, 400 feet; Section 20, little west of center, 397 feet; Section 20, near middle of south line, 350 feet; Section 20, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, 351 feet; Section 20, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, 381 feet; Section 21, quarry southwest of Mr. Starr's, 364 feet; Section 26, northwest quarter, 366 feet; Section 28, north line northeast quarter, 370 feet; Section 29, northeast quarter, near center, 350 feet; Section 29, northeast quarter, top of limestone, 370 feet; Section 29, twenty rods south of limestone, 341 feet; Section 35, southeast quarter, 364 feet; Section 36, southeast quarter, stream, 343 feet.

Township 16 north, of Range 15 east (Rosendale): Rosendale Station, 313 feet; West Rosendale Station, 304 feet; Rubicon Station, 440 feet; Section 4, southwest quarter, 288 feet; Section 4, southwest quarter, quarry, 278 feet; Section 28, northwest quarter, river, 271 feet; Section 32, southeast corner, 345 feet.

Township 16 north, Range 18 east (Taycheedah): Lake Winnebago, 162 feet; Section 5, middle north line northwest quarter, 305 feet; Section 5, center, 386 feet; Section 22, southwest corner, hill, 459 feet; Section 22, middle north line, 438 feet; Section 25, north line, hills, 408 feet; Section 25, north line, valleys, 358 feet; Sections 29, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, 341 feet; Section 32, north-northwest quarter, railroad, 219 feet.

Township 14 north, of Range 15 east (Waupun): Waupun Station, 314 feet; Horicon marsh, 280 feet.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The term artesian is frequently applied to deep wells, without regard to whether water flows at the surface or not; but it will here be confined to flowing wells, without regard to depth. Flowing wells depend upon these requisite conditions: There should be an impervious stratum to prevent the escape of the water below; a previous water-bearing stratum upon this to furnish the flow of water; a second impervious layer upon this, to prevent the escape of the water above, it being under pressure from the fountain-head. These must dip, and there must be no adequate outlet for the water at a lower level than the well. There must also be a sufficient collecting area or reservoir in connection with the porous stratum, and it must have sufficient elevation to act as a fountain-head. Wells of this description in Eastern Wisconsin are divided into six different classes, according to the formation from which they derive their flow: (1) Those that derive their flow entirely from the drift; (2) those that derive their flow from the junction of the drift with the indurated rocks below; (3) those that originate in the Niagara limestones; (4) those that arise from the Galena and Trenton limestone; (5) those from the St. Peters sandstone; and, (6) those from the primordial zone. The wells of Fond du Lac County belong to the first, second, fourth and fifth classes. In number and variety of source, these flowing wells of the county stand pre-eminent.

In the city of Fond du Lac, there are three classes of comparatively shallow wells that derive their flow from within twenty feet of the surface of the galena limestone rock, either above or below it, it being from two to nearly one hundred feet beneath the soil. In the first, flowing water is found in the blue clay which underlies the superficial red clay. The water is usually reached in a stratum of quicksand, from six inches to six feet in thickness. In the second, the flow is obtained between what is locally known as "concrete" and the rock. This concrete, which varies from two to twenty feet in thickness, is the lowest member of the drift at this point, and seems to consist of partially cemented sand and gravel. The first flow of water is usually accompanied by a green or brown sand. The flow of the third class originates in the same rock, within from six to twenty feet of its surface and is unaccompanied, in general, by sand of any kind. The vast majority of the wells of the city belong to one of these three classes.

"Hunter's Magnetic Saline Fountain" derives its flow from the deeper limestone strata, as is shown from the following sections:

	Feet.
Red clay.....	26
Blue clay, bowlders and concrete.....	30
First water-course at.....	56
Brown limestone.....	14
Second water-course at.....	70
Brown limestone.....	40
Third water-course at.....	110
White limestone.....	30
Fourth water-course at.....	140
Crystalline cherty limestone.....	20
Cherty limestone.....	27
Fifth water-course at.....	187
<hr/>	
Total depth.....	187

The following is an analysis of the rock taken from this well:

Lime.....	28.80
Magnesia.....	20.76
Protoxide of iron.....	2.19
Soda.....	.20
Chlorine.....	trace.
Sulphuric acid.....	.10
Carbonic acid.....	45.51
<hr/>	
Total.....	97.66

From this it appears that this rock, in common with nearly all the so-called limestone of Eastern Wisconsin, is really a dolomite. The following is an approximate analysis of the water of this well, leaving off decimals in calculating the proportions:

1. Carbonate of lime.....	5
2. Carbonate of potash.....	4
3. Carbonate of magnesia.....	6
4. Carbonate of soda.....	4
5. Sulphate of lime.....	12
6. Sulphate of potash.....	10
7. Sulphate of magnesia.....	17
8. Sulphate of soda.....	13
9. Chloride of sodium.....	14
10. Chloride of potassium.....	3
11. Silica.....	5
12. Traces of iron.....	—
13. Traces of bromine.....	—
14. Free carbonic acid.....	—
Waste.....	7
Total.....	100

The water has been extensively used for its remedial qualities.

The fountain on First street, belonging to B. Wild & Co., represents a yet more deep-seated system. This well is 326 feet deep, and passes entirely through the galena and Trenton limestones, reaching the St. Peters sandstone below, whence it derives a flow of forty-eight gallons per minute. The stream has been carried by pipes fifty-three feet above the surface. It flows with such force, that, with hose and a quarter-inch nozzle attached, it projects a stream from thirty to thirty-five feet high, and forty-eight feet horizontally.

The following is an analysis of the water of this fountain:

Lime.....	0.063
Magnesia.....	0.040
Soda.....	0.061
Silica.....	0.013
Sulphuric acid.....	0.049
Chlorine.....	0.045
Carbonic acid.....	0.090

Combined as follows:

Chloride of sodium.....	0.074
Sulphate of soda.....	0.073
Lime.....	0.010
Bicarbonate of soda.....	—
Lime.....	0.105
Magnesia.....	0.083
Silica.....	0.012
Total.....	0.357

The following is the section of the well on the High School grounds:

Drift, red and blue clay.....	Feet 35
Magnesian limestone (Trenton and galena).....	195
St. Peters sandstone.....	135
Total.....	425

The section of S. B. Amory's well is as follows:

Drift.....	{ Soil, 3 feet.....	Feet.
	{ Red clay, 37 feet.....	93.0
	{ Blue and bowlder, 53 feet.....	
Limestone..	{ Galena, 142 feet.....	202.0
	{ Trenton, 60 feet.....	
St. Peters sandstone.....		131.3
Lower magnesian limestone.....		2.0
Total.....		428.3

In searching for the fountain-head of the wells that belong to the first class—those belonging entirely to the drift—possible sources are found on almost every side, to the east, south, west and northwest. To the east and south, there lies a large ledge of Niagara limestone, underlain by impervious shale, from the surface of which issue frequent springs. The clay deposits of the basin in which the city of Fond du Lac lies, abut against and overlap this shale. The junction is, in all probability, permeable to water, which would thus reach the porous strata of sand and gravel that are found within the blue clay. That this is the true explanation of the artesian wells of Taycheedah and Byron is more than probable. To the west, the blue clay rises to the surface, and lies upon, or graduates into, the more gravelly drift hills of that region, and may not improbably derive thence its water supply.

The fountain-heads of the second and third classes—those that rise from the “concrete” and from the limestone—are doubtless the same, or at least their fountain heads are associated, except perhaps those of the deep wells, whose reservoir is more distant; in all cases, it is probably to the westward. Lamartine and adjoining towns furnish favorable conditions. The surface of the rock, as well as its layers, rise in that direction. The slight local exception to this in the western portion of the city is not sufficient to affect the general problem. The rock appears at the surface to the southwest, along Seven Mile Creek, at an elevation of 122 feet above Lake Winnebago. The general surface of the town of Lamartine is about 150 feet above the lake, and consists of low hills and ridges interspersed with marshes. The surface drainage is very imperfect. The hills and ridges are composed of the varying mixed material of the unsorted drift, and are more or less permeable to water.

Phenomena connected with the boring of wells in this region, show that certain of the layers of the underlying magnesian limestone are practically impervious to water, while others are not. These with the clay above furnish the necessary pervious and impervious strata, and complete the requisite conditions. The fountain head of Mr. Wild's well is to be found along the line of outcrop of the St. Peters sandstone, within which its reservoir undoubtedly lies. Near Ripon, the St. Peters sandstone outcrops at an elevation of about 325 feet above Lake Michigan, or about 150 feet above the surface of the well, thus giving an abundant elevation. The flowing wells of Taycheedah are from sixty to seventy feet deep, but do not reach the rock. It seems most probable that they derive their flow from veins having their origin at the surface of the shale beneath the ledge, as already explained. The water in some of the wells is highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. In the town of Byron, adjoining Fond du Lac on the south, on the farms of Henry Bush, D. D. Jones and Mr. Searles, there are several wells having a rather scanty and variable flow. They are not, however, immediately affected by rains. The wells belonging to Mr. Jones are seventy feet deep. Rock was struck at Mr. Searles' at a depth of 170 feet—but did not yield a flow. The fountain head of these is probably in the bluffs to the south.

The artesian wells of the town of Oakfield are located in Sections 9, 15, 16 and 17, and occupy an extensive depression stretching northeastward to Fond du Lac. H. D. Hitt has three wells from sixty-eight to seventy-four feet deep. The following is a typical section: 1, surface soil; 2, marl; 3, blue clay; 4, small vein of sand; 5, alternate blue clay, sand and gravel; 6, rock at from forty-eight to fifty-four feet from the surface.

Water flowed in a small stream before the rock was struck. Mr. Whittaker secured a fine flow in a vein of sand beneath blue clay, at from twenty to twenty-two feet from the surface. S. Scovil, residing on Section 17, has two flowing wells, one forty-eight and the other seventy-five feet deep. The first mentioned is thirty-seven feet in blue clay and twelve feet in limestone. It is situated near the western extremity of the depression before mentioned, where the surface gradually rises toward the drift hills that form the “divide” between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. The latter lies somewhat farther eastward, and penetrates fifty feet of pure clay, without seams of sand or gravel, and extends twenty-five feet into the limestone beneath. This well has a brisk, steady flow, about one inch in cross section, and is not noticeably affected by rains. The former one is much affected by rains, the change being noticeable within twenty-four hours.

The wells of Mr. Hatch and Mr. Wells are similarly affected. These do not penetrate the rock. There are two systems here, the more superficial, whose veins lie near the junction of the drift and limestone, being sometimes above and sometimes below, and whose reservoir is in the vicinity and is superficial; and the deeper one, whose fountain-head is more distant. The reservoirs in both cases are probably to the westward and northwestward. At the mill of W. N. Davis, on the shore of Lake Winnebago in Calumet, are two fine wells, giving a copious flow of clear, cold, sparkling water, impregnated with considerable iron and some sulphuretted hydrogen. It is about ninety feet in depth. All the drift wells in Fond du Lac County may be considered as constituting one group, owing their origin to the basin-shaped depression occupied by Lake Winnebago, the superficial layer of which is impervious and prevents the water from escaping into the lake until pierced.

The deepest artesian well sunk in the county was put down by J. Dobbins, at the village of Elmore, Section 15, town of Ashford. The upper coral bed was at the surface.

	FEET.
Depth of Niagara limestone	245
Depth of Cincinnati clay	242
Depth of Galena and Trenton limestone	214
Depth of St. Peters sandstone.....	101
Depth of Lower Magnesian limestone.....	202
Depth of Potsdam sandstone.....	244
Total depth.....	1,248
Surface of the well above the ocean.....	989
Depth of the bottom of the well below the sea level.....	259

WATER POWERS.

The great Interior and the West are laboring under an error, which intelligent action may remove. They produce vast quantities of crude material needing manufacture. This bulky and heavy matter they transport a thousand miles to be worked up. They likewise produce immense quantities of food. This they carry the same thousand miles to feed those who manufacture the other material. They then bring back the manufactured article, murmuring at its expense, and praying for cheaper transportation. More simply and truly stated, the situation is this: At one end of a thousand miles is a man and his tools; at the other end is the heap of crude material he is to manufacture, the bulky food he is to eat, and the market for his products; and the problem is, "Shall the mountain go to Mohammed, or will Mohammed come to the mountain?" An intelligent, practical answer to this will go some way toward solving the problem of cheaper transportation. Agriculture, mining and manufacture, form a triangle of industries that are mutually dependent, and the nearer they can be brought together, the more successful will each be. The question then—What facilities for manufacturing does our State present?—becomes one of the highest importance, especially as to our preponderating agricultural interests. Chief among these is water-power. In Eastern Wisconsin (and Fond du Lac County is to be considered in that district or portion of the State) there is a vast amount of water-power situated in the heart of an exceedingly rich farming country, with abundant facilities for transportation; and this is not by any means a subordinate consideration, in the midst of an intelligent, cultured society. What is needed is for capitalists to fully realize that the natural facilities for manufacturing in the Interior must, in the immediate future, be utilized to their utmost capacity. A Washburn in another State, and a Meyer at home, are gifted with sufficient prescience to foresee this, and the legitimate result is an unbounded success.

But what of the water-powers of Fond du Lac County? A comparison of the streams and smaller marshes as laid down on the Government plats, with what we now see, shows important changes in their size. Large areas that are represented as marsh on the plats of the United States surveys, are now comparatively dry and arable. Many of the smaller streams have disappeared or become mere periodical runs. These changes have been much more marked in the forest regions of the country than in the prairies or openings, and are so intimately connected

with the clearing-away of the timber, that it is a fair inference that this is the main cause. The timber in some portions was very heavy and consequently permitted but a very feeble undergrowth. The removal of the trees left the surface almost entirely bare, and a large portion was put at once under cultivation. The effect of so great a change naturally made itself felt upon the drainage of wooded portions of the county. To the extent to which this has gone thus far it has, doubtless, on the whole been a benefit, as it has induced a drier, lighter, warmer soil, and more healthful atmosphere. But the limits of benefit in this direction may be assumed to have been reached, and the danger now to be apprehended is that it will proceed to an injurious extent. This, however, can be avoided by fostering the growth of forest trees.

But the water-power of the county has not been benefited by the change; on the contrary, it has been injured by it. There are, however, a number of streams in the county which furnish good powers, but their efficiency is not remarkable in any particular instance. The surface of the country nowhere rises to any great altitude; while four rivers—the Manitowoc, the Sheboygan, the Milwaukee and the Rock—have more or less of their head-branches within the county limits. The streams flowing into Winnebago Lake are of inconsiderable length, and have no great fall. The most efficient powers, therefore, must be sought for outside the county—down the rivers just mentioned, and particularly upon the Lower Fox. But the lack of superior water-powers is compensated by easily and readily attainable steam-powers, which are rendered available as well as profitable, because of the abundance of cheap fuel.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

Archean Rock.—The northern part of the State is occupied by the upper portion of the Archean rock, called the Huronian, the lower or Laurentian series being nowhere visible in Wisconsin. These rocks dip to the south and east, and form the ground floor on which lies the paleozoic formation, consisting of sandstone and limestone, which constitute the upper formation in this part of the State. Its average depth beneath the surface of Fond du Lac County is about 1,000 feet. The artesian well sunk by John Dobbins at Elmore penetrates the Archean rock to the depth of twelve feet.

Potsdam Sandstone.—On the great floor thus formed lies the Potsdam sandstone to the depth of 200 to 250 feet, but nowhere does it come to the surface in this county.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—Upon the Potsdam sandstone lies the lower magnesian limestone. This is very irregular in thickness, varying from 60 to 150 feet. It appears at the surface in the town of Ripon, west and north of the city of Ripon in high bluffs, and has been bored into in the city of Fond du Lac, in the sinking of the artesian well at the high-school building, at the depth of 420 feet, and at S. B. Amory's well on Division street, at a depth of 426 feet, 3 inches.

St. Peters Sandstone.—Upon the wavy and irregular surface of the lower magnesian limestone, rests the St. Peters sandstone. It is the only sandstone which outcrops in the county, and then only in two towns, in Section 31, town of Metomen, and in the town of Ripon, west and north of the city of Ripon. In Section 17, it is cut through by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, and in Section 9 by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is exposed in several places in the bluffs west of Ripon, and is everywhere a soft, crumbling sandstone, usually white or yellow: being permeable to water, it forms the reservoir for the principal supply of the deep wells in the city of Fond du Lac and vicinity. At the high-school artesian well, it is 293 feet from the surface, and 130 feet deep; at S. B. Amory's, 295 feet from the surface, and 131 feet thick.

Trenton Limestone.—There lies on the St. Peters sandstone the Trenton or blue limestone, about seventy-five feet thick, which only outcrops in the west tier of sections in the towns of Alto and Metomen, where it is much covered with drift and soil, and in the town of Ripon, where the lower beds, which are partly buff colored, are well displayed; also at the falls within the city of Ripon, caused by the waters of Silver Creek running over the limestone and washing away the St. Peters sandstone from beneath; also a few rods west of the business part of that

city, where the lowest layers of this rock are about forty feet higher than at the falls, and along the bluff in the west part of that city where the lower beds are twenty to thirty feet higher, from which point they dip south until they disappear beneath Crystal Creek.

North and east of Ripon City, the formation becomes quickly covered with deep drift and soil and is but little exposed.

Galena Limestone.—Immediately upon the blue or Trenton limestone rests the gray or galena limestone, possessing similar characteristics. It derives its name from the fact that it is the main formation that bears galena or lead in the southwestern part of the State. It differs from the Trenton in being deeper bedded and having a more irregular texture, weathering into rough, craggy forms, sometimes with a rotten appearance. The galena forms the surface rock of the west half of the county, embracing some of its most fertile towns. It underlies the towns of Friendship, Fond du Lac, north half of Byron, the north half and west half of Oakfield, Lamartine, Eldorado, Springvale, Waupun, Alto, Metomen and the east half of Ripon.

This rock is easily disintegrated by atmospheric action, while it loses a part of its lime and magnesia (being a dolomite). It produces a valuable clayey soil for agricultural purposes. The thickness of the rock is about 125 feet, it being penetrated for artesian wells in different parts of the county and yielding a considerable number of flowing wells. There are quarries of this rock in different parts of the western towns. The stone at Waupun is the most valuable for building purposes, dressing well but coarse under the hammer and chisel. The most eastern outcrop in the county is at Moore's quarry in the Third Ward of the city of Fond du Lac. There are also beds of this stone open in Sections 7 and 16 in the town of Fond du Lac, and at Seven Mile Creek in the town of Lamartine.

The galena rock underlies the soil of the beautiful prairies, fine groves and oak openings which, in a state of nature, so highly adorned the county.

Cincinnati Shales and Limestone.—The galena limestone is succeeded by a series of shales and limestone known as the Cincinnati group, which constitute the upper series of the Lower Silurian period. This formation is about one hundred and fifty feet thick, and protrudes immediately from beneath the ledge. Its disintegration forms a most tenacious clay soil, on which flow the springs and brooks which so abundantly water the plain beneath the ledge. This formation outcrops through the entire length of the county, from Calumet Mills on the east side of Lake Winnebago to Section 32 in the town of Oakfield, traversing the county in a northeast and southwest direction. The soil from this formation forms the most valuable grazing land in the county. The shales, which form a part of this formation, bear such resemblance to the shales of the coal fields that there was some boring for coal in and beneath it. There never has been any native mineral coal found in any formation as old as this. The carboniferous formations are much more recent than the Silurian series which form the surface rock of the county.

Upper Silurian Series.—This formation rests upon the Cincinnati clays, and is the most prominent and important rock formation in the county. It forms a bold ridge throughout the length of the county, elevated about two hundred feet above the level of the valley beneath.

This formation is well exposed, the ledge traversing the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah, Empire, Eden, Byron and Oakfield, and the rock underlying the towns of Marshfield, Forest, Osceola, Ashford and Auburn. In the latter towns, it is not much exposed, being covered heavily with glacial drift, some places 300 feet deep. In this State, the Upper Silurian series consists of the Clinton iron ore and the Niagara group.

The Clinton Iron Ore is absent or nearly so in this county, being nowhere visible as an outcrop.

The Niagara Group, which forms the rock in the east part of the county, consists of the Mayville beds, the Byron beds and the lower and upper coral beds.

The Mayville Beds, being the lowest member of the group, resting immediately on the Cincinnati clay and forming the principal portion of the front of the ledge, are the best exposed rock in the county. East of the village of Taycheedah, at the old brewery, it is quarried

extensively, and also at the Berry farm, Section 5, there is a good quarry. The rock is much used for heavy foundations in Fond du Lac City and vicinity. This rock is, in general, a rough, coarse, gray magnesian limestone, possessing the same general character throughout its entire area.

The best stone is almost a pure dolomite, consisting of about 52 per cent of carbonate of lime and 43 per cent of carbonate of magnesia, and has been much used for the manufacture of lime in the towns of Taycheedah and Oakfield. The Mayville beds are about sixty feet thick. The beautiful marble stone which forms the front of the Patty Hotel in Fond du Lac City, was obtained from the rock in the town of Taycheedah.

Byron Beds.—Reposing upon the coarse-textured Mayville beds last described, lies a somewhat thicker series of beds, bearing a strong contrast to them in color, texture, stratification and general character. The ledges of the former are rough in aspect, and dull in color, these of the latter are usually smooth and white. The texture of the former is generally coarse, and often very uneven, that of the Byron beds is always fine, and sometimes so close and compact as to be lithographic in character. The color, when not white, is a light gray or cream tint. The texture is either very fine, close and compact, or fine grained. The bedding is either thin, producing excellent flagging, or attaining more considerable dimensions, and furnishes cutting and building stone, the very best in the State. The lower beds of this formation are thin bedded, while in the upper portion, the beds are thicker. The rock is called the Byron, because its best development in Wisconsin is in the town of Byron, in this county. The purity of the rock admirably fits it for the manufacture of lime. It makes a strong and white article, and is among the best in the United States. In selecting stone for this purpose, the granular variety is generally to be preferred, from its superior purity, and because of its porous nature it allows the carbonic gas that is discharged in the burning to escape readily, thus facilitating an easy and complete calcination. In the towns of Oakfield and Byron, kilns have been established that manufacture an excellent lime, some of which is shipped to the Chicago market: being almost a pure dolomite, consisting of $54\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of carbonate of lime and $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of carbonate of magnesia, it makes a very strong cement. The greatest observed thickness of the Byron beds is about 110 feet. It outcrops in the towns of Oakfield, Byron, Eden, Empire, Taycheedah and Marshfield. The thicker beds furnish an excellent building stone, either rough dressed for ordinary masonry, or cut for the finer classes of work. In some instances a color as fine as statuary marble may be obtained.

Lower Coral Beds.—Next in order of succession comes the lower coral beds. The rock of this formation is a rough, heavy-bedded dolomite or magnesian limestone, not unlike the Mayville beds. The layers are something very massive, ten to twelve feet intervening between distinct bedding joints. In texture the rock is coarse, crystalline, granular and usually rather soft, which gives the weathered outlines a very rough, craggy, pitted exterior. The prevailing color is gray, verging toward white and yellow. Much of the rock is nearly pure dolomite well fitted to the manufacture of lime: but, like the Mayville beds, it requires much discrimination in selecting the best for that purpose. The lower coral beds are about fifty feet thick.

Upper Coral Beds.—This rock occupies the highest horizon of any rock in the county, being the most recent of our rock system. It underlies the soil in the towns of Auburn, Osceola, the east half of Ashford and east half of Forest. It is rather a thin-bedded dolomite, generally of a buff color, but in its unweathered condition often gray. It is usually fine grained, compact and hard. It shows a tendency to split into irregular, rudely, lenticular flakes. The stone is of little value for construction or for lime. Some layers make a tolerable flag. In Sections 2 and 11 in the town of Ashford, the North-Western Union Pacific Road cuts through it. There is also a quarry opened in it at the village of Elmore, in the same town, in Section 15, which exhibits a very heavy-bedded rock. The thickness of this formation may be estimated at fifty feet.

The Soil.—The latest geological formation is the soil. This is produced by the disintegration of the drift and of the rock, where it approaches the surface. In Fond du Lac County,

where the sandstone comes to the surface, it forms small patches of sandy soil, remarkable for its warmth and fertility. The limestone gives the soil a loamy character observed on the higher prairies, where that rock approaches the surface. There is a deep and exhaustless red clay to be found in the timber land. As a whole, the soil of the county is not surpassed by any in Wisconsin for fertility. The soil of the marshes is a deep, black, vegetable mold.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Fond du Lac County, lying as it does on the dividing line between the immense forests of hardwood and pine which extend northward to Lake Superior, and the vast expanse of prairie that stretches away to the west and southwest until it meets the Rocky Mountains, happily unites within its own territory the principal characteristics and resources peculiar to both these districts. While in the north and east it enters those hardwood forests which have added so much to the prosperity and success of the manufacturing interests of Wisconsin, in the south and west it reaches out and embraces a portion of those prairies of inexhaustible agricultural resources, which are the pride of the Great Central West.

The general surface appearance of Fond du Lac County is attractive, being generally undulating enough to afford good draining, without being hilly, presenting a pleasing variety of groves of valuable timber and light openings, interspersed with stretches of prairie, marsh and meadow lands, beautifully undulated with gentle ascents and declivities, which swell away in the distance, forming many truly charming landscapes. But little, if any, is so uneven or hilly as to render it undesirable for agricultural purposes, and a large portion of the flat, marshy land which was originally considered worthless, has, at a trifling expense, been transformed into valuable meadow; while there are some 3,000 acres of peat marsh, having an inexhaustible supply of peat of a good quality, varying from six to twenty feet in depth, which may, in the not distant future, become a source of wealth to its owners. The most notable of the physical features of the county are its lakes, rivers, creeks, springs, "the ledge," and marshes.

Winnebago Lake, the largest body of fresh water wholly within a single State of the Union, is the most striking physical feature of Fond du Lac County. It has an elevation above Lake Michigan of 162 feet; above the ocean of 751 feet. It is about thirty miles in length, north and south; eight to fifteen miles in width, east and west. "It reclines its head in Fond du Lac County—the city lying as its crown." The number of sections of land covered by its waters within the limits of the county are about thirty-four. Were the lake to be drained, the land reclaimed within the county would lie in Townships 15 and 16 north, of Range 17 east, and in Townships 16 and 17 north, of Range 18 east. The northern boundary of the county crosses the lake from east to west as follows: From the southwest corner of Calumet County extending west on the south line of the county to a point in the lake "in the range line between Ranges 17 and 18 east; thence south on said range line to the range of the township line between Townships 16 and 17 north;" thence west to a point where the north line of the county of Fond du Lac leaves the lake. So much of the lake as lies south and east of these lines is within the county of Fond du Lac.

It is a matter of record that one imaginative person named J. E. Tuttle, of Fond du Lac, doubtless believing in some awful convulsion that would make the dry land appear where now is only water, and having faith that when the dry land should appear, Uncle Sam would at once send out surveyors and run the proper lines, did, on July 11, 1861, mortgage to Richard H. Tallman, of Ogle County, Ill., to secure the payment of \$5,000, the east half of Section 28 and the southwest quarter and northeast quarter of Section 27, in Township 17 north, of Range 18 east, all in Fond du Lac County! When that mortgage is foreclosed, the purchaser will doubtless discover that railway stocks are not the only things that are "watered"—that real-estate mortgages are liable to the same manipulations, in the hands of sharpers.

In earlier years, the quantities of fish, mostly suckers, bull-pouts, catfish and sturgeon, taken from Winnebago Lake would seem incredible at the present day, although these fish are still abundant in the spring. Pike, pickerel and bass are almost as abundant now as ever, but

are not taken in such quantities as the other varieties. In 1859, fish sold in the city of Fond du Lac for 10 cents per bushel, and suckers and bull-pouts were sold for 25 cents per sleigh load to the farmers who fed their swine upon this eminent brain food. At that time, all the streams flowing into the lake were crowded with fish in a manner that will never be witnessed again.

Lake Winnebago, being for the most part comparatively shallow, is not very cold in summer, and freezes early and to a great depth in winter. It is not much more than 120 feet in depth in its deepest part, and the south end will not average over fifteen feet in depth.

It has no first-class harbors in Fond du Lac County, the only ones in use being at Pipe Village and the city of Fond du Lac. A moderate expenditure of Government money at either of these places would render them much more safe, and good enough for all the commerce done on the lake. They were nearly impassible during the summer of 1879, as the water in the lake was lower than at any period since 1848, when the dam at Neenah was erected, raising the water in the whole lake, and in all the streams emptying into it. A mention of Island Park, or Garlic Island, as it was called for years on account of the abundance of leeks or wild onions found upon it, may properly be made in connection with this article, although it is situated beyond the boundaries of Fond du Lac County. It is a high, dry, splendidly wooded island, nearly twenty-five miles from the city of Fond du Lac, surrounded by deep water and fine fishing grounds. It is owned by a company of individuals living in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, by whom it has been beautified by the erection of several large summer-houses and clearing away all weeds and underbrush. It is the resort during the summer months of numbers of pleasure seekers, mostly from Fond du Lac and Oshkosh.

Other Lakes.—There are about twenty small lakes and numerous ponds wholly within the county of Fond du Lac, with Rush and Winnebago Lakes bordering it on the north. The most beautiful of all these lakes is De Neveu, situated in a valley entirely surrounded by forests, about three miles from the city of Fond du Lac. On the map it will be found in Sections 30 and 31. On all sides are bold shores, and its waters are deep, clear and cold. It is cool in summer and does not freeze over until late at winter, owing to the numerous springs on its shores and in its bed. It has several large summer cottages, numerous fine boats, and, in the summer, either shore is well lined with the white tents of campers. It abounds in pickerel, pike and rock, black, green and strawberry bass, which are caught liberally by the pleasure seekers. Pickerel weighing thirty pounds have been caught in this lake. As a ducking and excellent fishing place, Long Lake, in Sections 13, 24 and 25, of the town of Osceola, is of the most importance, although Duck Lake, in the town of Ashford, Mullet Lake, in the town of Forest, and Lake Fifteen, in the town of Auburn, are famous.

Rivers.—Fond du Lac County might well and properly be called the birthplace of rivers, for it has the honor of being the source of more rivers and creeks than any other in Wisconsin—perhaps in the Union. And what may be considered still more remarkable, these streams actually flow in four contrary directions—east, west, north and south. All of these streams have their sources in springs or small spring lakes, and were, therefore, in an early day, abundantly stocked with excellent fish. In fact, the stories told by the early settlers of the quantities of suckers, mullet and red-horse taken from them seem almost incredible, although they are well supported as true.

Of the seven rivers having their source in Fond du Lac County, only two, the East and West Branches of the Fond du Lac River, belong wholly to the county. Of these, the West Branch is the larger. It has three principal sources—one on Section 14, town of Metomen; one on Section 14, town of Ripon, and the other on Section 7, town of Rosendale. It is nowhere a navigable stream. It is dammed in the town of Eldorado, where it turns during a portion of the year the Scribner flouring-mill, and in the town of Fond du Lac, where it turns the John C. Bishop mill. It unites with the East Branch in the city of Fond du Lac, a half-mile from where it empties into Lake Winnebago.

The East Branch of the Fond du Lac River has its principal source in Sections 5 and 13, in the town of Oakfield, where it is called Seven Mile Creek. Its other sources are on Sections

20, in Byron (the camp-ground spring), and 16, in Lamartine. Near the village of Oakfield, this stream turns two flouring-mills during portions of the year, and a flouring-mill on Section 27, town of Fond du Lac. After its confluence with the West Branch in the city of Fond du Lac, the stream is navigable for a short distance, but is mostly used for rafting logs. A stationary bridge at Scott street prevents boats from passing farther up. There was once talk of compelling the city to make swing bridges over the Fond du Lac River as far as it had been declared navigable water, but nothing definite was ever done.

Rock River, which is only a small stream in Fond du Lac County, rises in large springs in Sections 3, 16 and 19, in the town of Alto, and in Section 25, in the town of Metomen. The stream flows east past Waupun, where there is a small water-power. Although comparatively an unimportant stream in this county, Rock River is one of the important streams of the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Grand River has its source in springs in Sections 16 and 19, in the town of Metomen, and in Section 19, in the town of Alto. It flows westward through Green Lake County into the Fox River, turning four mills in the town of Metomen.

Milwaukee River has three branches—East, Middle and West—in Fond du Lac County. The head-waters of the East Branch are discharged from Long Lake, in Sections 13 and 14, town of Osceola. The Middle Branch has its source in Section 23, Osceola, and the West Branch mostly in Round Lake, in Section 27, Osceola, although large feeders come from springs in Sections 25, in Byron, and 12 and 17, Eden.

There are several mills turned in these towns by the three branches of the Milwaukee River, which flows south into Lake Michigan at Milwaukee.

Sheboygan River takes its rise mostly in the eastern portion of the town of Empire, and in Section 6, town of Osceola. It flows eastward into Lake Michigan at the city of Sheboygan.

Manitowoc River rises in the towns of Calumet and Forest. It is a favorite ducking and fishing stream, being deep and sluggish for the most part, and abounding in wild rice. It flows northeast into Lake Michigan at Manitowoc.

De Neveu Creek has its principal sources in Twin Lakes, in Sections 9 and 16, in the town of Eden, and in De Neveu Lake, in the town of Empire. Being the outlet of De Neveu Lake, on G. De Neveu's land, it was first called De Neveu's Creek, which soon grew into its present name. It is a small stream, very swift, and subject to damaging freshets. In the spring, it is full of fish which run up from Lake Winnebago, into which it flows, in the town of Fond du Lac. One of the branches turns the Empire Woolen Mills, and the old Conklin flouring-mill, east of the city of Fond du Lac.

Silver Creek has its source in a spring which is the largest in Fond du Lac County, situated on the farm of Almon Osborn, in Section 2, in the town of Metomen, and in another very large spring on M. Hargraves' farm on Section 1, in the town of Metomen. It flows to the westward through the city of Ripon, where it makes a rapid descent and furnishes a strong, though limited, water-power, into Green Lake. It turns, during a large portion of the year Dellinger's and Bateman's flouring-mills, in the city of Ripon, and Strong's and Crawford's mills, in the town of Ripon.

The town of Metomen has the honor of being the source of Rock and Grand Rivers and Silver Creek. Rock River waters flow to the Gulf of Mexico, while the waters of the others, although flowing at first in different directions, empty in Lake Michigan through Green Bay. A few miles distant may be found the sources of the Fond du Lac and Milwaukee Rivers, which flow in exactly opposite directions, but finally reach Lake Michigan. The large number of springs in Fond du Lac County show precisely where the "water-shed" is located.

Springs.—The county of Fond du Lac, especially in the town of Metomen, and those in which the "Ledge" is situated, is remarkable for the number and size of its springs, and the coolness, deliciousness and purity of their waters. The most careful estimates place the number of springs in the county at 2,000, the most of which flow from the Ledge. The largest is on the farm of Almon Osborn, in Section 2, in the town of Metomen, it being the principal source

of Silver Creek. In Section 1, in the town of Metomen, M. Hargraves is the owner of a very large spring. The springs in Sections 16 and 19, in the town of Metomen, make the Grand River, and in Sections 3, 16 and 19, of Alto, make the Rock River. In Section 20, in the town of Byron, at the camp-grounds, is a very large spring, and also on Fred M. Phelps' farm, in Section 28, in the town of Empire, and on the farm of David Giddings, in the same town. G. De Neveu has a large spring near De Neveu Lake. This lake is fed by four springs of considerable size, one of great purity and beauty being on John S. McDonald's land on the east shore of the lake, not more than a dozen feet from the water's edge, nor more than twenty inches above its surface. In Section 5 of the town of Eden, Section 10 of Metomen, Section 4 of Osceola, and Sections 16 and 13 of Byron, are large springs which never run dry or diminish their flow. The Ledge road and the Green Bay and Taycheedah plank road are crossed by water from hundreds of clear, cold springs, which, in some localities, occur every two or three yards.

The Ledge.—The Ledge, as it is popularly known, is an abrupt outcropping of the limestone crust, which extends from the northeast to the southwest across the county, through the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah, Empire, Byron and Oakfield. It consists of the elevated edge of a thick layer of limestone, well broken and thoroughly marked by the erosion of the glacial period, and varies from a small mound to a bold, perpendicular cliff two hundred feet in height. It is remarkable for the thousands of clear, cold springs which gush from its cleft face from base to summit. Large quantities of lime are burned from its loosened fragments, and stone for buildings, cellars and bridges is obtained in any amount desired. In some localities, this Ledge is shattered, and in others it is cracked into mighty blocks of stone, whose perpendicular seams and rents are wide enough for the passage of a person or a horse. At a place called Darlings' Gap, in the town of Oakfield, these features are particularly noticeable, many acres of land being strewn with blocks of stone which reach to the tops of the tallest trees, and frequently above them, and which in some instances stand out boldly and alone like the pyramids, as though dropped from the clouds. That portion of the Ledge which is not thus broken into fragments, is divided by innumerable but regular seams and pierced by fissures of large size. These seams and fissures, and the caves and hollows which abound along its entire length, were, when the country was first settled, the homes of foxes, lynxes, bears, wild-cats and gray wolves, as well as squirrels and snakes without number; and such of these animals as are left in the country are still to be found in the Ledge where they are safe from all assaults. The fat, sluggish snakes known as the "prairie bulls," which infested the tall grass of the prairies before disturbed by the settlers in great numbers, still abound in the recesses of the Ledge.

Back of Allen's Mill, in the town of Taycheedah, iron ore was found about the year 1870 in paying quantities, but nothing was done with the discovery, owing to a lack of means. The iron is of the same quality as that found in large quantities at Iron Ridge, in Dodge County.

The Ledge is covered with butternut, hickory, basswood, three kinds of oak, a few beech trees, and in Oakfield with red cedar. It is a remarkable and interesting physical feature, both to the geologist, naturalist and pleasure seeker.

"The ledge, or lilly and elevated land east of the plain," says a writer in 1846, "is mostly owned by some of the first men in Wisconsin Territory, who have here some society of their own, although located at quite respectable distances apart. Among them are the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Gov. Doty, Henry Conklin, Mons. La Borde, a French gentleman, and several others. The hill rises by a gentle slope, about 100 feet, and extends north and south some twenty miles. All along its face are found, at short intervals, springs of the finest water, from which the brooks give abundant water to the plains below. On the same ground, too, are as handsome building sites as can be found anywhere, rivaling the best on the Hudson River, and commanding views extending over the country for thirty miles around, and the waters of the beautiful lake (Winnebago) as far as the eye can reach. Here are also plenty of splendid old oaks thick enough to grace a gentleman's park or lawn in a style that would require a lifetime to reach in the East. At the foot of the hill are some of the most beautiful ponds that I ever saw.

the water almost as transparent as the air itself, and literally alive with as fine pickerel, trout and other fish, as ever an epicure laid his eyes on. I walked an entire forenoon, and rode most of the afternoon over these charming grounds, and as I gazed at times, while standing in the shade of majestic oaks, at the luxuriant grass, more than two feet high everywhere, the fine cultivated fields, and the tiny lakes on the farms of Mons. La Borde and John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, it seemed as if a fairy land had actually been reached.

“At the east of the lands of the gentlemen named above, on the main road to Sheboygan, are some half-dozen more Dutchess County farmers, located on farms of choicest quality, proving what has often been proved before, that where farmers from Dutchess County settle, you can always depend upon finding a first-rate country. On the premises of Mr. Conklin is a large and well-cultivated garden, in which I saw onions that in size and quality would bring tears to the eyes of a Weathersfield Yankee, and his other vegetables came almost up to the extravagant Western stories we see in the papers now and then. Among other things, I was shown a mullein eight and one-half feet high.”

Marshes.—In the popular sense of the term, the county contains but very few marshes. A marsh is really composed of low, wet land which is unfit for cultivation or use. Fond du Lac County contains no such, for all are used either as pastures or meadows. They consist of flat lands which are overflowed in spring and fall, but are generally dry enough in summer to admit of being worked upon with mowing machines, hay-tedders and wagons. The annual overflow adds greatly to the productiveness of these marshes, and the hay crops taken from some of them are truly astonishing. Two crops a year are cut when the fall rains do not begin too early. The usual mode of procedure is to stack the hay in dry weather, on the highest portions of the marsh, and haul it off on the ice in winter. For pasturing horses and cattle, the hay marshes of Fond du Lac County are unsurpassed. But they are not usually adapted to the keeping of sheep, being too damp and cold, nor for dairy purposes, as the grass does not produce as rich or abundant flow of milk as tame grasses. For horses and young stock, they are of peculiar value, as the latter grow sleek and thrifty upon it, while horses troubled with heaves or pulmonary diseases, are generally cured by grazing one or two seasons upon marsh grass.

These marshes are to be found in every town in the county, but they are usually small and more than one-half of them have been reclaimed by the drain and plow. The largest one of them is called the “Eldorado Marsh,” and is mostly within the town of Eldorado. It is cut in twain by the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River, and is all in use as pasture or meadow land, mostly the latter. The next in size is the Lamartine Peat Marsh, situated in the town of Lamartine. It takes its name from large quantities of peat which underlie its surface. A company was formed in Fond du Lac for the manufacture—that is, digging and drying—of peat, but the enterprise was long since abandoned.

As the country grows older, these marshes are more and more encroached upon by the plow and seeder, and those which have been drained, as all will ultimately be, are very productive.



CHAPTER II.

ANCIENT EARTH WORKS—INDIAN OCCUPANCY—EARLY FRENCH TRADERS—UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS—UNITED STATES LAND DISTRICTS—FOND DU LAC COMPANY—ORIGIN OF THE NAME FOND DU LAC—AN EARLY TRIP TO THE HEAD OF WINNEBAGO LAKE—FIRST SETTLEMENT IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS.

Within the boundaries of Fond du Lac County are found many notable and interesting evidences of prehistoric occupation and existence. The geographical position of the county is such as to intimately associate it with some of the important chains or series of earthworks that are found extending along most of the favorable routes for primitive transportation between the great lakes and the Mississippi River.

The county in this regard seems to confirm the generally accepted theory that primitive man or the Mound-Builders, whoever they were, existed in greatest numbers along the borders of lakes and rivers; and the more prominent these bodies of water and the position occupied appear, with relation to the great problems of transportation and subsistence, the more important and numerous are these ancient artificial works.

The importance of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and their navigable tributaries has been recognized by all nations and tribes that have a written or traditional history, and the numerous evidences of a prehistoric character, found along their entire course, would seem to warrant a conclusion that these rivers have furnished a medium for transportation from the days of primitive man's unrecorded existence down to the present time.

In this great thoroughfare of ancient and modern times, Lake Winnebago occupies a central and important position, and to this circumstance the county is, no doubt, chiefly indebted for the numerous and interesting historic and prehistoric evidences within its limits.

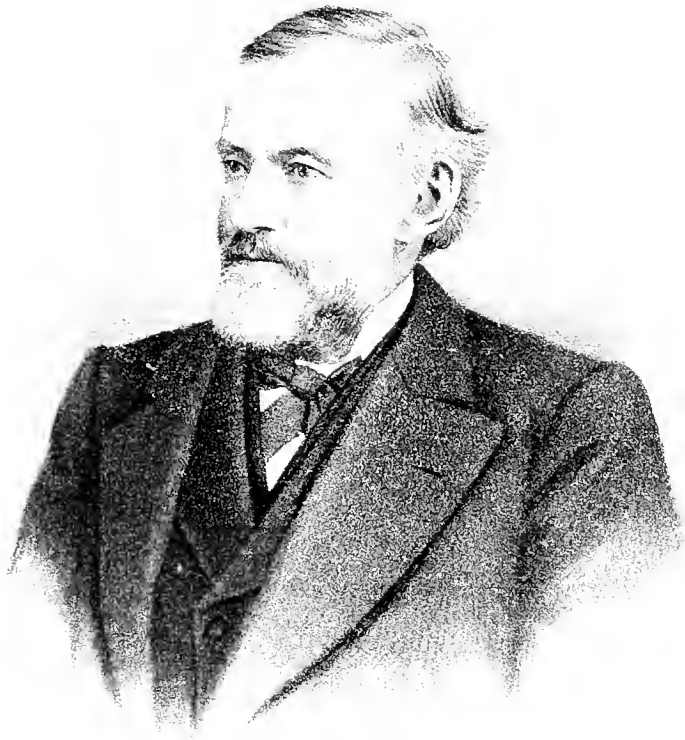
The situation of the mounds (many of them) seems to establish a belief that the observation since the settlement of the county by the whites, with relation to the gradual diminution in volume of the lakes and rivers, is not exceptional as to the present, but that this decrease has been continuous from the time the mounds were erected; and, with relation to the importance of some of the streams associated with the Mound-Builders, their present condition would not justify conclusions that are consistent with former proportions.

Not only is it certain that there has been a notable decrease in the volume of all existing bodies of water, but in some instances appearances would indicate that even quite large lakes have entirely disappeared, and that some of the works of the Mound-Builders now stranded on an inland hillside, at the time of their construction marked the water-line of their primitive proportions.

With these inferences confirmed, we are aided in an explanation as to the peculiar location of a large number of notable inland formations. As an example, we find a chain of mounds extending from Lake Winnebago in the town of Taycheedah to the head-waters of the Sheboygan River in the town of Marshfield, and thence along down the entire course of the river to Lake Michigan.

There would seem to be little doubt that these earthworks marked the most feasible route between the points mentioned, provided the river was a navigable stream. The records of the voyagers and explorers seem to confirm this, as they mention a portage from Lake Winnebago to the Sheboygan River, and thence down the same to Lake Michigan.

Another similar instance is found in the line of mounds extending from Lake Winnebago along the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River to the town of Lamartine, and thence across a



Edw. S. Bruz
FOND DU LAC.

portion of the town of Waupun to the head-waters of the Rock River. This route, also, was available at the time of the explorers of two hundred years ago, although, at the present time, the streams mentioned are quite insignificant in their proportions.

The advantages of these routes are quite apparent when examined with relation to canoe voyaging or other primitive means of transportation.

A detailed reference to the numerous works of the Mound-Builders found in the county would extend this article far beyond its prescribed limit. In general terms, therefore, we must group all found in large areas together, only specifically mentioning one or two notable formations.

As usual in these formations, spherical works, numerically considered, occupy the leading position, while the irregular works rank first in size and importance, and would require special drawings and explanations to render a description valuable or intelligent.

In addition to the prominent series referred to, extending eastward and southward from Lake Winnebago, there are portions of other series found in the northwestern part of the county in the vicinity of Rush Lake that are quite peculiar and interesting, and include animal and reptile imitations of large proportions.

In the southeastern portion of the county also, near Long Lake, quite extensive works are still traceable, and along the shore and vicinity of Lake Winnebago, in the northeastern part of the county, mounds are found in all directions.

In some of the mounds examined are found, near the surface, relics of Indian origin, such as flint arrowheads, beads, etc., while farther below, and always near the base line, come the stone implements and the remnants of human bones that crumble into dust as soon as brought to the surface.

Stone and flint implements are found in various portions of the county. Relics of a modern character, evidently associated with the earliest days of civilized communications, such as coins, medals, weights, bottles, etc., have been found, and would furnish materials for an interesting chapter in the county records. Much as might be written of the interesting features of the earthworks, the crowning wealth of Fond du Lac County is the harvest of native-copper implements that has already been gathered within its borders, as this county may justly claim pre-eminence in the number and variety of these rare and valuable relics. There have been gathered in the county over forty pieces, and they include all, or nearly all, the varieties yet discovered. From one mound alone no less than twenty-six copper tools and ornaments have been taken, and these, in addition to a number of other pieces, have been collected in a private way by a citizen of the county who has, with one exception, brought together more of these relics than have been secured by the most enthusiastic collectors or prominent societies. In richness and variety, these specimens are unrivaled, as they include lance, spear and arrow heads, gouges, chisels and axes, fleshers, knives and needles, together with some quite unique personal ornaments that are found in no other collection. Concerning the origin of these native-copper tools much is left to conjecture. They have been found side by side with the stone and flint implements in the shallow grave of the Indian warrior, among skeletons in a good state of preservation, and forest trees of centuries' growth have reared their branches over the massive earthworks where the crumbling remains of the mysterious race of builders have been enshrined with native-copper tools and ornaments through the ages of unrecorded existence.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

As early as the year 1615, Samuel Champlain heard of a tribe of Indians living many leagues beyond Lake Huron, called the Five Nations, 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 men a little over half a century 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, and that they claimed as their hunting-grounds, among much other territory, that now included within the boundary lines of the county of Fond du Lac. The nearest tribe to the Mascoutins down the river was that of the Winnebagoes, whose

homes were at the mouth of that stream. To the south, extending perhaps 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 former is supposed to have at one time occupied the region around the head of the lake.

The Illinois, who lived in a country "where there 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, 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 Fond du Lac County, as well as much other 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 within the present limits of Fond du Lac County and in the valley of Rock River. The Menomonees also occupied the Winnebago Lake country. Their territory was on the east side of the lake, but did not extend very far south. The southeast portion of the present county of Fond du Lac lay within territory claimed by the Pottawatomies, whose homes were principally upon Lake Michigan. A small part of the county was ceded to the United States by the Menomonees; a much larger portion, however, was comprised in the lands sold by the Winnebagoes in 1832. The residue was included in the Pottawatomic cession of 1833.

In 1828, the Winnebago nation occupied the country immediately in the vicinity of the present city of Fond du Lac, and along the west shore of Lake Winnebago to what is now the city of Menasha. They then had large villages on each branch of the Fond du Lac River just above the forks. They also had a village at the mouth of the creek on the east side of the lake, above Taycheedah. The Menomonee village of Calumet ("Pipe Village"), even as early as 1817, seemed to be anything but of recent origin. Its location was not identical with the village of the same name in the present town of Calumet. The exact time when these three villages were finally vacated by their Indian occupants is not known with certainty, though in 1834 they were found by the Government surveyors unoccupied.

EARLY FRENCH TRADERS.

Frenchmen from Canada, trading with the Indians, were early visitors to what is now Fond du Lac County. The name Fond du Lac was applied by them as the remotest point in the lake from Green Bay. There was a trading-post established in 1787, at the forks of the Fond du Lac River, by Jacob Franks, of Green Bay. It was occupied by Jacques Poltier, Franks' clerk, for a brief period. Franks, in 1791, sent his nephew, John Lawe, to this point. Augustin Grignon subsequently had a trading-post on the West Branch, just below the first rapid, and very near the spot where are now the shops of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, in the city of Fond du Lac. Peter B. Grignon, now a venerable resident of Green Bay, and a nephew of Augustin Grignon, passed one winter on the West Branch, just below First street, about 1819. The cellar of his shanty, partially overgrown by willows, could be seen when the village was finally settled. It was situated not far from the La Belle Wagon Works blacksmith-shop, between Forest and West Division streets. It seems, also, that at the Winnebago village, near where Taycheedah now is located, white men were at times located for the purpose of trading with the Indians. At this point, the Menomonees, Pottawatomies, and other tribes, came to traffic with the Frenchmen. Laurent DuCharme was one of the earlier traders here. A Spaniard by the name of Ace traded at this place a little later. Ace and his clerk were enticed a short distance from his house, by some Indians of the Rock River band, and murdered. The Indians then endeavored to enter the house, but the wife of Ace, with a gun, kept them at bay until assistance arrived from the friendly Indians of the Taycheedah Village, when she was conveyed to Green Bay with her family and goods. Soon afterward, a Canadian trader by the name of

Chavodreuil, selected the post for his winter quarters, and engaged a Menomonee hunter to supply him and his men with meat. This Indian, who lived with his wife in a wigwam near by, becoming jealous of the trader, shot and killed him. Michael Brisbois and Joseph Rolette, of Prairie du Chien, were occasionally at this point trading during the early part of the present century. The white traders would sometimes ascend the Fond du Lac River, with canoes laden with goods, and thence make a "portage" of about two miles to Rock River, descending that stream to the Mississippi. This was not the route usually taken, but it brought them to Indian villages they could not otherwise reach.

"John Lawe * * * was a native of York, England. His father was a captain in the English army, and his mother an English Jewess, a sister of Jacob Franks, who had come to Green Bay as early as 1795, as a clerk in the trading establishment of Oglevie, Gillaspie & Co., of Mackinaw, who had a store at Green Bay. John Lawe was educated at Quebec, and Joseph Rolette, so well known as a trader and early settler at Prairie du Chien, was one of his schoolmates. When his uncle, Mr. Franks, had been about three years with Oglevie, Gillaspie & Co., he ceased serving as clerk, and went to Canada and obtained a stock of goods. He returned to the bay and opened a store, bringing his nephew, John Lawe, with him, then a young man of sixteen years. This was in the summer of 1797.

"Lawe engaged in his uncle's employ, and the following winter was sent with a supply of Indian goods, accompanied by Louis Bauprez, to Fond du Lac River, which was then known among the French and traders by that name, and took possession of the old trading-post, about a mile and a half above the mouth of that stream, on its eastern bank. This had been a winter trading-post for many years. Laurent Ducharme, who one year caught a large number of ducks there by means of a net, salting and preserving them for winter's use, was about the earliest trader at that point; then one Ace, a Spaniard, and, subsequently, one Chavodreuil; and still later, Michael Brisbois and I wintered there two winters.

"The Indians, whose trade was there sought, were the Winnebagoes, who had a village where Taycheedah now is, three miles east of Fond du Lac City, and had other villages along Rock River. Mr. Lawe afterwards spent several winters at different points among the Indian hunting bands between Green Bay and the Mississippi, and up to the time when his uncle left the country and went back to Canada, which was about the commencement of the war of 1812, leaving Mr. Lawe as his successor as a merchant and trader; and he continued more or less in the Indian trade as long as he lived."—*Seventy-two Years' Recollections of Wisconsin. By Augustin Griquon.*

None of the trading-stations at the villages near the head of the lake can be considered as having been settlements. The houses of the white men were only built for temporary purposes—to traffic in with the Indians. Nor was either of the villages continuously occupied by the white traders. Sometimes, indeed, they carried their packs of merchandise upon their backs from Green Bay. Solomon Juneau would occasionally leave his home where the city of Milwaukee now stands, with eighty pounds weight upon his back, going to Sheboygan, and thence to Lake Winnebago, returning by the way of the villages at the head of the lake. This primitive mode of transportation has been improved upon between those points since that day.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and after the acquisition by the United States of the Indian title to all the land west of Lake Michigan, a survey was commenced by the General Government. The northern boundary of Illinois, which was fixed April 11, 1818, on the line of 42° 30' north latitude, was made the base line of the surveys. A principal north and south line (known as the Fourth Meridian) was run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior. This line is west of the territory now included in Fond du Lac 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 at a distance west of the west boundary of Fond du Lac County of seventy two miles; striking Lake Superior near the mouth of Montreal River, on the east boundary line of Wisconsin and at the most westerly point of the State of Michigan.

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 east of the Fourth Meridian; Range 2 east is the second six miles; and so on to Lake Michigan—Fond du Lac County lying in Ranges 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 east. Parallel lines north of the base line were run every six miles, which, crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square called townships. These are numbered by tiers going north from the base line, as Townships 1 north, Townships 2 north, and so on. As the present most southern boundary of Fond du Lac County is at a distance of seventy-two miles north of the base line—or twelve townships—of course the first tier of townships in the county is numbered 13 north, and as there are five tiers they are numbered consecutively, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 north. But, these tiers are not all full: for, in the southern tier (Townships 13 north), there are only two townships—one in Range 18 east, and one in Range 19 east; and in the northern tier (Townships 17 north), there are only two fractional townships—one in Range 18 east, and one in Range 19 east.

After the completion of the survey of a township, it was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections. The following is a history of the survey of the county, including township lines and the subdivisions of townships:

TOWNSHIPS	By Whom Surveyed.	Date of Contract.	When Surveyed.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 18 East (Ashford):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834
Subdivisions.....	Hiram Barnham.....	August 17, 1835.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 13, RANGE 19 East (Auburn):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	Hiram Barnham.....	December 22, 1834.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 14 East (Alton):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1833.....	4th quarter, 1834
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 15 East (Waupun):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	N. & W. July 29, 1833.....	3d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	A. G. Ellis.....	E. & S. Aug. 17, 1835.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 16 East (Oakfield):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	N. & E. July 29, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	A. G. Ellis.....	S. & W. Aug. 17, 1835.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 17 East (Byron):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	Hiram Barnham.....	August 17, 1835.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 18 East (Eden):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	Hiram Barnham.....	August 17, 1835.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 19 East (Oscoda):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	Hiram Barnham.....	December 22, 1834.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 14 East (Metomen):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 15 East (Springvale):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 16 East (Lamartine):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 17 East (Fond du Lac):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	N. King.....	August 22, 1834.....	2d quarter, 1835.

TOWNSHIPS.	By Whom Surveyed.	Date of Contract.	When Surveyed.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 18 East (Empire and south part of Taycheedah):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	N. King.....	August 22, 1834.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 15, RANGE 19 East (Forest):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	N. King.....	August 22, 1834.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 14 East (Ripon):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 15 East (Rosendale):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 16 East (Eldorado):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 17 East (Friendship):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	John Brink.....	September 4, 1834.....	1st quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 18 East (Taycheedah and part of Calumet):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	N. King.....	August 22, 1834.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 16, RANGE 19 East (Marshfield):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	1st quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	N. King.....	August 22, 1834.....	2d quarter, 1835.
TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 18 East (West part of Calumet):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	A. G. Ellis.....	August 22, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.
TOWNSHIP 17, RANGE 19 East (East part of Calumet):			
Township Lines.....	Mullett & Brink.....	July 9, 1833.....	2d quarter, 1834.
Subdivisions.....	A. G. Ellis.....	August 22, 1834.....	4th quarter, 1834.

The towns of Fond du Lac each contain surveyed territory described by the Government survey as follows:

Towns.	Townships North.	Ranges East.	Towns.	Townships North.	Ranges East.
Alto.....	14.....	14	Lamartine.....	15.....	16
Ashford.....	13.....	18	Marshfield.....	16.....	17
Auburn.....	13.....	19	Metomen.....	15.....	14
Byron.....	14.....	17	Oakfield.....	14.....	19
Calumet.....	(16 (including only Secs. 1, 2, 3 and 4), 17 (fractional).....	18	Osceola.....	14.....	19
Eden.....	(17 (fractional).....	19	Ripon.....	16.....	14
Eldorado.....	14.....	18	Rosendale.....	16.....	17
Empire.....	15 (except Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).....	18	Springvale.....	15.....	15
Fond du Lac.....	15 (slightly fractional).....	17		16 (except Secs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The township is fractional).....	18
Forest.....	15 (fractional).....	19	Taycheedah.....	15 (including only north tier of sections).....	18
Friendship.....	16 (fractional—lying west of Winnebago Lake).....	17	Waupun.....	14.....	17

NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH TOWNSHIP ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Townships.	Acres.	Townships.	Acres.
T. 13 N., R. 18 east.....	23,096.97	T. 15 N., R. 17 east.....	22,751.54
T. 13 N., R. 19 east.....	22,901.99	T. 15 N., R. 18 east.....	22,129.92
T. 14 N., R. 14 east.....	23,153.31	T. 15 N., R. 19 east.....	22,730.98
T. 14 N., R. 15 east.....	23,212.26	T. 16 N., R. 14 east.....	22,559.96
T. 14 N., R. 16 east.....	23,514.28	T. 16 N., R. 15 east.....	22,693.07
T. 14 N., R. 17 east.....	23,112.67	T. 16 N., R. 16 east.....	23,134.04
T. 14 N., R. 18 east.....	23,144.40	T. 16 N., R. 17 east.....	12,190.61
T. 14 N., R. 19 east.....	22,547.59	T. 16 N., R. 18 east.....	18,324.15
T. 15 N., R. 14 east.....	23,038.59	T. 16 N., R. 19 east.....	23,054.57
T. 15 N., R. 15 east.....	23,155.98	T. 17 N., R. 18 east.....	17,121.19
T. 15 N., R. 16 east.....	23,249.52	T. 17 N., R. 19 east.....	12,097.22

NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH TOWN IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Towns.	Acres.	Towns.	Acres.
Alto.....	23,153.31	Marshfield.....	23,054.57
Ashford.....	23,096.57	Metomen.....	23,038.99
Auburn.....	22,391.99	Oakfield.....	23,514.28
Byron.....	23,112.67	Osceola.....	22,547.99
Calumet.....	19,146.91	Ripon (including the city).....	22,359.90
Eden.....	23,144.19	Rosendale.....	23,036.07
Eldorado.....	23,134.94	Springvale.....	23,155.98
Empire.....	19,348.12	Taycheedah.....	19,813.86
Fond du Lac (including the city).....	22,751.54	Waupun (including North Ward of city).....	23,212.29
Forest.....	22,730.68		
Friendship.....	12,175.13	Total.....	462,289.18
Lamartine.....	23,213.52		

This would make an average to each of the twenty-one towns in the county of 22,013.77 acres. A full township contains 36 sections of 640 acres each, or 23,040 acres. Ten towns overrun that number and eleven fall below it.

The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Alto, Waupun, Oakfield, Byron, Eden, Osceola, Metomen, Springvale, Lamartine, Fond du Lac, Forest, Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Marshfield are each co-extensive with a township, as surveyed by the General Government. In this list also would be included the town of Friendship, were it not that a small fraction of fifteen and forty-eight hundredths acres, in the southeast corner (on the south side of Lake Winnebago), is excluded and assessed for taxation in the town of Taycheedah. This fraction must, therefore, be subtracted from the 12,190.61 acres, and the remainder—12,175.13 acres—is the exact number in the town of Friendship.

The town of Fond du Lac (including the city of Fond du Lac) is identical with the original surveyed Township 15 north, of Range 17 east. This township is slightly fractional, caused by a small portion being covered by the water of Lake Winnebago, the shores of which are meandered.

The town of Empire is identical in its territory with Township 15 north, of Range 18 east, except that the north tier of sections, containing $3,781\frac{80}{100}$ acres, is excluded and forms a part of Taycheedah. This reduces the actual number of acres from 23,129.92 to 19,348.12.

The town of Taycheedah includes the tier of sections which are lost to Empire; also the whole of fractional Township 16 north, of Range 18 east, excepting therefrom the north tier of sections, which go to the town of Calumet. By subtracting 2,307.57 acres, forming this tier, from 18,324.15 acres—the whole number in fractional Township 16 north, of Range 18 east—and adding thereto $3,781.80$ acres, forming the first-mentioned tier, and we have, as the result, for the town of Taycheedah, 19,798.38 acres. To this must be added the small fraction of 15.48 acres in the southeast corner of Township 16 north, of Range 17 east, making a total of 19,813.86 acres.

The town of Calumet is formed of fractional Townships 17 north, of Ranges 18 and 19 east, and the tier of sections on the north side of fractional Township 16 north, of Range 18 east, lost to Taycheedah. In this tier of sections there are 2,307.56 acres; in fractional Township 17 north, of Range 18 east, 4,742.13 acres; and in fractional Township 17 north, of Range 19 east, 12,097.22 acres, aggregating in the town of Calumet 19,146.91 acres.

It will be observed that, while there are in Fond du Lac County twenty-two townships (four of which are fractional), there are but twenty-one towns.

Lake Winnebago, having its shores meandered in Townships 15 north, of Range 17 east (town of Fond du Lac); also in 16 north, of Range 17 east (town of Friendship); in 16 north, of Range 18 east (towns of Taycheedah and Calumet); and in 17 north, of Range 18 east (town of Calumet). The land in those townships covered by its waters was not surveyed by the United States.

The land covered by the waters of "Crooked Lake," now known as "Fifteen Lake," in Township 13 north, of Range 19 east (town of Auburn); that covered by the waters of "Long Lake," in Township 14 north, of Range 19 east (town of Osceola); that covered by the waters

of "Little Sheboygan Lake," now called Mullet Lake, in Township 15 north, of Range 19 east (town of Forest), and that covered by the waters of "Rush Lake," in Township 16 north, of Range 14 east (town of Ripon), was, also, not surveyed by the Government Surveyors, the shores of these lakes being meandered, as were those of Lake Winnebago.

UNITED STATES LAND DISTRICTS.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of the public land in what is now Southern and Eastern Wisconsin had been surveyed, and the fact being duly reported by the Surveyor General, Congress, by an act approved June 26, 1834, created two land districts. They embraced all that tract north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, included in the then Territory of Michigan. It was divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, between Ranges 8 and 9, to the Wisconsin River. All east of that line was called the Green Bay Land District; all west, the Wisconsin Land District. Within the first-mentioned district was included the whole of the present county of Fond du Lac. A Land Office of this Eastern District was established at Green Bay, which was duly opened by the Government, and a notice given of a public sale of all the then surveyed public lands lying therein. In accordance with this announcement a sale took place at Green Bay in 1835. Lands not disposed of at that sale were thereafter open to private entry at the Land Office in Green Bay. Most of the land in the county was there obtained from the General Government at \$1.25 an acre by early settlers and speculators.

FOND DU LAC COMPANY.

Prominent citizens of Green Bay were the first to give an impetus to the settlement of what is now the county of Fond du Lac, by forming, in November, 1835, a joint-stock association or company, organized for the purpose of buying and selling real estate at or near the head of Lake Winnebago, in what was then Brown County, Wisconsin Territory. The first action taken was the drawing-up of Articles of Association and the signing of them by the parties interested. The names of these parties with the number of shares taken by each—a share being \$100, were: J. D. Doty, 46 shares; Joshua Hathaway, 12 shares; John P. Arndt, 40 shares; George McWilliams, 20 shares; R. E. Clarey, 10 shares; R. B. Marcy, 4 shares; F. F. Hamilton, 35 shares; David Ward, 3 shares; Brush, Rees & Co., 6 shares; C. C. Sibley, 12 shares; William Brown, 64 shares; Henry S. Baird, 3 shares; M. E. Merrill, 10 shares; R. S. Satterlee, 20 shares; Silas Stedman, 10 shares; Samuel Ryan, 7 shares; Alexander J. Irwin, 4 shares; D. Jones, 15 shares; W. Alexander, 4 shares; E. Childs, 14 shares, and M. Scott, 3 shares.

By the 1st day of January, 1836, the Company had become the owners of 3,795 acres of land, in what are now the city and town of Fond du Lac, in the present county of Fond du Lac. At that date, the officers—and they were the first ones of the association—were James Duane Doty, President; David Jones, George McWilliams, F. F. Hamilton and W. H. Bruce, Directors. They had already laid out a village—it was surveyed in November, 1835, by A. G. Ellis—which received the name of "The Town of Fond du Lac." The village plat, after having the east tier of blocks added by Doty in New York City, whither he had gone to have it lithographed, was acknowledged, before a notary, "to be a true plat," August 22, 1836, and recorded, the next day, in the Register's office of Brown County. It included territory bounded on the north by the north line of the southeast quarter of Section 3, in Township 15 north, of Range 17 east, and by Winnebago Lake; on the east by the present Amory street in the city of Fond du Lac; on the south by what is now Merrill street, of the city, and on the west by a line drawn north and south about eight hundred feet west of Fond du Lac River, and by the north and south quarter line of the before-mentioned Section 3; that is to say, it embraces nearly the whole of the north three-quarters of Section 10, in the township and range just mentioned, and nearly all of the east half of the said Section 3. The territory lies immediately north of the heart of the city, and is wholly included within its limits.

This plat of what was expected to be, in the near future, a city, after being lithographed, was extensively circulated; though, when the ground was surveyed into blocks and lots, there was not a house in what is now Fond du Lac County. The outside world was notified, in a brief paragraph on the plat, that "Winnebago Lake is thirty miles long and ten miles wide." "The town," it was declared, "is fifty-eight miles south-southwest from Green Bay; thirty-three miles from the bank of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Sheboygan River; fifty-four miles from Fort Winnebago, and fourteen miles from Rock River." In the spring of 1836, the Company began the building of a house on Lot 9, Block 9, in their "town," on the east side of Brooke street; it was finished in the summer. This was the first house erected in Fond du Lac County. It was a double log house, with an open hall through the center and a stairway; there were also rooms above. It had a back addition, used as a kitchen. Brothertown Indians (civilized) came from Brothertown, some fifteen miles distant, to raise the structure. The object of the Company, in building the house, was to provide a place of entertainment for travelers and to start a settlement. In all these plans for inducing an emigration toward "the head of the lake," Doty was the ruling spirit. He chose the place for several reasons, one of which was that he thought the Rock and Fond du Lac Rivers might be connected by canal and thus open a continuous waterway by this route from Green Bay to the Mississippi, the greater share of trade then going toward that river. He became possessed of this idea by hearing the stories of Indian traders who had paddled canoes, loaded with goods, up the Fox River, across Lake Winnebago, up the Fond du Lac River, and then across land about two miles, to the Rock River. Both streams were much larger then than now, so that idea had fewer ridiculous features than at present.

After purchasing the site of the "town" and a considerable body of land in the immediate vicinity, amounting, in all, as we have seen, to over three thousand acres, the Company began to dispose of the same to settlers and others. An act, incorporating the Company, was approved February 9, 1842. "Whereas," says the preamble, "in the year 1835, an association of sundry persons was formed at Green Bay, for the purchase of real estate, under the name of the Fond du Lac Company, which association became, and was, and still is, possessed of a quantity of land situated in the county of Fond du Lac and vicinity, in the Territory of Wisconsin: and, whereas, said association has sold and conveyed, to divers persons, tracts and lots of land in the manner specified in their Articles of Association:

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

SECTION 1. That Samuel Ryan, Henry S. Baird, David Jones, John P. Arndt, and all such persons as now are or may hereafter be stockholders in the said corporation, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Fond du Lac Company; and, as such corporation, are hereby declared capable of suing and being sued, answering and being answered unto, pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended, in all courts and places, and in all actions, suits, matters and causes whatever; and said company shall have a continued succession for the term of five years, and have a common seal and change the same at pleasure.

The next section of the act limited the amount of capital stock to 342 shares of \$100 each, and declared that the Company should not purchase any more land, but could improve what they then owned. Section 3 provided for the adoption of by-laws. Section 4 declared that conveyances already made in conformity to existing by-laws should be binding on the incorporated Company. The fifth section provided that nothing in the act should be so construed as impairing any contract previously made.

By-laws were afterward drawn up and adopted for the government of the Company. On the 19th day of February, 1844, a chancery suit was instituted by Mason C. Darling, a stockholder, against the Company, in the District Court of Brown County, Andrew G. Miller, Judge, asking, among other things, for the dissolution of the Company, a settlement of its concerns and distribution of assets among the stockholders. Edward Pier was, on the 9th of March, 1844, by the Court, appointed a Receiver of the estate of the Company. Afterward, in 1846, A. G. Ellis, a master in chancery, sold all the lands and town lots of the Company that had not been disposed of previous to the commencement of the suit by Darling. These were all situated in

the town of Fond du Lac. The proceeds of the sale were finally distributed, after paying costs and expenses, to the parties entitled to the same, under order of the Court. Meanwhile, "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Fond du Lac Company,' approved February 9, 1842," was passed:

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

SECTION 1. That the act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Fond du Lac Company," approved February 9, 1842, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That said company shall be liable for all debts which may have been contracted by said company, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed.

Approved February 8, 1845.

So the Fond du Lac Company became a thing of the past.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME FOND DU LAC.

The three words *Fond du Lac* are from the French language, and signify literally, "the bottom of the lake." The word "fond" means literally "bottom;" but its figurative meaning is also "that which is farthest" or "most remote." The south end of Lake Winnebago, as well as the western end of Lake Superior, were always alluded to by traders living at Green Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie or Detroit, as points in those lakes most distant; and, consequently, the appellation among them was "the Fond du Lac Superior," the "Fond du Lac Winnebago," etc., meaning the farther end or extreme from their headquarters. It has nothing to do with the "head of the lake" although this is actually the case in both instances. Had the outlet been at the farther end of these lakes, instead of being near the places just named, the expression, according to the French idea conveyed by the term "fond," would have been equally proper. The name was afterward given to the river which has its mouth at "the Fond du Lac Winnebago" and, very appropriately, to the county having its territory around and adjoining the same. It is probable that the name was given to the locality at an early day, so soon, in fact, as the French traders began at the Indian villages in the vicinity to traffic with the natives. The exact date when this took place is not known with any degree of certainty, though it was certainly in the last century.

AN EARLY TRIP TO THE HEAD OF WINNEBAGO LAKE.

It was on the 16th of February, 1836, that Colwert Pier and his younger brother, Edward, started with a horse and sled from Green Bay to go to the head of Winnebago Lake, and take a look at the country in that vicinity. He had previously a talk with the officers of the Fond du Lac Company about locating there. There was no road at that time except what the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians had made, as far as the Grand Kankalan in Fox River where these Indians then resided. From the Bay to that place, the travel in winter was mostly upon the ice. When the Grand Kankalan was reached, the two ascertained that these Indians, who were preparing to move up and improve their lands on the east side of the lake, had a road cut as far where the Stockbridge Mission was afterward established, and that the route mentioned was the best one to go to Fond du Lac. They also learned that there were four or five families living there at that time. The brothers concluded to take the road indicated. They reached the place the first day, and stopped with a Stockbridge family by the name of Jourdan over night. Jourdan had a small cabin and a shed. In the last-mentioned building, the travelers put their horse. The next morning after they had their breakfast, Mr. Jourdan very kindly piloted them to the lake, and told them that he had heard folks say that Fond du Lac was up that way.

There were six to eight inches of snow upon the ice and a sharp crust upon the snow. There was no track to be seen, consequently it was slow traveling. The two brothers had been told that Fond du Lac River came into the lake on the west side of the prairie in the timber. They therefore made their way toward the woods, and came to the shore about half a mile east of the mouth of the stream. They then bore to the west until the river was reached, when they came up it on the east side as far as what is now Tract 38 in the city of Fond du Lac (the present residence of George McWilliams), where they made a fire and some hasty preparations for

camping during the night, although it was then but little past mid-day. They fed their horse, ate some dinner, and about 3 o'clock P. M., started to look for a farm, leaving their horse tied where they had rested and taken their last meal.

James D. Doty, of the Fond du Lac Company, was, by agreement, to meet them at the point they had now reached, and show them the lands belonging to his association. The two brothers looked over the land on the east side of the river, some distance up the stream.

They came down through the timber and got back to where they had left their horse, at dark. Here they found Doty, Dr. Richard M. Satterlee, Lieut. Merrill and a soldier named Collins. The party had come up the river, found the horse belonging to the two land-hunters and encamped for the night. The weather was intensely cold, but they had provided a large stock of wood for fire, which, before the next morning, was mostly consumed.

The two brothers slept some that night, had an early breakfast, got what information they could from Doty, and then took their course toward the west. They crossed the river below the forks and walked up across Sections 9, 8 and 18. There was no snow upon the prairie, but about this time, which was near 12 o'clock M., the snow began to fall, and the two started to return to camp. They came down across Section 10 and struck the West Branch, when they found themselves in an unpleasant situation, and for some time, they could not find the spot they sought. They had not learned that the river had two branches. They, however, became satisfied of the fact after wandering about and reaching the forks. They then came up and found their camp.

The brothers then gave their horse what oats they had left, ate what provisions they had, and started east. They crossed two creeks and then turned north toward the lake. It continued to snow very fast. Our travelers homeward soon reached a place where the reeds were higher than a man's head, causing them to fear that they would lose their way: but they had a small pocket compass which was of much service. Colwert Pier rode on the sled and carried the compass in his hand, while his brother Edward went as far ahead as he could be seen, being directed by Colwert on his course. About 4 o'clock, they came in sight of the lake, when it ceased snowing. They went on the lake a little east of where Taycheedah now is, when they soon discovered a team coming out of the timber east of them. This proved to be Doty and his party, who soon joined the two others, and all went on together to where Stockbridge was afterward located. The two brothers (Colwert and Edward Pier) stopped with their friend, Timothy Jourdan again, returning to the bay next day. This ended the journey of the two brothers. It was their first visit to the head of the lake, was in itself not particularly noteworthy only in this—it led to the return, in a few months, to the head of the lake, of Colwert Pier, the first settler in Fond du Lac County.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

After the return of Colwert Pier and his brother, Edward Pier, to Green Bay, from their trip in February, 1836, to "spy out the land" at the head of Winnebago Lake, they met the Directors of the Fond du Lac Company, and made arrangements for each to have a quarter-section of their land, they being well satisfied with the country around the head of the lake. In addition to this, if the parents of the two brothers joined them, *they* were to have a quarter-section also, adjoining theirs. It was agreed that the two should move to Fond du Lac, that Colwert should open the "Fond du Lac House," as a tavern, and that both should improve their farms. In short, they were to commence the settlement of the lands of the Fond du Lac Company, which would be the first settlement at the head of the lake.

Now that many of the hardy sons of toil who broke the wilds of Fond du Lac County and converted them into fruitful fields, who filled its towns and cities with many habitations, lie quietly in mother earth, their enterprising spirits having fled from the busy world around, those who enjoy what were once their possessions are curious to know of the vicissitudes of former days, and to learn the names of those who laid the foundations of those improvements which have been so largely instrumental in bringing this region to its present importance. And particularly

are they anxious to hold in remembrance the name of the first white settler in Fond du Lac County. The first of the pioneers—let it never be forgotten—was COLWERT PIER.

Sometime near the close of the month of May, Mr. Pier started on horseback from Green Bay, to go to Fond du Lac, to begin a settlement—the first in the county. His wife, in company with a Mrs. Robean, a lady who had taken up a tract of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, and was going there to settle, followed her husband in a Durham boat, commanded by Capt. Samuel Irwin, and propelled by Indians and half-breeds. The boat was loaded with merchandise, provisions and household goods, which were to be carried to Grand Kaukalau, Fond du Lac and other points. The custom then was where the water was deep in the Fox River, and sluggish, to propel with oars, and where there were more current and less depth, to use poles, until the rapids were reached, when the men got into the water, took hold of the boat and pushed it up against the current. In this way it was got up to the Grand Kaukalan.

At this point, all had to be unloaded and carried three-fourths of a mile, above the Rapids. This was usually done by Frenchmen and half-breeds, who resided in the vicinity, and had teams of some kind, while the boatmen forced the boat up the rapids. When this was done, the goods were re-loaded and the boat pushed up to the Grand Chute, near where Appleton now is. Here all the load had again to be taken out, the barrels rolled, and the other loading carried by the men, above the falls. A long cable was then made fast to the bow of the boat, then carried above the chute and put around a tree, while two men were stationed there to take up the slack as the others lifted the boat over and up to where the water was smooth again. The next stretch was to the outlet of Lake Winnebago, where one-half of the load had to be taken out and carried up to the lake, then the cable was made fast to the boat and the men forced it up the rapids.

While the party in the boat was on the way, there was a rumor of an Indian war circulated along the route. To this Capt. Irwin paid no attention until he ran into Fond du Lac River, when he met about seventy Indians upon the bank. Usually they were very talkative, but now for some cause all were silent; not a word was exchanged between those on the boat and those on the land; this was the more noticeable as, before, those that were met, whenever within speaking distance, communicated very freely. Capt. Irwin began to feel that really there might be some ground for the war rumor.

On the 6th day of June, 1826—a day ever to be held in remembrance by the people of Fond du Lac County as the one on which was commenced the first settlement—the boat reached the spot where had been raised the "Fond du Lac House," by the Fond du Lac Company, where Mrs. Pier had the satisfaction of greeting her husband, who had preceded her. The boat arrived about noon, just below where the railroad bridge now is, when the goods belonging to Mr. Pier were speedily put on shore, and Capt. Irwin was soon making his way, in his craft, down the river.

Said Capt. Irwin, subsequently: "I bade good-bye to Mrs. Pier with feelings not unmingled with sorrow. She endeared herself to all of us by her uniform kindness. She assisted us in our cooking, and cheered us by her looks and words through all the trying scenes of the nine days we were on the voyage. When we left her on the bank of the Fond du Lac River, a lone region, surrounded by hundreds of Indians, with no one but her husband to protect her, we all felt sad." "I have often thought," says a recent writer, "that if she had lived, her version of those times and those scenes would be of great interest to some of the ladies now living in the county. She once told me that when Capt. Irwin's boat was out of sight, and she and her husband were left alone—feeling that they constituted the only civilized inhabitants of the entire region—she sat down upon the ground and cried a considerable time, then wiping away her tears, she resolutely got up and walked to the house where her home was to be, and took a calm view of the surroundings. She found the log building to consist of three log cabins united; there was an open hall between the dining-room and sitting-room, and a kitchen in the rear, the floor of which had been laid by her husband after his arrival, but previous to her coming. He had also put in two windows and a door. 'My husband tried to soothe and comfort me, but I felt that he needed,' said she, 'some one to comfort *him* as well:

so I took hold, and helped him put up the stove, and I went about putting our house in as good condition as circumstances would permit.' Within half an hour, a squaw came in, and by signs, made Mrs. Pier understand that she wished to exchange some feathers for flour. These she purchased, and, as she afterward discovered, paid liberally for them, for, in half an hour, her room was filled with squaws wishing to 'swap' feathers for pork. Her stock in trade consisted of one barrel of pork and two of flour. That afternoon she bought of the squaws feathers sufficient to make two good-sized feather beds, and paid for them in pork and flour."

From June 6, 1836, to March 11, 1837, Colwert Pier and his wife were the only residents in Fond du Lac County. On the day last mentioned, his brother, Edward Pier, arrived at "the Fond du Lac House," bringing a family consisting of his wife and two daughters, the youngest about four weeks old. These two families composed the entire population until June 1, when Norman Pier, from Middlebury, Vt., and Albert Kendall, from Rochester, in the same State, arrived. These young men were unmarried, and were added to the occupants of "the Fond du Lac House." On the 17th, Miss Harriet Pier (afterward Mrs. Alonzo Raymond) arrived at Fond du Lac. There were now three women in the county, but soon after, on the 3d of September, the father (Calvin) and the mother (Esther) came on, bringing with them their son, Oliver W. Pier, a lad of fourteen years. The Piers and young Kendall were all the occupants of Fond du Lac County thenceforward to the beginning of March, 1838. On the first day of that month, Mrs. Fanny Pier, wife of Colwert Pier, died, after a short illness. She was attended by Dr. David Ward, of Green Bay, he being the nearest resident physician. She, the pioneer woman in Fond du Lac County, was the first to go hence forever! The funeral was held on the 3d of March, and was attended by the few pioneers, who were all mourners. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Cutting Marsh, missionary to the Stockbridge Indians. It was a sad and solemn occasion.



CHAPTER III.

"THE OLD MILITARY ROAD" AND OTHER EARLY HIGHWAYS—PIONEER LIFE—FOND DU LAC COUNTY BOUNDARIES ESTABLISHED—EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY—FOND DU LAC COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

"THE OLD MILITARY ROAD" AND OTHER EARLY HIGHWAYS.

The first highway or road Fond du Lac County had was called the "military road," and was built at Government expense for the transportation of supplies from Green Bay, or Fort Howard, as the army "post" was then called, to Fort Winnebago, now Portage, and Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien. In the summer, provisions were transported in batteaux by water from Fort Howard to Forts Winnebago and Crawford, but in winter this could not be done. Therefore, early in 1835, Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, sent out orders to open, lay out and bridge a road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford, via Fond du Lac and Fort Winnebago. The soldiers at Fort Crawford were ordered to build and bridge the road to Fort Winnebago; those stationed at Fort Winnebago from their post to the Fond du Lac River and bridge that stream, and those at the "Bay," or Fort Howard, to open the road from their post to Fond du Lac. The soldiers at these three posts were under command of Brig. Gen. George Mercer Brooke, after whom Brooke street, the first in the city of Fond du Lac, was named, and composed the Fifth Regiment of the standing army. The road was laid out by Lieut. Centre and James Duane Doty. Mr. Doty was appointed because he knew the route better than almost any other man in the Territory. The road from Forts Crawford and Winnebago reached Fond du Lac in 1835, and the East Branch was bridged at that time where the Forest Street bridge now stands. The city had a bridge, therefore, for the use of Indians and wild beasts, before it had a white settler. The other end of the road was through dense hardwood forests, and to open it was a much more difficult and arduous undertaking. It did not reach the branch already finished to Fond du Lac until 1838. Its course through the city was straight from the tollgate at Leco, in the town of Fond du Lac, to where the Express Office now stands in the city. In the mean time, the bridge built by the Fort Winnebago soldiers over the East Branch at Fond du Lac had been swept away, and, in 1837, Mr. Doty received permission to divert the course of the military road and build a bridge on Brooke street, where the railroad bridge now crosses the East Branch on that street, and, during the season George McWilliams, with a company of men brought mostly from Stockbridge, built a bridge at the point mentioned, which served until the Chicago & North-Western Railway bridge was built. The abutments, stringers and covering were of logs which were cut within the present corporate limits of Fond du Lac, and floated to the desired location.

The military road was a crude affair. On the prairies stakes were driven as guides; through the woods trees were felled, and the various streams were bridged with logs. Through the towns of Calumet and Taycheedah the old military road, repaired since by public taxation, is still in use as a public highway. Military street, in the city of Fond du Lac, extends southwest toward Waupun and, merging into the "Waupun road," is on the site of the old military road as far as the first tollgate in the town of Fond du Lac. At that point it left the present "Waupun road," passing north of the Four Mile House, in the edge of Lamartine, to the Drury place, where it again was identical with the road-bed of the "Waupun road" as far as Schoolhouse No. 1 on Section 34, in Lamartine. It there extended more directly westward through the villages of Brandon and Fairwater, in Metomen, to Green Lake County. From Section 34, town of Lamartine, no traces of the original military road can be found, as it consisted of little more than oak

stakes driven into the soil as guides, which, as soon as the country became settled, the farmers removed, and all traces of what cost the Government a snug sum disappeared forever.

In 1837-38, there was a road opened to Fond du Lac County from Sheboygan. In the fall of the last-mentioned year, one was also opened and bridged to Fox Lake. This road had previously been surveyed by Jacob P. Brower. In the winter of 1839, there was a road opened by way of Waupun to Madison, the capital of the State. The first road laid by county authority was one from the village of Fond du Lac south toward Milwaukee, which was viewed in November, 1840, by Seymour Wilcox, George White and M. Collins. This much it may be said of roads in Fond du Lac for many years: Through timbered land there were some definite marks to inform the traveler of the road's locality: through openings, prairies, and marshes he had a wide field for selecting his route, but must have a care to find the bridge over the next stream.

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, partake 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 the beasts of the forests and prairies. 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 by hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands, human souls are congregated within their precincts: the mart 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 Fond du Lac County, was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons—perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the 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 the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. 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 tent or house. 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 sometimes with the soles of the prairie, and floored with puncheons (logs split one 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 the 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 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 on the inside with clay; others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay in sticks, or "eat 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 fireplace 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 purpose 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 re-hung; the latter were 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 one: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each 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 housewife 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. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal."

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.

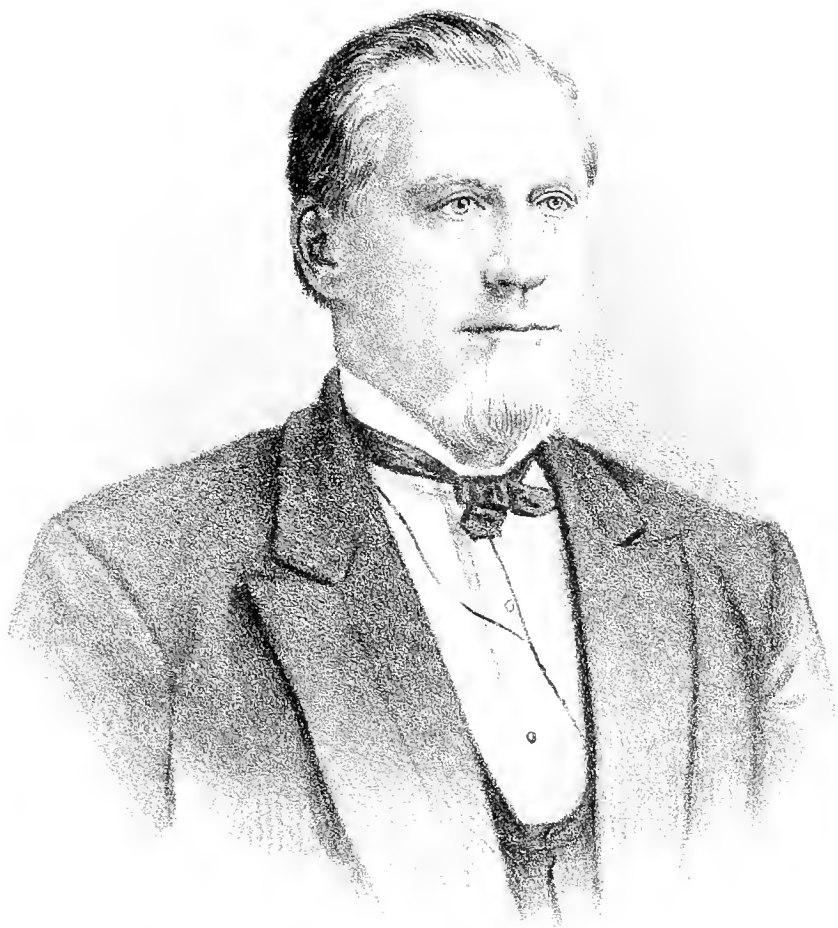
But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron,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

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

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 ever dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was as often as far as sixty to ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered but little impediment to teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever would attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. 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,



Chas. A. Eldredge

FOND DU LAC.

they got along without much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as, in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

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

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 almost 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 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 seemed to signify "no quarter;" or, at least, so the terrified wolf understood it.

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

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

FOND DU LAC COUNTY BOUNDARIES ESTABLISHED.

An act of the Territorial Legislature, entitled "An Act to Divide the Counties of Brown and Milwaukee," approved December 7, 1836, provided, in part, as follows:

SECTION 9. That townships [thirteen]* north, of ranges eighteen and nineteen east, and townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, and townships seventeen and eighteen, of ranges fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, shall be and hereby are constituted a separate county, and be called Fond du Lac; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Fond du Lac.

SEC. 10. That towns [townships] seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, of ranges seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, be and they are hereby constituted a separate county and called Calumet: and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Whitesboro.

SEC. 12. That townships numbered fourteen and fifteen, of ranges nine and ten; townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range eleven; townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, of range twelve, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of ranges thirteen and fourteen east, shall be and hereby are constituted a separate county and be called Marquette, and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Marquette.

The territory thus set off as Fond du Lac, included all the present county, except the towns of Osceola, Forest and Marshfield, and so much of Calumet as lies in Townships 17 north, of Ranges 18 and 19 east; also, nearly all the south half of what is now the county of Winnebago.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 6, 1840, all that territory included in Fond du Lac County north of Townships 16, in Ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, was taken from it to form a portion of Winnebago County.

The same act took from Calumet County fractional Townships 17, in Ranges 18 and 19 east, and added them to Fond du Lac County, constituting nearly the whole of the present town of Calumet.

By the provisions of an act approved January 22, 1844, "all that portion of Lake Winnebago lying south of a direct line drawn from the point where the southern boundary of the Brothertown Reservation enters said lake on the east, to the town[ship] line between town[ships] sixteen and seventeen on the west side of said lake," was made a part of the county of Fond du Lac.

By an oversight of the Legislature in the act approved December 7, 1836, constituting, among others, the counties of Fond du Lac and Marquette, already mentioned, five townships in Fond du Lac—Townships 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 north, of Range 14 east—were also included in the county of Marquette. By the erection of Winnebago County, two of these townships—Townships 17 and 18 north, of Range 14 east—were assigned to that county, still leaving three—Townships 14, 15 and 16 north, of Range 14 east—as belonging both to Fond du Lac County and Marquette. To cure this defect, an act was passed, which was approved March 6, 1848, and which brought Fond du Lac County to its present limits, as follows:

"An Act to Define the Boundaries of Fond du Lac County, and the Jurisdiction of Counties to Lake Winnebago; also to legalize the acts of said county as to certain towns therein organized."

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

SECTION 1. That township number thirteen north, of range number eighteen east, and townships number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen north, of range number nineteen east; and also all that part of Lake Winnebago lying south of a line extending due west from the south line of the late Brothertown Reservation, to a north and south line corresponding to the division line between ranges number seventeen and eighteen, and all that part of the same lake lying south of an east and west line extending from the intersection of the town line between towns sixteen and seventeen with said lake, and running east to the range line hereinbefore mentioned, are hereby made and declared to be a part of the county of Fond du Lac.

SEC. 2. That townships number fourteen, fifteen and sixteen north, of range number fourteen east, embracing the organized towns of Ceresco, Alto and Metomen, and included by the act of the seventh day of December, 1836, in both the counties of Fond du Lac and Marquette, are hereby declared to be a part of the county of Fond du Lac, as recited by the several acts organizing said towns.

*That Township 13 north, of Ranges 18 and 19 east (now the towns of Ashford and Auburn), were the ones intended to be described in the first clause of Section 9 of this act, is made certain by the act of March 6, 1848, hereafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. The acts of the county of Fond du Lac exercising jurisdiction over either of the before-mentioned townships, or the acts of the towns organized therein, shall not be deemed invalid or illegal in consequence of either of said townships having been included in any other county, or for not having been included in the said county of Fond du Lac.

SEC. 4. That all that part of Lake Winnebago lying north of the north line of the county of Fond du Lac, as hereinbefore described, and west of the range line separating ranges number seventeen and eighteen, as extending through said lake, is hereby declared to be a part of the county of Winnebago; and all that part of said lake lying east of said range line and north of the north line of Fond du Lac, as hereinbefore described, is hereby declared to be a part of the county of Calumet. All process issuing to officers of either of the counties bordering upon Lake Winnebago, may be served upon the waters of said lake by the officer or person charged with the service thereof; and the said counties shall, for all the purposes of civil and criminal process, have concurrent jurisdiction on the said waters.

TIMOTHY BURNS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*
HORATIO N. WELLS, *President of the Council.*

Approved March 6, 1848.

HENRY DODGE.

The above-mentioned act brought into the county of Fond du Lac the territory constituting the present towns of Osceola, Forest and Marshfield, and made certain what was left doubtful by the act of December 7, 1836, as to the territory now included in the towns of Ashford and Auburn, by making it unmistakably a part of Fond du Lac County.

By the revised statutes of Wisconsin of 1849, the boundaries of the county were established, as at present constituted, as follows:

SECTION 10. The district of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Fond du Lac, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township thirteen north, of range nineteen east of the meridian line aforesaid; running thence north, on the range line between ranges nineteen and twenty, to the south line of the Indian reservation; thence west on said south line to a point in Lake Winnebago in the range line between seventeen and eighteen east; thence south on said range line to the range of the township line between townships sixteen and seventeen north; thence west to the northwest corner of township sixteen north, of range fourteen east; thence south on the range line, to the southwest corner of township fourteen north, of range fourteen east; thence east on the township line to the northwest corner of township thirteen north, of range eighteen east; thence south to the southwest corner of the last-named township; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

These boundaries have since been affirmed by the revised statutes of 1858, and a second time by the revised statutes of 1878; they are, therefore, the legal boundaries of the county at the present time.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY.

Fond du Lac County is bounded on the north by the counties of Calumet and Winnebago; on the east by Calumet and Sheboygan; south by Washington and Dodge, and west by the county of Green Lake. Its eastern boundary is about twenty-four miles west of Lake Michigan; its western boundary, about one hundred and twenty miles east of the Mississippi. It has an area, including what is covered by Winnebago Lake, of about seven hundred and eighty square miles. This territory, with all the Northwest, was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763, when it was surrendered to the British. By the "Quebec Act" of 1774, the whole was placed under the local administration of Canada. It was, however, practically put under a despotic military rule, and so continued until possession passed to the United States. Before the last-mentioned event, and during and after the Revolution, the conflicting claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut to portions of the country were relinquished to the General Government. All the claims were based upon chartered rights, and Virginia added to hers the right of conquest of the "Illinois country" during the Revolution. As early as October, 1778, she declared, by an act of her General Assembly, that all the citizens of that commonwealth who were then settled, or should thereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, should be included in a distinct county, which should be called Illinois. No Virginians were then settled so far north as what is now Wisconsin; and, as none thereafter located so far north before she relinquished all her rights to the United States, it follows that no part of our State was included in Illinois County, and that she never exercised any jurisdiction over any portion of Wisconsin: nor did she make claim to any portion of it by right of conquest.

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

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

The next county organized was that of Wayne, in 1796, which was made to include, besides much other territory, all of the present State of Wisconsin, watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. The present limits of Fond du Lac County were thus brought into Wayne County, except so much as is drained by the head streams of Rock River. From 1800 to 1809, what is now included within its boundaries was within the Territory of Indiana, and in the last, mentioned year, passed into the Territory of Illinois. It is probable that Indiana Territory exercised jurisdiction over what is now Wisconsin to the extent of appointing two Justices of Peace—one for Green Bay and one for Prairie du Chien. In the year 1809, the Illinois Territorial Government commissioned three Justices of the Peace and two militia officers at Prairie du Chien, St. Clair County having been extended so as to include that point and, probably, Green Bay. In the course of time, other Illinois counties subsequently had jurisdiction, until 1818, when what is now Wisconsin became a portion of the Territory of Michigan. Under the government of the latter, the district of country now forming Fond du Lac County, was first included within the limits of the county of Brown, and so continued until it became itself a county.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS.

In John Farmer's "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin," of 1830, Winnebago Lake, with surrounding country, is delineated with considerable accuracy. Indian villages are plentiful but none of white men. At the "head of the lake" is White Bosom's village, and, not very far to the northwest, is another representation of an Indian town, but the name of the latter is not given. It is on the east side of the lake. Farther to the north, on the west side, is Smoker's Village, and still farther on, the village of the Black Wolf. Across the lake, in a northeast direction from Black Wolf's town, is seen the Menomonee village of Calumet. Upon this map, Fond du Lac River appears very much confused. Its west branch is called Martin's Creek, its eastern branch Crocodile River. Then there is another west branch having no name. "Doty's Route" is distinctly marked, traversing the country along the east side of Winnebago Lake, in a southerly direction; then, after crossing "Crocodile River" it takes a southwesterly course to an Indian village on "Doty's Creek," beyond what are the present boundaries of Fond du Lac County. Brown County, including beside much other territory all of what is now Fond du Lac, has on this map, for its northern boundary, a line running from a point between the Great and Little Bays de Noquet west to "Lac Vieux Desert;" for its southern boundary, the Illinois line.

On a map by the same author, of the date of 1836, the county of Brown is shown, but deprived of a large part of its southern territory where "Milwaky Co." appears, extending from the Illinois line north sixty-six miles, and from Lake Michigan west about seventy-five miles. All of Brown County south and east of Green Bay and Fox River, is represented as surveyed into townships, including, of course, what is now Fond du Lac County. Between the "Stockbridge & Brothertown In. Reserve" and the "head of the lake," there is represented an Indian village called "Pope's Village," a misprint for "Pipe Village," (Calumet). The "Crocodile River" now empties into the lake between the mouth of Fond du Lac River and "Pope's Village."

The first map of "Wisconsin Territory, Compiled from Public Surveys," gives Fond du Lac as one of the surveyed counties of the Territory, noting thereon the village of Fond du Lac in its proper position at the "head of the lake," but the river upon which it is located has the

name "Soochera." The "U. S. Military Road," from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago (now Portage, Columbia Co.), passes through the county, first in a southwesterly direction, then nearly west. From this road branches off another, running southwest to "Waushara," on the south side of "Fox Lake," in what is now the northwest part of Dodge County, thence to "Dekorra," on the east side of the Wisconsin River, below the "portage," in what was then Portage (now Columbia) County. On this map, Fond du Lac County is represented as containing, besides its present limits, the whole of what is now Winnebago County, south of the Fox River. "Oshkosh," is a small village in this county, wholly on the south side of Fox River, at the point where it flows into Winnebago Lake. In the northwest part of the county is "Rush Lake." A road or trail crosses the Fox River at the outlet of the "Great Butte Des Morts Lake," running in a southwest direction to "Ida," on the north side of "Swan Lake," in "Portage County;" thence in a northwest course to "Fort Winnebago," traversing first the northwest portion of what is represented as Fond du Lac County, then the southeast part of what was Marquette County at that date and the northeast corner of Portage County as then constituted. This was a very direct route, going northeast from Fort Winnebago to Green Bay.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

When in December, 1836, a certain portion of the territory of Brown County was designated as a new county, and called Fond du Lac, no provision was made for its organization. It had not a sufficient population. There was, indeed, but one family residing within its designated boundaries. All that could be done was to say where its county-seat should be, and that the county should be attached to some other county for judicial purposes. The county seat was "established at the town of Fond du Lac," and the county was "attached to the county of Brown for judicial purposes." Finally, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 11, 1839, the county was to be organized, but "for the purposes of county government only;" it was still to remain a part of Brown County for all judicial purposes. The act of organization says:

SECTION 5. The county of Fond du Lac shall be organized for the purposes of county government only from and after the first Monday in April next, at which time the election for county officers shall be held at the places and in the manner provided by law, and the candidate for County Commissioner having the highest number of votes shall serve two years from and after the first Monday in August next; the candidate having the next highest shall serve one year from the time aforesaid, and the candidate being third on the list shall serve until the first Monday of August next, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The returns of the first election shall be made to the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Brown County, who shall canvass the votes and certify the result of the election in the manner provided in other cases.

SEC. 6. The said county shall remain attached to the county of Brown for judicial purposes, and shall pay annually into the county treasury of Brown County 5 per cent of all taxes levied and collected in said county of Fond du Lac, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of courts; and the qualified voters of said county shall have power, on the first Monday of April next, to elect a collector to discharge the duties incident to that office in place of the Sheriff; and such Collector shall continue in office until the first Monday of August next and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter a collector shall annually, on the first Monday of August, be elected, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Collector, the County Commissioners shall have power to supply such vacancy until the next annual election.

SEC. 7. All duties in relation to any election required to be performed by a Sheriff within said county may be performed by a deputy, to be appointed in such county by the Sheriff of the county of Brown.

An election was held, August 6, 1839, under this law, resulting in the choice of John Bannister, Edward Pier and Reuben Simmons, as Commissioners; A. Raymond, Treasurer; and J. Bannister, Register. The Commissioners organized their Board on the 9th of October following, by electing Reuben Simmons, Chairman, and Mason C. Darling, Clerk. Upon the entering of these officers upon their respective duties, the county of Fond du Lac was organized for all but judicial purposes, and began its onward career of prosperity.

It was not until "from and after the first Monday of March," 1844, that Fond du Lac County was *fully* organized. An act to organize it for judicial purposes was approved January 22 of that year, the provisions of which were as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the first Monday of March next, the county of Fond du Lac shall be organized for judicial purposes, and shall enjoy all the privileges of other counties of this Territory.

SEC. 2. The counties of Sheboygan, Calumet and Marquette are hereby attached to the county of Fond du Lac for judicial purposes.

SEC. 3. The said judicial county, composed of the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet and Marquette, shall remain a part of the Third Judicial District, and the courts therein shall be held by the Judge of the said district, at such times as shall be established by law.

SEC. 4. The first election of Sheriff for said judicial county shall be held in the several counties before named, on the first Tuesday of April next, and thereafter at the time prescribed by law; and the return of said election shall be made to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac County, who shall proceed to canvass the same as the law requires.

SEC. 5. All writs, processes, appeals, recognizances, or other proceedings, sued or commenced in the District Court of Brown County, prior to the said first Monday of March next, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution issued therein in the same manner they might or could have been had this act not passed; and execution on any judgment heretofore rendered in said court, shall have the like force and effect, and may be executed and returned by the Sheriff of said county of Brown, anything in any law of the Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. The county seat of Fond du Lac County is hereby established upon the north half of the northeast quarter of Section Fifteen, Town[ship] Fifteen north, of Range Seventeen east, in the town of Fond du Lac: *Provided*, a good and sufficient warranty deed, duly executed, of a public square for the location of county buildings, embracing at least ninety thousand square feet [to be delivered by the owners thereof to the county]; and a bond entered into with the Board of Supervisors of the county, conditioned to provide a suitable room for holding courts for the use of said county for the term of three years, the whole to be free of charge to the county, and to be entered of record in the Register's office of said county. But it is herein further provided, that unless such deed and bond, duly executed, shall be thus recorded on or before the first Monday of March next, the county seat shall be and remain as now established by law; and the Supervisors of said county shall be hereby authorized to provide a building for the temporary holding of such courts until county buildings shall be prepared at the county seat; and such building thus provided (a certificate of such fact being recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county), shall be deemed to be the Court House of said county.

SEC. 7. All appeals to be taken in the manner provided by law, from the decisions of the Probate Court of the district composed of the counties of Sheboygan and Manitowoc shall be made and returned to the District Court of Brown County, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. From and after the first Monday of March next, the county of Marquette shall be organized for county purposes, and the first election for county officers of said county shall be held on the first Tuesday of April next, at the house of S. W. Beall, the place appointed by law for holding the annual town meeting and the returns of the election of such county officers shall be made to the Town Clerk of the town of Marquette, who is hereby authorized to canvass the same and to issue certificates of election.

SEC. 9. Such election shall be conducted in all respects as the law requires for conducting the town meetings, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac County to post up notices of such election, and also of the town meeting of the town of Marquette, at two or more places in such county ten days at least before the day of such meeting.

SEC. 10. The several towns in the counties of Calumet and Marquette, and the county of Sheboygan, shall annually pay to the Treasurer of Fond du Lac County, 8 per centum of all taxes, except schoolhouse taxes, levied therein, to assist in defraying the expenses of courts. And it is hereby made the duty of the Collectors of the several towns in the counties aforesaid, and of the Collector of the county of Sheboygan, to collect and pay such percentage to the Treasurer of the county of Fond du Lac, on or before the first Monday of January in each year; and the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a good and sufficient voucher for such amount in settlement with the Treasurer of his own proper town or county, and the Collectors of such towns and counties shall be liable to the county of Fond du Lac, under their official bonds, for the payment, as aforesaid, for the percentage herein mentioned.

SEC. 11. From and after the first Monday of March next, all assessments that shall be made in the county of Fond du Lac, for the purpose of raising taxes, shall embrace improvements on real estate, in addition to the property now liable by law to taxation.

SEC. 12. The Clerks of the Boards of County Supervisors of the counties of Calumet and Marquette, and the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Sheboygan County, shall be required to forward to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Fond du Lac County, on or before the first Monday of April next, a certified copy of the poll-lists of the last annual election; and the Board of Supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac is hereby required to meet at the Clerk's office, in said county, on some day prior to the first day of May next, for the purpose of preparing a list of jurors, and taking any other measures necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. The Clerks of the several towns in the counties of Fond du Lac, Calumet and Marquette, and the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Sheboygan County, shall post up notices of the election of Sheriff for such county at the proper places, at least ten days prior to the said day of election.

SEC. 14. [This section brought the southern part of Lake Winnebago within the bounds of Fond du Lac County, and is recited in the article entitled "Fond du Lac County Boundaries Established," to be found elsewhere.]

SEC. 15. [This section submitted the question of the annexation of Winnebago County to Fond du Lac County for judicial purposes, to the legal voters of the first-mentioned county, for adoption or rejection, "on the day of the annual town meeting in April next." The election was held on the 2d of that month, at which time twenty-five votes were cast in favor of being attached to Fond du Lac County, and five against.]

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

I.—BY SAMUEL A. STORROW. 1817.

At mid-day of the 22d of September [1817], I took leave of Maj. [Zachary] Taylor and the officers of the Third Regiment [then stationed at Green Bay], who had most kindly entertained me. I likewise took a reluctant leave of my excellent companion, Mr. Pierce. For the residue of the day, my course lay on the left bank [west side] of the [Fox] river, through good lands and a growth of oak. I passed two springs strongly impregnated with sulphur, and at night stopped at a rapid of the river called Kakalin, being the last house and the last whites I expected to see for the distance of 250 miles [to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago].

On the 23d, I entered the wilderness, attended by my Indian guide and a soldier of the Third Regiment, who led a pack-horse loaded with provisions and presents for the natives. We forded the Fox River, and, losing sight of it, proceeded in a westwardly direction: at first through a small Indian path, and, this failing us, through a wilderness entirely trackless.

The journey this day was painful and uninteresting. The thickness of the forest rendered marching difficult, and almost entirely impeded the horse; but for exertions in assisting him over crags and cutting away branches and saplings with our tomahawks, we should have been obliged to abandon him. The land was broken with hillocks and masses of rock. The growth of timber indicated a cold soil, notwithstanding which we occasionally saw the sugar maple. At night we lay on the ground. On the morning of the 24th, we resumed our march, extremely chilled. The thickness of the forest prevented the rays of the sun from coming to the earth, and during the previous night the guide [supposed to be Tomah, a Menomonee chief] had obliged us to keep small fires, from fear of the Winnebagoes, who were about us, and from whom there is always cause for apprehension.

After a toilsome march of eight or nine hours, we arrived abruptly at the shores of a circular lake, which I found to be Lake Winnebago. I never experienced a more grateful transition than from the damp and tangled wood to the sunny margin of this beautiful water. It is nearly round, and apparently about sixty miles in circumference. For a short time, we walked upon the beach, but, finding it too narrow, we were again obliged to resort to our uncomfortable way through the thicket. While upon the beach, I remarked that the number of primitive rocks were unusual for this region. Granite, micaceous schistus, quartz pebbles and trap were mixed with unequal proportions of secondary limestone. On the upland, the formations were exclusively of limestone.

My intention was to reach an Indian village, said to be on the southern shore of the lake. Having journeyed all day, and slept in the same manner as the previous night, we resumed our march on the morning of the 25th. Amelioration of the grounds, a few foot-paths and traces of habitation denoted that we were near the object of our destination, and, shortly afterward, in passing from a wood, we saw it [the Indian village] at a distance. It was a village of Fals Avoines [Wild Oats (wild rice), that is, Menomonees], situated on the edge of a prairie which borders Lake Winnebago. The lake lay before it on one side [that is, on the west side], and on the other the prairie, rising with a gentle acclivity from the margin of the water. The spot was well chosen for beauty, warmth and fertility. There was nothing about it that indicated a recent commencement. The grounds bore marks of long cultivation, and the few trees that were left standing seemed as if distributed for ornament and shade. The village has received the name of Calumet ["Pipe Village"]; it consists of about one hundred and fifty souls, and has rarely been visited by whites, except a few *voyageurs* on their way to the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin River].

At our approach, the villagers poured from their cabins, and gave a general shout from the unwonted sight (as I supposed) of a white man. Tomay [believed to be Tomah], the guide, was received with kindness, and his introduction procured what I supposed to be the same for myself. But as their unrelaxing features, coldness and taciturnity would indicate anything rather than

courtesy, it required the fullest conviction both of his and their intentions to enable me to place such civility to its proper account. I seated myself on the grass, and was surrounded by the whole population of Calamet, the men eyeing me with contemptuous indifference, the females and children with a restless and obtrusive curiosity.

The distribution of tobacco among the former, and vermilion, salt, thread and needles among the latter, led to a better understanding, and a reciprocity of good offices. Tomay was to leave me at this place, after furnishing me with another guide: a business which could not be performed before the accomplishment of all the ceremonies of introduction. I was therefore ushered, between the arms of two dingy brethren, to a small lodge, where we formed a circle, smoked out of the same pipe, which went the rounds from mouth to mouth, and ate from a large kettle of wild rice placed in the midst of us. Our repast was made without the utterance of a single word, and I know not how long the silence and uncomfortable posture in which I sat might have continued, had I not made signs to Tomay that I wished to make a general visit to the lodges and then depart. In this visit, I found nothing more than I had seen among nations from whom I had expected less. Sloth, filth and indifference as to the goods or ills of life, form the same characteristics of the remote Indians as of those nearer to us. The similarity of traits is radical: disparity of situation makes but accidental shades. Necessity gives to the foresters an energy which contact with the whites takes from the lower tribes. They present fewer instances of helplessness, petty vices and premature decay from intemperance, but substitute in their stead the grosser and more unrelenting features of barbarism.

In the different cabins, the right of proprietorship seems well understood, but in none were there more goods than were requisite for immediate use: and such food as did not serve for the day was generally trampled under foot. They seemed affectionate to their children, who were, to a peculiar degree, sprightly and handsome. The younger women possess good features, but wither at an early age from the smoke of the cabins and hard labor in the fields.

While I had been feasting in the lodge, my man had received food in the field, where he sat an object of the wonder of all the children of the village. Tomay had procured me two guides, no one being willing to undertake the task alone, from fear of the Winnebagoes. I now prepared to depart, and endured the too affectionate embrace of Tomay and a large portion of his tribe: the black and red testimonials of which were left on my cheek. After this operation, from which the sisterhood were excluded, I departed with my two guides and attendant, amidst the shouts of the village.

My course was now for Chicago. The soldier who was with me had a trifling knowledge of some of the Indian languages, but not sufficient to procure an explanation of the sort of country we were to find, or the difficulties we had to encounter; we therefore looked to our Indian companions for nothing, relying solely on our own strength and perseverance to carry us through the unknown region. The first direction was southwardly for about four miles, over a fertile prairie, occasionally shaded by a small growth of oak; passing this we inclined toward the west, and, after traversing a swamp, entered an extensive prairie, low and without trees, but bearing a luxuriant growth of grass of an average height of five feet. On the north, it bordered the Winnebago Lake, and on every other side was fringed with forests appearing on the edge of the horizon. At a late hour we reached higher ground, where we slept. Since leaving the village, we had passed several cabins, and many Indians of a singular and grotesque appearance, armed with bows and arrows.

On the 26th, having left the low prairie, we traversed a more elevated tract, distributed in gentle undulations, from the summit of which I could see grounds of the same character extending in every direction. There were no forests nor any undergrowth, more than low shrubbery. The immense park, for it bore that appearance, was beautified by a growth of oak, occasionally single, and sometimes in groups, as if planted by art. I could scarcely imagine that a distribution so consonant to the laws of taste could have been made without the agency of man. [This "park," as every Wisconsin reader will readily see, was an "oak opening."] At about mid-day, the face of the country changed to a lower and wet soil, which continued for the distance of

four or five miles, when it gave place again to one higher and better watered, although inadequately, with small rivulets, and covered with white and red oak, and sometimes hickory. The white oaks were of the largest size. In the afternoon, I arrived at the bank of a shallow, sluggish stream [Milwaukee River] about fifty yards in width, running toward the southeast. The fine tract I had passed in the early part of the day was badly watered. From 4 o'clock of the preceding day to 1 of the present, I met no signs of water, not even the smallest brook.

On the morning of the 27th, I found a severe frost. There was no water where we lay. The ground being swampy, we dug a large hole with our tomahawks, and it was soon filled; but although this spot was but one hundred yards distant from the fire, neither of the Indians would go to it alone. They frequently, during the night, put their ears to the ground, as if to listen for noises. At about 10 o'clock, after having passed grounds inferior to those of yesterday, we came to a small and handsome body of water about eight miles in circumference [Cedar Lake, in the present towns of West Bend and Polk in Washington County]; shortly after to a second [Silver Lake] of about three miles; and after that, to a third [Little Cedar Lake] of about five miles in circumference [the former in West Bend, and the latter in West Bend and Polk]. I remained for some time to admire the beauty of these sequestered waters. Their stillness was disturbed only by the wild fowl, that were too little accustomed to the sight of man to heed my approach. The lands shortly became better, and more abundantly wooded and watered than those of yesterday, the white oak being the largest I had ever seen. The country may be said to be without rocks, the few I had seen during the last two days were detached, and of granite. The march of the present day has been more interesting than that of the day preceding, being relieved from the sameness of the prairies by occasional forests. In passing from the latter into the former, I realized the effect of what Denon describes on the plains of Egypt under the name of *mirage*. The thickets do not cease gradually, but change abruptly from forest into glade, so as to present to the traveler the atmosphere above the distant meadow, in the certain shape and appearance of water. The illusion was many times so perfect as to convince me that, on leaving the wood that was about me, I should be led to the margin of some great lake of which I had before received no account. The Indians were equally deceived, and finding the error by seeing the wood skirted by land instead of water, cried out "Manitou" (devil)—imputing the optical illusion to the agency of a spirit.

Throughout the day, the course had been southeast. I supposed myself to be not far distant from the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan [that is, between the streams flowing into Rock River and the Milwaukee]; knowing that the elevation was not very remote from the lake itself. Some of the prairies bore the appearance of having become so by art. At night, I slept in one which was a perfectly formed parallelogram of about 900 yards by 500.

We commenced our march at sunrise of the 28th. The [two Indians] guides, who, during part of the preceding day, had been sullen and silent, seemed now in entire ignorance of the way, and were leading toward the northeast. I refused to follow them, and after a fruitless and vexatious attempt to understand each other, or know if they understood the way, I insisted on their leaving me; which they did after a long and unintelligible altercation. I should not have resorted to this measure, which left me alone in the wilderness, had I not been convinced that a day's march, properly directed, would bring me to the shores of Lake Michigan, or the River Millewackie [Milwaukee], where there are large settlements of Pottawatomies; but following them I might be led I knew not where. Of their worthlessness I had already been convinced. My attendant and myself, being now left alone, pursued an eastwardly direction by compass, to endeavor to reach the shores of the lake. In the afternoon, we saw a track leading toward the southward; we followed it, and finding to our joy that it widened, continued in it until toward evening, when I caught from an eminence a distant view of a great water, which I supposed to be Lake Michigan. On nearer approach, I perceived a river and an Indian village, the coincidence of which convinced me that I had reached the Millewackie at the confluence with the lake.

II.—BY HENRY S. BAIRD. 1859.

The principal trading-posts, at that period [1824], in Northern Wisconsin, were the following: Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, on Lake Michigan; Menomonee River, Peshtigo and Oconto, on Green Bay; Fond du Lac, Calumet and Oshkosh, on Winnebago Lake; Wolf River, Lake Shawano and the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin. At all these points, Indian villages were located; and it is a remarkable feature in the settlement of Wisconsin, that all or nearly all of the principal cities which now meet our view were originally sites of Indian villages. For many years prior to 1824, the northern portion of Wisconsin was occupied by the Winnebagoes, Menomonees, Chippewas and some Pottawatomies. But the two first-named tribes owned nearly all of the country in the present State lying on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox and Wolf Rivers; the Winnebagoes, on the west side of Winnebago Lake, on the Upper Fox and on the Wisconsin, the Menomonees on the east side of Winnebago Lake, on the Lower Fox, on the Wolf River, on Green Bay and on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Both of these tribes were then powerful and held in great awe by the few white inhabitants then in this country. The Winnebagoes, in 1824, numbered, perhaps, upward of six thousand; the Menomonees between three and four thousand.

III.—BY HENRY MERRELL.

In March, 1836, I wanted to go [from Fort Winnebago, now Portage, Columbia Co., Wis.] by way of Sheboygan, on a journey to New York; so the commanding officer [of the fort] gave a soldier by the name of Moore a furlough for the rest of his time—about a month—and his discharge, for the purpose of accompanying me. I got a jumper-sleigh and a harness, calculating to throw the sleigh away when it was necessary; put my horse before the jumper, and Moore and I started. We went to Fond du Lac, where we found, on the bank of the stream, part of an old wigwam and decided to encamp in it. I went to building a fire, and Moore went to the stream for water. I heard him talking and supposed some Indian had come up; but on his return he said he was swearing; for he had to cut through three feet of ice before he got water. We made our tea, ate our supper, and slept finely. Next morning we started east, but, after getting upon the highlands, the small bushes were so thick I told my companion we could not take the sleigh any farther; so we left it and packed our baggage on the horse, Moore and I walking. When I got tired I mounted the horse and rode, and after getting rested would jump off and lead him.

At length we struck a trail and followed it, supposing it must lead to Sheboygan; but after going some distance, I concluded it led too far south; so we altered our course and struck north of east. As night approached, I selected a camping-ground near a little lake, as we supposed. The snow was so frozen to the ground we could not get it off; so I cut a lot of bushes with the leaves on and spread them on the frozen snow, upon which we lay after building a good fire and eating our supper. Moore said he cut through three feet of ice for water and struck into mud, thus proving it to be a marsh instead of a lake. We had to melt ice for water. The next day we pushed on, and, hearing the report of a gun, I called aloud and an Indian came up, who directed us to a trail which took us to a house on the river, where a man by the name of Follet was living. I had intended stopping here a day to look at some land I had purchased, but Follet told me he had no hay or anything for my horse, and there was none to be had, as there were no other inhabitants in that region. I found he had some cornmeal and I persuaded him to let me have a peck, for which I paid him \$1. I then decided upon going on in the morning. Moore struck up a bargain with Follet for a pony to ride to Chicago, so we mounted in the morning and renewed our journey.

IV.—BY EBENEZER CHILDS. 1858.

The next day [early in February, 1838] I started alone from Fort Winnebago, [now Portage] 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, where 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. The first log house erected in Fond du Lac was built in 1836; and Thomas Green kept the first public house there.

V.—BY D. P. MAPES, 1870.

In February, 1849, myself and sons, from my home near by, where I had lived the preceding four years, came upon the beautiful spot—now Ripon—with axes in hand to strike the first blows which were to change this beauty of nature into a village, that, with the help of the pioneers, is now a beautiful city—a fine specimen of the work of man. The boys could not resist that feeling for the beautiful which made them regret the necessity of spoiling so perfect a picture, and I was as soft in my feelings as they; but man must labor and must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—the ax must go to the tree—feeling must yield to fertility. Then and there I struck the blow which began what is now the city of Ripon. I purchased the ground with certain conditions, some of which were that I should build a grist-mill and public house within a year, and that I should keep the house myself for twelve months. I was to have the water-power and every alternate lot. This called for an outlay of at least \$10,000, and was a big undertaking; for what few dollars I had were in wild lands around what afterward became the city of Ripon, and in the improvements I had been able to make; but the mill was completed, the house was built and both were running in time. The hotel was called the Ripon House, then the American; now Wood's Hotel occupies the site.

When the house was finished (that is, the Ripon House) we had to give an opening party, for this was the custom in those days, and it was a great event. The parties of those times were social, and brought great good feeling—extending acquaintances and making friendships over a large section of country. People came from considerable distances to meet each other and find neighbors.

It was no small job to make Ripon to equal or outdo its neighbors; all of them had two, three or more years the start of us. We were on no navigable waters; we then had no railroads; and our little stream, although beautiful, was small for a water-power.

One of our first and best efforts was the commencing of a college. We were then laughed and jeered at for calling it a college, but how is it now? I think it is worthy of the name, and of all the efforts we made to get it. When Ripon had not a dozen dwellings, we put up and inclosed the first college building. Our object was to draw around us a class of inhabitants that would have pride to educate their children, and they would be good for every good work. But it was a great undertaking; the country was new and the settlers very poor; and we had to resort to every honorable means to induce them to take hold of the work. I well remember our getting up a Fourth of July celebration so as to get the people together. We were all too poor to pay 50 cents for a dinner, so we made it a picnic, and the people came out in crowds. Speakers addressed the assemblage, dwelling upon the advantages of a college and working up an intense interest. With an old fife and drum at the head, we formed a procession and worked up such enthusiasm that every one was for doing all he could.

A newspaper was another item in the early progress of Ripon which required effort and labor to establish, and without this the city might still have been little else than a four-corners. We made many efforts to get a printer among us, but without success, until in 1853 one of our own number, A. P. Mapes, was induced to start the *Herald*, and blow a horn for Ripon. We have had since that time several papers started, and they have been generally conducted with ability. Among the early editors were E. L. Runals, C. J. Allen, T. J. Mapes and George W. Parker.

In 1849, we had no churches. Episcopal services, by the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, of Dartford, were sometimes held in a shanty on the bank of Silver Creek, and, occasionally, the Rev. Mr.

Murphy, of Waupun, held Baptist services. He preached at Ceresco to the Wisconsin Phalanx; but the Phalanx, through their President, Warren Chase, had to report to the Governor of the State yearly, and in one of his reports Mr. Chase said: "We have religious services by the Baptists, but not of that high order that the people are prepared to appreciate." Elder Murphy preached no more. That admirable system of the Methodist Church, by which their circuit minister travels between rich and poor settlements, and can get out of the poor into the rich before he starves, is an excellent arrangement, for which all new settlements should thank them. To this system we were also indebted for occasional religious services.

In 1849, where the public square now is in Ripon was brush and underwood. The population of the place then consisted of myself and family and of my two sons and their families. Then came the Pedericks—father and sons; then E. L. Northrup and wife, and with them, as clerk, E. P. Brockway; then Asa Hill and family; then—well, they came so fast after this that I cannot follow them; but it was from these first settlers that our help in energy and liberty came.

In 1849, the present town of Ripon, the post office, and what is now the First Ward of the city, was called Ceresco. Now they are all Ripon. Some may ask, why these names? And why this change? Ceresco was the name given to the entire town by the Wisconsin Phalanx, an association that had settled in the valley in 1844, and who had control of all town matters in its earliest days.

Ripon was at first the name of what is now only a part of the city. It originated in this way: At the time I purchased of Gov. Horner, he asked the privilege of giving the name to our village. This I granted with these restrictions: First, that it should not be a personal name; second, that it should not be like any other name in the United States; third, that it should not be an Indian name; and, lastly, that the name should be short. Horner's ancestors came from Ripon, England. That name he selected; and, as it was not open to any of the objections I had mentioned, it was adopted.

In 1849, we had no railroads except some of basswood with the *rails* running the wrong way, and if any of us made a trip to Milwaukee in a week it was considered fast time. We now make the journey in a day, and grumble because it is slow.

In 1849, the naked prairies were our only race-course and fair-grounds, and there were no associations to run them. Now, we have a beautiful driving-park and fair-grounds, with a fine inclosure, track, stands, buildings and everything complete, but, above all, two hundred stockholders—two hundred as live men as ever associated in any enterprise. The organization of this association—"The Ripon Agricultural Association"—and the getting-up of its grounds and buildings in thirty days, and the extraordinary success of its undertakings, are something bordering on the marvelous! These two hundred men are just as liberal, go-ahead, energetic men as you find anywhere. It is to these and to others like them that the city of Ripon owes most of its prosperity.

Pioneers always have some doleful tales to tell of privations and hardships gone through with in settling up a new country, but I have none to relate. When I was a boy, I had some experience in the hardships of clearing up heavy timber, but here we had none of that. Our meadows were all ready to put in the scythe and cut all the hay we wanted. The ground was already cleared, ready to put in the plow. Could there be anything more delightful than our work in improving our prairie farms? And they have paid so well! You farmers must not get the blues. Wheat will rise in value. If it does not, raise something else. Your lands are rich, you have good markets at your door, and you get your lumber here in Ripon as cheap as it can be purchased anywhere in the country. The climate here is as good as any in the world; no long droughts, but alternate rain and sunshine. I hear some wishing they could sell out and go where the winters are shorter. Why are you so fearful of winter? You are not obliged to do more than to make the contrast agreeable. Your fuel is cheap; so fill your stove, look out of the window and whistle at the cold. Do not go away from Central Wisconsin to find a better place—you *cannot do it!* You may be proud to say, when away from home, that you hail from Ripon.

If your daughter is educated at Ripon College, that will pass her to a good husband; if your son is schooled here, his addresses will be cordially received in the best families of the country. I have seen the little girl grow up here to be the accomplished lady; to be the bride gracing the drawing-rooms of Eastern cities. My own daughter was schooled here. She and her husband went away from Ripon. They brought her back and laid her upon that beautiful hill! Beautiful? Yes, if there can be beauty in a graveyard, it is in that spot of ground lying in the very center of the city, so retired from the stir and bustle of business; it is "death in the midst of life." I have dear friends there; and when the time comes that I must go, you that may be present, lay me quietly by their side. Were I to tell you how many years I have lived, you might think that that time cannot be delayed long, and it may not be, but it is not the number of years that always make men old, but how those years have been lived!

I had almost forgotten some of our early institutions. When I speak of our first livery stable it will cause a smile upon the face of him who recollects the proprietor—Jesse Campion. Do you see him? an English plowman, with a walk that gave a peculiar swing to his body, as though one foot was traveling on the land and the other in the furrow. His "horses" were three, one spavined, and two ringboned. He used to carry his passengers by weight; distance was of no account, for his customers had to pay his bills on the road. His was the first wedding in the city. He married a Yankee girl.

The first dray horse in Ripon was "Dick." He had the misfortune to break a leg while on the road from Milwaukee to Ripon, and was turned out to die; but "Dick" did not die. His leg calloused over so that he could be used, and the public did their draying with him. He was a sort of public property, for he who got "Dick" up first had the best right. But the citizens began to quarrel who should use him, and, as he was my property, I sold him into other service.

Our first Congregational clergyman was a young man by the name of Sherrill. He was fresh from the schools, and had much to learn of Western men and manners. He officiated at the second wedding, and weddings of those days were not as Ripon weddings now are. The groom was a young carpenter of about twenty years, the bride a young girl of about thirty. They had walked about six miles to the village and found Mr. Sherrill away from home, but he was expected back soon. They waited; the hours went away slowly to them; the girl got very impatient, and would go to the window every few minutes, fearing, apparently, that he would not come so as to marry them that night. But he came at last, and the poor girl was happy.

At an early day, when the community resorted to hot bricks, and, perhaps, a little No. 6 for medicine, we had no drug stores. Perhaps Mr. Northrup or Mr. Starr might have supplied us with opodeldoo or pain-killer, but that would have been all. Now we have fine and extensive drug stores, the fixtures of which are alone worth more than the whole of Ripon was then.

Now we have extensive stocks of boots and shoes; but, in pioneer days, the best you could do was to get a pair of stogies of Mr. Starr. I remember one pair that he sold. An immigrant, who had just moved into the town of Rosendale, walked into Ceresco barefooted to get himself boots. He said he had a pair at home that were calfskin, but for every-day use they were too *costive*. Mr. Starr sold him a pair less *costive*.

If we had in those early days a milliner shop, the business must have been poor, for, at that time, our ladies were glad to trim over their old bonnets, and make the new ones themselves. Now, it is changed. In war times, this business was prosperous, and the shops made money, and built up several fine establishments for such as kept up with the fashions and tastes of the day. I think the gentlemen, who have now to pay millinery bills, ought to be thankful for the late improvements; for a lady's hat used to cost \$10 and upward, but they must be cheaper now they are so *very* small. I do not mean to ridicule the fashions, for I like to see a well-dressed lady, and see her dress in the fashion. Gentlemen who travel much know how a well-dressed lady looks to them after making a trip up in the backwoods where the poor woman has to work hard and go barefooted.

Now, take Ripon as it was and compare it with the present, and are we not all satisfied with its progress? Take Ripon as she is and compare her with other places, and is there not full reason to be proud of her?

VI.—BY GUSTAVE DE NEVEU. 1875.

On the 20th day of April, 1838, I came from Detroit to Green Bay on a rickety old steam-boat whose name I have forgotten, but believe it was called the Pennsylvania. We had a terribly rough passage and came pretty near going down to the bottom of Lake Huron. The water was knee-deep in the cabin; we had to stand on chairs and tables or to lie in the upper berths in order to keep ourselves dry. This was during a dark night opposite Saginaw Bay. We were unable to make the safe harbor of Presque Isle in the dark, as there was not a single lighthouse in those days on the eastern shores of Michigan between Fort Gratiot and Mackinaw, a stretch of about two hundred and fifty miles, and had to put back to Port Huron.

While in Green Bay, hearing excellent accounts of the country about the head of Lake Winnebago, its farthest end, as the French name of Fond du Lac implies, I made up my mind to visit it. Through the kind offices of Messrs. Charles and Alex. Grignon, sons of Augustin Grignon, of Big Butte des Morts Lake, I procured the services of two Menomonee Indians, who understood French, and started with them in a bark canoe. At night, the canoe was drawn upon the shore, carefully propped on edge, answering the purpose of a tent: a fire was kindled opposite, and as we always had plenty of ducks and fish besides the provisions we had brought along, we were very comfortable. Thus I visited Neenah, Garlic Island, the present site of the city of Oshkosh and Lake Buttes des Morts as far as Winneconne. At Oshkosh, Mrs. Stanley, of that place, wishing to visit the family of Edward Pier, asked me to give her passage in my boat, which, as there was plenty of room, I readily granted. We passed the old log house, erected by the Fond du Lac Company, which many of you no doubt remember, and landed on the prairie, near the place where Mr. George McWilliams' house stands, this point being apparently the head of canoe navigation, and walked across the prairie to the house of Mr. Pier, which was in sight from that point and about one mile and a half distant. Like all the other houses in the country at that time, it was constructed of logs. It stood not far from the place now occupied by his residence. We were very cordially received. Hearing of a little lake seen by Mr. Pier in the vicinity, I resolved to visit it, and so the next morning I started with Albert Kendall, a brother of Mrs. Pier. We found the lake and walked clear around it, returning to Mr. Pier's house by noon. The lake was charming in its quiet beauty: its placid face reflected the surrounding woods which bent down over it as if endeavoring to kiss the waves. I was quite charmed by the scene and resolved that Uncle Sam and myself would have a trade about that lake. This was consummated on the 17th of May by my purchasing the lake and all the land around it, and also the quarter-section in the town of Fond du Lac now owned by Mr. James Wright, being something over five hundred acres.

Permit me here to correct, for perhaps the hundredth time, a mistake which, the more it is contradicted the more it seems to gain currency, viz., that I purchased that lake believing it to be a marsh. From what I have just said, my hearers will certainly know how utterly impossible it was for me to have made such a mistake. I presume that the report originated from the fact that when I arrived at Green Bay to buy the tract, I found that the Government Surveyor who had surveyed the lake in the winter had failed to perform his duty, and had found it more convenient to report it as a marsh than to ascertain its nature and meander it as he should have done. The officers in the land office had no discretionary powers in the premises and I had to pay for the lake which the partiality of my neighbors had named after me, or to go without it. But I do not regret my action. The lake is well worth all I had to pay for it.

The next day I went back to my bark canoe, taking back Mrs. Stanley to Oshkosh, well pleased with her visit. At Grand Chute, now Appleton, I enjoyed the splendid excitement, not free from danger, of shooting down the fall, some seven feet almost perpendicular, and of admiring the skill with which the guides avoided the rocks in the rapids below, the contact of which would have been instant death.

A few days later, having completed my purchase and procured some necessary articles, I took advantage of the company of a body of troops marching from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, now Portage. Capt. Marryatt, the humorous novelist, was one of the party. We were together much of the time, shooting pigeons and partridges, while the soldiers were engaged in cutting and repairing the military road. The Captain was on his way to St. Louis, with the intention of visiting the Western plains to the Rocky Mountains, and invited me to accompany him at his expense. I thankfully but firmly declined the offer, having traced out a different line. After all, Capt. Marryatt never visited the Western plains, being recalled home sooner than he had expected.

And now commenced for me the hardships incident to a new settlement in a wild country—hardships of such a discouraging nature that when I look back upon those early days, I often wonder how I could have withstood them, why I did not run away from my purchase and go back to a civilized country, where I could earn my living in a far easier way. But Horace was probably not the first who observed that man is so constituted that he is rarely satisfied with the condition in which he finds himself, and is seduced mostly by what he does not possess. That is what ailed Robinson Crusoe and many others, besides myself. I had been for a few years past following the profession of a teacher of the French language, for which I was tolerably well qualified; but my perverse nature and desires would lead me to become a tiller of the soil, for which I was not qualified at all, and, let me add, probably never can be: for farming is, in the main, composed of two things: a very moderate amount of theory and a very large amount of practice. After a while, things began to look very discouraging. There was a large amount of things to be done, such as clearing, fencing, building, etc., and an equally large amount of nothing to do them with. My pile, never very large, grew smaller by degrees, and I soon found the bottom of it.

At the time I erected my log house, in May, 1838, there were four others in the county, those of Colwert Pier, of Edward Pier, the old Fond du Lac House and that of Luke Laborde, mine being the fifth and the only one of them still left standing. Dr. Darling, who had originally settled at Sheboygan, came to Fond du Lac about the time I did, but did not build his log house, long since removed and whose place is now occupied by Darling's Block, until the fall following.

That year, a few families settled in the county, among whom I remember particularly Mr. Calvin Pier, his wife and such members of his family as were not already here; also Joseph Olmsted, his son-in-law; Mr. Wilcox settled at Waupun. A. D. Clark was erecting a saw-mill on the school section. Two brothers by the name of Palmer were staying with John Bannister. Frank McCarty and Reuben Simmons moved to Taycheedah with large families, in the early spring of 1839. John T. Denniston and family lived with me. Among the early settlers I remember, besides those named above, Patrick Kelly, William Stewart, Alonzo Raymond, John Case, Samuel Wilkinson, William Hayes, Harvey Peck (now of La Crosse), William Lalondre, Raphael St. Mary and Brouillard, Joseph and Frank King, William Parsons, Samuel Butler, John Treleven and his three brothers—Joseph, Daniel and Thomas, George W. Elliott, B. F. Smith, Mr. Perry (father of two bankers of Fond du Lac), D. C. Brooks, Charles, Juba and Erastus Olmsted, Gen. Ruggles, Joseph Clark, who, if I mistake not, were all here by or before 1842. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Joseph L. Moore started a store at Taycheedah, and Mr. Frank Moore, his relative, came with him. It was a great convenience for the people to have a store where they could procure necessaries. Moses Gibson started a store upon the Main street of Fond du Lac, about the same time, and Messrs. Clock and Weikert also opened one in the old Fond du Lac log house.

Until 1840, the Indians in this county outnumbered the whites at least ten to one; they were generally friendly, bringing venison and other game and wild honey and skins for sale or exchange; but sometimes they would kill hogs that they never paid for and had a way of setting the woods on fire while hunting deer, burning up fences and pastures.

In 1840, John Bannister took the United States census, and I think the number of whites of all ages was 139, all told, in Fond du Lac County.

In 1843, Col. H. Conklin moved with his family to the farm now owned by Mr. Lyman Phillips. Gov. Tallmadge also came along about that time, and the ledge in Empire and Eden was rapidly settled by Messrs. David Lyons, John and Henry Westervelt, Germond, Shoemaker, Mayhew, Sweet, Hatch, Vincent, and many other gentlemen, who came principally from Dutchess County, N. Y., a valuable accession to the county.

Before 1841, the settlers received all their goods and furniture from Green Bay, by way of the Fox River and Lake Winnebago. They were brought up in Durham boats, carrying eight or ten tons and propelled up the rapids by a crew of ten or twelve men, the price charged being \$1 per hundred pounds. The boats belonged to a company with the high-sounding name of Fox River Transportation Company. Considering the laborious process of propelling the boats up the rapids and making several portages, the price was certainly reasonable, although when added to Green Bay prices it made commodities very dear to people who had hardly any means of raising money.

The settlers generally brought with them clothing enough to last a year or two: but in spite of all the good wife could do in the way of mending and patching, it could not last forever. Everything is perishable in this world and somehow clothes have a wicked way of being most perishable of all: after awhile the original garments would not bear the patches. What was to be done? Good looks will hardly pay for a new suit, especially in a country where there are no stores. So it came to pass that the settlers bought from the Indians buckskin coats, without being too particular about their being second-hand articles and smelling smoky. Almost every one of the early settlers sported his Indian coat in those days, and I must confess that they were quite light and comfortable, but they looked neither dandy nor very dignified. Even the grave old doctor who founded the city of Fond du Lac wore one of the things at times, and I must say that he did not look like a learned doctor at all. But still he looked somewhat like an Indian doctor. The Indians called him *Mushkiki-enini*, the medicine man.

The pants were often made of buckskin also: more frequently the tattered garment was faced with buckskin over the front, which operation gave it a longer lease of life and usefulness, and, like charity, threw a mantle over many failings. Could you now see those courageous and worthy men, many of whom have reached their last resting-places, leaving honored names and good deeds behind them, file down Main street on a busy day, it would no doubt provoke a smile, but with them it was the result of sheer necessity.

What about their fare? Milk and butter they had in abundance, and also pork and excellent potatoes. They had enough of coarse food: but as you know, variety is the spice of life, and to eat constantly pork and potatoes and beans is apt to become monotonous in the end. George W. Featherstonehaugh, of Calumet, said that he had fed so constantly on pork, that he could not look a hog in the face without feeling guilty and blushing. Tea and coffee were quite scarce articles, as well as sugar, and were not used freely, although a little was kept for company. The country was ransacked for substitutes. Even such articles as wheat, barley, peas, beans, dandelion roots, crust coffee and many other substitutes, were resorted to and decorated with the names of tea and coffee, but when you came to taste, especially without sugar, the fraud was too palpable and would not go down, in spite of all assurances that the drink was very healthy indeed, far more so than the real articles, which, as everybody knows, are notoriously injurious to the system. I drank water mostly in those days.

The mail carrier had to do many errands for the settlers, buying for them in Green Bay such light articles as tea or tobacco, and he was therefore a very popular character with the settlers. But, after all, the greatest dependence in emergencies, and the one most practiced, was borrowing. Every family knew pretty accurately the condition of the neighbors' flour or pork barrel and supply of groceries. In case of sudden emergencies, some youngster was dispatched to the neighbor with compliments and the request of the loan of a cupful of tea or some sugar, a few pounds of pork, or a panful or two of flour for a few days. Those few days were often protracted into weeks, but the borrower was seldom called upon to return the loan



John McDonald

FOND DU LAC.

until the lender herself found her own provision exhausted, when frequently both parties had to wait together for better times and more propitious skies.

After the establishment of stores the practice became less general.

Yet, in spite of these many privations, the settlers had many happy days. The positions in which they were placed made them more dependent on one another than now, and they were consequently excellent neighbors and always ready to assist each other, whether for a raising or a logging bee; there was, I think, a greater cordiality. Often they would start in the morning, with the old sled drawn by the yoke of oxen, and visit a neighbor perhaps three or four miles away, and make a day of it, returning in time to do the chores and the milking, after enjoying their visit far more than our fashionable calls are now enjoyed. At those visits, each party told all its news, and talked over its plans for the future. Party politics were entirely ignored in those days, and the offices were bestowed upon the best men. There was also an inexpressible charm about the deep solitudes of the smiling prairies, dotted with beautifully variegated flowers. Delicious wild strawberries were so plenty in places, that one could hardly take a step without crushing some. The country was a very paradise for those who were fond of shooting, and many times I have got, in two or three hours, as many prairie chickens and pigeons as I could carry: so that the people of the house declared they would throw them away unless I would do my share of the picking. The fish and water-fowl were equally abundant.

This county has now attained a large population and considerable wealth. The original 139 of 1840 have grown into more than 50,000 in 1875. The poor early settlers are now living either in affluence, or, at least, in ease and comfort. Their days of hardships, privations and toil have passed away, and they can now sit under their own vine and fig-tree to enjoy the repose they have so richly earned. Wealth has increased at a greater ratio than population. Good dwellings have taken the place of the old log cabin, refinement has succeeded cramped poverty. Fine turn-outs and good roads have replaced the sled, and the ox team, and the Indian trail. Schoolhouses, some of them elegant structures, dot the land. This is as it should be, and with you I rejoice that it is so. But are we not running from one extreme into another? Are we not living a little too fast? Are our cakes and pies and puddings, our ice creams and sweet-meats and dainty fare generally as conducive to health and bodily vigor as the coarser food of former days? Do we take sufficient bodily exercise? Vigorous exercise creates a vigorous appetite for strong, solid food: a lack of it leads to dyspepsia and pallid cheeks, to a want of desire for food: the appetite has to be coaxed with dainty delicacies and condiments which are injurious to the system. Late hours aggravate the evil. Please think a little on these things: they deserve the consideration of all. Remember that there is neither happiness nor beauty without health.

I would especially say a word of advice to those who are tempted to run into debt for the acquisition of perishable articles of luxury. The day of reckoning must come and embitter the enjoyment. Debt, in itself an evil under any circumstances, is only tolerable when contracted for purposes of legitimate production, the acquirement of imperishable real estate or articles of necessity, never for the gratification of luxurious living or ostentation. Better wait a year or two and get what you wish when you have the money to pay with.

The periodical recurrence of commercial revulsions is always traceable, in a greater or lesser degree, to the prevalence of extravagant living and display and consequent debt in the community. Failures are simply impossibilities with those who owe nothing. A man who is largely in debt is like Damocles with a sword suspended by a thread over his head. He does not know when the sword is coming down: he is in constant dread and consequently cannot be happy. Micawber is right: let us live within our means and display nothing but what is our own—what we have paid for.

A little reflection will enable you to understand how slow the improvement of the county must have been in the early times of its settlement. Nature had done much, it is true: the climate was healthful, although the winters were cold, the soil was as fertile as could be wished, prairies were inviting, and only required to be turned over to produce abundantly: but everything

had to be done, and there was not even a blacksmith-shop or a mill within twenty miles. We frequently ground wheat, or parched-corn, in our coffee-mills. If an ax or hoe was lost or broken, we had to procure others from Green Bay, sixty miles distant, a journey of three to four days on horseback, the roads being impassable for wagons on account of the deep mud holes: nor do I think that there was a single lumber-wagon in the settlement or a good span of horses. Hauling was mostly done with oxen with a sled or a cart.

Our mails were brought to us on the back of an Indian pony every Friday evening. John Bannister was the Postmaster at the old Fond du Lac log house. On that day, I usually left my place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and walked down six miles to get my mail. But I never went without my dog and my trusty double-barrel. Sometimes on my return, between 10 and 11 at night, it was so dark that I could not see my way. I had to feel the old Indian trail, which was worn some six inches below the adjoining level, and if I stepped out of that trail I knew it instantly. I occasionally saw glaring eyes apparently looking at me as I walked along, but was never attacked.

The mail carrier was a French boy of seventeen or eighteen, called Narcisse Baudoin. Upon one occasion, having left the mail-bag with Mr. Bannister, he jumped on his pony to go and spend the night as usual with Laborde, three miles distant. When about half a mile from the house, he was suddenly attacked by a pack of wolves, which bit his nag very badly as well as his own legs, and did not relinquish their purpose until he reached the house and people came out to his help with lights. If he had had much farther to go, he would have been inevitably devoured by the ferocious brutes.

Improvement, I repeat, was slow. How could it be otherwise? How far could fifty pairs of arms go toward improving this great county or developing its resources? You need not be told that all improvements are the results of human labor and capital. The labor means men to perform it, and they were not here; the capital, if we except a few tools, house furniture and provisions, was totally wanting. There was not a man who could show \$200 in cash, and very few who had even \$10. That was the time of wild-cat money. The banks of Michigan had all failed or suspended. There was one bank at Mineral Point which was good. There was also one bank at Green Bay, called the Bank of Wisconsin. In January, 1840, the cashier and teller took the assets of the bank and started in a double sleigh for Detroit. They were pursued and overtaken by some Green Bay people, and surrendered some of the wild-cat money, but it did not make much difference, for the money was good for nothing. Probably what the Waupun man took along with him was better money.

Everything has changed since the early days, but who would repine? Who would regret the past? Who would go back to the old hardships and privations? Who would wish to see again the long caravans of Indian ponies, squalid squaws and uncombed papooses? Who would desire to see again his bed sheets black with swarms of mosquitoes, to hear the whole night long their hateful music, to feel again their stings, as well as those of other unnamable insects? For my part, I say most emphatically that I would not; such experiences are enough for one human life.

Mr. and Mrs. Lo have long since vanished from the scene; the young Los are not within sight or hearing, and we do not regret them. Novelists and poets have invested the Indian character with romance and poetry. Hiawatha is very good as a work of fiction; but we, who have seen the Indian in all his squalor and debasement, cannot see the poetic side of him at all. We *know* what the Indians are, and we are extremely fond of their absence. We have tried to educate them in the arts of peace and civilization—in habits of industry and of self-supporting reliance. Our efforts have proved mainly miserable failures. Like the denizens of their native forests, they are mutamable, and, like them, they will finally disappear. The onward march of civilization is not to be arrested by one species any more than by the other. Forward is the motto.

What a sublime spectacle is presented to us by this nineteenth century, the grandest of all those that preceded it! What great discoveries have been made by the astronomer, the

chemist, the physicist, the mathematician, the geologist and the other men of science who are patiently interrogating nature and wresting from her grasp the most hidden secrets!

What grand results have already been achieved! The steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, the photograph and many other wonderful inventions, are only the earnest of future discoveries and triumphs of scientific and mechanical skill. The steam engine and its workings are more familiar to us than the hand-loom and the donkey were to the people of Biblical history. The ten thousand voices of the press scatter news, science and literature broadcast, even to the dwelling of the humblest. By means of improved machinery, man or woman can earn more comforts by one day's labor than could formerly be procured by a week's laborious toil. Let us foster all laudable industries by honoring and rewarding those who have made discoveries beneficial to the human race. They who pass away from earth, without posterity being the gainer for their having lived, have lived in vain. From scientific research alone can mankind ever hope to attain advancement. Let us, then, by all means, encourage the spread and study of science. Let it be taught independently of any religious or political bias or prejudice, simply for the sake of the great truths which flow from the study of the history of our earth, as indelibly written in its strata, as well as in the ever active, unalterable laws and properties of matter.

Through the study of nature and her immutable laws only, can men hope to ever arrive at a comprehension of the true attributes of the Deity.

In this new land, on this fruitful soil, let all well-meant ideas and investigations have a hearing and a respectful examination, even though they may conflict with doctrines and beliefs hoary with age. Free discussion is never dreaded by those whose position is impregnable, or by the sincere friends of truth.

Ever since Adam ate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, have his descendants, like Oliver Twist, felt an irrepressible desire for more. An impulse so persistent and so universal cannot be wrong. It is an inalienable part of the human mind, and I, for one, never can believe that nature has yet spoken her last revelation to man. Her last word is to be obtained only by patient scientific research and investigation, if at all.

VII.—BY EDWARD PIER, 1877.

On the 17th of June, 1836, my father arrived at Green Bay, in search of his three sons, whom he had sent West two years before, to seek their fortunes. He had been quite sick on the boat coming up the Lakes, and was in feeble health. I had purchased one small pony and engaged others, so that when my father came, I could accompany him to where my brother Colwert was. The Frenchmen at the Bay from whom I expected to hire ponies, tried or pretended to find theirs, but without success: we, therefore, on the 20th, started with one only. I tried every man I met to hire a horse to ride to Fond du Lac, but without success. When we got to Shanty Town, about half-way to Depere, I asked an old Frenchman where I could hire a horse for my father to ride to Fond du Lac, to be gone a week. He said that he had a good one, and that if I would give him a dollar a day for its use, I might have him. I asked him where his horse was. He told me it was on the commons. I told him several men had been looking three days for their ponies, and could not find one. He declared he could get his in one hour. We waited two and a half, when he came with his horse. That night we got as far as Grand Kaukalan, and stopped with one of the Stockbridge Indians over night. My father was quite sick during the night, so that I gave up the idea of going any farther. I was up early to look after the horses. The feed was good but the fence was poor. I found the animals all right. My father was very anxious to see Colwert and his wife, also the country where we intended to make our future homes. An old squaw gave him some medicine; made him a strong cup of tea, which he drank, but he could not eat much breakfast. He said that he would go on as far as he could, for he did not like to go home until he had seen all his children. We found the way exceeding wet. It was almost one continuous slough of water and mud for sixteen miles to where the Stockbridge Mission was then building. Here we found the Rev. Cutting Marsh, a missionary to the Indians. He had a house up and partly inclosed; also a stable completed. He let us have all the feed for our

horses he had—about six quarts of oats. My friend, Mr. Joseph King, was with us, so that we had three horses. We got some dinner with the missionary, and about 3 o'clock we left to find our way as best we could to my brother's. Before our arrival at Fond du Lac, we encountered a severe rainstorm; swam our horses across a swollen creek; got lost in the darkness as night came on; but, finally, after much difficulty, reached my brother's house.

We stayed here a few days, but it rained most of the time, and the creeks were overflowed and more than half of the surface of the country was under water. My brother and I were anxious to know what our father thought of the country for farming purposes; but he was unwell, a long way from home, and quite outside of all civilization; he said but little on any subject. All we got from him in relation to the place was that it looked like a good country for grass. As my father was a farmer, and had haying and harvesting at home to attend to, he soon felt it was necessary to start for home. A short distance before we arrived at the Bay, I asked him if he thought mother would ever see this country. After riding several rods he replied, that if she ever expected to see her children or be near them, she would have to come here, "for," said he, "three of her children are here now and the rest of them will come, and they will never leave such a country as you and Colwert are in and go back to Vermont." Before he started home, he gave me the money to pay for the 160 acres which we had reserved for him, and said that he was going to return to tell his family what he thought of our location, and to consult with them; and that he should write us what they concluded to do. In a few days, he left Green Bay for home. And thus ended my second visit to Fond du Lac.

In September, I received a letter from my brother Colwert, in which he said that he had a quantity of hay cut and ready to stack, but that he had no one to help him stack it, and requesting me to come to Fond du Lac and help him. On the 14th, I started to go there. When I reached Wright's (now called Wrightstown), I stopped—as was the custom with all others at that time—to feed my horse and get dinner. I there met a stranger from New York State, by the name of Harkness, who inquired where I was going. I replied that I was going to the upper country. "Well, sir," said he, "when you get to Fond du Lac, I would advise you to stop at least a week. I stopped there nearly two weeks to rest. Look at the country, and get acquainted. Why, sir, they are the best people I ever met, and that is the best-kept house this side of Buffalo. After you pass there, you will not find another such place if you travel 500 miles." I said to him that I thought I would avail myself of the benefit of his experience, and stop when I got there! The next day I reached my brother's, but now came two days of damp weather. Mr. Benjamin Funk, from the region of the lead mines, came along the next day with a drove of cattle, going to the Bay. Of him we purchased two yoke of oxen and a cow and a calf, to pay for which I gave him an order on Daniel Whitney, at the Bay. The weather now became fair, and we stacked the hay. I sold my horse to a man from Manitowoc, and walked back home. This ended my third visit to Fond du Lac.

Some time in December, 1836, I received another letter from my brother at Fond du Lac, in which he told me that he was getting short of provisions of all kinds, and that it was not expedient for him to leave his wife there alone for the length of time that it would take him to go to the Bay and return; that he wished me to get some man to pack a couple of horses and bring him some provisions, if no other way could be found. I spoke to Mr. Whitney about the matter, and he told me that he had agreed to send some goods to my brother to trade with the Indians, and that he ought to have done it before, "And now," said he, "I will furnish a horse and train if you will go and take a load up to your brother's." I said to him that there was no road, and that I could not get there with a team. He ridiculed the idea, and said there was not the least trouble, that the ice on the lake (Winnebago) was good. I said to him that I was not accustomed to the lake, and that I was not pleased with the idea of attempting to cross it alone. But his reply was that I was not accustomed to a frontier life; that there was not the slightest danger on the lake; that I could not make a hole in the ice in half an hour large enough to get a horse into the water, and that, as yet, there were no cracks in the ice. Said he, "If you will go, I will risk the horse." So, on the 20th of December, I started from Green Bay, for the

fourth time, for Fond du Lac. It was a mild, misty morning. Before I got to Wright's, it rained quite hard. While I was there, the wind came from the north and the rain changed to snow. I started, and before I reached the Stockbridge Mission, the weather was quite cold. The harness on the horse was frozen so stiff that it was hard to get it off. The next morning was extremely cold, so much so that the Rev. Mr. Marsh tried to dissuade me from going on that day; "For," said he, "I fear you will perish before you reach your brother's."

However, knowing that my brother was short of provisions, I thought best to try to get to him. I went on the lake at Pipe Village. I found the snow so badly drifted that I was compelled to tread the snow for some rods before the horse could get through to the lake. This, I think, detained me near or quite an hour. In the mean time, the wind blew so severe from the southwest that it was with difficulty that I could keep my horse from turning around. After I got on the lake, the snow was so strongly driven by the force of the wind, that I could only see a few feet before the horse. The snow upon the lake was in drifts, with places of sometimes half a mile of smooth, uncovered ice. The cold was so intense that I was obliged to go on foot or perish. It was the worst day but one that I can remember, and that was January 1, 1864. I traveled as fast as possible until about 3 o'clock, when my horse dropped his hind feet through the ice into the water. I was behind the train. I sprang to him as soon as possible, and loosened him, but, in his struggles to get out, I saw that the ice was crumbling and breaking off. Soon he was in the water all except his head. There was a drift of snow of several rods in width where he went in, so that I was able to stand. I put the lines around his neck and choked him, and, in his struggles, I pulled him on the ice, but it immediately broke, and when he went in again, he took me with him. I sprang on top of him and went over him, and caught on the ice on the other side. I was in the water up to my waist. I then got out. I believe it was pretty quick and spry work I did. My overcoat was frozen stiff. I now discovered that my hands were frozen. I then whipped them around my body until the blood was pressed into them, and they felt warm. I then went round the broken ice and placed the horse's head or neck across the shaft. He was quivering, but otherwise motionless. I saw that he was gone, and I now started to find the only house in Fond du Lac County.

My boots were filled with water and frozen stiff. My clothes were wet up to my waist. About this time, I saw the sun for the first time through the day. It appeared to be about an hour above the horizon. Where the ice was covered with snow I could get along very well; but where it was smooth it required all my strength and utmost care to stand. I succeeded in reaching land just before the sun disappeared. The prairie had not been burned and the snow was about seven or eight inches, including the grass. Near the lake it was blown to the depth of two feet or more. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest, and the weather was intensely cold. I made the best time possible to reach my brother's house, knowing that was the only chance for my life. Of course I was in great anxiety for fear I could not find it. I struck the timber about one hundred rods north of the house. The cattle had been out on the east side of the timber that day; and I will here say that I never was so glad in my life to see the tracks of a cow, as it was just as darkness was closing in upon me, on the 21st of December, 1836! I soon reached the house, when I found that my hands were badly frozen, and also my cheeks. I found in the house my brother's wife and a lad from Brothertown, whom my brother had persuaded to stop with her until his return; for, not having heard from me, and their provisions being short, he had started that morning in company with a traveler who came along, to go to the Bay. Some idea of the storm I encountered may be had when I state that we had passed very near without seeing each other's teams at all.

The next morning, the young lad accompanied me back to the spot where my horse had been left. I found him in the same position in which I had left him the night before.

VIII.—BY LOUISA PARKER SIMMONS. 1879.

My husband, Reuben Simmons, was born in Litchfield, Conn., being left an orphan when quite young. He served an apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner, and then went to Bainbridge at the age of eighteen. Soon after this, we were married. I was born at Old Milton, in Saratoga County, N. Y. We lived in Whitestown, that State, many years, where our five children were born, four sons and one daughter. In the fall of 1836, my husband took his eldest son, Alonzo, and went to Green Bay, then Wisconsin Territory. He remained there all winter, taking contracts for building, and accumulated quite a little sum of money. Early the next spring, leaving Alonzo at Green Bay, Mr. Simmons started for home on the steamer Hendrick Hudson, arriving in due time at Delta, Oneida County, where we then lived. We soon made preparations to move to Green Bay, starting on our journey on the 4th of July, 1837. At Rome, N. Y., my husband chartered a canal-boat, and in about two weeks we reached Buffalo, where we remained five days. We then took passage on the steamer Constitution for Detroit, arriving there in safety, and remaining there eleven days awaiting a boat for Green Bay.

We finally took passage on the old steamer Bunker Hill, a condemned boat. On the second day out, the steamer took fire, but by great labor and care of both passengers and crew, it was saved from burning, but it had to be continually watched during the residue of the passage. The next day, when out of sight of land, the main shaft broke, but by hoisting a jib we ran back over a hundred miles to Presque Isle, where a wooden shaft was put in in place of the broken one. By a constant application of oil, this was made to answer the purpose, and we all landed safely at Green Bay, after a long and stormy passage.

We took up our residence there, keeping a boarding-house, my husband working at his trade. In the fall, he, with three others, took a large log canoe and paddled up the Fox River to Lake Winnebago, carrying his own provisions and other necessaries, and camping on shore wherever night overtook him. After traversing the shore of the lake, he finally reached the mouth of the Fond du Lac River, up which he and his companions paddled their canoe, camping near the log house which had been erected by the Fond du Lac Company in the spring of 1836, on Lot 9, Block 9, in "the town of Fond du Lac," better known as "The Old Fond du Lac House." It was a double log house, and was quite large and roomy. In the morning, they started out, and for some days traveled over the beautiful wild prairies—all in a state of nature, covered with wild flowers in every direction. My husband and his companions returned to Green Bay safely after a very pleasant trip.

James Duane Doty was a resident of Green Bay, though not at that date a Judge; he had been out of office for over five years. He was, in addition to being one of the principal shareholders in the Fond du Lac Company, also the owner of much other real estate in the Territory. After his becoming acquainted with us, he was anxious to have my husband take his farm, afterward known as the George D. Ruggles farm (south half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, in Township 15, of Range 18 east), in the present town of Taycheedah.

Mr. Simmons entered into a contract with Doty—the latter agreeing to furnish lumber and materials for building a house on the farm, my husband to erect it at Doty's expense.

In the winter of 1838-39, Mr. Simmons hauled all his lumber and materials for the house from Green Bay through the woods, he having, the previous fall, drawn a load of lumber up to what was to be our new home and built a board shanty, 12x16 feet, making three tiers of bunks on one side. He put a cook stove in one corner and provisions in another. In that way he, with his three men, lived during the winter while building the house, living very warm and cozy. My husband finished the house in the spring. It was large, and was the second frame house erected in Fond du Lac County. In March, 1839, we all came from Green Bay and moved in. Our family consisted of my husband and myself, our little daughter, eight years old, and our four sons; also, two hired men, one of whom was a Brothertown Indian. Our house had loose boards laid down for a floor and blankets hung up at the windows. Mr. Simmons afterward

finished the house and we remained there until the next spring, when we moved on a larger farm of Mr. Doty's, afterward known as the Phillips farm. It was the south half of Section 7, in Township 15 north, of Range 18 east, in the present town of Empire. It had a large stock of cattle, from sixty to one hundred head, where my husband, with his four boys and two hired men, carried on farming on a large scale for the then new country. All our butter, cheese, honey (which was abundant, wild in the woods) and pork he had to take to Green Bay in winter or by boat in summer, there being no nearer market at that time. These articles he traded for necessaries for the family.

His usual way was to go to Green Bay each spring and fall with a Durban boat, taking his youngest son, Amasa P., to help guard the goods and talk to the Indians, and four Indians to propel the boat. On his return heavily loaded, arriving at the rapids, he would unload half of the goods, leaving his son to guard them, and, with the Indians, who would wade by the side of the boat, lift it over the entire rapids, then unload and, remaining there himself, send the Indians back to get the remainder of the goods, and so on over all the rapids until they arrived at Winnebago Lake, then, by coasting around the shore, he would get home, after a trip of about seven days. If the family ran short of any necessaries after that time, they had to go without until the next trip, as there were no stores nearer than Green Bay, sixty miles away.

I would sometimes run short of pins and the boys would cut thorns from the trees, which I used, making a very good substitute. On one occasion, the boys' boots gave out and for a long time they had to wear Indian moccasins. Yet, in all these years, the entire family were happy, being blessed with good health, plenty to eat and plenty of work to do.

In the fall of 1841 and the following winter, my husband built a house on what we now (1879) call our old homestead, which he had purchased while we were living at Green Bay. It adjoins the city limits of Fond du Lac and is the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, in Township 15 north, of Range 17 east, in the town of Fond du Lac. We moved on the place in the spring of 1842, where I have ever since resided—my husband dying ten years ago, at the age of seventy-three years. I am now (1879) in my eighty-fifth year.

In the fall of 1839, Mr. Simmons and our son, A. P. Simmons, went to Green Bay for their winter supply, taking four Indians along to propel the boat. They had a quick and pleasant trip going down, loaded the boat with necessaries and started back. That night it commenced raining and rained nearly every day for two weeks. They had a hard time during the entire return trip, and when five days out their provisions were exhausted; but as good luck would have it, they found some Indians on the river bank of whom they bought some wild rice, and, by boiling it, made it quite palatable. On that the entire party lived for eight days.

There were bands of four tribes of Indians here for some years after we came: Menomonees, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Chippewas. The two latter were treacherous and very troublesome at times. On one occasion, the Menomonee chief gave out that as soon as the grass grew in the spring, so their ponies could live, they would drive off or kill all the whites. This alarmed the few settlers, and a meeting was held by them and cautionary measures taken. Dr. M. C. Darling wrote to the Department at Washington, informing the authorities of our situation, but no reply was received.

One warm day, my husband, with all his men and boys, being down on the ridge clearing and breaking up a large piece of land for corn, saw something shining very bright below Taycheedah, at the edge of the woods, and could not imagine what it was. He took a pony and rode down to make inquiries. When he arrived where Taycheedah now is, he met Col. Worth (afterward General in the Mexican war) with a regiment of soldiers. They encamped there for the night, and, after a hearty shake, the Colonel asked Mr. Simmons if he could furnish them with some eatables. He told him he could, and started for home; arriving there, he had the cows all driven up, twenty-two in number, and, milking them, put the milk on an ox wagon, together with pork, bread, flour, butter, honey, cheese and other articles; he then started with his yoke of oxen, and when he arrived at the camp a file of soldiers were detailed to guard the wagon and its contents, and Mr. Simmons handed it out to the soldiers until it was all gone. The next

day, Col. Worth moved up to Fond du Lac and then camped again, when my husband again met him with a similar load. The Colonel had come to remove the troublesome Indians west of the Wisconsin River and wanted interpreters. Mr. Simmons had a half-breed by the name of Charles Bopery working for him, who could talk good English and the four Indian languages. He let the Colonel have him, and he remained with him until the troublesome Indians had been collected and taken to the west side of the river. We were never troubled with them again. Some months after, a band of twenty or thirty came back to Fox Lake and encamped. A Mr. Stevens, an old pioneer, the only settler in that section of the country, a brave, noble man, went out alone and tore down their wigwams and drove them off never to return again.

When Col. Worth got the Indians on the banks of the Wisconsin River, ready to cross, they all refused to go, saying their forefathers were buried here and they would die here too. The Colonel brought up a platoon of soldiers and (the Indians all being in their canoes) fired over their heads, but that did not frighten them. He next brought up a field piece (cannon) and fired that off; then he told them the next time he would load with grape and cannister and fire amongst them. The old chiefs talked it over and finally concluded it was too much for them, and they paddled over to their new home, adjoining the reservation of the Sioux Indians, who were their deadly enemies.

Old Father Halsted, a Methodist missionary, located among the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, was the first man who ever preached a sermon in this county. A good old-fashioned Christian gentleman, he would ride up here and preach to us as often as he could, say once every two or three weeks. He first preached in the house of Edward Pier and from that time, for a number of years, preached to the early settlers, speaking in different houses at different times, the people paying him in flour and other necessaries, and sometimes a very little money—little indeed, for the people had but very little.

In an early day, the Government cut a military road or track through the woods from Fort Howard (Green Bay) to Fort Winnebago (Portage). It was a poor apology for a road, but could be used in winter and, in very dry weather, in summer. That was all the road we had out here until 1841 or the next year. Some men in Milwaukee sent word they would meet the settlers at the Milwaukee River and cut a track or road through. The inhabitants accepted the offer, and one day a gang started out with a large pair of oxen owned by Mr. Simmons with ox chains and provisions for the trip. The party consisted of E. M. Simmons, Oscar and Oliver Pier and Harvey J. Peck. They cut the underbrush, moved the logs and bridged the small streams with poles, making a passable road. The boys met the Milwaukee party at the river and camped together over night, having a big jollification. That was the first Milwaukee road, and in dry weather we could go through with teams, taking a small load of wheat, which would sell for 45 to 50 cents a bushel. The next winter, a road was cut through to Sheboygan in a similar manner and by the same parties here. A few years after emigration starting, a plank road was built in nearly the same track. Then there was an outlet for grain to the lake and people began to prosper.

The first Fourth of July celebration held in the county was in our front yard. We built a bower of green boughs, then drove stakes in the ground and laid on boards for a table. This we covered with tablecloths. The seats around the table were built in the same way. Then we took a sheet and with pieces of red and blue cloth made a respectable flag, which we attached to a long pole. One of the men climbed to the top of the tallest tree and fastened it there. It showed plainly for miles around. This was the first American flag raised by citizens in the county. Most of the people in the county—men, women and children—came, each family bringing what they could of good things to put on the table; and when all was on, it was a bountiful table, indeed, enough for all and plenty to spare. When everything was ready, they all formed in line. Alonzo Simmons, with his violin, played Washington's March, and they marched and countermarched until they were all finally seated at the table. Dr. Darling delivered an address and many toasts were drunk. Taking it all together, it was a grand old time, and all went to their homes happy indeed.

The prairie fires were sometimes terrible. In March of the spring that Mr. Simmons built his house on "the old homestead," we had all the timber to build with, which had been hauled the fall and winter before. It was piled up closely, the snow was gone and the grass dry. One day in the forenoon, we saw black smoke arising in the south, when my son, A. P. Simmons, took a pail and, riding his horse as fast as possible, arrived there in time to "back fire" and save the timber; but the next thing was to save himself; he jumped on to his horse, the fire after him, leaping sometimes twenty feet, then catching again. At last, becoming cornered, he had to turn and ride through the fire with all speed, and, in doing so, burnt the hair all off where it was not covered with his cap and also the hair off the sides of his horse. He got back home nearly exhausted. It was quite common to have our hay-stacks burned. One fall, our hay was nearly all burned, and, having a large stock of cattle, my husband had to go to the woods and cut down trees and let the cattle browse off the tops. By care, he brought them through the winter without losing any.

On a certain day, some fifteen or twenty Indians came to our house. They had been having whisky from Luke Laborde's, enough to make them ugly. All our men folks were away three-fourths of a mile, and I was alone with my two youngest children—Amasa, twelve years old, and Eliza Jane, nine. The Indians came in and demanded whisky. I told them we had none, but they would not believe me. The pantry door being open, they saw some bottles standing on the shelf and were determined to get to them, but I told them they must not. At last, they made a rush for it, and I, having prepared myself for the emergency, took a small chair in one hand and a pair of tongs in the other, stopped them and finally drove them out. The last one I pushed out, and he fell on his back, hurting him somewhat. They were very mad, and said they were going home for their guns and left. I then sent Amasa on horseback for his father, and he came home immediately. Soon after he arrived, the Indians came back with guns, but, when they saw him, they stood around a short time and then left. The next day, the chief brought a fine, fat deer, dressed, and made me a present of it, saying I was a very brave squaw; and I never had any trouble with that band after.

The first store in this county was started by James B. Clock and George Weikert. They bought a small stock of goods and put them in the north half of the old Fond du Lac House, and, by boring holes in the logs and driving in pins and laying on slabs and pieces of boards, laid their goods on and made quite a respectable store.

The first singing school was at the little old schoolhouse, built where the city now is. A paper was circulated and each one subscribed what they could and sent to Sheboygan, and a Mr. Robinson (now living at Ripon) came and taught the school two nights each week during the winter for \$3 a week, the people boarding him and his horse during his stay.

The first dancing school was taught by A. H. Clark at our house, there being no other large enough for that purpose. My husband had put up a temporary partition through the center of the house, and, by taking it down each time there was a dance, it made quite a good dancing hall, being 18x32 feet. For some years, large dancing parties were held there, until the old Badger Hotel was built, where the city now is, on the corner of Main street and Western avenue. That was the first hotel, strictly such, built in this county.

IX.—BY GEORGE WHITE. 1879

I emigrated from Green Bay to Fond du Lac County in 1837—to the town of Calumet. At that time, there was but one house between mine and Milwaukee—seventy-nine miles—and that was occupied by Colwert Pier and brother. The Brothertown Indians were our neighbors on the north, and the Menomonees were the roaming occupants of the prairie. We moved from Green Bay in a yawl-boat, and after entering Winnebago Lake, we hoisted sail and with a pleasant wind soon came in sight of the prairie on which my house was built. We had never before seen a prairie, and the impression the sight produced was enchanting. It reminded us of the poet's description of the "sweet fields arrayed in living green," in the Promised Land. We found our log house prepared for our use; and for several years it became the occasional shelter for the

night of the lawyers and judges going from Milwaukee to Green Bay, to attend court. Such were seasons of social intercourse without the restraints of courtly etiquette.

In the early settlement of the town of Calumet, wild game was abundant, and the deer were hunted for their skin and meat. One Sunday morning, my hired man came into the house in a great hurry, saying, "Mr. White, where is your gun? There is a deer in the road close by." Said I to him: "The poor animals are entitled to one day in seven for a breathing-spell and respite from death, and my gun shall not be the instrument of his death." The timid animal escaped. Another anecdote: The mountain wolves were plenty. One day I was raking wheat on the lot, and hearing the cry of distress from one of my hogs, I dropped my rake and ran in the direction of the cry, and, within about fifty rods, I came in sight of a large wolf who had nearly killed a hog that would weigh one hundred pounds. He fled, when he saw me, into the bush. As the hog could not live I put him out of his misery, and near by I set a trap between two saplings, built a circular brush fence on one side, put the carcass next to it and in front of the bait. I buried my trap, fastened by a log chain. Next morning early, with my two dogs, I went to the place and found the chain in its place and the trap gone. The dogs traced the wolf through the underbrush for about half a mile, when, emerging into the open woods, they espied him. The bulldog grappled with him till I prevented further contest. He was as passive as a lamb, and allowed me to tie his mouth and legs, and, with assistance, carry him home.

I was obliged, by the importunities of the Menomonees, to open a small store for their accommodation, but refused, under all circumstances, to furnish them with "fire water." As a proof of their honesty, I must chronicle an event that occurred at their yearly pay ground.

I had trusted them during the year with goods to be paid for either in skins, or at their yearly payment in money. I attended their payment, and employed a half-breed as an interpreter and assistant, who stood with me at the door of the Agent's tent. At length an Indian came out with his money in silver in one corner of his blanket. A trader, that had sold him whisky, demanded his pay, and seized hold of the blanket, determined to have it. My half-breed commenced to interfere in my behalf, but I told him to desist, and just then the Agent took the Indian into the tent. Several hours after, as I was standing conversing with some gentlemen, I felt my coat pulled, and, looking round, I saw a hand filled with silver extended toward me. The squaw of Kiskotopway, my debtor, tendered to me the amount of my claim, saying her man had sent it to me in preference to paying the man who crazed the Indians with "fire-water."

I acted as agent for most of the Germans of Calumet, in buying their land for them. They were an honest, industrious and prosperous community.

Among the early settlers of Fond du Lac county with whom I was intimate, I recall the names of Dr. Darling, Edward Pier, J. M. Gillet, Gov. and Maj. Tallmadge, Gov. Doty, George McWilliams and Dr. Delaney. An incident connected with Dr. Delaney I will mention: For several years, I was Postmaster at Calumet Village, but, in consequence of my support of Charles Doty for the Legislature, and the consequent defeat of R. P. Eaton, the Democratic nominee, the Democratic representation in Congress procured my discharge as Postmaster, and the removal of the office from our village.

As the next Representative was Gov. Doty, I wrote to him, stating that as we had lost the post office from our village, in consequence of our support of Charles, we should look to him for its restoration, and I recommended Dr. Delaney as Postmaster.

In a short time the Doctor (whom I had not informed of my doings) came to my house, bringing his appointment as Postmaster, and inquiring if I knew what it meant, as he had made no application for the office. I told him he might thank Gov. Doty for the appointment and me for the recommendation.

The oldest of the settlers of Fond du Lac County are mostly gone to a fairer clime, and of a more enduring and satisfying tenure than this. We have not in this ephemeral existence full scope for development. There is an irreconcilable discrepancy between our powers and their

full display if this life is the end of our conscious being. We begin to live here; we shall continue to live beyond the reach of death as social, progressive and immortal beings.*

X.—BY JOHN O. HENNING. 1879.

I came to Fond du Lac in the summer of 1846, at the solicitation of Dr. Darling, and started the *Fond du Lac Journal*, in connection with Mr. Hooker, who had a business interest in it. Hooker sold out to Edward Beeson; and afterward, on account of ill health, I disposed of my interest to Beeson. In the fall, J. M. Gillet started the *Whig*, and, some time after, Hooker obtained an interest in that paper.

Fond du Lac was a city of magnificent distances, and an enumeration of all the inhabitants within a distance of three miles amounted to one hundred and fifty-three. Dr. Darling and a Frenchman by the name of Hebert, accommodated the traveling public. The merchants were M. S. Gibson, Clark & Weikert, Smith & Gillet and A. P. & G. N. Lyman, by their agent Dewey. Jason Wilkins run a grocery, and D. R. Curran started his drug store that fall. The Badger House was opened that fall or winter, by Lewis & Morris. Drs. Babcock and Walker were the practicing physicians. Dr. Darling and John Bannister were local land agents. Peter V. Sang kept tavern at Seven Mile Creek; Mr. Nathaniel Perry at Taycheedah, and Harry Giltner at Forestville, on the Sheboygan road. Among the noted names at that time were ex-Govs. Doty, Tallmadge and Beall; the Conklins, Piers, George McWilliams, Frank Moore, E. W. Drury, Judge Stow, Myron Eaton, O. S. Wright; Warren Chase, of Ceresco; Selim Newton, the Gillets, Morley, McCarty, Driggs, Slocum and others. The steamer *Manchester*, owned by George W. Featherstonhaugh, was running on Lake Winnebago, commanded by Capt. Houghtaling, with Jonas Warden as mate, and J. Tyler as engineer. Warden is now Captain of the *Lake Superior*, one of the finest steamers running from St. Louis, and Tyler is running a rancho near Los Angeles, California. Driggs & Morley had a saw-mill on the river west of the Court House; Davis & Smith built the first steam saw-mill on the river, at Lower Town, in 1846. In the fall, Smith made, as he supposed, an exploration of all the pineries on Wolf River, and returned satisfied that there was not pine enough on the river to run their mill three years, sold out at a sacrifice, and left for the East. There has been billions of lumber cut on the river since then.

In the spring of 1849, Moses S. Gibson and Frank P. Catlin, of Fond du Lac, were appointed Receiver and Register of the United States Land Office, at Hudson. Mr. Gibson now has a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, and Mr. Catlin makes his home at Ripon, although he is at present visiting his sons in this vicinity. S. S. N. Fuller, who had been Register of Deeds, District Attorney, etc., of Fond du Lac County, came to Hudson in 1859, and a year or so after was elected Circuit Judge of this District. After his term expired, he went to Western Iowa, and died a few years since.

After disposing of my interest in the *Journal*, I became a grainger, and started a farm in the present town of Eldorado, which I had the pleasure of naming. In the fall of 1849, I removed to Hudson, where I still remain.

* REMARKABLE SKILL.—Mr. J. R. Tallmadge, yesterday, brought to the *Commonwealth* office the following letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1879.

"Dear Raymond—I received lately a strip of newspaper, inclosed in an envelope, in which is a flattering reference to myself. I judged it was a slip from the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, though it was guess-work. As reference was made in that to my letter to you, I enclose to the editor, with my compliments, a card which I wrote yesterday. You will please to say to him that I did the best I could with the means at my command.

GEORGE WHITE.

"The card referred to by Mr. White is one not so large as an ordinary business card, and a little broader than a lady's calling card. On the face is written: 'Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. Written by the subscriber in his 84th year, for the editor of the *Commonwealth*, Washington, D. C., August 8, 1879. George White.' On the other side is Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, so plainly written that it may be read easily without the aid of a glass. At the first glance, the back of the card appears to be simply printed gray; but on a closer examination the words and sentences plainly appear. We doubt whether there is another octogenarian in the Union who could have executed the work before us."

"We saw," says a writer in a *Fond du Lac* paper of 1879, "a lengthy letter to-day written to J. R. Tallmadge, by George White, of Washington. Mr. White is one of the very earliest settlers of Wisconsin, having been here when the Tallmadges reached Wisconsin, over thirty-three years ago. He had out the village of C' d'umet, which contained buildings at as early a day nearly as did Fond du Lac. He is now eighty-three years old, and a clerk under John A. Bentley, in the Pension Bureau, doing as much work as any of the clerks. And he does it well, too, the letter shown us being written more elegantly than could be done by most business men of thirty. He is a good cheer to you, good father, who helped to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and may you enjoy the rose many years to come.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, August 10, 1879."

XI.—BY H. R. COLMAN. 1879.

My first visit to Fond du Lac County was in August, 1841, on my way from the Oneida Indian Mission, where I was then stationed, to attend the session of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was held that year at Platteville, Wis. Where the village of Calumet now stands, a man by the name of George White lived, and had made some improvements on a farm. I saw no more settlements or improvements till I came to where Fond du Lac City now stands, where there was a log house near where Darling's Block now is, where Dr. Darling lived and kept entertainment for travelers. There was a house then standing on Brooke street near where the railroad bridge now is, and there was a bridge across the river at that place, but there was no one occupied the house, and the travel was diverted another way farther up the river. A number of families had settled south and southeast of where the city now is, and had opened farms, and A. D. Clark had built a saw-mill on the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River. There was a log house erected at Seven Mile Creek, where they entertained travelers, which was all the settlement there was between Fond du Lac and Waupun. At Waupun there were but two families.

I made my annual journey through the county, with an occasional call at Fond du Lac on business till 1847, when I was stationed on the charge and came to the town of Fond du Lac to live. In 1846, there was a great rush of immigration into the county, and the ague and fever prevailed everywhere. In some places, there were scarcely well ones enough to care for the sick. But the ague disappeared in 1847, and there were settlements formed in different parts of the county. A man by the name of Wilkinson settled a little south of where the village of Oakfield now stands, and there was quite a settlement in that neighborhood. They had built a log house, which served for schools and religious meetings, for they were generally connected in every settlement.

Fond du Lac was then a small village with great expectations, inasmuch as it was the county seat. They had built a house which answered for schools and all kinds of meetings, religious and political, and also for a Court House, where justice was administered by Judge Stone as civil Judge. A saw-mill had been built, and the frame for a grist-mill had been put up by Wheeler & Morley, but Mr. Wheeler was killed in 1846 by the falling of a tree, while getting out timber for his mill, and the work stopped. The mills were located a little below the Western avenue bridge.

A steam saw-mill had been built on the river a little north of Arndt street, by Cornelius Davis, and a number of stores and shops and houses were subsequently built at the foot of Arndt street on the river; also a large warehouse was built on the north side of the street, close to the bridge. But the dams that were built about that time across the outlets of the lake at Neenah and Menasha raised the water so that they were under the necessity of deserting the place. On the west side of the river, opposite Cotton street, they formerly drew saw-logs with two yoke of oxen out of the river, and drew them up to A. D. Clark's saw-mill, some two miles, more or less. By that, any one may judge how much those dams have raised the water in the lake. Taycheedah was an enterprising village about this time, and was thought by some to be the coming city, but the rising of the waters blasted all their prospects. A man by the name of Geisse had built a stone flouring-mill there, and they had quite a business place there for some time. B. F. Moore at that time was a prominent business man at that place.

As was before stated, schools and religious meetings go together in Yankee settlements, and they were provided for in every settlement. In the fall of 1847, there were schools established not only in Fond du Lac and Taycheedah; but in the south part of Fond du Lac, where Dr. Adams had settled, there was a flourishing school. There was also a school in Byron, and also a post office near where the Methodist Church now stands, Mr. Orin Morris, Postmaster. There was also a school established in the Genessee settlement in Oakfield. Four miles west of Fond du Lac, on the Waupun road, there was a flourishing settlement.

Edward Beeson, Jesse Homiston and his son settled there at an early day, with others whom we cannot now name. Joseph Stowe kept entertainment for travelers a little beyond where the Four Mile House now stands, and E. W. Drury, Esq., had opened a farm a little west of him. Mr. Stowe not only opened his house for travelers, but also for religious meetings, and when he built a shed to accommodate the traveling community, he made a hall over it for the public worship of God, but did not keep strong drink for any one. At this time, there was a whisky tavern at Seven Mile Creek, kept by a man who had been a member of the church. He sent word to the Methodist minister that he wished to have preaching at his house and also wished to unite with the Church. An appointment for preaching was circulated in the neighborhood. The time arrived and a large congregation assembled, and, after preaching, an opportunity was given for any who wished to unite with the church to make it known, when the landlord presented himself for membership. The minister asked him if he was willing to abide by the rules of the church, and informed him we had a rule that not only forbade drunkenness, but the buying and selling of spirituous liquors, or drinking them unless in cases of extreme necessity. He argued the case quite earnestly, and quoted Scripture to prove his position, but the rule was in his way and there was no way to get by it as long as he sold spirituous liquors, and the Church failed to get the influence of the landlord, and the landlord failed to get the Church to sanction his business.

The Methodist Church sent ministers into this county at an early day. In 1842, a Mr. Halsted and Mr. Smith were stationed here. Their charge included Brothertown and all this region of country where there were any inhabitants. Mr. Halsted lived near where Mrs. E. H. Galloway now lives. From that time, there has been a regular supply of Methodist ministers sent to Fond du Lac County in different parts as the people wished. In 1852, there were two Methodist Churches built in the city—the one that now stands upon the corner of Marr and Third streets, now owned by the Evangelicals, and the other built on Arndt street, now owned by the Presbyterians and used for a mission chapel, on the west side of the river.

In 1847, there was a Congregational minister living in Fond du Lac by the name of Spofford, and the Congregationalists built the church now occupied by the Free-Will Baptists, about the time the Methodists built theirs.

XII.—BY ISAAC ORVIS. 1879.

There are many charms in Western prairie life for those who are lovers of nature and of reflective minds, that can never be effaced, and particularly to the early settlers of this country. The variety of its scenery; its vast expanse of undulatory prairie and woodlands and oak openings; its ledges of limestone, their fissures and grottoes; its crystal lakes and streams; its bubbling springs and rivulets; its Eden of flowers and waving grass; its abundance of wild game; the fertility of its soil; all conspire to make the thoughtful pioneer feel that there had been prepared a new paradise or Eden for his inheritance. In this spontaneous garden of beauty the first settlers made their locations.

They were mostly younger men, brimful of health, energy, and kindness for one another. Among them, I remember, with the greatest kindness, Colwert Pier, Edward Pier, M. C. Darling, Selim Newton, John Martin, Col. Conklin, Gustave de Neven, John Carswell, N. P. Tallmadge, W. R. Tallmadge, E. H. Galloway, J. M. Gillet, Bertine Pinkney, Capt. D. P. Mapes, Warren Chase, Hugh Hubbard, the Olmstead brothers, and many others. These were a few among many of the men that braved the privations and difficulties of pioneer life to lay the foundations of one of the most populous and wealthy counties in the State. They and their coadjutors are the men who have packed their provisions on horseback, or human backs, from Green Bay or Milwaukee, fording rivers, crossing what seemed to be bottomless sloughs, living for weeks and months in houses without floors, and, in some instances, with bed-sheets sewed together and drawn across the rafters for a roof.

Several families of my acquaintance ground the materials for their bread in a coffee-mill, and, for their meat, subsisted upon the wild game of the forest, which was plenty. Still the novelty

of our surroundings, the primeval beauty of the landscape, the unity, equality, and mutual dependence of the people, made the little society a paradise, and I sometimes almost grieve for the good old days of pioneer life.

There are some incidents and anecdotes connected with the first settlement of the town of Oakfield, that will not be forgotten while any of the pioneers remain, one of which I will relate here. Rupell Wilkinson was the first settler in this town. He came from Fond du Lac, built a shanty, and moved his wife and goods. After remaining some weeks, they became lonesome and went to Fond du Lac on a Saturday, to remain over Sunday. While absent, the Indians (it was supposed) burned the shanty and its contents. They returned to Fond du Lac and remained some time, and then came back with two brothers, John and Robert. In the meantime, Sherman Botsford and John Bierne had settled in the same vicinity. In consequence of the burning of the shanty of Wilkinson, it was agreed among the settlers that, in case of an Indian attack upon the settlement, they were to fire a gun and all rendezvous at Fort Botsford (Botsford's shanty), that being made of logs and covered with troughs that rendered it impervious to water and bullets. Botsford and Bierne kept "bach." Bierne had been to Fond du Lac and returned to Botsford's shanty late on a wet evening. He had with him a flask of what always warms and cheers the heart of an Irishman, and lightens the shanty of a bachelor, and leads to the desire for fun and frolic. They concluded to inaugurate an Indian scare. Botsford went out and fired his gun, and then they jumped into bed. It so happened that the two Wilkinson men were from home. Upon hearing the report of the gun, their wives sprang from their beds, seized their infants, and, in their night habiliments, made their best speed for Fort Botsford. They found the men in bed. The latter immediately sprang up and threw each a blanket round the fugitives, and sat down for explanation. Botsford afterward said he measured the strides of the ladies next morning, and they would have done credit to any practiced pedestrian.

Among the early settlers were several families of English people—Burletons, Shuttleworths, Halls, Whitmores and others. They were like most of the settlers, of small means or none at all, except their energy and muscle. Mrs. Burleton was taken sick soon after arriving. The neighbors ministered to her wants as well as their limited means would allow, and she was nursed by her sister, Mrs. Bledsoe. On returning from church (the log cabin), my wife and I called to see how she was. Mrs. Bledsoe declared she was almost dead. "She would have been dead afore now, but the folks, going to meeting, called and put her out in her dying, and she hadn't got through 't yet!"

Our town was organized by the Legislature in the winter of 1846-47. During these years, it settled rapidly. I think the first tax was the largest ever paid in proportion to population and property. The expense of a town organization, the laying-out and making highways and bridges, together with our poor-tax (we had then no county system for the support of the poor), made the tax high for those who had any improvement or capital. The first public building in the town was a log schoolhouse, which served all the purposes of church, town hall and rostrum.

Close upon the settlement of our town followed that indefatigable and zealous individual, the Methodist itinerant preacher. Mr. Ellwell, a Methodist preacher from the East, had settled in Oakfield. Mr. Requa, I think, was on the circuit. I cannot here record the name of Requa without a tribute to his memory. He was, I think, a good Christian man, and peculiarly adapted to his vocation. He was a man of culture; his imagery of happiness or misery, of the power of love and charity, expressed through his sympathetic soul, I shall always remember with much pleasure.

The ministers and brethren consulted together and came to the conclusion that the settlement ought to have a revival of religion. Accordingly, a series of meetings was inaugurated and kept up for several weeks.

There were some incidents and sayings that may seem trivial, but they belong to that time, and exhibit the manner, culture and mode of expression of that era, and consequently are noted. One young exhorter, wishing to quote that Scripture which says: "Not one jot nor tittle

of the law shall pass away," got it "tit and jottle." Mortified at his mistake, he stammered on "tit—tit—tit," until some brother gave him "jot," and he got through.

Another young man, who had experienced a change of heart, was requested to tell his young companions of his joys of redemption and forgiveness. He said to them, "My young friends, you need to give your hearts to Jesus; if you do not, you will surely be lost; you are all on *bruin's rink*."

A little innocent girl "thanked the Lord that He had taken her feet out of the *mud-hole* and established them on a rock." The titter of the juveniles spoiled the rest of the communication.

But the quaintest and most original of all was by an aged brother. When called upon for his experience, he said: "Last night, as I went to prayer, it Lord coom down like a mighty rooshin wind, and like to took it top off it onld shanty."

Another elderly brother who was requested to make the closing prayer, ended his petition in these words: "Now, O Lord, let salvation come to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for Christ's sake."

In the mean time, the county was rapidly populating, and there began to be a surplus of production. Fond du Lac was our only market. Surrounded by a flat, and at that time, wet prairie, it was at certain times in the year almost inaccessible. I wrote an article which was published in the *Fond du Lac Journal*, then edited and published by Edward Becson, which was favorably received, recommending the building of a few leading plank-roads from the tablelands surrounding the city on three sides, over the low prairie, and finally called a meeting to be held at the log schoolhouse in Oakfield. The meeting was attended by Dr. Darling, Robert A. Baker, John Sewell and Judge Flint, of Fond du Lac, Alvin Foster, of Mayville, and several persons from our town. The subject was discussed, and an adjourned meeting agreed upon to be held at Fond du Lac some time in the future. That meeting was held, and, if I remember right, the Forest, Fond du Lac & Waupun Plank Road Company was organized, with several branches. The roads were built in due time, and from that moment a new impetus was given to the business of the city and country about it. A plank-road had been previously built from Fond du Lac to Sheboygan. After the completion of the Mayville branch of the plank-road, I have loaded five teams with 100 bushels of wheat each, and drawn it to Sheboygan with ease and comfort, whereas, I have often seen the time when I would have given the whole toll to have been extracted from one mud-hole.

Speaking of wheat reminds me of my first grist. The first fall that I came into the country, I started a saw-mill. Dr. Adams, of Byron, wanted lumber, and I wanted bread, so we made an exchange. He was to deliver ten bushels of wheat at Conklin's mill in Empire, the only grist-mill in the county, and receive lumber for his pay. The wheat was delivered, and, at the appointed time, I sent for my grist. It was not ground. I waited for a month and sent again, instructing the man who went for it that if it was not ground, he should take it to Taycheedah, get it on board of Houghtaling's steamboat and send it to Neenah. The grist was sent to Neenah. But the covetous Neenahites (unlike the honest miller who, having forgotten whether he had tolled a grist, said he would toll it again, as it was better to be twice right than once wrong), took the whole grist, bags and all!

It has been said that no human happiness is unalloyed. Our quiet community was destined to be the victim of another Indian scare. At an early day, Solomon Juneau, in the goodness of his heart and his love for the Indian, had purchased of the Government forty acres of land on the east shore of Winnebago marsh, and deeded it to the Indians (it is known by the euphonious name of Smut's Point), so that they might not be trespassers upon the settlers when fishing, hunting and trapping on that miasmatic frog-pond. Word came by riders and runners that the Indians in their war paint, brandishing their tomahawks and scalping-knives, were swooping down upon the settlements in the north part of the county, massacring the feeble and innocent indiscriminately, and making the welkin ring with the savage war-whoop; and the people were all rushing to Fond du Lac and Taycheedah. A runner was sent to Oakfield with the appalling news and also the news that there was another band at Smut's Point, preparing to meet the

invaders from the north. The neighbors gathered together, and I was offered the command of a squad to go down and attack them in their forty-acre garrison. Your humble servant, either from fear or incredulity, declined the honor, but said to my neighbors that if it were true we had better defend ourselves at home than make an attack. The settlers in the west part of the town, however, concluded to attack the enemy in his entrenchments. A citizen of Oakfield organized a corps, armed them with guns, scythes, pitchforks, and I do not know but with plowshares, threw out his scouts and skirmishers, and, carefully feeling his way, marched to Smut's Point. The gallant leader arrived at Fort Smut, and to his chagrin found but one old Indian and squaw, who turned pale and trembled in their moccasins at the military array. They said, in broken English: "Me good Indian; me no kill; scalp shmoky man—me good!" The officer wheeled his command right about face, gave each soldier an honorable discharge, and in a little speech told them he should know just where to find the gallant defenders of the county when next assailed.

The first settled minister in this town was, I think, the Rev. Samuel D. Darling, a man of strong, positive feeling, tender sympathy, of excellent judgment, a leader in every charitable and benevolent work, a genial, good man, who will long be remembered in this community. The Congregational Society erected a small church, the first in the town, and installed Mr. Darling Pastor. The congregation was small and the members not affluent, consequently his salary was small and he was obliged to cultivate a small farm to support his family. He occupied the pulpit for a number of years much to the satisfaction of his congregation and the public. He finally gave up his preaching for farming. He fell dead from his seat in Opera Hall while attending a literary meeting, as many in the county will remember. The church was purchased by the Baptist Society, enlarged, and is now presided over by the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

The need of a place for religious instruction was felt in the east part of the town, and a joint-stock company was formed for the erection of a Union Church in the village of Oakfield. The stock was taken by all denominations, and by those of no denomination. The church was built and paid for, the ladies instituting dime sociables to furnish it and purchase an organ. A Pastor was hired for one year—Rev. Mr. McFarland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation was large, and a general feeling of harmony and kindness prevailed. The stock paid a dividend of ten per cent to the stockholders, the incidental expenses being mostly contributed by the audiences. The social feeling was cordial and the community were happy. After another year, two churches were organized—a Baptist and a Congregational.

The Episcopalians have a small church and congregation in Oakfield Village, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Pastor of the Episcopal Church of Waupun, which is well attended.

Nearly thirty-five years have elapsed since the rapid settlement of the county commenced. When I survey the change from a primeval wilderness to a wealthy and populous county, with its cities and villages, its churches and schoolhouses, its mills and manufactories, its beautiful country residences, its thousands of acres of cultivated soil, all produced by the labor and skill of its inhabitants, I am almost astounded by the power of human possibility.

Many of the first settlers have passed over the mystic river; many still remain, but their days are in the sear and yellow leaf. We shall all soon have to balance the ledger. But I pray that we may all adopt the sentiment of the poet Burns, whom I quote:

"The lift aboon will welcome soon
The wayworn and the weary,
And angels fair will greet them there
Sae winsome and sae cheery.
But while we stay make smooth the way
Through life's wintry wither
Until one beald and common shield
Shall haud us all thegither."



N. Boardman

FOND DU LAC

XIII.—BY GILBERT M. LEE.

I came into the Territory of Wisconsin on the 14th day of September, 1845. I purchased in the town of Calumet 423 acres of prairie and timber land and moved in the next spring. I landed at Milwaukee and came to Fond du Lac by way of Watertown and Oak Grove. I took dinner at a little tavern, about sixteen feet square, kept by a Frenchman. My bill of fare was a large beef's head, cooked whole. It looked like a sign on a butcher's shop. The house was where the Opera House now stands. There were then no bridges between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. I arrived in Calumet May 26, 1846. Winter wheat on Boyd's Prairie was two feet high. I immediately commenced work on my farm and fenced the whole of it.

The winter of 1846-47 was a mild one. The lake [Winnebago] opened on New Year's Day, and the ice piled up on the east shore very high in some places. The next winter, I had occasion to go to Oshkosh to purchase some lumber, as there was a saw-mill at that place then, but the hill, where the heart of the city now is, was then oak openings and scrub bushes with a few small houses set on blocks. Lake Winnebago was at that time frozen over, except now and then spots of a rod or more in diameter. It was twelve miles across, and, as I was a good skater, I made the distance in something over an hour. In returning late in the day, I broke one of my skates and encountered a snowstorm. The consequence was, I did not reach the eastern shore until 10 o'clock at night, and then in an exhausted condition.

XIV.—BY "LISLE LESTER."

On the 6th of June, 1844, we arrived at Milwaukee in the old steamer "Missouri." Milwaukee was then a small, lively place, peopled by thorough, enterprising inhabitants. It seemed to already wear the appearance of a city. The streets were for the most part sidewalked and planked, and many buildings of fine structure graced the grounds. Hotels, churches, etc., were scattered here and there. Indeed, Wisconsin Territory was rich with such a place as Milwaukee.

Our destination lay farther north, to Fond du Lac, in a wild and almost unpeopled region, yet possessing very attractive features of scenery and home comforts. No train of cars stood ready to convey us out of the city—far from it! but, through a dense, wild forest, almost totally uninhabited, we were obliged to wend our way, drawn by "slow, sure-footed beasts"—oxen, and then not until we had tarried a week at Milwaukee, waiting for my father, Lyman Walker, to go through to Fond du Lac and return with the conveyance. The Monday following, we were prepared to depart, and then for the first time we commenced the true work of pioneering in good earnest. Our goods and effects, which were packed in large boxes, were piled into a wagon, firmly and in order. Upon the top of that generous load my mother and myself took seats, the elevated position affording a fine range of vision.

But few families had emigrated and settled between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, and even those were mostly foreigners. However, we were so fortunate at the close of the first day's journey as to obtain shelter from the driving rain; poor as the accommodations were, any place was acceptable. The road through these dreary forests was almost impassable, for the spring had been very backward and rainy, and in the woods the mud was—"I dare not say how deep." Often during the weary days, we were obliged to halt for an hour at a time, in a perfect sea of mud, to extricate a wheel of our burdened wagon, which, generally, as soon as out, was spinning on the top of a neighboring stump or log. In such dilemmas, I, being a small child, was often mysteriously handed from my seat to a position amid the brambles and bushes upon the opposite side of the road—although gracefully, yet at the peril of broken bones. Here and there, in those dim old woods, we frequently hailed little opening oases, radiant with thousands of beautiful flowers—the very air was fragrant—such flowers as are only found in the West. Indeed, one would be reminded of a painter's sketch, in which he had thrown the rarest specimens of the floral world.

One week from the day we left Milwaukee we arrived in Fond du Lac. Only a few teams had ever passed over the road before. When one considers the short space of time it now takes to go to Milwaukee from Fond du Lac, and thinks of it taking one week of hard labor only a few years ago, he is well impressed with the great and rapid change that has swept over this part of the State in a very short period. Riding from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac in 1844, after an ox team through a wild region, over a new road, in the rain, and "a stranger in a strange land," is quite a contrast from stepping into the cars at the La Crosse Depot in Milwaukee and arriving at Fond du Lac in about three hours.

As we emerged from the forest upon the Fond du Lac prairie, it presented more the appearance of a lake than a prairie, it was so completely immersed in water. Lake Winnebago met our view beyond, and, had the wet season been past, and this lovely spot, in its usual beauty, burst upon our view as we afterward beheld it, we should have uttered a loud exclamation of surprise. It was wild and new, yet strange and beautiful.

Only those who have emigrated to the West in early days, can realize the feelings we experienced as we gazed upon our wild home. Indian wigwams met our view in different directions, and curious savages crept stealthily around, scrutinizing our persons and baggage. At this period, there were but four families in the settlement: M. C. Darling, a French man and family, the Bromleys and the Greens. This comprised the society of Fond du Lac in 1844. There was then one store of limited contents. The Indians kept up the trading traffic of venison, maple sugar, fish, berries, and other articles, which, indeed, furnished the table in rich style. Strawberries, raspberries and wild plums were abundant; the prairies were red (so to speak) with large, wild strawberries. From the Indians, we could purchase these delicacies for a mere trifle. Brass buttons and similar trinkets were far better than money. The savages were peaceable, kind and friendly, worthy of the Menomonees and Pottawatomies.

We were by no means without roads to more early settlements—to Sheboygan and smaller places, although at times the highways were impassable in the woody regions. During the summer, a fine log house was erected for our abode; a beautiful portion of the prairie, together with a strip of woodland upon its side, was fenced off, and life in the West commenced in good earnest. Hay for the cattle was at the door, as it were, in its sweetest luxuriance; in the river, within a stone's throw of our house, fish of various kinds were caught in large numbers. Plums ripened in our dooryard, raspberries lined our fences, and the butternuts fell rattling among the leaves. And although the polished furniture, the soft carpets, and like former comforts were not to be had, yet happiness did not withdraw her charming society from our new home: however, there were times when older ones recalled the joys of their New England homes with a sigh and saddened tone. Such is human nature; and that heart that would break all its early home-ties without a regret is hard indeed.

At a small distance from the village, a saw-mill was erected on a small stream, affording necessary lumber for the use of the settlers—mostly burr-oak and basswood, ash and maple. Pine could only be obtained from the northern regions, then almost totally uninhabited.

The first summer was one of frequent storms. At times, the prairie would be completely deluged, looking, for many hours, like a glassy lake, the water having no convenient opportunity to flow off: trees would be uprooted, and split from top to ground by lightning; roofs of houses were lifted gracefully from their places; it seemed, indeed, during some of those fearful storms as though the rolling thunder and sweeping wind would rend the very earth with their fury. Never, since that season to the present time, have I witnessed such devastating storms and experienced such an inclement season in the West.

"The storm, with its raging breath
Made fierce the hours, and all terrific
The lonely, gloomy night."

The summer and fall of 1844 found many new-comers to Fond du Lac and vicinity. Rev. William H. Sampson commenced his ministerial labors as Presiding Elder in this region of scattered inhabitants. A schoolhouse was built; and Fond du Lac being the county seat.

the building served well for a Court House. It was also used on Sundays for a meeting-house. Other buildings soon graced the village plat. Farmhouses were seen at a distance; fences began to lengthen in every direction; cattle and horses were observed grazing upon the prairies; speculative men from abroad were busy around us; the red man retreated slowly from the scene of progression and civilization; the mail, that comer of welcome and interest, paid us weekly visits; indeed, progress was riding through the country in every direction. The merchants found less time for amusements, and money, that shining, bewitching metal, circulated more liberally from hand to hand. The usual hum of action and life lengthened into louder strains; while the barking of the wolf became less common, and the prowling wildcat crept still farther into the thicket.

In the fall of 1844, occurred the second session of the Territorial District Court; and connected with this event was a mirthful incident. Lawyer Fuller found himself in his opinion, unfit to appear in the court-room on account of the dilapidated condition of his boots. He felt himself in rather peculiar circumstances. He meditated long upon the affair. Could he go into the presence of people and fellow lawyers with his toes protruding through his boots? Or, worse yet, could he leave them off altogether? His independence at length came to his relief; he determined to go barefooted, honorably and independently, which he did, much to the fun of his fellows.

On the east side of Winnebago Lake were a number of little villages. Three miles from Fond du Lac was Taycheedah, consisting of a tavern, store, mill, shoeshop, tinsmith, and a number of residences. Fifteen miles farther on, stood Calumet, mostly settled by Germans. A short distance north was Brothertown, peopled with Brothertown Indians. Here the first steamer that ever sat upon the waters of Winnebago Lake, was constructed. On the other side of the lake the country was more wild in its appearance; dense forests extended nearly the whole distance from Fond du Lac to Fox River. At the point where this river flows into Winnebago Lake, there were two houses which comprised the village of Oshkosh.

In the year 1845 and the following one, Fond du Lac Village and county had been kissed warmly by progress, and presented the appearance of a thrifty, prosperous place. Many families had swelled the community. Other places of which we have spoken rapidly progressed.

Although Fond du Lac at that time seemed to be shut off from the world, by long and almost impassable roads, and lengthened strips of uninhabited country, yet many prominent speculators and strangers found their way there. Now and then one would stray down from Green Bay, or, battling with obstacles (chiefly mud and water), would reach the place from Sheboygan. The buildings which comprised the village were over a mile from the mouth of the Fond du Lac River. That part which is now called the Lower City, was a wet marsh, wholly occupied, for a time, by Indians. The log-house first erected in Fond du Lac, which is not now standing, was about half way between the village and the lake, now near the railroad depot.

After navigation opened on the Winnebago Lake, families settled around the river's mouth, and also near the landing, until the village was composed of two important wards, then termed the Upper and Lower Towns. During the year 1849, a steam-mill smoked from morn till evening upon the river. Hotels reared their ample roofs in both divisions, and pretty houses filled the streets rapidly. A Court House, three stories high, was added to the place; and stores were opened in both the Upper and Lower Towns. From 1848 to 1850, emigration seemed in its highest fever. Day after day came the strangers. The streets grew more dense. The saws ran faithfully. Rafts came in crowds to the mills. The new-tilled soil yielded its products in double ratio every year. Fond du Lac and the county grew in population and importance with almost incredible speed, until the one became a city, and the other a large aggregation of cultivated farms.

CHAPTER IV.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT AND STATE CIRCUIT COURT—MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY AND TOWN OF RIPON—COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OFFICERS, FROM 1839 TO 1880—COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—TERRITORIAL, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION—NAVIGATION OF LAKE WINNEBAGO—WISCONSIN PHALANX.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT AND STATE CIRCUIT COURT.

The act of Congress 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 each year in each organized county in the district. The three Justices were Charles Dunn, David Irvin and William C. Frazer. By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved November 15, 1836, the counties of Brown and Milwaukee (the first named including the Territory afterward designated as Fond du Lac County) were constituted the Third District, and assigned to Justice Frazer. Although in December following, a county was set off from Brown and called Fond du Lac, its few inhabitants (only *two*, in fact,) were amenable to the mother county, to which its offspring was attached for judicial purposes. It so remained until 1844: so that the judicial government of Brown County during that period was also the judicial government of Fond du Lac. For nearly eight years after the first settlement of the last-mentioned county, it was as completely under the jurisdiction of Brown County in all things appertaining to court matters, as though it had been "a part and parcel" thereof.

By the statutes of Wisconsin Territory of 1839, the counties of Milwaukee, Brown (to which was attached Fond du Lac, as just mentioned), and Racine, also other unorganized counties, composed the Third District, to which Justice Andrew G. Miller, the successor of Justice Frazer (deceased) was assigned. Fond du Lac County continued in this district until the adoption of the State Constitution in 1848, but was divorced from Brown County, as to all judicial matters, four years before; that is to say, in 1844, when it was organized judicially, as, in 1839, it had been for the purposes of county government only. The first court, therefore, held within its limits was a Territorial District Court, and these were continued until superseded by the State Circuit Courts, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

The first term of the Territorial District Court for Fond du Lac County commenced in 1844. The court set for the first time at the schoolhouse in Fond du Lac, June 5, Justice Andrew G. Miller, presiding. The other officers of the court were: Isaac Brown, Clerk; George McWilliams and R. Aiken, United States Deputy Marshals; John J. Driggs, Sheriff; Alonzo Raymond, Crier; Thomas W. Sutherland, District Attorney; and M. C. Darling, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The first chancery case tried was John J. Driggs vs. Susan Driggs, divorce. Morgan L. Martin was solicitor for the complainant. The petition was dismissed. Driggs was at that time Sheriff of the county. The next suit in chancery was also a divorce case, Lory Ann Stevens vs. Martin Stevens. The complaint was more successful in this case than in the other. The court decreed "that the marriage between the petitioner, Lory Ann Stevens, and the defendant, Martin Stevens, be dissolved, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly; and the said parties, and each of them, are and is freed from the obligations thereof."

The first law case was an action in replevin—an appeal from a Justice's Court. The title of the action was "Augustus Grignon vs. Henry A. Gallup." "And now June 5 [1844], comes the defendant's attorney and moves the court [Andrew G. Miller] to dismiss this appeal for reasons

filed; and the said motion being argued by counsel, it is thereupon considered and adjudged by the court that this appeal and all proceedings in this case be dismissed."

The next case was "The United States vs. Charles L. Amidon," indictment for adultery, found at the June term, 1844. Amidon was tried at the October term of the court following, before a jury composed of George W. Elliott, Robert Wilkerson, Lucius Hawley, Lewis Crofoot, James Clark, Peter Crowell, Edward Beeson, James Wauby, John C. Hammer, Henry Conklin, John E. Fisher and David Copp—"twelve free, honest and lawful men of the county." The defendant was adjudged not guilty.

When the State Constitution was adopted, in May, 1848, it provided for five Circuit Courts and Districts, of which the counties of Brown, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan should compose the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The judges for these circuits were to be elected for two, three, four, five and six years respectively, and thereafter each judge should hold office for a term of six years. Kewaunee County, which had always before been attached to Manitowoc for judicial purposes, was added as a separate county to the Fourth Circuit; but the counties of Brown and Winnebago had been set off into the Tenth and Third Circuits respectively. The terms of court for Fond du Lac County are begun on the third Monday of April and fourth Monday of October of each year; and every term shall be a special term for the whole circuit. A special term for the whole circuit is also held at Fond du Lac, on the second Monday of February in each year. Alexander W. Stow, of Fond du Lac, was the first Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, holding the office from August 28, 1848, to January, 1851; the second was Timothy O. Howe, of Green Bay, from January, 1851, to April, 1855, when he resigned; the third was William R. Gorsline, who was elected in April, 1855, to fill the vacancy made by Judge Howe's resignation. In 1856, Judge Gorsline was duly elected, but resigned before his term was finished. David Taylor, who was the fourth Circuit Judge, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Taylor was afterward elected for a term of six years, beginning in January, 1863. The fifth, who is the present incumbent, was Campbell McLean, whose first term began in January, 1869, and whose second began in January, 1875.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY AND TOWN OF RIPON.

This is a Court of Record, and has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of appeal from Justices' Courts, in civil cases, within the city and town of Ripon. It has also original jurisdiction and powers in all civil actions within the limits just named, equal to and commensurate with the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac County, to the amount of \$50,000. Appeals from this court to the Supreme Court are in all respects the same as from the Circuit Court. This somewhat anomalous court was created by an act of the Legislature of 1861, and the law is incorporated in the Revised Statutes of 1878. The occasion of its creation was because of the city and town of Ripon being so remote from the county seat. The first Judge of this court was P. B. Kissam, from May, 1861, to July, 1862. The second was M. W. Seely, from July, 1862, to May, 1865. Judge Seely was succeeded by E. L. Runals, who held office from May, 1865, to May, 1869. His successor, L. E. Reed, now on his third term, commenced his first term in May, 1869.

COUNTY COURT.

The General Government, in the act organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, provided for Probate Judges, to adjudicate the estates of deceased persons, as also those of minors, idiots and the insane. Until the year 1850, the designation of the office continued to be Judge of Probate, when it was changed to County Judge, and the court to that of County Court. As Fond du Lac County was not organized for *judicial purposes* until 1844, of course previous to that time matters of administration of estates and the probating of wills were brought before the Brown County Judge of Probate. In that year, the county was organized for all purposes, and a Judge of Probate elected; but as several counties were attached to this county for judicial purposes, the jurisdiction of the court extended beyond the limits of Fond du Lac, until they were all fully organized.

The first Judge of the Probate Court of Fond du Lac County was empowered to appoint a Clerk and also a public administrator. John A. Eastman was the first Register or Clerk; Rufus P. Eaton, the first public administrator. These offices were subsequently abolished. The first Judge of Probate was Mason C. Darling; the first County Judge (1850) was Charles M. Tompkins. In 1877, the Legislature passed a law conferring civil jurisdiction on the County Court of Fond du Lac County. It was given co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in cases where the matters involved did not exceed \$20,000. This greatly increased the business of the office. In view of this increase of labor, an additional salary of \$1,000 per year was allowed by the enactment of 1877.

The terms of the court are begun on the first Tuesday of every month. By general order, every Tuesday of each month, except the first, is a special term of court. For the trial of cases under his civil jurisdiction, the law requires the County Judge to hold three general and two special terms at the Court House in each year. The general terms begin on the second Mondays of May, September and January. The special terms begin on the second Mondays in April and October.

The following have been the different Probate and County Judges of Fond du Lac County: Mason C. Darling, during 1844; Thomas J. Townsend, 1845; Mason C. Darling, 1846; John Bannister, 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850; Charles M. Tompkins, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853; David E. Wood, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857; Robert J. Flint, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865; Marcellus K. Stow, 1866 and a portion of 1867; W. D. Conklin (appointed to fill vacancy made by resignation of M. K. Stow), a portion of 1867, 1868 and 1869; J. Mayham, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873; N. C. Giffin (appointed to fill vacancy made by the death of J. Mayham, and afterward elected for the term beginning January 1, 1874), 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; George Perkins, 1878, 1879, and now in office.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1839 TO 1880.

County Clerks.—Mason C. Darling, 1839 and 1840; B. F. Smith, a portion of 1841; M. C. Darling, balance of 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844; Theodore Conkey, 1845; Francis McCarty, 1846 and 1847; J. D. Curtis, 1848; Eli Hooker, 1849; A. B. Davis, a portion of 1850; Chauncey J. Allen, a portion of 1850, 1851 and 1852; Albert W. Paine, 1853 and 1854; Asher Armstrong, 1855 and 1856; C. F. Kalk, 1857 and 1858; James V. McCall, 1859 and 1860; A. B. Cary, 1861 and until his death, in 1862; L. M. Wyatt, last half of 1862; Charles W. Prescott, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866; C. H. De Groat, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; W. H. F. Smith, 1871 and 1872; J. H. Coolidge, 1873 and 1874; H. J. Davidson, 1875, and until he died, in 1876; Thomas Bryant, the last portion of 1876; Edmund Blewett, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Isaac Brown, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850; Fayette S. Brown, 1851 and 1852; John J. Driggs, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856; John C. Bishop, 1857 and 1858; Edward Beaver, 1859 and 1860; David Babcock, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; M. W. Simmons, 1865 and 1866; George W. Carter, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; Maurice McKenna, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; James Russell, 1877 and 1878; S. G. Leland, 1879 and 1880.

Sheriffs.—Colwert Pier, 1842; J. J. Driggs, 1844; D. W. Bromley, 1845; Alonzo Raymond, 1846; James Ebert, 1847; Fred F. Davis, 1849 and 1850; Francis D. McCarty, 1851 and 1852; Robert Jenkinson, 1853 and 1854; Edward Beaver, 1855 and 1856; George W. Mitchell, 1857 and 1858; Andrews Burnham, Jr., 1859 and 1860; George F. Wheeler, 1861 and 1862; J. D. L. Eyclesheimer, 1863 and 1864; H. A. Francis, died during the first year of his term, 1865; John Peacock, who was H. A. Francis' Under Sheriff, ran without opposition for Sheriff in 1865, received 2,025 votes, and was declared elected by the courts, holding office during the balance of 1865 and for the full term of 1866 and 1867; Hiram S. Town, 1868 and 1869; Mortimer B. Pierce, 1870 and 1871; Peter Rupp, 1872 and 1873; Nicholas Klotz, 1874 and

1875; Hazen R. Hill, 1876 and 1877; Edward Colman, 1878 and 1879; Neil C. Bell, present incumbent.

County Treasurers.—Alonzo Raymond, during 1839, 1840 and 1841; Mason C. Darling, 1842; B. F. Smith, 1843; B. F. Moore, 1844; Isaac Brown, 1845, 1846 and 1847; Kirkland Gillet, 1848 and 1849; Peter V. Sang, 1850, 1851 and 1852; Orin S. Wright, 1853; Robert Jenkinson, 1854 and a portion of 1855; George W. Sawyer, during the last month of 1855; Andrew J. Reed, 1857 and 1858; John B. Wilbor, 1859 and 1860; John Potter, 1861 and 1862; C. C. L. Webster, 1863 and 1864; J. A. Smith, 1865 and 1866; Thomas Bryant, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; Edward Beeson, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; John W. Hall, 1875 and 1876; J. C. Perry, 1877 and 1878; Louis Manderscheid, 1879 and 1880.

District Attorneys.—Up to the organization of the State Government, the office of District Attorney was filled by appointment by the County Board, as occasion required. In 1844, George L. Hosmer was appointed; S. S. N. Fuller, in 1845; Amazi L. Williams, in 1846 and 1847, and J. M. Gillet in 1848. Thereafter, the office was filled by election, as follows: S. S. N. Fuller, 1849 and 1850; William H. Ebbetts, 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854; Edward S. Bragg, 1855 and 1856; Isaac S. Tallmadge, 1857 and 1858; Albert W. Paine, 1859 and 1860; James Coleman, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; George Perkins, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; George P. Knowles, 1871 and 1872; S. L. Brasted, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; N. S. Gilson, 1877 and 1878; J. J. Foote, 1879 and 1880.

Register of Deeds.—John Bannister, 1839, 1840 and 1841; Oscar Pier, 1842, 1843 and 1844; John Bannister, 1845; S. S. N. Fuller, 1846; Edgar Conklin, 1847; Nelson Wood, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852; Rudolph Ebert, 1853 and 1854; William White, 1855 and 1856; N. H. Jorgensen, 1857 and 1858; Solon G. Dolge, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862; A. P. Mapes, 1863 and 1864; Dana C. Lamb, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; J. D. L. Eyclesheimer, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; Calvin L. Pierce, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; Frank B. Hoskins, 1879 and 1880.

County Surveyors.—The little surveying required by the county up to 1848, was done by "the piece," by John Bannister and Horace W. Newton. Thereafter, the office was filled by election as follows: H. W. Newton, 1849 and 1850; Joseph Fairbanks, 1851 and 1852; Peter O'Laughlin, 1853 and 1854; Joseph Fairbanks, 1855 and 1856; H. W. Newton, 1857 and 1858; Joseph Fairbanks, 1859 and 1860; Lathrop Ellis, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866; J. V. De Vry, 1867 and 1868; H. W. Newton, 1869 and 1870; Jacob Haessley, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; James Bowe, 1875 and 1876; Jacob Haessley, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

Coroners.—There was little for a Coroner to do at first, and none were provided for until 1848, the first election being held that year, and the incumbent's time began with the succeeding January. Those who have held the office are as follows: Joel A. Baldwin, 1849 and 1850; Alonzo Raymond, 1851 and 1852; Lewis Crofoot, 1853 and 1854; Jerre Homiston, 1855 and 1856; Josiah Barnett, 1857 and 1858; George Moore, 1859 and 1860; Asher Armstrong, 1861 and 1862; J. W. Hall, 1863 and 1864; I. Tompkins, 1865 and 1866; Z. L. Chapman, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; L. B. Taylor, 1871 and 1872; James O'Reiley, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; Peter V. Sang, 1877 and 1878; William Burns, 1879 and 1880.

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

County Commissioners.—Reuben Simmons, John Bannister and Edward Pier, during 1839, 1840 and 1841; George White, Edward Pier and Alonzo Raymond, during 1842, until April, when the county was governed by a Board of Supervisors, composed of a representative from each town.

Board of Supervisors.—George White, of Calumet, and Henry Conklin, of Fond du Lac, for 1842; Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac, and John J. Driggs, of Calumet, for 1843; Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac, and George White, of Calumet, for 1844; Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac,

Rufus P. Eaton, of Calumet, Frederick F. Davis, of Waupun, and Lester Rounds, of Ceresco, for 1845; Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac, Lester Rounds, of Ceresco, Almon Osborn, of Metomen, Samuel Sanborn, of Rosendale, Edward Sykes, of Lime, William Stewart, of Byron, and Daniel B. Whiting, of Waupun, for 1846.

1847.—Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac; George White, of Calumet; William Stewart, of Byron; Harvey Buell, of Oakfield; Henry C. Giltner, of Forest; A. C. Everest, of Seven Mile Creek; John H. Adams, of Auburn; Samuel Sanborn, of Rosendale; Milton Tolcott, of Alto; T. C. Snow, of Waupun, and George D. Ruggles, of Taycheedah.

1848.—R. F. Adams, of Auburn; Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac; Samuel Sanborn, of Rosendale; Charles Willard, of Oakfield; George White, of Calumet; Milton Tolcott, of Alto; T. C. Snow, of Waupun; William Stewart, of Byron; G. D. Ruggles, of Taycheedah, and A. C. Everest, of Seven Mile Creek.

1849—George White, of Calumet; Charles Doty, of Taycheedah; Selim Newton, of Fond du Lac; H. C. Giltner, of Forest; James M. Adams, of Auburn; Peter Vandervoort, of Eden; William Stewart, of Byron; James Patterson, of Oakfield; Peter V. Saug, of Lamartine; Jonathan Dougherty, of Rosendale; D. P. Mapes, of Ceresco; Warren Whiting, of Springvale; H. C. Eggleston, of Metomen; Samuel A. Carpenter, of Alto; Moses Campbell, of Waupun, and M. S. Barnett, of Eldorado. The Board was largely increased and somewhat changed by the elections in newly organized towns, and at the last meeting of the year was composed of the following: P. V. Saug, of Lamartine; Jerome Yates, of Rosendale; William Stewart, of Byron; Thomas S. Wilcox, of Auburn; D. D. Wilcox, of Chili; P. Vandervoort, of Eden; George W. Elliott, of Taycheedah; J. C. Lewis, of Fond du Lac; W. I. Ripley, of Oakfield; Warren Whiting, of Springvale; H. W. Bruce, of Friendship; William Starr, of Ceresco; Moses Campbell, of Waupun; R. P. Eaton, of Calumet; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; Peter Wilsey, of Metomen, and Henry Boardman, of Alto.

1850—Edwin Flint, of Fond du Lac; Francis S. Crons, of Taycheedah; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; Thomas S. Wilcox, of Auburn; Joseph Lawler, of Eden; D. D. Wilcox, of Ashford; William Stewart, of Byron; George White, of Calumet; H. W. Bruce, of Friendship; L. M. Dunham, of Eldorado; C. F. Hammond, of Rosendale; Robert Jenkinson, of Metomen; Warren Whiting, of Springvale; William Starr, of Ceresco; Samuel K. Vaughn, of Waupun; Fayette S. Brown, of Lamartine; James Patterson, of Oakfield; Daniel Wilcox, of Alto.

1851—Seth G. Pickett, of Ashford; Thomas S. Wilcox, of Auburn; Henry Boardman, of Alto; N. M. Donaldson, of Waupun; James Patterson, of Oakfield; Daniel C. Brooks, of Byron; Joseph Lawler, of Eden; J. W. Whitney, of Osceola; C. P. Dunning, of Metomen; Henry I. Ackerman, of Springvale; Andrew Smith, of Lamartine; Isaac Brown, of Fond du Lac; John Y. Westervelt, of Empire; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; Warren Chase, of Ceresco; C. F. Hammond, of Rosendale; L. M. Dunham, of Eldorado; Miner Wilson, of Friendship and John Islett, of Taycheedah.

1852—Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac Town; E. H. Galloway, of North Ward of city of Fond du Lac; W. H. Hiner, of South Ward of city of Fond du Lac; Brigham Payne, of Friendship; N. S. Thompson, of Eldorado; C. F. Hammond, of Rosendale; E. A. Newton, of Ceresco; George W. Parker, of Metomen; James McElroy, of Alto; N. M. Donaldson, of Waupun; A. C. Whiting, of Springvale; F. S. Brown, of Lamartine; Oscar Hurlbut, of Oakfield; D. C. Brooks, of Byron; William Stewart, of Eden; J. Y. Westervelt, of Empire; Henry Crownhart, of Ashford; C. D. Gage, of Auburn; C. W. Prescott, of Osceola; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah, and Augustus Huggsen, of Calumet.

1853—Peter Johnson, of Ashford; William Pool, of Auburn; William Brisbane, of Alto; N. M. Donaldson, of Waupun; O. Hurlbut, of Oakfield; Henry Conklin, of Byron; Aaron Walters, of Eden; John Beeson, of Osceola; G. W. Parker, of Metomen; A. C. Whiting, of Springvale; Edward Pier, town of Fond du Lac; Jerod Chapel, of North Ward of the city of Fond du Lac; John Nichols, of South Ward of city of Fond du Lac; J. E. Fisher, of Empire; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; T. B. Robbins, of Ceresco; G. D. Curtis, of Rosendale; B. F.

Hatch, of Eldorado; A. Henning, of Friendship; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah; W. R. Tallmadge, of Calumet and P. V. Sang, of Lamartine.

1854—Isaac Brown, of First Ward, J. M. Taylor, of Second Ward, G. W. Sexmith, of Third Ward, of city of Fond du Lac; S. N. Hawes, of Fond du Lac Town; Peter Johnson, of Ashford; William Pool, of Auburn; R. M. Harwood, of Alto; Daniel Wilcox, of Waupun; H. D. Hitt, of Oakfield; Henry Conklin, of Byron; Aaron Walters, of Eden; S. L. Marston, of Osceola; William Plocker, of Metomen; A. C. Whiting, of Springvale; R. R. Crowe, of Lamartine; John Berry, of Empire; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; A. B. Beardsley, of Ceresco; Bertine Pinkney, of Rosendale; B. F. Hatch, of Eldorado; John Stoddard, of Friendship; O. R. Potter, of Taycheedah and John Boyd, of Calumet. At a special session for the year 1855, the names of Joel Savage and Alexander Cronk appear, but credited to no town.

1855—Jacob Haessley, of Ashford; William Chapman, of Auburn; Rufus M. Harwood, of Alto; N. M. Donaldson, of Waupun; H. D. Hitt, of Oakfield; C. B. Brown, of Byron; A. Walters, of Eden; S. L. Marston, of Osceola; A. F. Bush, of Metomen; S. A. Chase, town of Fond du Lac; John Berry, of Empire; Joseph Wagner, of Forest; A. B. Beardsley, of Ceresco; Clinton Matteson, of Rosendale; P. Macken, of Eldorado; John Stoddard, of Friendship; O. R. Potter, of Taycheedah; John Boyd, of Calumet; Henry Conklin, of the First Ward, D. E. Hoskins, Second Ward, J. M. Taylor, Third Ward, George W. Sexmith, Fourth Ward, and E. Delany, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; W. B. Disbrow, of Springvale, and E. B. Lyman, of Lamartine.

1856—Jacob Haessley, of Ashford; H. Parsons, of Auburn; R. M. Harwood, of Alto; Joel Savage, of Waupun; H. D. Hitt, of Oakfield; Franklin Nye, of Byron; A. Walters, of Eden; E. C. Airhart, of Osceola; William Plocker, of Metomen; W. B. Disbrow, of Springvale; F. S. Brown, of Lamartine; S. A. Chase, of Fond du Lac Town; H. Conklin, First Ward, John B. Wilbor, Second Ward, J. M. Taylor, Third Ward, T. S. Henry, Fourth Ward, and E. Delany, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; A. T. Germond, of Empire; S. K. Barnes, of Forest; D. P. Mapes, of Ceresco; Clinton Matteson, of Rosendale; P. Macken, of Eldorado; John Stoddard, of Friendship; T. Magnussen, of Taycheedah; Joseph Wagner, of Marshfield; John Boyd, of Calumet.

1857—K. A. Darling, First Ward, J. B. Wilbor, Second Ward, C. A. Rider, Third Ward, George Williams, Fourth Ward, and E. Delany, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; C. D. Gage, of Auburn; Peter Johnson, of Ashford; A. Walters, of Eden; William Mitchell, of Osceola; Franklin Nye, of Byron; Charles Carberry, of Friendship; S. A. Chase, town of Fond du Lac; F. S. Brown, of Lamartine; P. Macken, of Eldorado; Orin Hatch, of Oakfield; H. N. Jewett, of Springvale; H. W. Wolcott, of Rosendale; Joel Savage, of Waupun; A. H. Rounsville, of Waupun Village; O. L. Olnstead, of Alto; A. Thomas, of Ripon; William Plocker, of Metomen; A. T. Germond, of Empire; S. K. Barnes, of Forest; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah; J. Wagner, of Marshfield; John Boyd, of Calumet.

1858—E. A. Brown, First Ward, Edward S. Bragg, Second Ward, J. M. Taylor, Third Ward, John Maginnis, Fourth Ward, L. Canfield, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; J. Goss, of Fond du Lac Town; John Stoddard, of Friendship; Delos Wilcox, of Auburn; John A. Hendricks, of Ashford; A. Walters, of Eden; Asher Armstrong, of Osceola; F. Nye, of Byron; John Boyd, of Calumet; A. T. Germond, of Empire; J. W. Hall, of Forest; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah; H. C. Giltner, of Marshfield; F. S. Brown, of Lamartine; P. Macken, of Eldorado; W. B. Disbrow, of Springvale; T. Conklin, of Oakfield; B. H. Bettis, of Waupun; A. H. Rounsville, of Waupun Village; R. M. Harwood, of Alto; William Plocker, of Metomen; J. W. Sanders, of Rosendale; A. Thomas, of Ripon Town; William Starr, First Ward of Ripon City; Lyman Town, Second Ward of Ripon City.

1859—J. H. Hayford, First Ward, E. S. Bragg, Second Ward, T. W. Dec, Third Ward, George Williams, Fourth Ward, and C. R. Harrison, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; G. K. Stanchfield, town of Fond du Lac; John Stoddard, of Friendship; William Pool, of Auburn; A. Dierenger, of Ashford; J. M. Adams, of Byron; A. Walters, of Eden; C. W.

Prescott, of Osceola; A. T. Germond, of Empire; John Tracey, of Forest; Joseph Wagner, of Marshfield; John Boyd, of Calumet; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah; F. S. Brown, of Lamartine; P. Macken, of Eldorado; W. B. Disbrow, of Springvale; O. Hatch, of Oakfield; B. H. Bettis, of Waupun Town; A. H. Rounsville, of Waupun Village; J. McElroy, of Alto; William Plocker, of Metomen; J. W. Sanders, of Rosendale; A. Thomas, of Ripon Town; H. S. Town, First Ward, city of Ripon; H. T. Henton, Second Ward, city of Ripon. James Henderson was admitted to the Board on motion, for that year, but credited to no locality.

1860—Edward Beeson, First Ward, E. S. Bragg, Second Ward, G. W. Sawyer, Third Ward, R. A. Baker, Fourth Ward, C. R. Harrison, Fifth Ward, of the city of Fond du Lac; G. K. Stanchfield, of Fond du Lac Town; John Stoddard, of Friendship; Charles D. Gage, of Auburn; A. Dierenger, of Ashford; N. C. Lewis, of Byron; A. Walters, of Eden; C. Matteson, of Rosendale; A. T. Germond, of Empire; John Tracy, of Forest; J. Wagner, of Marshfield; John Boyd, of Calumet; Charles Geisse, of Taycheedah; W. S. Warner, of Lamartine; P. Crane, of Eldorado; George F. Wheeler, of Springvale; O. Hatch, of Oakfield; B. H. Bettis, of Waupun Town; C. B. Whitton, of Waupun Village; J. McElroy, of Alto; A. Osborn, of Metomen; S. Fordice, of Rosendale; A. Thomas, of Ripon Town; W. Kingsbury, of First Ward, Ripon City; H. T. Henton, of Second Ward, Ripon City.

1861—W. D. Sherwood, First Ward, Peter Rupp, Second Ward, B. E. Moore, Third Ward, R. A. Baker, Fourth Ward, and M. Lockwood, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; S. A. Chase, of Fond du Lac Town; Charles Carberry, of Friendship; C. D. Gage, of Auburn; Joseph Wagner, of Marshfield; C. P. Phelps, of Byron; A. Walters, of Eden; C. W. Prescott, of Osceola; John Meiklejohn, of Empire; J. W. Hall, of Forest; John Boyd, of Calumet; B. F. Smith, of Taycheedah; W. S. Warner, of Lamartine; L. M. Dunham, of Eldorado; Warren Whiting, of Springvale; B. R. Harrington, of Oakfield; Joseph Fairbanks, of Waupun Town; T. W. Markle, of Waupun Village; A. J. Mattoon, of Alto; William Plocker, of Metomen; Stanton Fordice, of Rosendale; T. B. Robbins, of Ripon Town; J. McCord, of Second Ward, Ripon City.

At the election in November of 1861, the form and manner of the county government was changed, at which time a Supervisor was elected for each of the five Assembly Districts. The result was as follows:

1862 and 1863—Henry C. Bottum for the First District; R. M. Harwood, Second District; B. F. Moore, Third District; John Berry, Fourth District, and S. L. Marston, Fifth District.

1864 and 1865—L. N. Woodruff, First District; Dr. Elliott Brown, Second District; B. F. Moore, Third District; Joseph Wagner, Fourth District; W. H. Metcalf and N. Filby, Fifth District.

1866—Henry Wright, First District; William Thompson, Second District; E. H. Galloway, Third District; John Boyd, Fourth District; Aaron Walters, Fifth District.

Before the election in the fall of 1866, the county was divided into six districts, instead of five. A Supervisor at large was added, increasing the County Board to seven members, and one-half the members were elected every year. Under this plan, the County Board was composed of the following members:

1867—Gustave de Neven, at large; Henry Wright, First District; William Thompson, Second District; James Ewen, Third District; E. H. Galloway, Fourth District; A. Walters, Fifth District; J. E. Meiklejohn, Sixth District.

1868—Gustave de Neven, at large; A. M. Skeels, First District; B. H. Bettis, Second District; James Ewen, Third District; E. H. Galloway, Fourth District; A. Walters, Fifth District; Joseph Wagner, Sixth District.

1869—E. H. Galloway, at large; A. M. Skeels, First District; B. H. Bettis, Second District; Hannibal Woodworth, Third District; U. D. Mills, Fourth District; Aaron Walters, Fifth District; J. Wagner, Sixth District.

1870—E. H. Galloway, at large; A. M. Skeels, First District; A. J. Yorty, Second District; Hannibal Woodworth, Third District; S. A. Chase, Fourth District; A. Walters, Fifth District, and Joseph Wagner, Sixth District.

The County Board was at this time changed back to the "Town Principle" of representation, the first election being held in April, 1870, and has since continued in that form. The different Boards have been as follows:

1870—For Ashford, Jacob Haessley; for Auburn, J. P. Post; Alto, H. C. Williams; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, E. A. Putnam; Byron, D. D. Treleven; Eden, Henry Hayes; Osceola, Daniel Cavanagh; Metomen, John Wormwood; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Fond du Lac Town, G. K. Stanchfield; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon Town, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, J. W. Sanders; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick; Friendship, J. Kinsman; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, Thomas Boyd; First Ward of Fond du Lac City, H. Shattuck; Second Ward, C. L. Alling; Third Ward, H. P. Brown; Fourth Ward, William Rueping; Fifth Ward, U. D. Mihills; First Ward, Ripon City, William Workman; Second Ward, J. J. Foote; North Ward, village of Waupun, T. W. Markle.

1871—For Alto, James McElroy; for Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, J. V. Harter; Byron, D. D. Treleven; Calumet, C. Thuerwacher; Eldorado, C. W. Frederick; Eden, N. Klotz; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Friendship, J. Kinsman; Fond du Lac Town, D. C. Lamb; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Metomen, A. J. Yorty; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Oakfield, V. E. Galloway; Ripon, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, E. C. Stewart; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Waupun, Warren Whiting; First Ward of Ripon City, S. Sumner; Second Ward, J. Dobbs, Jr.; First Ward of Fond du Lac City, William Koehne; Second Ward, C. L. Alling; Third Ward, H. P. Brown; Fourth Ward, S. A. Chase; Fifth Ward, O. C. Bissell; North Ward of Waupun Village, T. W. Markle.

1872—For Alto, G. H. Downey; for Ashford, Peter Johnson; Auburn, Andrew Dierenger; Waupun, Warren Whiting; Oakfield, N. Filby; Byron, John Bell; Eden, N. Klotz; Osceola, D. Cavanagh; Metomen, R. C. Kelley; Springvale, S. Wilkinson; Lamartine, E. P. Hall; Fond du Lac Town, H. Van Allen; Empire, A. T. Germond; Forest, J. W. Hall; Ripon Town, A. A. Loper; Rosendale, H. C. Bottum; Eldorado, James Lewis; Friendship, Hector Munroe; Taycheedah, B. F. O'Laughlin; Marshfield, J. Wagner; Calumet, Lambert Brost; First Ward of Ripon City, William Workman; Second Ward, H. S. Town; First Ward of city of Fond du Lac, William Koehne; Second Ward, C. E. Kalk; Third Ward, S. W. Edson; Fourth Ward, C. L. Encking; Fifth Ward, Nathan Parker; North Ward of Waupun Village, T. W. Markle.

1873—Michael Serwe, for Ashford; A. Dierenger, Auburn; G. H. Downey, Alto; Joseph Fairbanks, Waupun; E. A. Putnam, Oakfield; John Bell, Byron; Ignatius Klotz, Eden; D. Cavanagh, Osceola; John Wormwood, Metomen; T. K. Gillett, Springvale; A. A. Johnson, Lamartine; D. C. Lamb, Fond du Lac Town; A. T. Germond, Empire; J. W. Hall, Forest; A. A. Loper, Ripon Town; H. C. Bottum, Rosendale; James Lewis, Eldorado; Hector Munroe, Friendship; B. F. O'Laughlin, Taycheedah; J. Wagner, Marshfield; Lambert Brost, Calumet; George E. Sutherland, First Ward of Ripon City; J. Dobbs, Second Ward of the same; L. R. Lewis, First Ward; C. E. Kalk, Second Ward; M. W. Simmons, Third Ward; C. A. Galloway, Fourth Ward; N. Parker, Fifth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; J. W. Oliver, North Ward of Waupun Village.

1874—John A. Hendricks, for Ashford; C. Oeder, Auburn; G. H. Downey, Alto; Warren Whiting, Waupun Town; E. A. Putnam, Oakfield; John Bell, Byron; I. Klotz, Eden; D. Cavanagh, Osceola; John Wormwood, Metomen; T. K. Gillett, Springvale; A. A. Johnson, Lamartine; D. C. Lamb, Fond du Lac Town; John Meiklejohn, Empire; J. W. Hall, Forest; A. A. Loper, Ripon Town; H. C. Bottum, Rosendale; C. W. Frederick, Eldorado; Charles Carbery, Friendship; Michael Wirtz, Taycheedah; Lambert Brost, Calumet; William Wolf, Marshfield; T. W. Markle, North Ward of Waupun Village; J. Bowen, First Ward of Ripon

City; J. Dobbs, Second Ward of Ripon City; T. F. Mayham, First Ward; C. L. Alling, Second Ward; M. W. Simmons, Third Ward; S. A. Chase, Fourth Ward, and John Gill, Fifth Ward, Fond du Lac City.

1875—Michael Thelen, for Ashford: C. Oeder, Auburn; G. H. Downey, Alto; L. H. Hills, Waupun Town; A. A. Swan, Oakfield; John Bell, Byron; I. Klotz, Eden; D. Cavanagh, Osceola; John Wormwood, Metomen; F. M. Wheeler, Springvale; P. Greening, Lamartine; John Meiklejohn, Empire; Peter Loehr, Forest; E. P. West, Ripon Town; H. C. Bottum, Rosendale; C. W. Frederick, Eldorado; Joseph Kinsman, Friendship; Michael Wirtz, Taycheedah; Lambert Brost, Calumet; Richard Schrage, Marshfield; T. W. Markle, North Ward of Waupun Village; E. L. Northrup, First Ward of Ripon City; J. Dobbs, Second Ward of Ripon City; J. F. M. Gaertner, First Ward, C. L. Alling, Second Ward, John Spence, Third Ward, C. L. Encking, Fourth Ward, O. C. Bissell, Fifth Ward, Leroy Graves, Sixth Ward, A. Habermann, Seventh Ward, and O. Hatch, Eighth Ward, Fond du Lac City.

1876—Michael Thelen, for Ashford: C. Oeder, Auburn; G. H. Downey, Alto; W. T. Brooks, Waupun; A. A. Swan, Oakfield; John Bell, Byron; I. Klotz, Eden; D. Cavanagh, Osceola; P. K. Pickard, Metomen; T. K. Gillett, Springvale; Phillip Greening, Lamartine; H. Van Allen, Fond du Lac Town; John Meiklejohn, Empire; Peter Loehr, Forest; E. P. West, Ripon Town; H. C. Bottum, Rosendale; John Reimer, Eldorado; P. McMonagle, Friendship; Michael Wirtz, Taycheedah; Lambert Brost, Calumet; Frederick Konz, Marshfield; T. W. Markle, North Ward, Waupun Village; J. P. Taggart, First Ward, Ripon City; J. Dobbs, Second Ward, Ripon City; S. S. Bowers, First Ward, Byron Town, Second Ward, J. C. Lowell, Third Ward, S. A. Chase, Fourth Ward, O. C. Bissell, Fifth Ward, Leroy Graves, Sixth Ward, David Chamberlain, Seventh Ward, and A. T. Little, Eighth Ward, Fond du Lac City.

1877—Michael Thelen, for Ashford; C. Oeder, Auburn; G. H. Downey, Alto; L. H. Hills, Waupun Town; A. A. Swan, Oakfield; John Bell, Byron; I. Klotz, Eden; D. Cavanagh, Osceola; John Wormwood, Metomen; A. C. Whiting, Springvale; W. S. Warner, Lamartine; H. Van Allen, Fond du Lac Town; Edward Colman, Empire; William Ralston, Ripon Town; George D. Curtis, Rosendale; John Reimer, Eldorado; J. Kinsman, Friendship; M. Wirtz, Taycheedah; T. Konz, Marshfield; Lambert Brost, Calumet; E. L. Northrup, First Ward, Ripon City; J. Dobbs, Second Ward, Ripon City; John Musgat, First Ward, C. Serwe, Second Ward, B. F. Moore, Third Ward, C. H. De Groat, Fourth Ward, J. F. Fontana, Fifth Ward; J. W. Crippen, Sixth Ward, John Gallagher, Seventh Ward, and A. T. Little, Eighth Ward, Fond du Lac City; T. W. Markle, North Ward, Waupun Village.

1878—W. D. Ash, for Brandon Village; F. L. Bacon, Waupun Town; John Bell, Byron; L. Brost, Calumet; E. C. Stewart, Rosendale; G. H. Downey, Alto; Phillip Greening, Lamartine; Theodore Herrling, Friendship; I. Klotz, Eden; F. Konz, Marshfield; C. Oeder, Auburn; P. K. Pickard, Metomen; A. R. Hargrave, Ripon Town; John Reimer, Eldorado; Richard Ring, Osceola; A. A. Swan, Oakfield; M. Thelen, Ashford; F. M. Wheeler, Springvale; John Wiley, Empire; M. Wirtz, Taycheedah; John Will, Forest; Henry Van Allen, Fond du Lac Town; W. B. Kingsbury, First Ward, of Ripon City; Jerre Dobbs, Second Ward, of Ripon City; F. B. Hoskins, First Ward, Joseph Radford, Second Ward, B. F. Moore, Third Ward, A. H. Bruett, Fourth Ward, O. C. Bissell, Fifth Ward, Fred Grill, Sixth Ward, William Ladewig, Seventh Ward, and Martin Kaeding, Eighth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; T. W. Markle, North Ward of Waupun Village.

1879—T. F. Mayham, for First Ward, C. L. Alling, Second Ward, Azro B. Taylor, Third Ward, A. H. Bruett, Fourth Ward, O. C. Bissell, Fifth Ward, B. F. Sweet, Sixth Ward, Daniel Schaefer, Seventh Ward, and M. Kaeding, Eighth Ward, of Fond du Lac City; W. D. Ash, village of Brandon, F. L. Bacon, Waupun Town; John Bell, Byron; L. Brost, Calumet; E. Babeock, Ripon Town; L. B. Dunham, Fond du Lac Town; G. H. Downey, Alto; J. M. Geerey, First Ward, of Ripon City; E. L. Runals, Second Ward, of Ripon City; T. K. Gillett, Springvale; T. Herrling, Friendship; I. Klotz, Eden; James Lafferty, Empire;

T. W. Markle, North Ward, of Waupau Village; W. D. Nash, Lamartine; C. Oeder, Auburn; P. K. Pickard, Metomen; Richard Ring, Osceola; F. R. Shepard, Oakfield; J. K. Scribner, Eldorado; E. C. Stewart, Rosendale; M. Thelen, Ashford; John Will, Forest; M. Wirtz, Taycheedah; Fred. Konz, Marshfield.

Chairmen of the County Board.—Reuben Simmons, 1839 and 1840; John Bannister, 1841; George White, 1842; John J. Driggs, 1843; Edward Pier, 1844; Rufus P. Eaton, 1845; Lester Rounds, 1846; George D. Ruggles, 1847; David P. Mapes, 1848; Peter V. Sang, 1849 and 1850; William Starr, 1851; Isaac Brown, 1852; N. M. Donaldson, 1853; Peter V. Sang, 1854; Henry Conklin, 1855; N. M. Donaldson, 1856; John Boyd, 1857; William Plocker, 1858; Joseph Wagner, 1859; George W. Sawyer, 1860; John Boyd, 1861; B. F. Moore, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865; E. H. Galloway, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869; V. D. Mihills, 1870; Dana C. Lamb, 1871; Joseph Wagner, 1872; Jerre Dobbs, 1873; F. F. Parsons, 1874; Jerre Dobbs, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; Lambert Brost, 1879.

TERRITORIAL STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

I.—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836.—Members of the Council, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin. District composed of Brown county, which included Fond du Lac not yet organized.

Second Session, 1837-38.—Members of Council, John P. Arndt and Joseph Dickinson. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams and Charles C. Sholes.

Special Session, 1838.—Members of Council, Alexander J. Irwin and John P. Arndt. Representatives—George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes and Ebenezer Childs.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838.—Members of Council, Alexander J. Irwin and Morgan L. Martin. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford and Jacob W. Conroe.

Second Session, 1839.—Members of Council, Morgan L. Martin and Alexander J. Irwin. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford and Jacob W. Conroe.

Third Session, 1839-40.—Members of Council, Morgan L. Martin and Charles C. P. Arndt. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes and Barlow Shackelford.

Fourth (extra) Session, 1840.—Members of Council, Morgan L. Martin and Charles C. P. Arndt. Representatives—Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes and Jacob W. Conroe.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-41.—Members of Council, Charles C. P. Arndt and Morgan L. Martin. Representatives—William H. Bruce,§ Mason C. Darling, and David Giddings; District composed of Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties.

Second Session, 1841-42.—Members of Council, Morgan L. Martin and Charles C. P. Arndt. Representatives—Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis and David Giddings; District composed of Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan Counties.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.—Member of Council, Morgan L. Martin. Representatives—Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling and David Agry; District composed of Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties.

Second Session, 1843-44.—Member of Council, Morgan L. Martin. Representatives—Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling and David Agry; District composed of Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties.

§ Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

† Elected in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

‡ Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

§ Killed by James R. Vineyard, February 11, 1842.

Third Session, 1845.—Member of Council, Randall Wilcox. Representatives—Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley and William Fowler;* District composed of Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties.

Fourth Session, 1846.—Member of Council, Randall Wilcox. Representatives—Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling and Elisha Morrow; District composed of Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.—Member of Council, Mason C. Darling. Representatives—Elisha Morrow and Hugh McFarland; District composed of Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago Counties.

Special Session, 1847.—Member of Council, Mason C. Darling. Representatives—Moses S. Gibson and G. W. Featherstonhaugh; District composed of Columbia, Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago Counties.

Second Session, 1848.—Member of Council, Mason C. Darling. Representatives—G. W. Featherstonhaugh and Moses S. Gibson; District composed of Brown, Columbia, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago Counties.

II.—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1846 AND OF 1847-8.

The first convention to frame a constitution for the State of Wisconsin assembled at Madison, the capital, on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December following, having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and rejected. In this convention, Fond du Lac County was represented by Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen and Moses S. Gibson.

A second convention to frame a constitution for the State assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st day of February, 1848, having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and adopted. In that convention Fond du Lac County was represented by Samuel W. Beal and Warren Chase.

III.—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE SENATE.

Warren Chase, 1848-49; John A. Eastman, 1850-51; Bertine Pinkney, 1852; A. M. Blair, 1853; Charles A. Eldredge, 1854-55; Edward Pier, 1856-59; E. L. Phillips, 1860-61; George W. Mitchell, 1862-53; George F. Wheeler, 1864-67; Edward S. Bragg, 1868-69; Hiram S. Town, 1870-71; W. H. Hiner and Joseph Wagner, 1872-75; H. H. Hiner and Daniel Cavanagh, 1876-77; A. A. Loper and Lewis Wolff, 1878-79; George Sutherland and P. H. Smith, 1880-81.

In 1872, the Eighteenth Senatorial District was made to include the whole of Fond du Lac County, except the towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Forest, Osceola, Auburn, Ashford, Taycheedah and Eden, which, with the county of Sheboygan, formed the Twentieth District. This apportionment remains unchanged. The Eighteenth District has thus far been represented by Hiner, Loper and Sutherland; the Twentieth by Cavanagh, Wolff and Smith.

IV.—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1848—Charles Doty and Jonathan Daugherty. 1849—Morgan L. Noble and Jonathan Daugherty. 1850—Morgan L. Noble and Bertine Pinkney. 1851—Morris S. Barnett and Charles L. Julius. 1852—Benjamin F. Moore and N. M. Donaldson. 1853—Querin Lœhr, Isaac S. Tallmadge, Charles D. Gage and N. M. Donaldson. 1854—Major J. Thomas, N. M. Donaldson, Isaac S. Tallmadge and Edward Bœner. 1855—John Boyd, B. R. Harrington, George W. Parker and William H. Ebbetts. 1856—Isaac Brown, Peter Johnson, Joseph Wagner and George W. Parker. 1857—Edmund L. Runals, M. S. Barnett, John B. Wilbor, Major J. Thomas and Aaron Walters. 1858—Edmund L. Runals, Henry D. Ilitt, F. D. McCarty,

* A Brothertown Indian.

Joseph Wagner and William S. Tuttle. 1859—Alvan E. Bovay, Warren Whiting, John C. Lewis, O. H. Petters, elected in place of E. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat, and Silas C. Matteson. 1860—A. E. Bovay, B. H. Bettis, John C. Lewis, John Boyd and Walcott T. Brooks. 1861—C. T. Hammond, B. H. Bettis, Selim Newton, John W. Hall and Horace Stanton. 1862—C. F. Hammond, W. W. Hatcher, Campbell McLean, John Boyd, and H. C. Hamilton. 1863—William Starr, Freeman M. Wheeler, E. H. Galloway, Samuel O'Hara and E. Foster. 1864—William Starr, James McElroy, E. H. Galloway, Charles Geisse and Edgar Wilcox. 1865—D. C. Van Ostrand, J. H. Brunkerhoff, James Sawyer, Thomas Boyd and Jonathan Large. 1866—A. M. Skeels, George F. Clark, James Coleman, Joseph Wagner and Andrew Dierenger. 1867—A. M. Skeels, A. C. Whiting, James Coleman, L. H. Cary, C. D. Gage and Joseph Wagner. 1868—Henry C. Bottum, R. C. Kelly, D. B. Conger, S. A. Chase, Nicholas Klotz and Joseph Wagner. 1869—H. C. Bottum, B. H. Bettis, I. K. Hamilton, W. S. Warner, Andrew Dierenger and Charles Geisse. 1870—Jerry Dobbs, Jr., R. Sleyster, John Boyd, U. D. Mihills, D. Cavanagh and Charles Geisse. 1871—J. Bowen, J. A. Baker, G. T. Thorn, U. D. Mihills, M. Lonergan and Joseph Wagner. 1872—A. J. Yorty, E. Colman and A. Walters. 1873—A. A. Loper, R. M. Lewis and T. M. Fay. 1874—David Whitton, T. S. Weeks and James Lafferty. 1875—William Plocker, George Hunter and M. Serwe. 1876—J. K. Scribner, E. A. Putnam and Lambert Brost. 1877—W. T. Innis, W. T. Brooks, T. W. Spence and Lambert Brost. 1878—James Fitzgerald, A. A. Swan, Michael Wirtz and Uriah Wood. 1879—Henry C. Bottum, Phillip Greening, T. W. Spence and M. Thelen. 1880—W. A. Adamson, D. D. Treleven, J. F. Ware and I. Klotz.

V.—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

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 in Congress by the following delegates:

George W. Jones, elected October 10, 1836; James D. Doty, September 10, 1838; James D. Doty, August 5, 1840; Henry Dodge, September 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, September 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, September 22, 1845; 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 Second District included, along with other counties, that of Fond du Lac. Under this authority, an election was held May 8, 1848, and Mason C. Darling was elected to represent the Second District. He took his seat June 9 of that year. At the first session of the State Legislature—June 5 to August 21, 1848—the State was divided into three Congressional Districts. Fond du Lac County fell into the Third District. This apportionment continued unchanged until 1861. The Third District was represented in Congress as follows: Thirty-first Congress, James Duane Doty; Thirty-second, John B. Macy; Thirty-third, John B. Macy; Thirty-fourth, Charles Billingham; Thirty-fifth, Charles Billingham; Thirty-sixth, Charles H. Larrabee; Thirty-seventh, A. Scott Sloan.

At the fourteenth session of the Legislature of Wisconsin—January 9th to May 27, 1861—the State was divided into six Congressional Districts. Under this apportionment, Fond du Lac County fell into the Fourth District. For the next ten years, this District was represented in the National Legislature by—Thirty-eighth Congress, Charles A. Eldredge; Thirty-ninth, Charles A. Eldredge; Fortieth, Charles A. Eldredge; Forty-first, Charles A. Eldredge; Forty-second, Charles A. Eldredge.

The present Congressional apportionment was made at the forty-fifth session of the Legislature—January 10, to March 27, 1872—when the State was divided into eight districts. Fond du Lac County was included, by that apportionment, in the Fifth District. From that time to the present, the Representatives from this district have been—Forty-third Congress, Charles

A. Eldredge; Forty-fourth, Samuel D. Burchard; Forty-fifth, Edward S. Bragg; Forty-sixth, Edward S. Bragg.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE WINNEBAGO.

The first white man that ever navigated Winnebago Lake was John Nicolet—the first of civilized men to set foot upon any portion of what is now the State of Wisconsin. This was in the year 1634. His craft was the bark canoe. Then followed the French trader and the Jesuit missionary in their canoes of the same material. It was not until Green Bay had become an American settlement that Durham boats were used upon Lake Winnebago. These were displaced to a great extent by sailing boats and small steamers, not many years subsequent to the first settlement of Fond du Lac County. But few people of the present day know what "Durham" boats are like. They were very substantial scows, and would float from fifteen to fifty tons of freight. The logs from which they were made were elevated on "horses" several feet above the ground, and a pit excavated under them in which, below the logs, "whip-sawyers" stood while sawing or "ripping" them into planks. The boats had walks built near the gunwale on both sides on which the crew walked while propelling the clumsy craft with poles. Sometimes, when the water became too deep for "poling," a square sail was hoisted, which, however, was a means of but little progress.

The first steamboat that ever ran upon Lake Winnebago was the Manchester, brought by Capt. Stephen Houghtaling from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1843. The woodwork was overhauled and some of it replaced at Brothertown. The craft was then taken to Taycheedah, where the machinery was repaired and put in order, and where its first trip was made. It was a small, slow boat, with well-worn locomotive machinery, and did not finish its first voyage out of Taycheedah, as planned, being obliged to return for further repairs. In the fall of 1843, B. F. Moore ran her up the Wolf River with supplies. She was the first boat to ascend that stream, and the crew were obliged to cut away the lumber rafts and driftwood in its numerous bends before it was possible to proceed. At Shawano, the engine crank was broken, and two men, Charles Westcott and Aaron Ninham, took a portion of the broken piece to Green Bay to secure a new casting. This they soon did, and although weighing 151 pounds actually carried it on their backs through an unbroken forest and over unbridged streams back to the boat, a distance of more than forty miles. During the first few years she ran upon Lake Winnebago, the Manchester was mostly engaged in towing rafts of logs or lumber, transporting supplies and carrying a little freight. On one occasion, she was eleven days making a trip with a raft in tow, between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and frequently, in rough weather, she required two days for the same journey with only a small load. In 1847, she was overhauled and made regular trips. Full information as to time, passenger and freight rates, which are of interest now, may be obtained from the following notice and advertisement, copied from the *Fond du Lac Whig* of May 13, 1847:

"We take pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to the steamboat advertisement which appears in to-day's paper. The Manchester is a beautiful and commodious boat, commanded by Capt. Houghtaling, and fitted up for convenience or pleasure, and plies between Fond du Lac and the Rapids, three times a week, and returns on alternate days. From the gentlemanly bearing and enterprise of the captain, the accommodation offered by the crew, the convenience of the boat and the cheapness of the fare and freight, we hesitate not to recommend this as the best route to the rapids or any landing on the lake shores."

The advertisement referred to in the foregoing is as follows:

"1847. Lake Winnebago Steamboat Arrangement. The Manchester, Houghtaling, Master, will run during the season between Fond du Lac and Neenah, as follows: Departures. Leaves Taycheedah, Mondays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, Mondays, 8 o'clock A. M., for Oshkosh, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Oshkosh, Tuesdays, 8 o'clock A. M., for Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Taycheedah, Wednesdays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, 8 o'clock A. M., for Neenah (foot of the lake,) touching at Brothertown and Oshkosh. Leaves Neenah, Thursdays, 7 o'clock A. M., for Taycheedah and

Fond du Lac, touching at Oshkosh and Brothertown. Leaves Taycheedah, Fridays, 7 o'clock A. M. Leaves Fond du Lac, Fridays, 8 o'clock A. M. for Oshkosh, touching at Brothertown. Leaves Oshkosh, Saturdays, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Taycheedah and Fond du Lac, touching at Brothertown. Fare: From Taycheedah to Brothertown, 25 cents. From Taycheedah to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Taycheedah to Neenah, 75 cents. From Fond du Lac to Brothertown, 25 cents. From Fond du Lac to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Fond du Lac to Neenah, 75 cents. From Brothertown to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Neenah to Oshkosh, 50 cents. From Neenah to Taycheedah, 75 cents. From Neenah to Fond du Lac, 75 cents. Meals extra. Freight: Whisky, per barrel, 25 cents; flour, 12 cents; pork, 25 cents; grain, per bushel, 6 cents; household furniture, per barrel, bulk, 12½ cents. The above charges for freight are from any of the above ports to any other port."

The next steamer after the Manchester was the Peytona, built in 1849 by the Peytona Company at Neenah, for Capt. Estes. She was one of the best boats ever built on the lake. The third steamer was the D. B. Whitaker, built by Capt. James and Mark R. Harrison, at Oshkosh, in 1849, and put to service the following year. In 1851, the Harrison Brothers (Mark R. is the artist, now living in Fond du Lac, and Capt. James is a Mississippi steamboat captain), built the John Mitchell, at Menasha. During the same year, the Ryans built at this same place the Menasha, which was the largest steamboat ever upon Lake Winnebago. She had two engines, and was elegantly appointed in every way. Soon after, the Jenny Lind was launched, and steamboating became almost a mania. There was very little freighting to do, and if all the people on the shores of the lake had patronized the boats regularly, it would hardly have made a paying business. Everybody who put any money into steamboating at that time lost it. In 1852, John Bannister, K. A. Darling and B. F. Moore having purchased the Peytona, ran her that season at such a loss that Bannister and Darling declared they would never touch her again. Mr. Moore therefore overhauled the boat, and ran her himself the next season, 1853, and made money enough to pay for her and all running expenses. But the others lost more disastrously than ever. During that fall and the succeeding season of 1854, B. F. Moore, of Fond du Lac, and John Fitzgerald, of Oshkosh, bought all the boats on the lake. They overhauled and ran seven of them, but laid up the balance. Among those in service were the Neenah, Barlow, Eureka, Peytona and William A. Knapp. This combination continued during 1854, 1855 and 1856, with profit to its proprietors. After that, Mr. Moore sold out to Mr. Fitzgerald, and Fond du Lac lost her shipping interests. At that time, the bar at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River prevented the entrance of steamers, and Mr. Moore built a pier out into the lake, which he rented to the Oshkosh Boat Company for several years afterward. In 1854, the Barlow, one of Moore & Fitzgerald's fleet, blew up at Oshkosh, killing two firemen.

Henry Orr, a Scotchman, who was clerk of the Peytona, is now a millionaire, and residing in Scotland. Capt. Houghtaling, the first steamboat captain on Lake Winnebago, and who has three sons in Fond du Lac, died at Detroit of a broken blood-vessel, while returning from Pittsburgh with a boat for Lake Winnebago traffic.

Since Mr. Moore sold his boats, the shipping interests have all remained at Oshkosh, until August, 1877, when the "Fond du Lac Steamboat Company," composed of the leading business men of the city of Fond du Lac, purchased the L. P. Sheldon for \$2,000. It was overhauled and christened the Commodore Benton. It was run during 1877 by Capt. Sam. Houghtaling, and during 1878 by Capt. George Lindsley. For some unaccountable reason, the enterprise did not pay, although it resulted in reducing freight on the railways between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, from 25 to 40 per cent. The Oshkosh boatmen, jealous of the Commodore Benton's success in securing excursion parties, raised the cry that she was an old boat, liable to explode her boilers at any moment, and that killed her passenger traffic. She was sold in the fall of 1878 to John S. McDonald for \$800, who sent her to Oconto to engage in towing rafts. Fond du Lac is now neither the proprietor of any boats save lumber tugs, nor in the enjoyment

of regular trips from boats owned elsewhere, although very large quantities of wood, logs and lumber are brought each season by the Oshkosh steamers.

THE WISCONSIN PHALANX.

In the year 1843, the country was agitated to a certain extent by the discussion of Fourier's principles of association, and by the zeal with which the *New York Tribune*, and some other papers of recognized standing, defended "the science of new social relations," and the re-organization of society. The glowing accounts received by some of the citizens of Southport (now Kenosha), Wis., concerning the prospects of several societies already commenced, was the means of bringing this subject of "the union of labor and capital," before the Franklin Lyceum of that little village, in the fall and winter of the year just named. In the discussion which followed many members took part. "Its vast economies, its equitable distributions, its harmony of groups and series, its attractive industry, its advantages for schools, meetings, parties and social festivities," were all brought forth and dilated upon.

On the 13th of November, 1843, the question came up for the first time before the Lyceum in the following words: "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan for such a re-organization of society, as will guard against our present social evils?" It was discussed, on the 21st of the month, by Michael Frank, T. Newell, S. Fish and E. W. Hadley, in the affirmative: by E. M. Kinney, C. Durkee and L. P. Harvey, in the negative. On the same evening this question was proposed: "Does the system of Fourier present a practicable plan of social reform?" It was discussed by a number of the members on the evening of the 28th. At the same time, a third question was proposed bearing on the same subject: "Are mankind naturally so depraved, and is society composed of such discordant material, as to render the adoption of Fourier's system impracticable?" It was ably discussed on the evening of the 5th of December, 1843. On that evening, the subject came up a fourth time in the shape of this question: "Would the system of Fourier, if adopted, tend to diminish the evils of society?" This was thoroughly discussed at the next meeting—December 12, 1843—and was the last one concerning "the union of capital and labor," brought before the Lyceum.

The result of these discussions was that an organization was formed in Southport, in the spring of 1844, with a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to see if the plan of Fourier could be carried into practical effect. Articles of Agreement were drawn up and signed—the association taking the name of THE WISCONSIN PHALANX. Several hundred dollars were raised by the sale of stock at \$25 a share.

The next step was the selection of a location and the entry and pre-emption of a few hundred acres of land belonging to the General Government, where the owners of the stock were to assemble and enter at once upon a new life, socially and financially. Ebenezer Childs, a well-known citizen of Green Bay, Wis., who was familiar with many parts of the Territory, was employed by the association to hunt a proper location for trial of the experiment determined upon by its members. Childs took with him three men, and after about twelve days' search upon the Government domain in Central Wisconsin, came to a tract of land in Township 16, north of Range 14 east, in the county of Fond du Lac. The men who went with Childs were good judges of land, and were empowered to accept or reject such location as he should point out to them. The spot was in a beautiful valley, on a small stream that tumbled over cliffs of lime rock, and after a course of three miles, emptied its clear waters into Green Lake. Childs recommended this site as the most favorable, all things considered, of any they had yet visited, and as one eminently fitted for the location of the Wisconsin Phalanx. His companions accepted his views, and it was determined by them that the tract on which they stood should be the spot where the association would test its theories concerning the union of capital and labor.

The next step to be taken was the purchase of a few hundred acres of land from the General Government at the place fixed upon; and for that purpose money was collected—about

eight hundred dollars—and put into the hands of Warren Chase, the leading spirit of the movement. He sent the funds to Green Bay, where the land office for the Green Bay Land District was located, where several quarter-sections which had been selected were entered in the name of Michael Frank, “a quiet citizen of the village of Southport, of irreproachable character and far too honest to defraud any person, and one in whom everybody had confidence, who knew him.” While these transactions were going forward, the members of the Phalanx had collected teams, cows, tools, provisions and tents, and started—nineteen men and one boy—with three horse-teams and several ox-teams to the land of promise, by way of Watertown, in Jefferson County, Wis. They left home on Monday, and after “marching and camping and camping and marching,” reached their destination on Sunday, May 27, 1844. They camped the night before on the north bank of Silver Creek, near where the stone mill was afterward erected, in what is now the city of Ripon; “and on the morning of May 27—to them ever memorable—they repaired to the valley below, on the beautiful plain surrounded by hills, like an amphitheater, and one of the most beautiful spots nature has formed in Wisconsin, and there, on their own lands, pitched their tents.”

“They were as good material, probably, as was ever got together for a like experiment. They did not belong, even in part, to the class of ‘the unappreciated, the played-out, the idle, and the good for nothing generally;’ on the contrary, they were persons whose industry and general shrewdness had already been coined into a good equipment of live stock, farm materials, implements, and other necessaries for fitting out a new enterprise. What was better, they had all, as pioneers, undergone that training in hard work and privation which fortified them against discontent and homesickness. They were rather religious than irreligious, and among them were two who had studied as preachers in evangelical denominations; but there was nothing like religious bigotry visible in the Phalanx; on the contrary, every body was liberal.”

The members of this association who had thus struck boldly into an uninhabited region for, as they believed, a principle, were Alexander Todd, Jerome C. Cobb, Warren Chase, Jacob Beckwith, Nathan Hunter, John Limbert, T. V. Newell, H. Gordon Martin, William E. Holbrook, Uriah Gould, Lester Rounds, Laban Stilwell, James Stuart, William Dunham, Joseph S. Tracy, Carlton Lane, George H. Stebbins, Seth R. Kellogg, Chester Adkins; nineteen in all. A boy also came along, but he soon after left.

On the morning of Monday, May 28, 1844, preparations began for the building of three frame houses; the first ground was broken on that day in plowing up the sod where the cellars were to be dug; breaking for crops was also commenced on the same day. The working force—besides the nineteen men and boy—was eight yoke of oxen and thirty-four horses. The Phalanx had, in all, fifty-four head of cattle. Their first care besides the erection of the necessary buildings to shelter their soon-expected families, was of course to get in their crops as soon as possible, the season being already far advanced. Twenty acres of potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, and other vegetables, were put in, but a white frost on the morning of June 10 destroyed most of the corn, beans and vines. The long days were filled with toil by these hardy pioneers, and the short nights were devoted to sleep on the ground, under the tents, of which there were three. A Scotch sailor cooked for them in the open air; and they ate their meals on rough boards under the shade of a bower, when it did not rain; and when it did, they ate standing, to avoid an excess of water on the body, and because they could shed the rain better in that position. The dwellings were twenty by thirty feet each, one and one-half stories high, and thirty feet apart. They were completed from oak trees which furnished, without saw-mill, the frames, the clapboards, the shingles and the floors. Lumber for the stairs and upper floor was brought from a distance. These buildings stood on what is now Lot 2 in Block 4, and were the first houses of any kind built within the present limits of the city of Ripon. In coming to their new homes, the members of the association left their families behind them. Before the three houses were inclosed some of their wives and children arrived, brought by horse teams, which were kept constantly going from and to the old and new homes.

The next arrival at the "domain," after those who reached the valley May 28, was Ebenezer Childs. He came June 4, but only remained until the 24th of September following. On the 4th of July, a liberty pole was raised, and the stars and stripes floated proudly in the breeze.

The most important improvement needed, it was now seen, was the building of a saw-mill and the erection of a dam across Silver Creek. It was late in winter before the saw-mill was in running order, and then the creek was too much frozen for use. The consequence was that the Phalanx had to go without many boards to protect man and beast from the inclemency of the weather, during all the cold months; but the hay, which was abundant, supplied largely the place of boards for shelter for their animals, and was used for beds for the families. There was "broken up" and sowed to winter wheat one hundred acres of prairie the first year.

When the families (about twenty, who all ate at a common table in the basement of one of the houses, where all the cooking was done) were all packed for winter quarters, and "the boys" were hunting fence timber and saw-logs on the Government land, Warren Chase started for Madison to secure a charter, or act of incorporation, for the society. The act had been carefully drawn up by him, and submitted to the members and approved, and he was authorized to secure its passage with as few amendments as possible. After much labor in lobbying, he was successful, his bill having passed the Assembly and Council, the two houses of the Territorial Legislature. It was approved by N. P. Tallmadge, on the 6th day of February, 1845, the Governor remarking, interrogatively, to Chase as he signed the act, "It will not compromise my Democracy to sign it, will it?" The charter was in these words:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WISCONSIN PHALANX.

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

SECTION 1. That Warren Chase, Uriel Farmin, Lester Rounds, Jacob Beckwith, Laban Stilwell and William Dunham, and all others who shall become associated with them as members, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate, or politic, to be known and designated as the Wisconsin Phalanx, and as such corporation are hereby declared capable of suing and being sued, answering and being answered unto, pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended, in all courts and places in all suits, actions, matters and causes whatever. And the said corporation shall have a continued and perpetual succession, and shall have power to make a common seal and change the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall have power to own and hold real estate and personal property in joint stock, to purchase and transfer property, real or personal, at pleasure, using the common seal and signature of the corporation. But in no case shall said corporation sell and convey real estate without the consent of all the stockholders, or a special law of the Legislature of this Territory for that purpose. The evidence of stock in this corporation shall be kept in a book denominated a stock-book, which book shall at all times be a sufficient evidence to any person or persons title to stock or interest in said corporation, and shall be a public record of the same.

SEC. 3. The property real and personal of said corporation shall be held in stock, numbered in shares of \$25 each, and transferable at the will of the holder; but no transfer shall be effectual until recorded on the books of the corporation by the recording officer of the Phalanx.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall be located in the town of Ceresco, in the county of Fond du Lac, to which town the business operations of the Corporation shall at all times be restricted. *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the corporation from owning and occupying timbered or meadow lands in any other town, and provided further that the quantity of land held by said corporation shall never exceed forty acres to each person belonging thereto.

SEC. 5. The corporation, or the officers thereof, shall have no power to contract any debt in their incorporate name or by virtue of this act, to issue any notes or scrips, or evidences of debt whatever; and if said corporation, or its Board of Managers, shall contract or assume to contract any debt in the name of said corporation, each individual member thereof shall be personally liable to pay such debt.

SEC. 6. Warren Chase, Lester Rounds and Uriel Farmin, are hereby authorized and empowered to open books and receive subscriptions for stock in said corporation, on the third Monday in February, A. D. 1845, at the house of Lester Rounds, in the town of Ceresco in the county of Fond du Lac, W. T., and to continue open said books at such times and places as they shall deem proper, until the Council hereinafter mentioned shall be elected; immediately after which they shall deliver said books and subscriptions to said Council. No subscriptions for stock shall be entered upon the books without the consent of all persons authorized to open said books while the same are in their possession. All subscriptions for stock not paid on or before the time designated for the payment of the same shall be forfeited.

SEC. 7. The books of said corporation shall be open at all times for inspection by any member, or stockholder, or officer of the township, county or territory, acting in his official capacity; and the stock in said corporation owned by any shareholder shall be at all times liable to attachments and execution for the private debts of such stockholder, in the same manner as is provided in Sections 105, 106 and 107 of an "Act concerning judgments and executions;" and Section 107 of said act shall apply in all particulars to the corporation created by this act, and to its officers.

SEC. 8. The first meeting of said corporation shall be held at the house of Lester Rounds, in the town of Ceresco, county of Fond du Lac, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1845, at 9 o'clock A. M., which meeting shall proceed to choose Chairman and Secretary for said meeting, after which they shall proceed to elect by ballot the following officers (a majority of votes being necessary for a choice): One President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer and nine Councilmen. The President and Vice President shall be ex officio members of the Council. Said officers shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of December following, and until others shall be elected to fill their places, unless sooner removed by the Council, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders and members of said corporation holden on the second Monday of December in each year, in the town of Ceresco, at such place as the Council shall determine, for the election of officers to fill the places of those whose terms of office expire on the same day. Said meeting shall continue from day to day until such officers are elected. Every male member and stockholder over twenty-one years of age, present or absent, shall at all times be entitled to one vote by person or by proxy in the election of officers, but in no other case shall either a member or a stockholder vote by proxy. The term of office of each officer shall expire on the second Monday of December in each year, or as soon thereafter as another shall be elected to fill his place.

SEC. 10. A person may be a stockholder without being a member; a member without being a stockholder.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the members or stockholders; to sign all papers and documents for the Phalanx; to make out and present at each annual meeting of the corporation a general statement of the affairs of the Phalanx; and to have a general supervision of the business of the Phalanx, subject at all times to the direction of the Council.

SEC. 12. The Vice President shall be President of the Council and, in the absence or disability of the President, shall perform all duties devolving upon him; in which case the Council shall elect a President *pro tem*.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep all record books and papers for the Phalanx and Council, and transact such other writing as the corporation or Council may direct.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive, keep, disburse and pay out all moneys belonging to the corporation, pursuant to instructions from the Council, and to keep an account of all moneys received and paid out, and furnish a copy of the same to the Secretary weekly. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall execute a bond to the corporation, with sufficient sureties to be approved of by the Council in such sums as they shall deem proper, which bond shall be conditioned for the security, faithful keeping and disbursement of all moneys coming into his hands pursuant to the direction of the Council.

SEC. 15. The President, Vice President and nine Councilmen shall form a Board of Managers, two thirds of which shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. The Council shall receive and determine upon all applications for membership and subscriptions for stock, and no person shall be permitted to become a member or stockholder without the consent of all composing the Board of Managers. The Council shall arrange and determine all business for the corporation, both financial and industrial, and shall have power to make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of members as they may deem proper; provided always that said rules, regulations and by-laws shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of this act or with the laws of this Territory. The Council shall have power to remove the Secretary or Treasurer, or any member of their Board, by a vote of three-fourths of all the members composing the Board, for neglect or mismanagement of his official duties. The Council shall in case of such removal call a meeting of the members and stockholders to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal.

SEC. 16. There shall be annual meetings of the members and stockholders on the first Monday of December in each year, at which time a settlement shall be made with each member. Previous to, and preparatory for which meetings, the Council shall make or cause to be made, an assessment and appraisal of all property real and personal, belonging to the Phalanx; and if said appraisal shall exceed the cost and last appraisal of said property, the increase shall be divided as follows: One-fourth shall be credited as a dividend for stock, in proportion to the time said stock has been paid in since the last appraisal; the remaining three-fourths shall be credited to labor in such manner as the by-laws shall determine. The amount due each member or stockholder upon settlement shall be paid in money or stock, as the Council shall determine, but the kind of payment shall be alike to all. It shall be the duty of the Council to transact all business of the corporation not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 17. The Council shall establish a public school in which shall be taught all the different branches of science usually taught in the common schools of the Territory, which school shall be open and free to the children of all the members of the corporation, and shall be continued nine months in each year. All teachers of the arts and sciences except those hereinafter excepted, shall be paid as follows, viz., three-fourths of the amount shall be deducted annually from the amount credited to capital, and one-fourth from the amount credited to labor, previous to the individual settlement with the members and stockholders.

SEC. 18. There shall always be a free toleration of religious opinion, and every member shall be protected in his or her religious belief; and no member of the corporation shall ever be taxed without his or her consent for the support of any minister or teacher of religion.

SEC. 19. This act may be altered, amended or repealed at any time by the Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Warren Chase returned from Madison armed with his charter, to the valley where the Wisconsin Phalanx had its abiding-place. "Now, we are safe," said the members, "for our property will be in our own hands."

On the 17th of February, 1845, Warren Chase, Lester Rounds and Uriel Farmin, as directed by Section 6 of the charter, met at the house of Lester Rounds, in Ceresco, prepared

and opened a book as a stock-book for the Phalanx, and commenced receiving subscriptions for stock.

Officers were soon elected under the charter, and the "tempest-in-a-teapot" excitement which lasted until it was done, subsided, and the Wisconsin Phalanx was "a thing of life" in the spring of 1845. "The neighbors, who had begun to locate in the vicinity," afterward wrote Warren Chase, "were greatly alarmed by it, and most of them were sure it would do mischief; for it had great power, they said, and would monopolize."

"During the summer of 1845, the saw-mill was making boards; the 'long home' was going up in sections which continued to lengthen until twenty tenements of twenty feet each were joined together in two rows, with a hall between, all under one roof with a ridiculous plan of a double front house and hip-roof, looking more like a rope-walk, or salt works, than a house."

The members all lived a "unitary life," that is, they ate at a common table and worked a common farm. "But the families all had separate homes to retire to after meals. A stone schoolhouse had been erected, and a school commenced, which never stopped except for necessary vacations, until the society ran out its race; and then it left the children of the members qualified for teaching the other schools and children of their own ages around them.

"They felt the great advantages and economies of combined labor and living; but some were not satisfied with the unitary life, especially of houses, and sighed for the retirement of quiet meals in family circles, as of old. Others were greatly pleased with the unitary table. Both males and females were about equally divided on this subject; but the plans and buildings had been commenced for the unitary living, and could not easily be changed. The single men, of whom there were quite a number, were very much opposed to a change. This apple of discord finally grew until it was of sufficient power to break up the society, with other feebler aids."

The evenings, after the toils of the day were ended, were divided between business and sociality. Monday night, there was a business meeting of the Council. Tuesday evening, there was a meeting of the Philothian Society: various subjects were discussed and a paper read called the *Gleaner*. Its motto was, "Let the gleaner go forth and glean, and gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." On Wednesday evening, a singing-school was held. A dance and social meeting enlivened Thursday evening. There was no meeting on Friday evening. Saturday evening was a general meeting for reports from foremen.

The various branches of labor were carried on under the direction of persons selected by the members, which persons kept in a public manner exact accounts of all labor expended in each department—this showing the exact cost of each crop of grain, etc. At the end of each fiscal year, three-fourths of the net product was divided for the labor to each in proportion to the amount of labor performed after deducting suitable rewards for extraordinary skill. All labor was voluntary, the members working when and where they chose, and receiving credit only for the amount of work done.

From the second annual statement of the Phalanx, published in the *Harbinger*, December 27, 1845, for the fiscal year ending the first of the month, signed by its President—Warren Chase—it appears that the estimated value of the property on hand was \$27,725.22, and was wholly unencumbered. The association was free from debt, except about \$600 due to members who had advanced cash for the purchase of provisions and land; but to balance that, it had over \$1,000 coming from members on stock subscriptions not then due. The whole number of hours of labor performed during the previous year, reduced to the class of usefulness, was 102,760. The number expended in cooking, etc., and deducted for the board of members was 21,170 hours. The number remaining after deducting for board was 81,590, to which the amount due labor was divided. In this statement, the washing was not taken into account, families having done their own. The whole number of weeks' board charged members (including children graduated to adults) was 4,234. The cost of board was, provisions, 44 cents and five hours' labor per week. The whole amount of property on hand was \$27,725.22. The cost of property and stock issued up to December 1, 1845, was \$19,589.18. The increase during the year

being the product of labor, etc., was \$8,136.04. One-fourth of this was credited to capital, being 12 per cent per annum on stock for the average time invested; and three-fourths to labor, being $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. It will be seen, then, that the Phalanx was a joint-stock experiment in which it was attempted to recognize the rights of both capital and labor; that every hour of labor was carefully recorded, and received its reward in wages—save five hours per week for each individual, which was included in the cost of board; that one-fourth of the increase of property during the year gave to stock 12 per cent per annum; and that three-fourths of the increase gave to labor $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour.

In the *Harbinger* of January 9, 1847, the third annual statement of the President of the Phalanx was published. It included an exhibit for 1846. It says: "We have now 180 resident members; 101 males, 79 females; 56 males and 37 females over the age of twenty-one years. About 80 have boarded at a public table during the past year, at a cost of 50 cents and two and a half hours' labor—whole cost, 63 cents. The others have, most of the time, had their provisions charged to them and done their own cooking in their respective families, although their apartments are very inconvenient for that purpose. Most of the families choose this mode of living more from previous habits of domestic arrangement and convenience than from economy. We have resident on the domain 36 families and 35 single persons; 15 families and 30 single persons board at the public table; 21 families board by themselves, and the remaining five single persons board with them." In a pecuniary point of view, the year 1846 was less favorable than 1845. The reasons given were 'a new farm to work,' and a light crop of wheat; still, the Phalanx paid 5 cents an hour for labor, and 6 per cent on capital.

"They have now," wrote the President, "about 40 families resident and near 2,000 acres of land, and are in a prosperous condition. During the first and part of the second year, they boarded mostly at one boarding-house, so far as eating together, but otherwise lived in separate families. Finding this mode less economical and more inconvenient than they anticipated, the families have since lived mostly entirely separate, but change occasionally, following at all times their choice. Board and provisions are advanced during the year as they are needed, always in proportion to labor done and stock, and deducted at the annual settlement from each member's account. In matters of opinion, they are not, as many suppose, a company of fanatics; there are some among them of all varieties of opinion, from the doctrines of Swedenborg or the New Jerusalem Church, down to skepticism and infidelity. In politics, they are Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists and Native-Reformers, with a large proportion of the latter. All this variety of opinion has a tendency to improve the public mind, but never disturbs their business operations. Most of them are great readers, and they take a great variety of papers, and exchange with each other.

"They are all temperance people, using no spirits except for medicine, and seldom for that, for many of them are believers in the system of hydropathy now in use, and several are also dietics [dietists], using no meat, tea or coffee; but these are not general principles with them. They avoid, as much as possible, profane language, and endeavor to set good examples for their children. They keep up a school all the time at the expense of the society, and pay much attention to education.

"They are often called Fury-ites, Four-year-ites or Fourierites, but they deny all 'ites' and 'isms,' each individual being responsible for his own individual opinions, and nobody else's. Their society belongs to the American Union of Associationists, and with them believe in a joint-stock property, a co-operative labor and equitable distribution of property. Their efforts thus far prove as successful as they anticipated, and, with two or three exceptions, their members are contented and happy. They have no arbitrary laws, but they buy and sell stock and go or stay where and when they please. They have an excellent location, one well adapted to test the system they are endeavoring to prove, and, from present appearances, seem almost certain of success."

"It is a fine sight," says another writer, "at sunrise to turn from the hill west of Ceresco and look down upon the prairie stretching away to the east, with its border of heavy timber, its

gentle undulation, its ravines, the creek, its serpentine course marked by scattered oaks and thick bushes, until it winds down into the valley or basin which holds this little Phalanx, and, after doing its duty in driving various machinery, disappears in the distance. The long building with its numerous windows which is used as the dwelling of many of the families, the mills, the detached houses and offices—some built of stone and very neat in their appearance—the numerous stacks of hay and grain, the fat and sleek-looking cattle and hogs, and the industrious inhabitants, busied about their various duties, make indeed an interesting and beautiful scene."

The following is the statement for the year ending December 6, 1847:

The Wisconsin Phalanx was organized as an Industrial Association, in the spring of 1844, and commenced practical operations May 27 of the same year, in the unoccupied town since called Ceresco, which makes this the fourth annual settlement.

The moral and social condition of the Phalanx has experienced no sudden and striking changes; yet it is believed that those who look not alone upon the external surface of things, will have noticed that decided and constant progress, which must ever attend the earnest efforts of truthful men and women to place themselves in just and harmonious relations to each other. The social intercourse of the members is governed by that correct moral feeling, which must be gratifying to all who come within its influence.

Religious meetings of some kind have been sustained regularly during the year, and occasional opportunities have occurred of listening to lectures on reform from some of the leading reformers of the age.

In the education department, we have not yet been able to make that improvement which we desire, owing to the want of sufficient buildings and conveniences for reducing the management of this branch to that regular system, which, by an adaptation of external circumstances to the internal nature, harmoniously unfolds that "variety in unity" without which there is no complete educational development.

Music, vocal and instrumental, has been taught to some extent, yet, laboring under the disadvantages mentioned above, there has not been that attention paid to its cultivation which its importance demands.

For want of materials and from a determination to free ourselves from debt and contract none for any improvements, we have not yet built so as to establish a library and reading-room—but there are taken by the members 136 copies of newspapers and periodical publications of thirty-nine different kinds, a constant interchange of which (comprising as they do the best publications of the age) gives us many facilities for information which isolated society cannot possess.

The number of resident members is 157, viz., 84 males, 73 females—32 males and 39 females under twenty-one years; 52 males and 34 females over twenty-one years; 18 persons above the age of twenty-one unmarried. The whole number of resident families is 32—we have resident with us, who are not members, one family and four single persons.

Four families and two single persons have left during the year, the stock of all of whom has been purchased, except of one family and one single person—the former intends returning, and the latter one owes but \$25. We have lost by death the past year three persons—one married lady, aged thirty-five, and two infants—all by consumption. Generally, the health of the members has been remarkably good.

The Phalanx has sustained a public boarding-house during the latter and major part of the year on an improved plan from the former method, at which most of the single persons and part of the families have boarded at a cost of 75 cents per week. The remaining families board at their own apartments.

The number of hours' labor performed during the year, reduced to the medium class, is 93,446. The whole amount of property at the appraisal is \$32,564.18. The net profits of the year are \$9,029.73, which gives a dividend to stock of nearly 7½ per cent and 7 3-10 cents per hour for labor.

The Phalanx has purchased and canceled during the year \$2,000 of stock; we have also by the assistance of our mill (which has been in operation since June), and from our available products, paid off the incumbrance of \$1,095.33, with which we commenced the year—made our mechanical and agricultural improvements, and advanced to members in rent, provisions, clothing, cash, etc., \$5,237.07. The annexed schedule specifies the kinds and valuation of the property on hand.

Seventeen hundred and thirteen acres of land at \$3.....	\$ 5,139 00
Agricultural improvements.....	3,509 77
Agricultural products.....	5,244 16
Mechanical improvements.....	12,520 00
Live stock.....	2,983 50
Farm and garden tools.....	1,219 77
Mechanical tools.....	380 56
Personal property, miscellaneous.....	1,567 42
Amount.....	\$32,564 18

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, *President.*

NOTE.—At the annual charter election of the Phalanx, held December 13, the following persons were elected: Stephen Bates, President; William Starr, Vice President; Uriel Farmin, Secretary; A. Devine Wright, Treasurer; Jacob Beckwith, Jacob Woodruff, Carlton Lane, Chester Atkins, Benjamin Wright, Robert D. Mason, James Hebdien, Seth R. Kellogg and Benjamin Sheldon, Councilors.

The report for 1848 shows the Phalanx as still a paying institution. It gave a dividend to stockholders of 6¼ per cent, and 6½ cents an hour for labor. The next year, 1848, divided

about 8 per cent on the capital. For the year 1849, the Phalanx had 120 residents; 8½ cents were paid an hour for work. The cost of board was 75 cents per week. It will thus be seen that financially the institution was a success; socially, however, it was a failure and steps were taken looking to its dissolution. The following act of the Legislature was approved January 29, 1850:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Wisconsin Phalanx."

The People of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An act to incorporate the Wisconsin Phalanx," approved February 6, 1845, is hereby so amended as to allow and authorize the council to sell and convey real estate by their official act; also to lay out and have recorded a village plat, with streets and squares and public lots.

SEC. 2. The said act is further amended by repealing sections sixteen and seventeen of the same.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for the council or other officers of said Phalanx to purchase real estate in their corporate capacity after the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

MOSES M. STRONG,
Speaker of the Assembly.

SAMUEL W. BEALL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

In April, 1850, an appraisal of the lands of the Phalanx was fixed upon in small lots (some being cut into village and some into farm lots). They then commenced selling at public sale for stock, making the appraisal the minimum, and leaving any lands open to entry, after they had been offered publicly. During the summer of 1850, most of the lands were sold, and most of the capital stock canceled, under an arrangement by which each stockholder should receive his proportional share of any surplus, or make up any deficiency. Most of the members bought either farming lands or village lots and became permanent inhabitants. They divided about 8 per cent above par on the stock. Some of the members regretted the dissolution, others seemed to care very little about it. The social features, which many disliked, and speculation of members outside the institution, brought on the death-throes of the Wisconsin Phalanx. The names of all those who were members of the society during its existence are as follows:

Warren Chase, Mary P. Chase, Milton M. Chase, Charlotte D. Chase, Albert Chase, Lester Rounds, Aurillia Rounds, Sterling P. Rounds, Rhoda A. Rounds, Horace E. Rounds, James Stuart, Almira Stuart, Agnes Stuart, Robert L. Stuart, John P. Stuart, Helen P. Stuart, Thomas Stuart, Frederick O. Stuart, Jacob Beckwith, Hannah Beckwith, James G. Tracy, Joseph S. Tracy, Uriah Gould, Nathan Hunter, Chester Adkins, Laban Stilwell, Julia Stilwell, William B. Stilwell, Rachael Stilwell, Julia A. Stilwell, Charles E. Stilwell, Truman V. Newell, Esther Newell, Charlotte E. Newell, Asa Bissell Newell, William E. Holbrook, William Dunham, Almira Dunham, Adelia A. Dunham, William H. Dunham, Carlton Lane, Harriet Lane, W. Irvin Lane, Eugene F. Lane, Charles W. Lane, Alpheus Lane, H. Gordon Martin, Julia Martin, Augustus Martin, Mary Etta Martin, Robert Martin, Caroline Martin, Alexander Todd, Jerome T. Cobb, George H. Stebbins, Mrs. George H. Stebbins, Seth R. Kellogg, Ebenezer Childs, William Seaman, Arelisle Seaman, Arelisle C. Seaman, William H. Seaman, Charles F. Seaman, Charles W. Henderson, Harriet Henderson, George H. Henderson, Antoinette Henderson, Daniel Hager, Volney C. Mason, Hiram Barnes, Eliza Barnes, Mary E. Barnes, Marshall Barnes, Uriel Farmin, Eliza Farmin, Marcellus Farmin, Marcella Farmin, Albert Farmin, Luther Jenette Farmin, Isabel E. Town, Hiram S. Town, Edward D. Town, Nathan Strong, Sarah Strong, Sylvia H. Strong, Phoebe Ann Strong, Betsey Strong, William Boutelle, David B. Dunham, James Hedden, George Limbert, Margaret Limbert, John Limbert, Elizabeth Limbert, Newton O. Adkins, William D. Strong, Eunice Strong, Harriet N. Strong, Henry V. Strong, Ann Eliza Strong, Cynthia A. Strong, Alice A. Strong, James M. Bacon, Corintha Bacon, Ellen A. Bacon, Emma J. Bacon, Eveline F. Bacon, Emerette L. Bacon, William Workman, L. M. Parsons, Oscar Wilson, Jacob Woodruff, Warren W. Braley, Morris Farmin, Lucinda M. Farmin, Hiram Farmin, Giles Farmin, Mahlon Farmin, Almira Farmin, Otis H. Capron, Robert Shelden, Gilbert Lane, Benjamin Shelden, Isaac Russell, Mary Anna Russell, Nathan H. Strong, Sarah Strong, Lewis G. Strong, Benjamin F.

Strong, Sarah A. Strong, James R. Strong, Emily Strong, Asenath Hubbell, William W. Hubbell, John A. Hubbell, George W. Clark, Mary M. Clark, W. H. Clark, George Clark, Gersham Danks, Caroline A. Danks, Adeline E. Danks, Henry C. Danks, Richard D. Mason, William Starr, Linus B. Brainard, James Clarkson, Job Bennett, Stephen Bates, Emily Burgess, Russel Smith, Eliza Smith, Julia M. Smith, Hezekiah G. Smith, Martin L. Smith, Ellen E. Smith, Phœbe Ann Smith, James M. Edgerton, Byron S. Sanborn, Adaline Sanborn, Josephine M. Sanborn, Arabella A. Sanborn, Caroline M. Sanborn, Mary A. Sanborn, Betsey Parsons, Levi Parsons, Pamela Woodruff, Frank Woodruff, Mary R. Wilson, Samuel Babcock, Rachael Babcock, Aaron C. Babcock, Henry C. Babcock, Walter S. Babcock, Stephen V. Babcock, Simeon Babcock, Hitty Ann Babcock, Charles F. Timan, Mrs. Sophia Stevens, William P. Stevens, Eunice E. Stevens, Duane Doty Stevens, Robert Miller, Margaret Miller, Margaret A. Miller, William Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Minerva J. Miller, Mary Jane Miller, Lucina Miller, John Irving, Mary Irving, Elsy M. Irving, Isabella Miller, George Miller, Lucy M. Kellogg, Agnes Kellogg, Helen S. Kellogg, Sarah Lambert, Emma J. Lambert, Albert Shepard, Nancy Shepard, Merrit Shepard, Albert Shepard, Jr., Mary Bennett, David O. French, James M. Bontelle, Charles W. Carntz, David D. Martin, Mary E. Martin, Mary J. Martin, Cassius C. Martin, Esther Martin, Louisa Shelden, Olive Shelden, — Shelden, Mary J. Lane, Elisha R. Rounds, Melissa B. Rounds, Mary J. Rounds, Lucy A. Hunter, James M. Clark, Mrs. Celestia M. Clark, James Maxwell Clark, Miss Celestia M. Clark, Alice Caroline Clark, Benjamin Wright, Sally Wright, A. D. Wright, Julia A. Wright, S. J. Wright, Melvira M. Wright, David Simpson, Harriet Edgerton, Leroy Edgerton, Orrin Devine Wright, Melissa J. Adkins, George Adkins, Garrett H. Baker, Elmira Baker, Mary Eliza Baker, Ellen L. Baker, Hannah D. Baker, Charlotte A. Haven, Harriet H. Haven and Matthew Lambert.

Warren Chase, the leader of the Ceresco Colony, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., January 5, 1813. Was educated at the academies of Pittsfield and Gilmanton, N. H., and in 1835 emigrated to Michigan and settled in Monroe, where he married Mary T. White, of Newport, N. H., who died in November, 1875, leaving three children, the eldest, Milton Chase, M. D., now living in Otsego, Mich., and who was Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry during the war, the second, Mrs. C. C. Whelpley, residing in Cobden, Ill., and the third, Albert Chase, residing in St. Mary's, Mo., not married. In the spring of 1838, Mr. Chase moved from Monroe to Southport, Wis. (now Kenosha), where he resided till the spring of 1844, when he came with a colony and settled in the northwestern corner township of this county which at that time had no settler and which the colony named Ceresco (now Ripon.) He resided there until 1853, when he moved to Battle Creek, Mich. During this time, he held the office of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors one year, was elected a member from this county, of the two Constitutional Conventions, and to the first State Senate from this and Winnebago Counties, which then constituted the Senatorial District. In the second session of the Senate, he was on the Judiciary Committee when the revised statutes were adopted.*

In 1872, Mr. Chase was elected one of the Presidential Electors of Missouri, residing then in St. Louis. In 1876, he moved to California and settled in Santa Barbara, where he now resides and is editor of the Santa Barbara *Independent*. In September, 1879, he was elected to the State Senate of California for three years from the three counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo, and took his seat in the Senate of that State January 5, 1880, the day he was sixty-seven years old.

* He was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of the State in 1850, and on the Electoral Ticket for Hall and Julien in 1852, and delegate to the National Convention.

CHAPTER V.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—COUNTY POOR FARM AND BUILDINGS—AGRICULTURE IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY—THE DAIRYING INTERESTS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY—RIPON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—PLANK ROADS—RAILROADS—FOND DU LAC COUNTY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO—A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 17th day of June, 1847; a meeting of the friends of the Bible cause was held at the Court House, in the village of Fond du Lac, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society for the county, which should be auxiliary to the North Wisconsin Bible Society. A constitution was presented and adopted, after which William H. Sampson was elected President; M. S. Gibson, Vice President; L. C. Spofford, Secretary, and K. Gillett, Treasurer. These officers were chosen for one year. The object of the Society was declared, by the constitution, to be "to promote the circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment." For the next twenty years annual and called meetings were held to promote the circulation of the Bible within the county, when, on February 24, 1867, at an annual meeting, a new constitution was adopted. The society was now named "The Bible Society of Fond du Lac County, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society." The object of the Society was declared to be "to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, 'without note or comment,' and, in English, those of the commonly received version." The officers under the new constitution (elected for one year) were, for President, I. K. Hamilton; Vice President, N. C. Griffin; Secretary, J. E. Peabody; Treasurer, J. C. Huber. At the annual meeting held December 15, 1878, John S. McDonald was elected President; Prof. C. A. Hutelins, Vice President; P. B. Haber, Secretary, and J. C. Huber, Treasurer.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The Court House is by no means a credit to the county of Fond du Lac, nor in keeping with its wealth and importance. Another building to take its place is expected soon to be erected. As a new Court House is now a necessity and likely soon to be a reality, the present rickety structure, which, during ten years, has been the butt of all manner of jokes by judges, lawyers, newspapers and travelers, will be dealt with more briefly in this history than it otherwise would have been.

On the 4th of March, 1844, Dr. Mason C. Darling and Naomi Darling, his wife, executed a warranty deed to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac, Territory of Wisconsin, of the land on which the Court House now stands, the consideration being \$1 in hand paid, and a contract to build and locate a County Court House thereon. This parcel of land is on the corner of Main street and Western avenue, and is described in the deed as follows: "North half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Town 15 north, of Range 17 east, of the Fourth Meridian east, in Green Bay Land District, and containing 90 000 square feet." At the same time, Dr. Darling entered into the following bond:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, county of Fond du Lac, Territory of Wisconsin, am hereby held and firmly bound unto the Board of Supervisors of the county of Fond du Lac, in the sum of \$500, good and lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Board of Supervisors or their successors, to which payment well and truly to be made, I do bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated this 4th day of March, A. D. 1844. The condition

of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Mason C. Darling, shall provide, or cause to be provided, a suitable room for the use of the county of Fond du Lac, free of expense, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

K. A. P. DARLING, }
HELEN M. DARLING. } *Witnesses.*

[Signed]

MASON C. DARLING.

These instruments were acknowledged before Alonzo Raymond, Justice of the Peace, and recorded by Oscar Pier, Register of Deeds, on the same day.

On the 14th of October, 1846, the Board of Supervisors accepted plans for a Court House by Brown & Arnold (Isaac Brown and Leonard Arnold) and directed that the plans be left with Edward Pier for the inspection of mechanics. The Board paid Arnold \$10 for plans and specifications.

The manner of paying for the Court House and "Gaol" (jail) was determined by the Supervisors like this: October 14, 1846, \$1,400 was appropriated out of the treasury for the jail, which was a part of the building; one-half of balance to be paid February 1, 1848, and the residue, February 1, 1849. With a drollery not appreciated at the time, doubtless, it was solemnly ordered that if anything remained after the "residue" had been paid, it should draw 10 per cent interest. At a special session of the Board, the report of the Building Committee was accepted September 11, 1848, adding \$100 for "stoves and fixtures for the Court House."

The building, above the basement, which is of stone and was the first County Jail, is of wood, and three stories in height. The second floor is used for elections by the town of Fond du Lac, and for jury rooms, and the third floor for elections by the First Ward of the city, and for holding terms of the County and Circuit Courts. It is dirty, shabby, and poorly ventilated; nevertheless, the wits of the State have exhausted their stock-in-trade in praising it, as witness the following:

"The same year that Wisconsin was admitted into the Union as a State, Fond du Lac County built a Court House. At that time, it was regarded as a model architectural pile, and it was built to stay. It was founded upon a rock: for men were pure in those days; and the winds and rains of forty years have beat upon that house, and still it stands, a noble wreck in ruinous perfection. The elements have failed to sap it, and no amount of prayer or profanity has been sufficient to consign it to where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Incendiaries, who are thoroughly depraved and have not one redeeming quality, have persistently and maliciously withheld the torch. Like the Pennsylvania Democrat, who has wended his way to the polls every election since 1840, and consistently put in a vote for Gen. Jackson, the Fond du Lac Court House maintains its position and repels all innovations. The story that the wood of which a part of it is composed was once a part of a celebrated vessel, and that a boy who was on board the vessel cut his name in one of the planks with a jack-knife, is doubtless untrue. It is believed that a young lawyer, in Judge McLean's court, cut the name himself, while waiting for the opposing counsel to make his plea, and that the word is 'Joseph,' instead of 'Japhet.' And still the building is pretty old."

The following imaginative sketch is from a Fond du Lac paper: "The plans for our elegant new Court House were drawn up a few days before election. The building was to cost not less than \$9,000,000. The contract, which has been awarded, required that the material should be purchased at the following rates: Stone, \$1,000 per cord; lumber, \$956 per thousand; shingles, \$100 per thousand, and nails \$40 per pound.

"The building is now finished and ready for occupancy. It stands on the old site, at the head of Fourth street, and is an imposing structure. It is 400x400 feet square, 100 feet from the ground to the cornice and 400 feet to the splendid bronze statute on the dome. It is built of the finest Parian marble, trimmed with purple porphyry. The basement is for the use of the County Board, and has a committee-room in the back end with walls forty feet in thickness. It has no windows, and but one small iron door. In one corner is a splendid bar-room and back of it a poker-room. The first floor above the basement is divided into six rooms—three on either side of the hallway—which are occupied by the Clerk of the Court, County Clerk, Register of

Deeds and County Superintendent. The second floor is the court room. It takes up the entire dimensions of the building, with the exception of the vestibule. At the west end is the bench for the Judge. It is built of solid granite, trimmed with pearl and Mt. Ophir gold, the seat being hollow for ice in summer and hot air or coals in winter. Under the desk is a large cupboard with time-lock, for bottles and demijohns, and a newly invented beautiful spirit lamp ingeniously arranged for making toddies. These are all out of sight of the audience. On the right of the bench is a monster pair of highly finished and perfect scales, in which every case is weighed by the Judge; and on the left a dungeon in which refractory witnesses are confined until they will swear as they have been instructed. The garret is used for empty bottles.

The dome is a beautiful piece of workmanship, something of which the tax-payers should be proud, for it is not every county that can boast of a steeple 400 feet high and surmounted by a bronze statue. The whole building is carpeted and richly furnished, and is lighted with electricity.

"It is indeed a magnificent pile, shimmering in the sunlight like a mountain of jewels, and giving all better thoughts by its striking resemblance to the walls of the City of Life. It is the temple of justice, whose glittering dome shines like a beacon far over the prairies, rivers and lakes, guiding the benighted travelers from Green Bay, Sheboygan, Madison and Milwaukee to the Second City, with all her splendors and purity of politics."

The County Register's office, which may be called an appendage of the Court House, a one-story building of brick, stone and iron, was finished in 1854, by John Nichols, and cost about \$1,200. It is fire proof, the floor and walls being stone and roof being covered with ashes to the depth of two feet. There were no fire-proof rooms in the Court House, which fact made necessary the erection of this building, which stands on the northwest corner of the lot donated in 1844 by Dr. Mason C. Darling to the county for county buildings. It is now as full of records as is convenient, and if a new Court House is not built soon, a new Register's office will be required.

When the Court House was erected, it combined a court-room, offices for all county officials and a jail in the heavy stone basement. After a few years, this basement not only got out of repair, but was too small for all intended purposes, namely, a place of confinement for prisoners and a residence for the Sheriff and Jailer. Therefore, in 1869, the County Board made an appropriation for the erection of a county jail building, and the contract was let to Theodore Eul. The superintending architect was Thomas H. Green, of Fond du Lac, but the specifications and plans, which required that the structure should be of stone and iron, were by G. P. Randall, of Chicago. It was finished ready for occupancy in 1869; is located on the west side of Linden street, not far from Western avenue, in the city of Fond du Lac, and cost \$42,000. The main walls are of Fond du Lac gray limestone, with dressings for the doors and windows, of Joliet stone. The cells, of which there are twenty-eight single and six double ones, arranged in two tiers, are inclosed by slabs of Joliet stone. The portion of the jail building used as a residence and office by the Sheriff, is 34x45 feet, and two and one-half stories high, with basement for kitchen and storerooms. The prison proper is 34x58 feet, two stories high and very strongly built. The outer walls, through which prisoners have several times made their escape, were strengthened with iron in 1878. No prisoners ever escaped when locked in their cells.

COUNTY POOR FARM AND BUILDINGS.

The County Poor Farm consists of 172 acres of as good farming lands as exist in Fond du Lac County, situated in Sections 21 and 28, town of Fond du Lac. The first purchase of land for the purpose of supporting and furnishing a home and a place to work for the indigent inhabitants of the county, was made in December, 1856, being seventy acres of the present farm. The cost was \$2,640. Other tracts have since been added, the last being by M. W. Simmons, of twenty-six acres, at a cost of \$1,040. Thus the whole farm embraced 176 acres, less the right of way for the Chicago & North-Western, and the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria (narrow

gauge) Railways. The farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, nearly enough potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, corn and vegetables for the paupers and insane being produced from it. Cows are also kept, which produce milk and butter, and, in 1879, 10,000 pounds of pork and 2,000 pounds of beef were produced and packed on the farm. To do this, not a dollar was expended by the county for labor, the paupers under Michael Gaertner, Overseer of the farm, being able to perform all the work of tilling, seeding, harvesting and storing. This is a better showing than for previous years, because never before had there been so many paupers able to perform manual labor sent to the Poor Farm.

The buildings, except the Insane Asylum, erected in 1878, are not worthy of extended mention. The building occupied by the Overseer of the Poor Farm is of wood, and those occupied by the paupers are of gravel and considerably out of repair; that is, they are old and cracked. They were all erected by the county. Until 1878, the incurably insane and all the paupers, whether sick or not, were confined together. This was a source of trouble to the Overseer, of danger to the paupers, and of annoyance and continued irritation to the demented. Therefore, during 1878, under the statutes which grant authority to each county to provide for the incurably insane by and within its own borders, a commodious, substantial and beautiful building of brick, iron and stone was erected. The architect was Thomas H. Green, of Fond du Lac, and the cost about \$7,000. It is a model building for asylum purposes, and its inmates are as comfortable, safe and well cared for as those of the State hospitals for the insane. The main building is 28x70, with thirty-two dormitories, arranged in two tiers, sixteen on each floor. The building is two stories high, with basement. On the west side is a wing 14x17½ feet, used as a reception room below and for the attendants above. The entire building is ceiled with matched and beaded oak, and is provided with an admirable system of ventilation. It contains two Boynton furnaces for warmth, in which wood cut on the farm is burned. Although in use only one year, the asylum is nearly full of incurables. At the beginning of 1880, the county poor buildings had fifty-eight inmates. Of these, thirty-one are insane. The list shows that twenty-one are chargeable to Fond du Lac City, three to Fond du Lac Town, two to Ashford, three to Auburn, three to Alto, one to Calumet, two to Friendship, one to Forest, three to Eldorado, four to Lamartine, one to Metomen, two to Ripon, three to Oakfield, two to Osceola, two to Waupun, two to Taycheedah, and three are "transients."

Up to the December session of the County Board in 1879, the general system of supporting the paupers of the county had been in vogue. That is, all the expenses of maintaining the Poor Farm and its inmates, as well as furnishing fuel, clothing and food to those indigent persons who did not live at the farm, was charged to the whole county in a general tax. This was not satisfactory to all cities and towns, as some of them had no paupers and others had a large number of them. Under this system, the county was divided into three districts, and the County Board, by statute authority, elected a Superintendent of Poor for each district. This was supplanted by the town system in December, 1879. The Superintendents offices were abolished and the Chairman of each town and ward charged with looking after the poor of his precinct. The County Farm is kept up, but the expense of running it and supporting the paupers is charged to the towns or wards which have paupers thus maintained, in proportion to the number each has been credited with at the farm. The average cost of supporting the paupers and incurably insane, including all salaries, medical attendance and aid furnished to families not at the county farm, has been about \$12,000 per year. It is thought the new system will reduce these figures somewhat.

Before the county purchased a Poor Farm in 1856, its paupers were cared for at certain rates by C. D. Kendall, who lived near the present Poor Farm.

AGRICULTURE IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

He who follows agriculture 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. The early settlers of Fond du Lac County were no exception to this rule. On the 21st of April, 1837, Colwert and Edward Pier turned the first furrow in the county about one mile south of where the Court House now stands in the city of Fond du Lac. Six days later, they sowed wheat, oats and peas. The year before this, a few potatoes and garden vegetables were raised near the corner of Brooke and Rees streets, in the city of Fond du Lac, by Colwert Pier. In the town of Waupun the work of tilling the soil was begun in the spring of 1839, by Seymour Wilcox, John N. Ackerman and Hiram Walker. They raised no wheat, but had potatoes, corn and roots enough for their own use.

From these small beginnings agriculture has grown to astonishing proportions in Fond du Lac County, and, although considerable attention is given to manufacturing, still represents the bulk of capital and population. Any other condition of things would be unnatural, as, with its rich soil and good markets, the county has always furnished a field for the most profitable returns of 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. Winter wheat was largely sown at first and returned profitable yields, especially in the "openings." Spring wheat thrived better on the prairies, where the soil was less adapted to winter grain, and the winter winds were more severe. Winter grain was abandoned almost entirely, and for twenty-five years, up to 1879, spring wheat has taken the lead. In the fall of that year, owing to the unprofitable returns from an overworked soil, and the disastrous effects of drought, chinch-bugs and weevil, large quantities of winter wheat were put in everywhere in the county.

The nine towns constituting the western portion of the county of Fond du Lac—Ripon, Metomen, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Resendale—in soil and surface, differ somewhat from the towns lying east of them. Nature seems to have indicated this difference by extending Lake Winnebago southward, in part dividing the east from the west on the borders of the timber and prairie. In the nine towns just named, there are prairies, openings and marshes, and originally, there were groves of heavy forest trees. The territory is well watered by springs and brooks, by Silver Creek, and by branches of Rock, Fond du Lac, and Grand Rivers. The soil is an argillaceous loam, moderately mixed with sand and lime, and resting on a thin layer of limestone much broken and occasionally interspersed with knobs of gravel; underlying the whole is a red sandstone which occasionally crops out in the ravines. On a few of the highest points on the prairies, mostly in the towns of Ripon and Metomen, the limestone comes to the surface, but, in some of the higher points in the openings, the gravel appears at the surface. This portion of the county, as elsewhere explained, dates the commencement of its settlement virtually in the years 1844 and 1845, although there were a few settlers there before those years. Most of the first farmers came from New England, and adopted, generally, the mode of farming then practiced in the East. Since that time, experience as to the capacity of the soil and as to the climate, has caused, of course, considerable change in the methods of farming in this region as it has elsewhere.

The towns in the eastern portion of the county have more lime in the soil, more swamps of tamarack and ash, more glades of wild hay, more tracts of heavy timber, more hills, more gravel beds and more heavy outcroppings of limestone. In short, the soil and capacity of farms are more diversified.

The towns through which the "Ledge" extends are more adapted to the successful raising of sheep than those which have more glades and meadow lands. Some portions are also well

adapted to the dairying and stock raising, and the profit of adding these departments of farming to that of simple plowing and sowing has recently become apparent. Nearly every town now has one or more cheese factories, and some have creameries also, factories for making first butter and then "skimmed" cheese from the same milk. The quality of the butter and cheese made in Fond du Lac County is first-class. Wheat and hay produced here are second in quality to the products of no other county, and large quantities of pork, wool and beef, of excellent quality, are annually exported. The city of Fond du Lac is one of the best and most extensive wheat and wool markets in the State, while the city of Ripon is a leading point in the exportation of live stock.

The town of Ripon leads all other towns in fruit raising, although producing orchards may be found in all sections of the county. Grapes, cherries and all kinds of berries are grown with profit wherever the farmers are disposed to devote the necessary labor and skill to their culture.

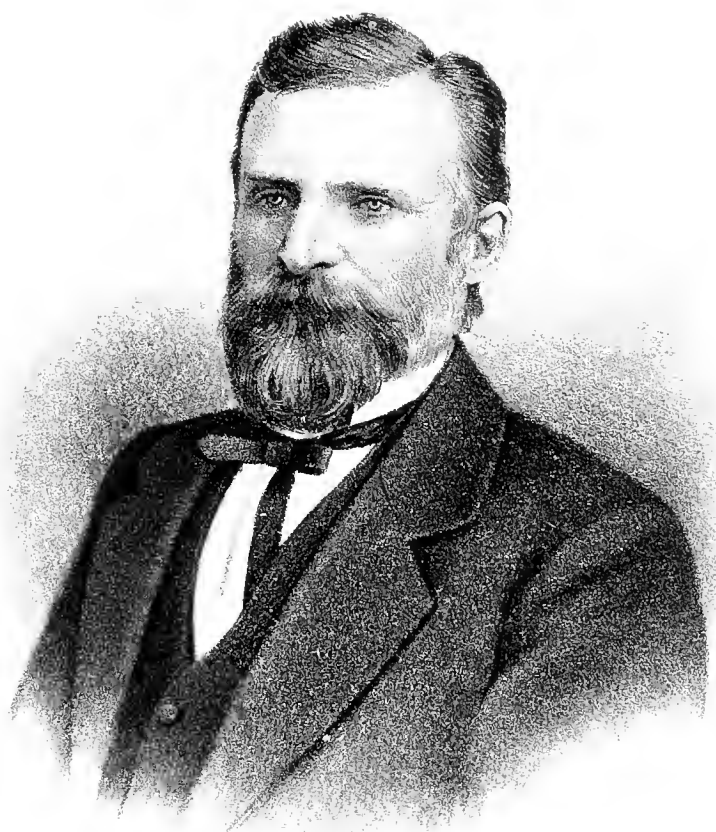
The business of breeding thorough-bred stock of all kinds has also got a strong foothold. In the cattle department, B. C. Matteson, of Rosendale, stands at the head, while A. Hargrave, of Ripon, Dorlan Mihills, of Taycheedah, and Sexmith Brothers, of Fond du Lac, are engaged in the same line. In the sheep department Henry Corliss, of Ripon, Ben. J. Gilbert, of Fond du Lac, and Bushnal Dodd, of Rosendale, are the leading breeders of blooded stock.

Farmers have recently turned their attention to raising sugar cane, and the contracted crop for 1880 is a large one. The plan is for farmers to contract with the owners of sugar factories for any number of acres at \$25 per acre, provided the crop averages, for instance, five stalks to the hill and the rows of hills are only three feet apart. The syrup made from amber sugar cane is pleasant to the taste, very sweet, of a beautiful amber color and commands a ready sale, being adapted to nearly all the departments in which sugar is used.

For 1875, the State census reports show that the county produced 90,302 acres of wheat, 21,966 of oats, 16,755 of corn, 4,494 of barley, 234 of rye and 50 acres of hops.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1859.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	No. Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Pounds of Maple Sugar.	No. of Bushels of Wheat.	No. of Pounds of Wool.	No. of Bushels of Potatoes.	Value of Orchard Products.	No. of Pounds of Butter.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Animals Slaughtered.	Total Value of Stock.
Ashford.....	8553	27225	37812	2949	7802	\$ 9	16019	\$ 33035	\$ 6731	\$ 39766
Auburn.....	3940	21186	14280	627	3089	5	13159	14779	3230	18009
Byron.....	11556	300	77608	6763	6705	118	34625	47672	7947	55619
Eden.....	6968	16167	37413	2241	5256	16	31614	30142	4833	35275
Osceola.....	3544	7241	18049	556	2986	.....	12188	12628	2714	15342
Valmire.....	7558	352	42226	1456	8042	.....	13347	30833	5203	34086
Empire.....	3317	90	29615	5048	5789	.....	28450	42085	4855	46940
Forest.....	4689	7540	22265	754	6331	.....	15940	19934	4161	24095
Marshfield.....	9429	4035	55562	1331	8950	.....	18119	36636	5837	42473
Taycheedah.....	8445	300	37541	1054	8405	.....	29775	38880	6010	44890
Fond du Lac (Town).....	7390	.....	19675	6177	4367	.....	26235	31730	6105	37835
Friendship.....	2554	490	5103	256	2312	15	12850	8360	2329	10689
Lamartine.....	11481	200	42381	3239	6722	90	37859	14157	6534	50691
Waupun Village.....	1436	.....	10095	190	2693	.....	11590	11192	5090	16282
Waupun Town.....	12598	.....	67836	3159	6920	109	37475	49875	9037	58912
Oakfield.....	16235	81	68819	9704	8654	400	46675	59613	8674	68287
Ellorado.....	14840	1040	51923	2628	10332	272	42890	57271	8313	65584
Springvale.....	22443	100	109341	6874	9678	174	45970	76135	9219	85354
Ripon Town.....	18529	.....	144262	2424	9508	451	39765	64185	8904	73089
Metomen.....	15010	.....	130467	4165	6716	126	42595	58967	12250	71217
Alto.....	17199	.....	143593	1939	6734	.....	46175	61128	7556	68684
Rosendale.....	18447	.....	84619	7943	8388	286	46948	70556	8166	78722
Total.....	232561	80237	1176088	71477	142082	\$1967	646954	\$880043	\$141798	\$1021841



L. Bonner.
M.D.

FOND DU LAC.

NUMBER OF ACRES OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1879.

NAMES OF TOWNS	APPLE ORCHARD.											
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes	Root Crops.	No. of Acres	No. of Bearing Trees.	Hops.	Cultivated Grass.	Grög. Timber.
Ashford.....	4575	750	1050	525	25	125	.....	175	4736	.....	1575	2950
Auburn.....	2792	574	828	573	184	132	.....	89	1727	8	1332	6688
Alto.....	3793	1537	1038	563	35	111	.....	112	3140	.....	1269	683
Byron.....	5040	576	975	697	.....	134	.....	206	5850	.....	2633	2270
Cabinet.....	5496	712	1051	547	60	122	.....	98	2757	.....	1410	7824
Eden.....	1476	426	920	220	.....	212	.....	67	1650	.....	24320	1776
Empire.....	3020	489	455	236	13	82	.....	155	2914	.....	2659	2639
Eldorado.....	4753	892	1069	491	6	137	3	169	3811	2	1694	1353
Fond du Lac.....	3088	958	1121	749	.....	94	4	74	1853	.....	2799	771
Forest.....	4200	400	620	300	20	110	.....	100	2570	.....	4000	1200
Friendship.....	2116	548	716	637	11	59	7	44	1306	.....	1246	1654
Lamartine.....	4300	1000	1000	400	15	189	.....	120	1040	1	3300	900
Marshfield.....	4316	295	975	486	66	135	.....	70	1430	.....	595	212
Metomen.....	7710	2030	1290	745	15	100	.....	93	4510	.....	3775	1665
Oakfield.....	1573	1084	1098	543	41	74	1	281	9086	.....	2540	1581
Osceola.....	2490	500	650	240	35	160	.....	87	2150	.....	1300	6250
Ripon.....	1593	322	322	129	10	26	.....	42	1009	.....	407	319
Rosendale.....	5490	1120	1170	270	.....	69	4	217	8850	.....	1221	846
Springvale.....	6916	1150	1137	697	32	167	7	236	9748	.....	2620	1113
Taycheedah.....	5780	493	745	344	125	184	.....	49	1538	.....	44	2444
Waupun.....	4556	1381	924	431	21	89	7	142	4617	.....	1944	977
City of Ripon.....	428	148	99	78	.....	19	3	49	1477	.....	199	.....
City of Waupun, North Ward.....	36	5	16	.....	9	.....	.....	3	200	.....	.....	32
Total.....	87538	17368	19270	9903	724	2523	36	2683	81106	12	60212	45577

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1879—(Continued).

NAMES OF TOWNS.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS									
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Apples.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.
Ashford.....	50905	17100	32859	6590	300	5136	.....	1840	800	.....
Auburn.....	45247	22390	32392	6130	2804	5466	.....	843	729	6
Alto.....	63970	48545	37825	7885	210	5730	.....	1255	121	630
Byron.....	84550	25594	41034	7984	291	7197	.....	1609	61	75
Cabinet.....	68194	25830	36875	6889	2088	6495	.....	2837	731	1
Eden.....	19724	8703	30820	8532	.....	4270	.....	174	157	.....
Empire.....	48254	21128	26769	3249	171	3944	.....	1855	279	8
Eldorado.....	71990	26298	35398	7759	.....	8504	490	390	400	50
Fond du Lac.....	33559	27417	32559	8691	130	2830	1600	1704	233	56
Forest.....	43800	11823	19852	3326	391	3981	300	865	627	.....
Friendship.....	33673	27530	25085	9842	259	4689	2686	963	35	.....
Lamartine.....	58390	24000	34000	11000	340	4000	.....	419	.....	.....
Marshfield.....	41064	5034	23445	5324	860	5087	.....	540	480	.....
Metomen.....	86130	43810	54970	7330	.....	6345	.....	1960	251	659
Oakfield.....	58230	37935	33133	7296	1012	3845	1390	5141	256	51
Osceola.....	23800	14000	21000	7090	120	4000	.....	150	200	.....
Ripon.....	75531	45015	14109	6205	150	7072	1390	1796	.....	236
Rosendale.....	71128	46755	39042	3656	.....	5963	3850	1520	152	170
Springvale.....	62119	49865	39325	6510	64	7072	1685	5564	274	205
Taycheedah.....	64394	16800	31818	5025	2351	6866	235	1554	434	.....
Waupun.....	59385	24596	43099	6182	1603	6683	800	3106	233	65
Ripon City.....	5922	4483	2115	705	.....	702	25	1640	.....	.....
Waupun City, North Ward.....	640	.....	500	.....	270	.....	.....	40	11	.....
Totals.....	1171509	574651	718095	143020	13514	116340	14361	372291	6864	2212

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1879—(Continued).

NAMES OF TOWNS.	MILCH COWS.		NO. OF ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.		NUMBER OF POUNDS.					
	No.	Value.	Clover.	Timothy	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Cultivated Grasses.	Butter.	Cheese.
Ashford.....	500	5500	570					5150000	20040	58279
Auburn.....	595	8638	538	11		6128		2912000	11115	104590
Alto.....	804	11180	67	232				2184000	52555	24280
Byron.....	773	13903	44					7938000	17397	67000
Calumet.....	734	11574	482						4868	15655
Eden.....	501	8740	101					45329	7430	14234
Empire.....	483	966	164	5				6580000	27155	1500
Eldorado.....	685	10494	300			3200		12000000	46010	1600
Fond du Lac.....	505	10100	116	4				9614000	22680	38283
Forest.....	577	8655	329					148000	17000	24200
Friendship.....	509	8066	131					4276000	20160	300
Lamarine.....	850	13600	176					4600000	30000	145000
Marshfield.....	463	6482	366			125		1640000	9890	13700
Metomen.....	803	13815	148	146				6348000	61050	25300
Oakfield.....	685	13225	219	13				7790000	44567	137685
Osceola.....	650	6500	80					2400000	10000	45000
Ripon.....	108	1698		32	1680			5400000	31080	10575
Rosendale.....	704	12252	124	31				4674000	51060	24370
Springvale.....	583	12701	198	35				5768000	36025	100336
Taycheedah.....	714	5589	234					628000	9430	190255
Waupun.....	971	17605	135	11				3063	32850	168500
Ripon City.....	291	5407					50	221	2550	6550
Waupun City, North Ward.....	17	267	5						200	1100
Totals.....	13503	206957	4410	511	1680	9453	50	90098613	609679	1217692

The farmers of Fond du Lac County support one agricultural paper, the *Farmer*, at Fond du Lac, and have several brisk and well-attended farmers' clubs, with more in process of organization.

THE DAIRYING INTERESTS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

The dairying interests of Fond du Lac County have grown to dimensions of importance, second, perhaps, to those of but one other county in Wisconsin. It is the pioneer county in dairying, and would be second to none except for the rich returns of other agricultural pursuits. The soil is not especially adapted to grazing and to nothing else, as is the case with dairying sections outside of Fond du Lac County, but is simply good, rich soil, suitable for grazing or grain.

The first factory cheese shipped out of Wisconsin, the first cheese factory and the first Dairyman's Association in the State, all belonged to Fond du Lac County.

The very first cheese made, as the beginning of an experimental business enterprise, was made in the spring of 1844, by Chester Hazen, in the town of Springvale. In 1850, he kept twenty cows for their milk, and made the product into cheese, after the improved plan, using vats. During thirty years from that time, cheese-making as a business for profit has been continued on that same farm by the same man, and always with satisfactory results.

In 1852, Warren Florida, of the town of Waupun, began making cheese from a small dairy of cows; and George D. Curtis, of Rosendale, began also in a small way the same season. About the same time, perhaps a year later, Henry Bush, of Byron, put a dairy of cows on his farm, and began making cheese. From that period on, home dairying increased more or less rapidly in Fond du Lac County, until the days of cheese factories. During the war, owing to the high price of cheese, new dairies sprang into existence in almost every portion of the county, and made money for their proprietors.

The first cheese factory erected in Wisconsin was built by Chester Hazen, in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac County, and put in operation in the season of 1864, with the milk from 100 cows. The factory was a great curiosity, and was considered an experiment. The next season, 1865, he had the lacteal product of 200 cows; that of 400, in 1868, and of 1,000, in 1870. Business of an equally large scale was continued by Mr. Hazen's factory four or five years after 1870, until other factories began to be built around him, when it dropped to 500 cows, the product of which number is now made into cheese at his factory.

The second cheese factory in Fond du Lac County was erected in 1866, in the north portion of Springvale, by Vincent & Waterman. Later in the same season, Strong & Hammond built a factory in Oakfield, and during the following fall or winter it was ready for milk. During the season of 1867, J. J. Smith built a factory in Ripon. This is now but little used, the farmers about Ripon having recently very largely dropped the dairying business, owing to the unprofitable price of cheese. During the next four or five years, a comparatively large number of factories were built, and most of them did a flourishing business. The report made for 1870 showed the following factories in operation that year: Ladoga factory—625 cows, 1,923,264 pounds of milk, made into 194,544 pounds of cured cheese; Brandon factory—423,719 pounds of milk, 42,058 pounds of cured cheese; Rosendale factory—475 cows, and made 44 tons of cured cheese; Waupun factory—150 cows, 76,954 pounds of green cheese; Treleven's factory, in Fond du Lac—150 cows and 31,108 pounds of cured cheese; Ripon factory—300 cows, 63,454 pounds of green cheese; Oakfield factory—800,000 pounds of milk, which made 88,889 pounds of cheese; Alto factory—175 cows, 290,561 pounds of milk, and 31,092 pounds of cheese; J. A. Smith's factory, in Fond du Lac—56 cows, from which were made 15,000 pounds of cheese in ninety days; Spafford's factory, in Fond du Lac—100 cows, from which were made 16,008 pounds of cheese; Ellsworth's factory, in Metomen—150 cows, from which were made 14 tons of cheese.

In 1870, the first factory cheese shipped from Wisconsin in car lots, was sent from the Hazen factory, at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County. Since then the practice of shipping and boxing at the factories has become common.

In 1879, there were thirty cheese factories in operation in Fond du Lac County, in which were manufactured 2,244,000 pounds of cheese, which, although a falling-off of nearly 25 per cent from the product of 1878, is still four times as great as the product of 1870. To make this amount of cheese in 1879, required the milk of 4,500 cows.

At the International Dairy Fair held in December, 1878, at the American Institute, New York, the first prize for Wisconsin factory cheese, was awarded to Chester Hazen, of Fond du Lac County.

In 1870, the first Dairyman's Association ever organized in the State of Wisconsin was formed in Fond du Lac County. Chester Hazen was President, and H. C. Strong, Secretary. At its second meeting, held February 10, 1871, Chester Hazen was re-elected President; F. S. Jenkins and W. J. Jennings, Vice Presidents; H. D. Hitt, Treasurer, and H. C. Strong, Secretary. A Board of Directors, consisting of William Knight, of Alto; Charles Norris, of Brandon; James Cornell, of Byron; D. D. Treleven, of Fond du Lac; A. C. Whiting, of Springvale; Abel Bristol, of Oakfield; H. C. Waterman, Rosendale; William Starr, of Ripon; John Howard, of Waupun, and Ed Reynolds, of Metomen, was also elected. A neat report in pamphlet form was published, and the Association was in a healthy condition. In 1872, the State Dairyman's Association was formed, and Chester Hazen was its President, the Fond du Lac County Association being merged with the State Association. Chester Hazen, who is now Vice President of the State Dairyman's Association, was its President during 1872, 1873 and 1874. He has done much to make a reputation abroad for Fond du Lac County cheese and butter, which now bring the highest market price in all the Eastern cities.

While Fond du Lac County does not lead all other counties at the present time in the value of her butter and cheese products, she has the honor of first demonstrating that dairying could

be successfully followed in Wisconsin, and thus put other localities, where grain raising was more unprofitable, in possession of knowledge that has since made them richer, and also made Wisconsin famous for the very finest quality of butter and cheese. Dairying has fallen off since the beginning of 1879 in Fond du Lac County for the very best of reasons, viz., the ruinously low prices paid for butter and cheese. During that year, butter could actually be bought for 7 cents and cheese for $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per pound, and those who could contract their butter for 10 cents or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per pound thought themselves exceedingly fortunate. Many farmers would not sell at such insignificant prices and dropped at once the business of making butter and cheese. At the beginning of 1880, however, both these articles rose to much higher prices, cheese bringing from 14 to 16 cents and butter 20 to 22 cents per pound, and the outlook for dairy keepers is again bright.

Not all the factories in Fond du Lac County mentioned as cheese factories are used in the manufacture of cheese alone, some of them being creameries where butter alone, or both butter and cheese are made. Perhaps the most novel and finest equipped creamery in the county is near the farm of A. Atwood, in the town of Waupun. The milk in this creamery is cooled by draughts of cold air which have passed into a large tunnel made for the purpose and passed many rods under ground to the building. These currents are sufficiently cold and always steady and reliable, the earth at the depth to which the tunnel was dug being always cool. This was the first creamery of the kind ever erected, and was first run during 1878 by W. T. Brooks.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

The Fond du Lac County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized on the 5th of July, 1852, at Rosendale, and the first fair was held there on the 26th and 30th days of September following. The amount of premiums awarded that year was \$261.50, but the spirit proved to be willing and the flesh weak in the distribution, for the amount actually realized and divided was only 13 per cent of the awards. The next year, 1853, the fair was held at Fond du Lac, and, being instructed by the result of the year before, the Society's Committee made the more modest award of \$199, and managed, from the receipts, to pay $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the awards. The next year, 1854, by a judicious compromise, the premium obligations appear to have been fully discharged by the distribution of \$78 in cash and twenty-six volumes of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. In 1855, the fair was held at Fond du Lac, and showed an encouraging degree of improvement—the premiums awarded being \$160 in cash and several volumes of Patent Office Reports. In 1856, the figures, for some reason, show a slight falling-off—the amount of awards being \$157.50. The year 1857 was a little better, and shows premiums to the amount of \$192.50; and from this date the fairs and affairs of the society show a decided recuperation. The fair was held at Ripon on the 23d and 24th days of September, 1858, and was a success, the total receipts amounting to \$282.07, of which there was awarded and disbursed as premiums, \$245.50. In 1859, was the "big year"—the Society having realized from admission, membership tickets and subscriptions, the snug sum of \$452.15, of which \$211.75 was invested in conveniences and fixings, then much needed by the Society, and \$252.60 disbursed as premiums. This fair was held in Fond du Lac. Last year, 1860, the Society was also self-sustaining, and held an interesting fair at Fond du Lac, paying from its own resources \$276 cash premiums. As to the fair of 1861, "It is not unfair to presume that with ordinary fair-play it would have proven a successful affair, but unwelcome warfare interfered sadly with its welfare."

All succeeding fairs after the first one have been held in the city of Fond du Lac. The Society leased grounds on the southern limits of the city which had been purchased and fitted up as a race track by the "Fond du Lac Stock Growers' Association." The Society erected an exhibition building, and the necessary appurtenances for holding fairs. There the annual shows were held with varied success and reverses until 1874, when, on the 20th of June of that year, a re-organization of the Society was effected, on the stock plan, and the following By-Laws were adopted:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Fond du Lac on the first Wednesday succeeding the first Monday in January, in each year, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sec. 2. The affairs of the Society shall be under the direction of a Board of thirteen Directors, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election, and no person shall be eligible to election as a Director unless he is a stockholder, and has paid all assessments made upon the shares of stock held by him.

Sec. 3. Shares of stock on which assessments shall have been paid, shall be entitled to one vote, but no stock shall be represented by proxy.

Sec. 4. The Board of Directors, on receiving official notice of their election, shall within one week after receiving such notice, meet and elect from among their number a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, including the President and Secretary, who shall be ex officio members of said committee.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall have, under the direction of the Board of Directors, general supervision of the affairs of the Society, and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Directors may direct.

Sec. 7. No moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury unless appropriated by a majority of the Executive Committee, and on the warrant of the President, attested by the Secretary, except the premiums awarded may be paid upon the certificate of the Secretary.

Sec. 8. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Secretary upon the written request of three Directors.

Sec. 9. The Secretary shall cause to be published in at least two newspapers published in the city of Fond du Lac, notice of all regular meetings of the Society, at least two weeks prior to such meeting.

Sec. 10. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled by a majority of Directors elect.

Sec. 11. A majority of Directors elect shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 12. These by-laws may be amended by a majority of the stockholders present at any regular or adjourned meeting of the Society.

Sec. 13. In all matters otherwise not provided for, the Board shall be governed by the usual parliamentary usages.

Sec. 14. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one ticket, admitting himself to the grounds at all times, when under the control of the Society, which ticket shall be forfeited when in any hands except his own.

Sec. 15. No entry fee shall be charged for articles on exhibition.

Sec. 16. No certificate of stock shall be transferable except on the books of the Society, and in case of transfer, the President and Secretary shall cancel the old certificate and issue a new certificate to purchaser.

Under the new order of things, George Keys, of Empire, was elected President, H. G. Halsted, of Rosendale, Treasurer, and Dana C. Lamb, of Fond du Lac, Secretary. The capital stock was fixed at \$15,000, in shares of \$25 each, and more than \$10,000 was subscribed. The new company, in consideration of the improvements made by the old organization, assumed to pay its debts, including the premium-list of 1873. The grounds were put in good condition, a fine amphitheater and numerous cattle and horse sheds built, wells sunk, the track put in order, and preparations made for a grand exhibition, and the hopes of the new directory were not disappointed, as the fair of 1874 was acknowledged to have been one of the finest exhibitions ever held in the State. The next year, under the same officers, the fair was again successful. In 1876, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers: President, Chester Hazen, Springvale; Vice President, John H. Martin, Fond du Lac; Secretary, Dana C. Lamb, Fond du Lac; Treasurer, Henry G. Halsted, Rosendale. That year, the receipts of the fair, shown by the report of the Treasurer, reached nearly \$3,000. The fair of 1877, by the same officers, nearly or quite equaled the former ones under the re-organization. The officers for 1878 were: H. D. Witt, of Oakfield, President; F. B. Hoskins, of Fond du Lac, Treasurer, and Gustave de Neven, of Empire, Secretary. Owing to bad weather, the receipts of the fair for 1878 were light, and no premiums were paid. The fair of 1879 was blessed with fine weather, and the receipts were sufficient to meet all demands.

RIPON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Ripon Agricultural Association was undertaken by Ripon in its mature years, but it was indebted for its establishment, in great part, to the same men who had carried forward earlier enterprises of a public nature to success. It originated in the "Farmers' Club"—a voluntary institution, which had been in successful operation for two years or more—in the summer of 1866. Like all American operations, it elicited a world of talk, and, like most Ripon operations, that talk resulted in successful action. The usual machinery of public meetings, committees and subcommittees, was resorted to—nothing can be done in this country without

public meetings and committees—and, as ever, the question of first importance was that of ways and means. Upon a careful comparison of views, it was decided that it would be practicable to organize and commence business on a paid-up capital of \$5,000. But how to obtain the \$5,000 was the question. It was a very considerable amount of money to raise when there was no immediate prospect of a return. It was thought that a subscription of \$25 by each citizen interested would be most available; and it was, therefore, resolved that the capital of the Association should be divided into shares of \$25 each; and, as a special inducement to subscribers, it was proposed that each holder of paid-up stock should be entitled to a free ticket, giving himself and family free access to the fair grounds on all occasions whatever. This was, undoubtedly, the proposition which made the movement a success.

The irrepresible D. P. Mapes went to work to obtain subscriptions; and, if any one thinks it is a small piece of work to sell two hundred shares of stock in an agricultural association, for \$25 each, and get his money as he goes along, just let him try it; his efforts will probably result in taking a large share of conceit out of him. It was, indeed, a great amount of labor; but it was accomplished in the course of five or six weeks.

An organization was effected under the general law; a board of directors elected; the money was paid into the hands of a treasurer; and, in point of fact, the victory was won. Then came the question of location, the size and shape of the grounds, length of the trotting-course—or whether there should be a trotting-course at all—fencing the grounds, making sheds, stalls and what not; and, after a decision was reached on these innumerable questions, there was still an immense amount of actual work to be done to carry the decision into effect. It was, in fact, nothing short of a summer's work for the men engaged in it. But the end was at last reached, or "straining full in view," and then there arose another very important question—"Can the work be finished up in time to hold a fair during the fall of 1866?" The majority of the Directors responded "doubtful!" But two or three said there should be no doubt about it; it *must be done*, and it *was* done. The fair was held very late—on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of October, of that year. This was the first fair of the Ripon Agricultural Association, and it was a success.

The officers of the Association since its organization are as follows: 1866—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, E. P. Brockway; Treasurer, H. M. Chapin. 1867—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, E. P. Brockway; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1868—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, E. P. Brockway; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1869—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, E. P. Brockway; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1870—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1871—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1872—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1873—President, A. M. Skeels; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1874—President, H. S. Town; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1875—President, H. S. Town; Secretary, T. Marshall; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1876—President, H. S. Town; Secretary, W. B. Kingsbury; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1877—President, C. F. Hammond; Secretary, B. Kingsbury; Treasurer, J. M. Little. 1878—President, C. F. Hammond; Secretary, H. W. Wolcott; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1879—President, H. W. Wolcott; Secretary, W. B. Kingsbury; Treasurer, C. F. Wheeler. 1880—President, H. S. Town; Secretary, G. F. Horner; Treasurer, A. Osborn.

On the 9th of November, 1866, the Association purchased for their grounds seventeen acres, in the northeast part of the city, about a mile from the business portion of Ripon.

Fairs have been held each year since the organization of the Association with uniform success. The buildings upon the grounds are in excellent condition and well adapted for the purposes intended; there is also a fine half-mile race-track. Other improvements are in good order; in short, the grounds are complete in all their arrangements.

PLANK ROADS.

To secure firm and smooth thoroughfares for the transportation of their produce, the attention of the people of Fond du Lac County was early called to the necessity of constructing plank roads. Companies were chartered and the work commenced. In 1852, a plank road was finished and brought into use from the city of Fond du Lac to the city of Sheboygan on Lake Michigan. In 1853, this road was continued northwesterly from Fond du Lac to Rosendale, and although contemplated to pass through the villages of Ripon and Ceresco to Fox River, it was never completed farther than the east line of the town of Rosendale. After being used a few years, it was suffered to fall to decay and was finally declared by the proper authority a free public highway and such it has since remained. "This road," wrote a citizen of Fond du Lac, in 1854, "is well graded and covered with solid oak plank, possesses firmness and promises durability. It affords an easy transit to the traveller, altogether preferable to the hemlock-knot roads of the east."

That the citizens of Fond du Lac County may now fully appreciate the struggles and anxieties of a quarter of a century ago—before the era of railways—to insure cheap transportation for produce and easy means of communication, the following account is reproduced from a publication of that time relative to plank road projects:

"There is a company organized with a charter for the construction of a plank road from Milwaukee to Green Bay. The work is already commenced, and some fifteen or twenty miles of the road now in use between Calumet and Green Bay. The line of this road runs through the entire width of Fond du Lac County, passing through the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah, Fond du Lac, Empire, Eden, Ashford and Auburn. The plank road from Fond du Lac to Waupun commenced the present season [1854], will pass through the intermediate towns of Lamartine and Oakfield. The line of the Sheboygan and Mayville plank road passes through Fond du Lac, and thence on the line between Byron and Oakfield into the county of Dodge. Omro and Waupun plank road will run through Rosendale and Springvale to Waupun. Port Washington and Fond du Lac plank road will pass through Osceola, Auburn, Eden and Empire, to Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac and Waukau plank road will run from Fond du Lac through Eldorado and Rosendale into the county of Winnebago. Oshkosh, Algoma and Ripon plank road will run through the north part of Rosendale to Ceresco. Plymouth and Waupun plank road will pass through Osceola, Eden, Byron and Oakfield to Waupun. Fond du Lac and Oshkosh plank road on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, will run through the town of Friendship. How soon and how many of the roads will be constructed is for the future to disclose; yet one thing is certain, the will and the capacity to accomplish are adequate to supply all the real necessities of the community in respect to plank roads."

And, notwithstanding all these schemes and all this labor, there is not now a plank road in the county of Fond du Lac. The era of those roads was brief and spasmodic; it soon gave way to more important railway enterprises.

RAILROADS.

As introductory to the sketch of the railways of Fond du Lac County, it will be profitable to copy from an article of a quarter of a century ago, an account of the improvements of the line then existing, bringing at once to the attention of the reader what had, at that early day, become a reality, and the numerous projects already agitating the public mind. The writer says:

"While the people of Fond du Lac County have been active in securing the advantages derived from good plank roads through its various sections, they have not been indifferent to the more important enterprise of connecting the great producing portions of the county with the 'port towns' and principal markets, by the construction of railroads.

"The Rock River Valley Union Railroad is the only one which has been brought (1854) into use in Fond du Lac County. This was completed in 1853, from Fond du Lac through Oakfield to near the village of Waupun, on the line of Dodge County. The length of the road

now in use is about twenty miles. Two trains run daily each way. The Horicon & Berlin Railroad is now in process of construction, and will accommodate the western part of the county, passing through Waupun, Alto, Metomen and Ceresco [now Ripon]. There are also charters obtained and companies organized for the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad, the line of which runs through the towns of Auburn, Ashford, Eden, Fond du Lac and Friendship, in this county; for the Port Washington & Fort Winnebago Railroad, running through Auburn, Ashford, Byron, Oakfield, Waupun and Alto; for the Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad, passing the entire length of the county from east to west, running through the towns of Forest, Empire, Fond du Lac, Eldorado, Rosendale and Ceresco [now Ripon].

“These constitute the principal railroads now contemplated to pass through this county. Great interest is manifested and proportionate exertions made for the completion of some of these roads, and should the agricultural interests of the county continue to enjoy the prosperity which has attended them for the two past seasons, it will not be long before the county will possess sufficient wealth, without difficulty to construct all the roads that necessity demands. Some of these roads will probably never have but a chartered existence, while others are as sure of being brought into actual and profitable use as that common prosperity attends the exertions of the people.”

Having thus presented a general view of the railway enterprise in Fond du Lac County, as it existed a quarter of a century ago, it is necessary to call the reader's attention to the rise and progress of each road actually constructed and now in operation within the limits of the county, and to such other facts as may tend to recall the interest attaching to them from the date of their inception to the present time.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway.—Portions of what now constitute this line of railway were built before any work was done in Wisconsin, but the first work done on the Chicago & North-Western Railway line proper was in the city of Fond du Lac, in 1851. The year before, a line was built from Chicago to Elgin, Ill., but not by any of the builders of what is now the Chicago & North-Western Railway; hence, Fond du Lac is really the birth-place of this mighty fan of railway lines.

The people of Fond du Lac County had thought but little about railways, most of their time, attention and spare money being devoted to plank roads. There were, however, a few far-seeing men who looked forward to a time when travelers, merchants, miners, lumbermen and manufacturers would need something better than plank roads for their accommodation, and to them Fond du Lac was indebted for a line of railway at an early date. They worked with an enthusiasm and persistence truly remarkable, when it is known that little or no encouragement was received from the masses, whose heads had been turned by plank roads.

John B. Macy and T. L. Gillet, of Fond du Lac, and A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville, were leading spirits in the formation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, as the road and corporation were first named.

They met with numerous obstacles, some almost insurmountable, as they had not sufficient means to build a railroad over the contemplated route, and the inhabitants, had they been able to subscribe for stock, seemed to have little interest in the success of the project. Of this feature, J. A. Watrous wrote in the *Fond du Lac Appeal*:

“As early as 1849, there was some talk of iron rails for Fond du Lac, but those who had any faith in the attempts were very few in number. The local papers held out no inducements, in which respect they differed radically from modern local papers. Columns of space were devoted to plank-roads in process of construction, and to giving proceedings of meetings called for the purpose of devising ways and means for starting new ones, while a short paragraph sufficed for the railroad enterprise. This seems almost unaccountable to people of the present day, in view of the decayed and almost forgotten plank-roads, their short lives and little service.”

Discovering that nothing could be done in Fond du Lac without outside aid, John B. Macy went East several times, with maps and plans, and finally succeeded in getting Robert J. Walker, of Washington, interested in the enterprise. Late in 1850, a contract was let to Bradley & Co.,

of Vermont, practical railroad builders of large experience, to construct a certain portion of the road. T. F. Strong, Sr., of the contractors, came West in 1850, and looked the route over, riding the entire distance from Chicago to Fond du Lac on horseback. He then returned to his home in Burlington, Vt., but removed to Fond du Lac early in 1851. When the people saw him enter the village with 160 horses, followed soon after by loads of shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and other tools, they aroused from their lethargy. Then there was faith; then there was enthusiasm; then there was railroad on the brain.

On the 19th of December, 1850, T. L. Gillet advertised that the stock-books of the new railroad were open at his store. Five per cent of the stock was to be paid in advance, and the balance in 8-per-cent installments, quarterly. July 10, 1851, was fixed upon for breaking ground, and arrangements were made for celebrating the event in true Western style. People along the proposed line, from as far south as Sharon, were present. The State officials were to be present. Members of the bar and officials of the various counties through which the road was to run were to come. At an early hour the morning of the 10th, teams began to pour into the village from all directions. Walworth, Rock, Jefferson and Dodge Counties sent large delegations. Waupun's delegation came in many conveyances, with flags flying and band playing. Most of the State officers were present. The starting of the immense procession was announced by the booming of the village cannon. A. Hyatt Smith, President of the Rock River Valley Union Railway, headed the procession. Then came the Directors and other officers of the Company, and the contractor, T. F. Strong, Sr., followed by the State, village, and county officials, the judges, members of the bar from the various parts of the State, and the people generally, in large numbers. Peter V. Sang was Marshal of the Day, and William H. Ebbetts, Robert Conklin and Isaac S. Tallmadge, Assistants. The oldest inhabitants speak of that memorable railroad celebrating procession as one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever seen in Fond du Lac County. Preceded by the bands, the procession marched to the spot where work was to begin—a few rods north of the passenger depot, on West Division street, and formed a hollow square. The President of the Day, M. C. Darling, opened the ceremonies with a brief but elegant address, and introduced A. Hyatt Smith, the President, to whom was handed the spade carried in the procession by Tim F. Strong, son of the contractor, and, as he cut the tough sod and tossed it into the air, a shout went up that made the earth tremble. When quiet was restored, Edward S. Bragg, toast-master, read the regular toasts, as follows:

Walworth County—Though last on the line of the road in Wisconsin, may she be first in her contributions for the great enterprise of the State.

Rock County—Like the rock that Moses smote, it contains in its bosom a fountain that shall refresh a thirsty people.

Jefferson County—Not unlike the illustrious statesman after whom she was christened, she loves freedom and is bound to pursue it with an iron horse.

Dodge County—Her iron ore, the Valley road the magic wand that turns it into gold.

Fond du Lac County—She cannot wait to go East by water.

The toasts were appropriately responded to by parties from the various counties named. Brief speeches were made by Attorney General S. Park Coon and others. The procession was re-formed and marched back to the village, where it was dismissed, and as many as the Lewis House would hold gathered for a banquet which was an elaborate affair and participated in with much spirit. The speeches of prophecy made on that occasion were considered very extravagant, and only one or two had the faintest idea they would ever be verified.

John B. Macy, who had labored for years in behalf of the enterprise, and had given the whole subject much thought, assumed the garb of a prophet on that occasion in this toast:

The Rock River Valley Union Railroad—It will be the connecting of the great chain of railroads between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The present generation will see this prediction fulfilled.

In 1872, when the North-Western's lines reached Ishpeming, Mich., John B. Macy's prophecy was fulfilled.

For various reasons work on the new road could not be pushed with any great degree of effectiveness. The grading was not difficult, but the almost impassable condition of the roads rendered it exceedingly difficult to get the iron, which came by the way of Green Bay, and a portion of it by teams and wagons as far as the north end of Lake Winnebago. This was a very costly mode of transportation, as the road, being broad gauge—six feet between rails—required heavy equipages.

The first engine came by water from Buffalo to Sheboygan and was hauled by teams to Fond du Lac, in 1852, requiring a fair-sized brigade of oxen and horses, and several weeks to accomplish the work. It was named the "Winnebago," in honor of the lake from which it drank. It weighed fifteen tons. It was used for a long term of years on the road, and then as a switch-engine at Fond du Lac, after being changed to standard width. It is now in good condition and doing good service in the yards at Green Bay, under its original name. The second one came from Taunton, Mass., and landed at the same point—Sheboygan. To transport this engine to Fond du Lac, there were secured fourteen yokes of oxen and seven spans of horses, and it took six weeks to make the trip of forty-five miles. Some days it was not possible to haul it more than eighty rods between sun and sun.

It was purchased in 1853, by T. F. Strong, Sr., who had leased the road. It cost \$10,000. It was a muddy piece of machinery when it reached Fond du Lac, having passed through more sloughs than any other locomotive which ever came to the State. It was named "The Fountain City," in honor of Fond du Lac, and is now owned by the Erie Railway.

When, in 1853, the track was laid a distance of fifteen miles out of Fond du Lac, and the grading nearly completed to Chester, in Dodge County, the corporation failed, largely in debt to the contractors among others. Mr. Strong leased the road, purchased strap-iron at Chicago, completed the line to Chester, added the engine just mentioned, and commenced operating the road. The travel became quite an item, as did the freight, but it was soon found that it would not warrant him in running, so he purchased a large quantity of pine and other logs, transported them by car to Rock River, a few rods north of Chester station, and floated them down stream. They met with ready sale at the mills along the river, and not a few of them went as far as Janesville. Before the strap-iron was put down, the wooden sleepers upon which it was placed answered for a track a considerable length of time. In fact, the first logs ever transported by rail in the State, or in the West, were hauled on cars which ran a portion of the distance between Fond du Lac and the Rock River on wooden rails. For successful railroading purposes these would suffer materially by a comparison with the steel rails of the present time. The rate of speed made on them was very slow, the number of miles an hour hardly exceeding the number of times a day some portion of the train was off the track.

In 1855, the city of Fond du Lac voted \$350,000 aid; the company was re-organized and the road pushed on to La Crosse (now Minnesota) Junction, in Dodge County, under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway. Hard times were not to be overcome by a change of name, and the road moved slowly. The same contractors and company, under an Illinois charter, had built a road as far as Janesville from Chicago.

Early in 1859, the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin authorized a re-organization of the company, which then took the present name of Chicago & North-Western.

The road was rapidly built, that year, between Janesville and Minnesota Junction, thus opening a line of 177 miles, in a few months more than eight years from the time ground was broken at Fond du Lac.

Mr. Strong completed the road and ran trains to Oshkosh, in 1860; to Appleton, in the early part of 1861; to Green Bay, in 1862, which was the terminus until 1871, when the road was pushed on to Ishpeming, Mich., its present terminus, before the close of 1872, when it connected with lines running to Lake Superior.

Once upon John B. Macy's return from one of his New York trips in behalf of the Rock River Valley Union Railway, a number of his warm friends gave him a reception dinner. In his speech, he predicted that within twenty years the road would extend from the Indiana line to

Lake Superior. At this same dinner, an ardent Whig offered as a toast: A. Hyatt Smith, our next Governor; John B. Macy, our next Congressman. Macy afterward went to Congress, but Smith (A. Hyatt) has not yet reached the executive chair.

In 1859, before the two divisions met, the track was reduced from "broad" to "standard" gauge, that is, from six feet to four feet eight and one-half inches, and celebrating excursions were had in honor of the completion of the connecting link, ending, as elsewhere described, in the terrible "Belleville Disaster."

It may be truthfully said that the Chicago & North-Western Railway originated in Fond du Lac, and the corporation now owns more miles of railroad in Fond du Lac County than all the other railway corporations combined. The old line passes through the towns of Friendship, Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Byron and Waupun, and its lines in the county are nearly one hundred miles in length.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad.—This road is now a part of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, it having been purchased by that corporation early in 1879. In Fond du Lac County it is a modern railway, so far as road-bed and rolling-stock are concerned, but its originators were Fond du Lac County men, and the enterprise was one of the very earliest of its kind in the Territory of Wisconsin. Early in 1846, agitation of the matter of a railroad between the villages of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan was begun, resulting in a charter passing the Legislature in the winter of 1846-47. About the 1st of February, 1847, Dr. Mazon C. Darling, N. P. Tallmadge, John A. Eastman and Moses S. Gibson, of Fond du Lac, and Messrs Harri-man, Farnsworth, Conklin and Moore, of Sheboygan, were appointed Commissioners to take subscriptions, issue stock and organize the company. The capital stock was to be not over \$500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each, work to be commenced when 200 shares had been taken. Those who subscribed for stock were to pay 10 per cent down, and the balance in installments when called for. On Thursday, March 11, 1847, a mass convention was held at the building called the Court House, in the village of Fond du Lac, which was largely attended by citizens of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Counties. Nothing was done, except to make speeches, adopt resolutions and pledge faith. That was too early for the construction of a railroad from local resources, and no work was actually done at that time. Agitation of the subject never ceased, however, and March 8, 1852, the Legislature chartered the Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company, with the privilege of building a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi River.

In 1853, an act empowered the company to build a branch to the Fox River, and on April 5, of that year, the organization of the company was effected. There was a mutual understanding between the prominent citizens of Fond du Lac and Sheboygan Counties that if the city and county of Sheboygan, with such local aid as might be obtained along the route, would build the road to Glenbeulah, on the western line of the county, the city and county of Fond du Lac would furnish means for its continuation. Therefore, the city and county of Sheboygan and the villages of Plymouth and Sheboygan Falls voted aid, and a contract to construct the line from Sheboygan to Glenbeulah was entered into by Edward Appleton and Theodore Atkinson, of Boston, and Van Epps Young, now of Grand Rapids, Mich., under the firm name of Edward Appleton & Co. Ground was broken under this contract at Sheboygan on June 4, 1856. Work was suspended in the fall of 1857, but resumed the following summer, and, with what skill was then known in railroad building, was pushed with such vigor as to have the cars running to Sheboygan Falls January 17, and to Plymouth June 6, 1859—a total distance of fourteen miles. Work was then temporarily dropped on account of the refusal of the towns of Sheboygan Falls and Plymouth to grant the aid expected from them. An arrangement was made, soon after, however, with capitalists at the East, known as "The Loan Company," of Yarmouth, Mass., by which means enough money was obtained to complete the line to Glenbeulah, which was accomplished March 29, 1860. Here the road rested from further construction, and Edward Appleton, its first Superintendent, began to operate it, his line being twenty miles in length. All further efforts to secure the continuation of the road proved unavailing, as it had fallen mostly into the hands of Eastern capitalists, thus alienating its local friends. Therefore, on the

2d of March, 1861, the company was re-organized and named the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, with Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, Me., as President; John O. Thayer, of Sheboygan, as Secretary and Treasurer, and Edward Appleton as Superintendent. But even this was not satisfactory, and the western terminus of the road remained at Glenbeulah until 1868, after the complete withdrawal of the Eastern parties. The city of Fond du Lac, where the enterprise originated in 1846, had become anxious for the completion of the road to that point at least. A proposition to furnish the necessary aid was submitted to a popular vote, and defeated by a small majority. A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac, took hold of the matter, and, in April, 1867, procured the passage of a bill authorizing the county of Fond du Lac to aid the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Company, by the payment of \$30,000 in county orders when the line should be built to the west line of the town of Marshfield; \$30,000 more when it reached the west line of the town of Taycheedah; \$30,000 when it was in running order to the city of Fond du Lac; \$30,000 more when it was finished half the distance to the city of Ripon, and \$30,000 more—a total of \$150,000—when the road was built and ironed ready for cars to Ripon. At the vote taken November 5, 1867, there was a majority of 673 in favor of the proposition, but the towns of Eldorado, Alto, Waupun, Springvale, Calumet, Lamartine, Forest, Metomen, Byron, Auburn, Taycheedah, Ashford and Osceola gave majorities against the proposed aid. On the strength of this promised aid a contract was let April 14, 1868, with Wild, Peck & Bruett, for the construction of the road to the city of Fond du Lac. Work was immediately begun, and pushed with great energy, as it was thought the county orders could be used as cash at once, the county's credit being good and the orders being drawn to bear 7 per cent interest until cashed. But when work had so far progressed as to entitle the Company to the first installment of \$30,000, Warren Whiting served an injunction through the Circuit Court, on the County Treasurer, to restrain him from payment of the amount promised and then due. The decision of the Court upon hearing was adverse to the Company, being virtually, "that a tax for a private purpose is unconstitutional;" and that the public use of a railroad is not such as to make the levy of a tax in aid of its construction valid. But the matter did not rest there, as the county had issued bonds which were in the hands of innocent purchasers. An action in the United States Court was commenced by a holder of these bonds against the county of Fond du Lac.

The case subsequently reached the United States Supreme Court. The most important point decided was that a railroad is a public highway, so that a State may levy a tax for its construction, although built and owned by a private corporation, thus overruling the decision of the State Supreme Court. In the Whiting case, a levy was made under the Olcott judgment, and the County Treasurer's safe and the poor-farm were each sold for \$1, after which the Court House was put up. The sale was only a formal affair, but a patriotic son of Eriu who was present did not propose to see this famous relic thus sacrificed, and bid it up to \$11, at which it was struck off to him. This property was afterward redeemed by the county and the bonds properly met. Trains were regularly running between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan soon after January 1, 1869. The completion of the road to the city of Fond du Lac secured to the Company \$90,000 of aid, but the further extension of the line as the Company's charter permitted, was then dropped, although negotiations were continued with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. Finally, in September, 1871, T. F. Strong, Sr., of Fond du Lac, then President of that road, opened negotiations with Wells, French & Co., of Chicago, for the completion of the road to Princeton, on the Fox River, in Green Lake County. This portion of the line was more rapidly constructed than any other, and Princeton was reached May 20, 1872. The distance from Princeton to Sheboygan is seventy-eight and one-half miles, and from the time the first charter was granted in the winter of 1846-47, to the completion of the road to the former place, was nearly twenty-six years. In 1879, the road was sold to the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, by whom it is now owned and managed. The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, as it is yet known, passes through the towns of Marshfield, Taycheedah, Fond du Lac, Lamartine, Eldorado, Rosendale and Ripon, a distance, with all the deviations to avoid marshes and hills, of nearly thirty-nine miles. The general offices, since the road was completed

to Fond du Lac, have been located in that city, and the officers since the organization of the Company in 1861, with the dates of their election, have been as follows:

Presidents—Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, Me., March 2, 1861; E. L. Phillips, of Fond du Lac, January 26, 1862; Harrison O. Barrett, of Glenbeulah, Wis., January 26, 1863; S. M. Bruett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1866; A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac, April 13, 1868; S. M. Bruett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1870; T. F. Strong, Sr., of Fond du Lac, January 3, 1871; A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac, January 17, 1873; John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan, April 25, 1873; James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1873; John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan, December 11, 1873; Daniel L. Wells, of Milwaukee, Wis., January 19, 1876; A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac, January, 1877, and up to the sale to the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, in 1879.

Vice Presidents—E. L. Phillips, of Fond du Lac; J. L. Moore, of Sheboygan; A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac; Edwin Slade, of Glenbeulah, and John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan.

Secretaries—John O. Thayer, of Sheboygan; H. G. H. Reed, of Glenbeulah; Edwin Slade, of Glenbeulah.

Treasurers—John O. Thayer, of Sheboygan; T. R. Townsend, of Sheboygan, and A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac.

Superintendents—Edward Appleton, of Sheboygan; S. M. Barrett, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Harrison O. Barrett, of Glenbeulah; Timothy F. Strong, Jr., of Fond du Lac; Charles C. Smith; Brandon Mozley, of Detroit; John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan; Edwin C. French, of Fond du Lac; George P. Lee, of Fond du Lac, and L. R. Emmerson, of Fond du Lac.

Attorneys—John A. Bentley, of Sheboygan; George P. Knowles and Elihu Colman, of Fond du Lac.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.—The prosperous and well-managed railroad which accommodates the western portion of Fond du Lac County was not known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway until 1875, nor did it belong to that corporation. It was chartered in 1852 as the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad, to extend from Horicon, Dodge County, on the Milwaukee & La Crosse road, through Fond du Lac County to Berlin, in Green Lake County, a distance of forty-two miles. The charter was obtained and the work begun by John B. Smith, Jasper Vliet, Daniel A. Richards and others, of Milwaukee, who furnished the capital, so far as their private fortunes went, and secured means from other sources to complete the road. The most prolific of these sources was the farm-mortgage system, the first one of which for this road was given by David P. Mapes on his homestead in Ripon. These mortgages were sold, most of them at a discount, and money enough was finally secured to complete the line of railway. When it reached Ripon and cars were running to that city, an elaborate railway celebration was indulged in by a large concourse of people. The road was finished to Waupun February 15; Brandon, October 15; Ripon, in November, 1856. It was completed to Berlin early in 1857.

The line of this road extends across the towns of Waupun, Metomen and Ripon. It opened the trade of these towns to the markets of Milwaukee, as the Milwaukee & La Crosse road had already been built and connections were made at Horicon. But the road could not be made to pay. John B. Smith, its first President, and his associates had put all their property into the enterprise, and as there were large debts unpaid from the construction and equipment, and others for ordinary running expenses accumulating, suits were begun against the Company by its creditors, and a flood of litigation was added to its already overwhelming burdens. One of these suits, begun in 1858 and 1859, resulted in the "Horicon Railroad war."

The railroad finally passed into the hands of L. Ward, as Receiver, who held it with its appurtenances until 1863, when it was sold to Russell Sage, Washington Hunt and others, of New York. Soon after, in the same year, these parties sold the road to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which had just been organized. This was the first of that Company in Fond du Lac County.

The Milwaukee & Horicon road made its original projectors and builders poor. When it passed, in 1860, into Lyndsey Ward's hands as Receiver, it was in debt \$10,000 for running expenses, besides all other debts for construction and equipment.

The present corporation was organized under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company May 5, 1863, as the successor by purchase of the La Crosse & Milwaukee, the Milwaukee & Western, the Milwaukee & Horicon, and the Ripon & Wolf River Railways, a total of 233 miles of railroad. The first officers were D. M. Hughes, President; G. W. Rogers, Vice President; E. H. Goodrich, General Manager; S. S. Merrill, Superintendent; Russell Sage, Jr., Secretary; Alanson Cary, Treasurer. The Company owned 43 locomotives, 29 passenger coaches, 11 baggage and express cars, 662 box cars, and 132 flat cars, all worth \$1,200,800. D. M. Hughes was President from July, 1863, to July, 1864; Russell Sage from July, 1864, to July, 1865, and Alexander Mitchell continuously since that time. S. S. Merrill has been General Manager since 1865. The other officers are John W. Cary, Solicitor, A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent.

The name was changed by an act of the Legislature, in February, 1875, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, on account of the construction of the line between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Ripon & Winnebago Railroad Company was organized in 1856, principally at Oshkosh and Ripon, for the construction of a line of railroad between these two cities. About two-thirds of the necessary grading was done when the financial depression made it impossible for the Company to finish the work. In 1870, the right of way, grade and other real property of this road was purchased by a company, and the name of the road and corporation changed to the Oshkosh & Mississippi, but only the grading was finished when it was leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which corporation laid the iron, put the road into running order, and still retains control of it. To complete the Oshkosh & Mississippi line, the city of Ripon voted and paid \$15,000, and the town of Ripon \$5,000, each receiving therefor stock of the road at par, and in amounts equal to the aid voted.

The "Air Line" road to Milwaukee from Fond du Lac, now owned and controlled by the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, was originated by C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, who thought that Fond du Lac City and County should have a nearer and more direct connection with Milwaukee over a competing line of road. He secured a charter for the line in 1871, under the name of the Milwaukee & North-Western Railway, the first officers of the Company being: President, Charles J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac; Vice President, Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee; Secretary, John S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac; Treasurer, William H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac. In 1872, the name was changed to the North-Western Union Railway Company. Mr. Meyer secured the right of way; had \$75,000 of aid voted by the city of Fond du Lac; \$55,000 by Washington County; \$15,000 by the village of Kewaskum, Washington County; \$25,000 by West Bend, and \$15,000 by Barton, in the same county, and \$15,000 by the town of Ashford, in Fond du Lac County. He began the construction of the line at Milwaukee, in 1872, and for a time pushed the matter with great energy; but the Company had not the means to finish sixty-three miles of first-class railroad, and was therefore compelled to sell to the Chicago & North-Western Company, already a heavy holder of Northwestern Union Bonds, which was done the same year. The road was finished in 1873, and passes through the towns of Fond du Lac, Eden, Ashford and Auburn. Although the exclusive property of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, the Air Line, or North-Western Union road maintains a separate organization, holding annual elections. Its officers, however, are all officers of the Chicago & North-Western Company. The formality of a separate organization for ten years was required by the Air Line charter.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway.—This, a narrow-gauge railway, extends from Fond du Lac, through the towns of Fond du Lac and Byron, in Fond du Lac County, to Iron Ridge, in Dodge County, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Alonzo Kinyon, a prominent citizen of Lee County, Ill., who originated the Chicago & Rock

River Railroad, and was its President, conceived the plan of connecting the iron, copper, lumber and manufacturing regions of Wisconsin with the corn and coal regions of Illinois, by a more direct route than any then in existence. He was one of the earliest advocates of the convenience and economy of the narrow-gauge system of railways, and decided to connect, if possible, the two sections of country mentioned, by the narrow-gauge railway. Accordingly, on the 30th of May, 1874, at Amboy, Ill., the Articles of Association of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company were signed by Alonzo Kinyon, of Amboy, and Egbert Shaw, of Lee Center, Ill., W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, Iowa, and T. H. Mink and B. A. Mink, of Clarence, Iowa. Soon after, these Articles of Association were recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and in Lee, Bureau, Peoria, Marshall and Ogle Counties of that State.

In December of the same year, the same parties organized under the laws of Wisconsin, for the purpose of building and operating a narrow-gauge railway from Fond du Lac to the line between Illinois and Wisconsin, and connecting with the lines projected in the former State. The Wisconsin Division was to extend through the counties of Fond du Lac, Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee and Walworth or Rock; and on December 26, 1874, Gov. William R. Taylor issued the necessary patent. Alonzo Kinyon was chosen President of the Illinois, and W. P. Wolf, President of the Wisconsin Division.

The construction of the road was to begin at Fond du Lac, but at the same time, right of way and the lease of several thousand acres of coal-fields were obtained in Marshall, Bureau, and Peoria Counties, Ill. After the preliminary survey had been made, it was found the laws of Wisconsin did not provide for the consolidation of corporations or associations existing in different States. Mr. Kinyon thereupon proceeded to Madison, with a bill obviating this, which the Legislature promptly passed. The towns along the proposed line took active steps to give aid, but the city of Fond du Lac was unable to furnish further railway aid on account of the law limiting municipal indebtedness. The Legislature, therefore, passed a bill allowing municipalities to extend aid to railroads by guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the road to be aided.

The consolidation of the two companies was effected March 22, 1875, by the choice of Alonzo Kinyon, President; the Board of Directors being W. P. Wolf, Egbert Shaw, T. H. Mink, B. A. Mink, Joseph T. Kinyon and Clark Sprague. The various towns in Dodge County voted aid in town bonds, and gave, also, the grade of the old Mayville & Iron Ridge Railroad, while the city of Fond du Lac guaranteed the payment of interest for ten years on \$200,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Company, \$50,000 of which were to be appropriated for the erection of railroad-shops in that city. In June, 1875, Mr. Kinyon was authorized to locate the line of the road, and John S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, I. M. Bean, of Milwaukee, and Samuel A. White, of Whitewater, were chosen trustees of the mortgage, the amount of bonds being limited to \$10,000 per mile. Soon after, the Company contracted with D. E. Davenport & Co. for the construction of the road from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, by way of Iron Ridge. The Company afterward canceled their contract. Mr. Kinyon then resigned the presidency to take the contract of finishing the road, thinking this would best protect the interests of the Company. It was understood, however, that, when finished, he should be re-elected President of the road. The contract provided that the Company should pay for the construction and equipment of the road, \$10,000 per mile, in bonds; \$3,000 per mile in stock and whatever aid could be secured. At this time, S. W. Lamoreux, of Dodge County, and George P. Knowles, of Fond du Lac, were added to the Board of Directors. W. P. Wolf was elected President, and George P. Knowles, Assistant Secretary, with the custody of the books and records at the city of Fond du Lac. A great amount of trouble and litigation now followed. Finally, after all matters had been settled, the Railway Company took possession of the road on the 1st day of May, 1878. Its entire cost was \$200,000.

The Company, thinking the contract under which aid had been secured from the city of Fond du Lac had not been completely fulfilled, proposed to the City Council to cancel it and

destroy the \$200,000 of guaranteed bonds. This proposition was promptly accepted, as these bonds had been made an issue in the municipal election of 1878, resulting in the election of Orrin Hatch—who favored “burning the narrow-gauge bonds”—as Mayor. The bonds were therefore burned in the furnace of Robert A. Baker’s bank early in 1879, with much ado, in presence of the city officers, and quantities of the ashes were preserved in glass vessels.

Thus the road was secured to the city without the expenditure of a dollar of aid or the burden of a single bond. The Company also relinquished \$30,000 in subscriptions for bonds made by citizens of Fond du Lac, which, with the surrender of all claim to the city bonds, gained the confidence and good will of the community.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, in May, 1879, Alonzo Kinyon, of Fond du Lac, and W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, Iowa, who had devoted their time, energy and means to the construction of the road, were made, respectively, President and Vice President of the Company. Mr. Kinyon was also elected Superintendent, and Mr. Wolf, Secretary. George P. Knowles, of Fond du Lac, was chosen Solicitor, the balance of the Board of Directors consisting of E. N. Foster, Alexander McDonald and M. D. Moore, of Fond du Lac; J. A. Barney of Dodge County, and S. V. Landt, of Tipton, Iowa.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway, notwithstanding its trials and tribulations, is on a paying basis, paying its interest in advance. It is the only competing line running into the city of Fond du Lac, and affords a valuable outlet, by the way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for the many manufactories of the city.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

“In general appearance,” says a writer in 1854, “this county presents one vast undulated field of marsh, prairie, openings, and timber lands, covered with an infinite variety of grass, herbs, shrubs and plants. It is ornamented with the most luxurious and beautiful flowers, and watered with innumerable flowing streams, seeking the level of Michigan and Winnebago Lakes, or uniting to make the Rock River a common channel through which to pour their waters into the Mississippi.”

The enthusiastic writer continues: “Perhaps the eye of man has never rested on a spot of earth which, for beauty, fertility, health and convenience, is better calculated to meet his wants and supply his necessities, since shut out from the primeval garden. Moderate climate, exhilarating atmosphere, and water of unequalled purity, have given to this county the rapid growth and unrivaled prosperity, which has, without revulsion or even cheek, marked its progress from its first settlement. Each successive year contributes to develop the advantages enjoyed in this county, and at no time have the inducements to the agriculturist, the mechanic and the capitalist, been greater to establish themselves in this county than the present year. This county does not present as great a *variety* of soil as many other sections of country; about all portions even to the black mold prairie, partaking largely of argillaceous properties; yet all the varieties of the grains, grasses, roots and fruits common to Northern latitudes are produced in abundance when judiciously cultivated.”

“No doubt,” continues the writer, “there are districts of country which can produce greater crops of some of the grains and with less labor; but here pure air and wholesome water, so necessary to health of body and mind, give vigor, elasticity, and hardihood to the entire constitution, and a zest to industry; so that without overtaking the natural powers with excessive toil, the amount of exercise necessary to the development and health of the physical and moral powers wisely and justly directed are sufficient to abundantly supply all the necessities of life, many of its luxuries, and make constant improvements in its conveniences.”

In speaking of Winnebago Lake, he says: “This beautiful sheet of water, thirty-five miles in length from north to south, eight to fifteen in width from east to west, reclines its head in the bosom of this county—the city of Fond du Lac lying at its crown, as the name signifies

Head or extremity of the Lake.* Upon the west side, near its center, this lake receives the water of Fox and Wolf Rivers, at the city of Oshkosh. Wolf River, descending from the great "pinery," furnishes the common highway for the transportation of boards, logs and timber, immense rafts of which are annually floated down to the [Winnebago] Lake, towed by steamboats to Fond du Lac and manufactured by steam mills into such form as the wants of the city [of Fond du Lac] and country require. An extensive surrounding district is thus supplied with pine lumber at a small advance above its value in its native forest. There is also an immense amount of logs and sawed lumber carried by railroad from this place [Fond du Lac City] to Rock River, thence floated to Janesville to supply a large district destitute of pine.

"In return for this lumber, Fond du Lac contributes largely to furnishing the provisions and clothing for the vast army of laborers who are constantly employed in the various branches of labor, which brings the treasures of the far distant forest to the city market or farmer's door. It also furnishes axes, saws, chains, and all kinds of implements necessary to the various branches of the work, constituting a commercial interest of great importance. To the cheap and safe communications between the fertile fields of Fond du Lac County and the almost inexhaustible pineries, this county is largely indebted for the rapid and continued increase of its population and wealth which has marked its progress, year by year, from its first settlement up to the present time. And yet its present improvements and wealth are but the developments of an insignificant portion of its capacity. Its surface of more than seven hundred square miles is only dotted with comparatively small improvements, while vast unfurrowed fields of prairies, openings, and woodlands, like a wide-spread garden clad in nature's beauty, are inviting the tiller's hand. Improvements here can receive no check from exhaustion until the agricultural, mechanical and commercial operations are quadrupled, and quadrupled again, which, according to the ratio of the past and the prospects of the present, cannot be many years. In contemplating the growth of this county in population, wealth and improvements, public and private, the mind is unavoidably driven to the conclusion, that Fond du Lac possesses natural advantages and facilities for the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of man seldom found in other parts of the world."

"The Indian's trails," continues the writer, "are obliterated—have long since ceased to guide the traveler. The whole county, like a vast checkerboard is now cut into squares and triangles by smooth, graded roads over which heavy-burdened wagons roll with steady pace, and vehicles of pleasure glide with rapid motion.

"There is a first-rate plank road from Fond du Lac to Sheboygan and another to Rosendale. There is in contemplation a railroad from the head of Lake Winnebago to Rock River in the county of Dodge, with others to be built, and plank roads also, in almost every direction, having Fond du Lac for one terminus. Vast fields of wheat, corn, oats and barley, bowed with the weight of substantial wealth, wave their rich treasures where so lately wild flowers bloomed alone. The howling of wolves and savage yells of the Indian no longer rend the air and chill the blood with sensations of horror. The wigwam and its inmates, with all the associations of rude and savage life, have disappeared, as the tide of civilization, like a prairie fire, has swept over the country. Wild plums, apples and cherries, like wild men who plucked them, have given place to those which are more refined and the highly cultivated. Many thousands of apple trees of choice varieties have been planted within the past year [1854].

"Encouraged by the luxurious growth and abundant productiveness of those which were early cultivated, agriculturists are now beautifying and enriching their farms with the best varieties of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees. While the citizens of this county have manifested so much zeal and energy in the cultivation of their farms, they have not neglected the moral and intellectual field, but have exhibited their high sense and active appreciation of the cultivation of the youthful mind in common schools, by the erection of 141 schoolhouses in the various districts, most of which are both convenient and elegant, while a few yet remain of the

* This definition of "Fond du Lac" is not strictly correct. For the literal as well as figurative meaning of the word, the reader is referred to the article already given, entitled, "Origin of the name Fond du Lac."

rude edifices hastily thrown up to serve a temporary purpose. At an average cost of \$200 these buildings would amount to \$28,200. In them have been taught the past year [1853], 4,866 scholars; average time in the districts, about eight months."

In speaking of the health of the county at that date, 1854, the writer says: "Some idea of the salubrity of the atmosphere and purity of the water may be formed from the healthfulness of the inhabitants. The pale face, sunken cheek, cadaverous countenance and hectic cough are seldom met with in this county. Butchers are patronized far more liberally than physicians. The unusual absence of disease in this county was noticed more particularly by the early settlers, from the fact that they anticipated the visitation of those bilious diseases so common in new countries. The *Fond du Lac Journal* of May 4, 1849, contained the following remarks on the subject of health: 'We can assert without fear of contradiction that the climate of Wisconsin is healthier than that of any Eastern State, and Fond du Lac County far more healthy than any Eastern county. In proof of this, we have the universal affirmation of the old residents here. For three years (1842, 1843 and 1844), when the population of the county ranged from 300 in 1842 to 1,500 in 1844, there was not a single death from disease in Fond du Lac County. We do not believe another like instance can be found in the world. Since that time, sickness has been almost a stranger here. Up to the present time, this place [the village of Fond du Lac] has never been visited with any general sickness. Disease and death have followed the transgression of the natural and Divine laws here as in other places, but the inhabitants are abundantly warranted in their fixed belief, that this is a very highly favored part of the world as regards health.'"

The abundantly satisfied writer continues his discourse thus: "It has already been said that the present improvements in this county were but the development of an insignificant fraction of its capacity." Every new facility for communication or transportation between this and the Atlantic States adds to the value of the products of this county, increases the agricultural interests, and advances the market value of the soil. The construction of the plank road from Fond du Lac to Sheboygan, opening an easy land communication to Lake Michigan, advanced the value of wheat and other grains in this county at least 20 per cent, and reduced the cost of transporting freight from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac 75 per cent. But a new era is just dawning in the improvement of the Fox River between Winnebago Lake and Green Bay, which must result in advantages to the city and county of Fond du Lac far greater than any other improvement either accomplished or contemplated."

"In forming an estimation of the future of Fond du Lac County," continues the writer, "some guidance may be found in the brief records of the past; the actual enumerations taken at the different periods show clearly that the increase of its population has been by no wild panic rush, but by an ever-increasing stream. In 1840, the number of its inhabitants was 139; in 1842, the number was 295; in June, 1846, it was 3,544; in December, 1847, it had increased to 7,459; in June, 1850, to 15,448; and it is confidently believed that at the present time [1854] it is more than 30,000.

"It is now [1854] about ten years since the Indians were removed from this county. Up to that time, there were only a few scattering pioneer settlements of a few individuals. In the short space of ten years the inhabitants have multiplied to probably more than 30,000. In 1850, the real estate was valued at \$1,473,197; personal, at \$32,956; total, \$1,606,153. Since that period, the property has undoubtedly more than doubled; and the rapid progress of public improvements and individual enterprise warrants the belief that, if there should be no providential calamity or revulsion of business, both population and wealth will increase for the next decade at least as fast as that of the past."

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.*

On the 12th day of October, 1859, one thousand people from Chicago, Janesville, Watertown and other places along the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway reached the city of Fond du Lac. They came in twenty-five passenger cars, the occasion being the celebration of the completion of the road from Chicago to Fond du Lac. A banquet was had at the Lewis House; every house and street in the city was illuminated, and a grand ball was given in Amory Hall, then the most elegant finished place of entertainment in this part of the State.

An eye-witness says: "As the noble span of iron horses drew the twenty-five cars proudly into Fond du Lac, no town, I think, could look more beautiful. It was *thoroughly illuminated*. It seemed that not a window had been neglected. The long streets, up and down, at right angles, were walled on either side with a sheet of pearly light, sending up a soft shine over the whole city, blending with the subdued moonlight, through the slight haze and mild atmosphere of Indian summer, in a fine mellow glare that was enchanting.

"The Zouave Cadets, preceded by the Chicago Light Guard Band, were escorted through the streets by the Fond du Lac Fire Department, with torch-lights. The cadets are a company of much more merit than most youthful military bands possess. Their uniform is partially of the Turkish costume.

"Main street was thronged with people and vehicles, having more the appearance of Broadway than any other street that I have ever seen in the West.

"The tallest kind of a supper was in readiness at the Lewis House and over three hundred partook of it. Mr. Ewen, the landlord, was quite efficient in making all comfortable who could get under the roof of his spacious house, though the regular beds were all given up to the ladies. About one-third of the excursion party were ladies. All the hotels were filled 'jam full.'

"The committee of arrangements, in behalf of the citizens of Fond du Lac, provided for all who were the invited guests of the railroad, free of charge, and when the hotels could hold no more, we were packed away in private houses and churches. It fell to my lot to get room to indulge in a horizontal position at Plymouth Church, where a hundred or so of us went to sleep 'after the revel was done,' as quick as if a person had been discoursing.

"The ball at Amory Hall was well enjoyed, and rather *too* well attended for the dance to go off easily. All who had tickets of invitation to the excursion were admitted to the ball free, so there was not a sufficient general acquaintance among those attending to relieve it of its awkwardness. And then some of the cadets who were quite soldierly in the street, at the ball reminded me of supernumeraries in the grand ball of the Capulets. The music by the Light Guard Band, of Chicago, was as fine as ever I heard in a ballroom. Amory Hall has, without question, the most elegantly finished interior of any hall in the State, and is one of the largest and loftiest.

"The main expense of the whole affair, as far as Fond du Lac was concerned, was defrayed by her own citizens, and their endeavors, for the most part, showed excellent taste."

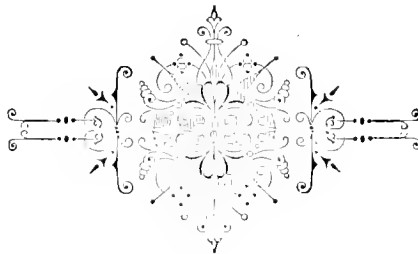
On Tuesday morning, November 1, 600 people in twelve coaches, left Fond du Lac to return the visit of the Chicagoans. At Watertown, two more coaches were added and more passengers were taken aboard. Although the cars were crowded, it was a happy throng. The train was running slowly, at a rate of speed not exceeding ten miles per hour. When eight miles below Watertown, a heavy ox which was drinking near the unfenced track, frightened at the approaching train, sprang directly in front of it and was caught in a culvert. The pilot of the locomotive struck the firmly fastened obstruction instead of pushing under it and the locomotive and five cars were thrown from the track. A scene of indescribable confusion, horror and suffering, instantly supplanted mirth and gayety. No one could tell how many lives were lost, for there were at least 200 persons in the demolished cars, from the wreck of which it did not appear possible for one of them to escape alive. T. F. Strong, Sr., at once sent his son, Timothy

*Although this disaster occurred in another county, it is a part of the History of Fond du Lac, because it resulted in the death of seven of its citizens.

F., to Watertown for physicians, liquor, bandages, beds and assistance. Young Mr. Strong appropriated without permission the first horse and vehicle he could find, and ran them to Watertown, where a gravel train just unloaded was found. He made known his errand, and the cars were soon laden with everything the village contained that would be of service on such an occasion. He then telegraphed to the Chicago office. Fourteen were actually killed or died soon after, of whom seven were from Fond du Lac. These were Major J. Thomas, United States Marshal, who was plunged into a mud-hole and held there by the wreck until he drowned; Timothy L. Gillet, one of the first directors of the road, who was crushed, torn in twain and disemboweled; Jerome Mason, express agent and telegraph operator, who was thrown across the stove at the middle of his body and burned in a most shocking manner, and only recognized by his boots; John Boardman and Isadore Snow, carpenters, who were both instantly killed; Edward H. Sickles, a book-binder, who had the lower portion of his body crushed, and who lived several hours; Van Buren Smead, of the *Democratic Press*, who had his skull fractured, and did not die until November 29. The balance of those killed were four from Oshkosh, and three from Watertown and other places. Those from Fond du Lac who were seriously injured were Robert Flint, Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Mrs. James Kinney, Mrs. John Radford, Edward Beeson, J. Q. Griffith, James W. Partridge, A. D. Bonesteel; others were bruised and cut.

Strangely enough, Dr. A. D. Raymond had a presentiment that something would happen, and took with him a case of surgical instruments and lint, as did also Dr. T. S. Wright. The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* of November 2, said:

"The smash-up took place in the woods, on low, marshy ground, there being a deep ditch on each side filled with water. The engine and cars that left the track were plunged into the water, mud and soft ground, and not less than three cars were utterly demolished—a mass of splinters above the body of the car, and the strong frames driven deep into the earth. There were seven cars filled to a jam that did not get thrown from the track or any person injured on them save those who were standing on the platform. * * * In one minute after the crash, we never saw a cooler set of men, or a band of more heroic women. They leaped to the work of saving others with remarkable effectiveness, and it seemed but a few moments before all were dragged from the ruins, the dead decently cared for, and the wounded made far more comfortable than one would conceive possible in such a location. The cushioned seats of cars laid upon doors made passable beds, while the ladies' skirts were freely stripped to make bandages for the wounded." Johnson's Creek, about eighty rods south of the culvert where the accident happened, was then called Belleville, hence the casualty is known as the "Belleville Disaster."



CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY—SOME OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—
AN "INDIAN SCARE"—FIRST THINGS—COUNTY STATISTICS—PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTY—
POLITICAL PARTIES—RIPON COLLEGE.

THE PRESS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Fond du Lac County has always been blessed with newspapers of more than ordinary ability, influence and respectability. The general intelligence and prosperity of a community may be fairly measured by the character of the newspapers published therein, and the liberality with which they are supported. An intelligent, thrifty and enterprising community demands newspapers of the same attributes, and sooner or later that demand is always supplied. Fond du Lac has not been in advance of her newspapers, from the days of the first *Journal* and *Whig*, down to the present publications, and possibly has not been up to them in liberality and enterprise. The village had very good local newspapers before it contained a church or a Court House, and very soon after the first schoolhouse was erected within the present city limits. They have kept fully up to an excellent standard ever since; always praising and pointing out to the world, without money or price, the advantages of soil, health, climate, location, growth, society, education, culture and enterprise of the place; inciting new improvements and enterprises, where they did not already exist, and wielding, in the case of one or two of them at least, a strong influence in shaping political and State, as well as local, affairs. They have, therefore, played a very important part in the development and growth of the locality and the State, and the best history would rightly be considered far from complete if it contained no accounts of the various newspaper publications of Fond du Lac. In the sketches which follow, those are the most liberally treated of whose files were the most perfect and afforded the most material. Many volumes of the different newspapers have been destroyed, lost or borne away by those interested in their publication or the history they contain. This necessarily abbreviates the histories of some of them, although the most that is worth recording and preserving in pages like these has been obtained and verified.

The Fond du Lac Journal.—Followed through all its manifold changes of name and proprietors, the Fond du Lac *Journal* is the oldest paper in Fond du Lac County. On the 1st day of October, 1846, the *Journal* made its appearance. It was six-column folio, printed on material brought by John O. Henning, now of Hudson, Wis., and Eli Hooker, now of Waupun, from Ithica, N. Y. As the Territory of Wisconsin was under Democratic administration, the paper was devoted to the advocacy of the principles of that party, although Mr. Hooker was a Whig. The county then contained about 3,500 inhabitants, and the paper was meagerly patronized, though all who were able did what they could to sustain it. Henning & Hooker continued together until March 23, 1847, when Mr. Hooker purchased an interest in the *Whig*, with J. M. Gillet, and Edward Beeson, a practical printer, took his place and proprietary interest in the *Journal*.

In July, 1848, Mr. Beeson purchased his partner's interest in the business and became editor and sole proprietor of the paper. He continued to manage its publication in a moderate and dignified manner, compelled, however, to use the utmost economy in all financial matters, until March 23, 1849, when he sold the whole establishment to John A. Eastman, now of Benton Harbor, Mich., and Alfred A. White. On June 22 of the same year, the *Journal* was enlarged by Eastman & White to a seven-column folio, and improved by the addition of some new type. The new type evidently was purchased in Milwaukee, for in that issue was printed this: "We

have been to Milwaukee on the stage-road, and must say that we never saw such horrible roads in all our experience. From one end of the road to the other, it was a succession of stumps, stones, logs, ditches, mud-holes, log-bridges, etc. We broke our wagon twice, tore our horses' shoes off and pounded our bones until we were blue." The editor appears to have been mollified after reaching Milwaukee, for he declared in the same article that the city "is improving very fast—her growth has been unparalleled, * * * The hill is covered with beautiful residences, many of brick, and all show the progressive spirit of the age. Milwaukee is destined to be one of the largest cities in the West. Her location insures this."

The historian does not need to testify that the editor proved to be a wise prophet.

The *Journal* at this time contained over thirteen columns of advertisements. In its issue of June 29, it "tooted its own horn," as the Whig paper remarked, by announcing in big type that the *Journal* was "the largest paper, and had the largest circulation of any in Northern Wisconsin," and \$30 would buy a column advertisement in it for a year. It also contained an article hatching Zachary Taylor, the new Whig President, because he had turned out Democratic office-holders and appointed men of his own party in their places. Sam Ryan, of the *Republican*, now editor of the *Appleton Crescent*, recent Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, had just been appointed Postmaster of Fond du Lac, and he came in for a good share of the punishment. The same issue was graced by an elegant obituary notice of James K. Polk, who had died a few months after retiring from the Presidency. A few issues later on, evidences of such newspaper fights as occur in modern journalism, appear in the cry of "lie," and "falsifier," against the *Republican*. At the same time the *Journal* calmly published the list of unclaimed letters, signed by Sam Ryan, editor of the *Republican*, as Postmaster.

In August, September, and during the fall, the paper was given up to political news and discussions quite as much as now, and political parties appeared to be as numerous. Calls were issued in the *Journal* for Democratic, Union Democratic, Whig, Free-Soil and Independent conventions, and the proceedings of each, with the nominations, were published. In the *Journal* of September 28, 1849, appeared a letter from Mr. D. Lamb, in the town of Rosendale, describing how a black bear, weighing 400 pounds, was killed by himself and the neighbors in his grove.

The issue of October 12 contained a brief account of the suicide of Ira Church, and the dissolution notice of Eastman & White. The paper was thereafter published by Eastman & Beeson, Edward Beeson having become possessed of the half-interest in the establishment owned by Mr. White. The issue of October 12 also contained over two columns of the county delinquent tax list. On November 9 was published the proceedings had by a large meeting of the citizens to consider the matter of a plank road from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, and the next issue was liberally devoted to the proceedings of a meeting held at Watertown, by the officers of the Beloit & Taycheedah Railroad, a line of railway which existed only on some maps that were pronounced to be "beautifully drawn," but which was being energetically pushed by the leading citizens of Fond du Lac to something more tangible.

The issue of March 8, 1850, had an amusing account of how the charter election of the village of Fond du Lac, which was to have been held on Monday, the 4th of the month, was entirely forgotten by the busy people, and no election was held.

On the 26th of April, 1850, the *Journal* announced in large type that John B. Macy, who was then in New York, had negotiated a loan of \$1,000,000 with which to build the Rock River Valley Railroad.

On the 29th of May, 1851, Mr. Beeson again became editor and sole proprietor by purchasing John A. Eastman's interest. He continued alone in the business until June 23, 1853, when M. J. Thomas (son-in-law to John B. Macy, afterward U. S. Marshal, and killed in the Bellville disaster, who was not a practical printer), exchanged a half-interest in the *National Democrat*, which establishment he had just purchased, for an equal interest in the *Journal*. The firm name then became Beeson & Thomas, with M. J. Thomas, editor, and the two papers were merged under the name of the Fond du Lac *Union*. It was one column wider than the

Journal, having eight columns to the page. The first number appeared June 24, 1853. The reason for the change appeared in the following extract from the editorial announcement in the initial number :

"It is well known to our readers that for some two or three years a species of family quarrel has existed in the ranks of the Democratic party of this city and county. This quarrel has gradually gained strength until now it threatens to defeat the success of the party. * * * The time has arrived when we have either to restore harmony in our ranks, or suffer defeat."

The article goes on to recite how each paper, the *National Democrat* and the *Journal*, was the organ of a different faction in the party, and expressed the belief that the union of the two papers would unite the two contending factions, saying :

"Believing that such a union and the establishment of such a paper will materially aid in harmonizing and securing the ascendancy of our party, we have united the *Journal* and the *Democrat*, and substituted therefor the Fond du Lac *Union*."

The paper was liberally adorned with thrifty looking advertisements and would be a creditable paper for the Fond du Lac of to day. It was published over Baker Brothers & Hoskin's store, on Main street, which was the building then located where Robert A. Baker's bank now stands.

When Mr. Beeson entered into partnership with M. J. Thomas, he made it a part of the contract that if the matter was not satisfactory to him at the end of one year, the partnership should be dissolved. Therefore, in the last issue of the first year of the *Union*, June 15, 1854, a notice of dissolution was published, Mr. Beeson selling out to Mr. Thomas. The change was owing to differences of opinion on certain important topics. This was noticeable to the public through the differing editorials signed respectively "B." or "M. J. T.," as the case might be. Mr. Beeson continued three months in the office to settle up its business, and on July 27, 1854, Andrew J. Reed, of Buffalo, N. Y., purchased an interest in the establishment, and the paper was then published by Thomas & Reed. In the fall of this year, the *Union* published the tax notice of the county, and was well filled with advertisements. June 21, 1855, a new "head" was purchased for the paper and the make-up was changed. February 7, 1856, A. J. Reed sold his interest to M. J. Thomas, but remained a short time as associate editor, as Mr. Thomas was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated James Buchanan for President.

On Saturday, March 8, 1856, the *Daily Union* was begun by M. J. Thomas as proprietor, Thomas & Reed, editors. Mr. Reed continued with the paper only one week. The publication was a five-column folio, and contained fourteen columns of advertisements, mostly taken from the *Weekly Union*, and were a source, therefore, of very little profit. Mr. Thomas announced at the beginning that he expected to do the extra work of the first year for nothing in order to place the daily upon a paying basis. This paying basis could not be reached, although a very good paper was published, and the matter used in the daily was transferred to the weekly, thus lessening the expense of that publication; and on November 13th of that year—the next week after election—the *Daily Union* was suspended. February 12, 1857, S. C. Chandler, of the Beaver Dam *Republican*, purchased an interest in the *Union*, and the firm then became "Thomas & Chandler, editors and proprietors."

July 13 of the same year, W. H. Brooks, who entered the rebellion afterward and became a confederate officer, purchased Mr. Chandler's interest, and became one of the editors and proprietors. In January, 1858, the *Union* was transferred to Augustus L. Smith, a nephew of ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, and now a prominent citizen of Appleton. He managed the business until May 22, 1858, when the whole establishment was sold to Samuel M. Smead, who is still a resident of Fond du Lac. The next week, May 29, the *Union* was merged with the *Journal* into the *Democratic Press*. The old type of both papers was discarded and new material throughout purchased. The firm which published the *Democratic Press* consisted of S. M. and Van B. Smead and T. F. Strong, Jr.

The *Journal* here mentioned as being merged with the *Union* into the *Democratic Press*, was started by Van B. Smead and J. Beeson (the latter a brother to Edward Beeson, who is now the editor of the *Wisconsin Farmer*), February 21, 1857. It was a handsomely prepared and neat appearing sheet, price \$1.50 per year in advance. The first number contained the delinquent tax list of Calumet County. To publish this tax list (Calumet County had no paper then), was one of the main reasons why this paper, taking the name of the *Journal*, was started. It contained, during two and one-half months, a story entitled "Meadowdale," written by Van B. Smead, which attracted considerable local attention, and was considered a very pleasant story. May 16, 1857, Mr. Beeson sold his interest, and, July 25, the names of Van B. Smead, A. J. Rockwell and T. F. Strong, Jr., appeared at the head as editors and proprietors. In October, Mr. Rockwell sold out to his partners, who continued the *Journal* until May 22, 1858, and the next week afterward it was merged with the *Union* into the *Democratic Press*.

The *Democratic Press*, by S. M. and V. B. Smead and T. F. Strong, Jr., was printed on new type and made a fine appearance. S. M. Smead was editor. As Mr. Strong was General Passenger Agent of what is now the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, on February 23, 1859, he sold his interest to the Smead brothers. The paper secured the official printing of the city and county, and the Government printing for the Wisconsin Land Office.

On the 1st of November, 1859, Van B. Smead was injured at the Belleville disaster, which happened to the first excursion train ever run out of Fond du Lac, and on December 21, died, in the Planter's Hotel, at Watertown, Wis., of those injuries, aged twenty-three years.

His brother, S. M. Smead, then became editor and proprietor, continuing as such until November 20, 1861, when he sold the establishment to T. F. Strong, Jr. He continued as editor of the paper until January 4, 1862, when Mr. Strong issued a sheet with complete new dress and new style of make-up and typographical arrangement. The paper remained the same in size, but had six wide, instead of the seven ordinary columns, not a black or large letter in it, and was set, advertisements and all, after the most stylish manner of the New York *Herald*. Copies of it have been preserved as specimens of the finest paper in appearance and elegant make-up ever printed in Wisconsin. Under the head and extending nearly across the page, were the words: "Conducted by Tim. Follette Strong." Mr. Strong had, in addition to himself, a local, political and managing editor, and every article, advertisement and line was prepared with the utmost care and elegance. It was an elephant, financially, and up to May 28, 1862, when Edward Beeson purchased the entire establishment, sunk over \$4,000. Mr. Beeson sold a one-half interest immediately after purchasing the *Democratic Press* from Mr. Strong, to Kingman Flint, now deceased, and son of the late Robert Flint, who sold again in August to S. D. Stanchfield, a lawyer. In September, Mr. Beeson sold his interest to A. P. Swineford, now of the Marquette, (Mich.) *Mining Journal*, the firm becoming, September 17, Swineford & Stanchfield. In January, 1864, Mr. Swineford discontinued the *Oshkosh Review*, to which he had been giving some attention for a year, and purchased Mr. Stanchfield's interest in the *Democratic Press*, the material in both offices being consolidated at Fond du Lac. This was during the rebellion, and the *Press* was considered a pretty "hot" paper, strongly Democratic. February 7, 1865, a *Daily Press*, a four-column folio, was begun, of which Martin H. Crocker, now a lawyer of Ishpeming, Mich., was associate editor. In June, 1865, Thomas J. Goodwin bought a half-interest in the *Press*, but sold it again to Mr. Swineford in November. In 1855, Mr. Swineford went to Canada, where he remained, operating in oil and mining until August, 1866, during which time James H. Lambert and A. C. Palmer were left in charge of the *Press*. In September, 1866, James Swineford, afterward Chief of Police of Fond du Lac, purchased a half-interest in the paper, and soon after, while A. P. Swineford was in Canada, took complete possession of the office on account of a debt, and discontinued the paper. When he purchased the first half-interest a large power press was ordered, which arrived at the depot in Fond du Lac all right, but not being taken out or paid for, was sent back to the manufactory.

The city and county were then without a Democratic paper until Thursday, May 2, 1867, when Edward Beeson started the paper under the old name, that of the *Journal*. It was begun as a seven-column folio, and enlarged September 30, 1869, to nine columns. December 15, 1870, Michael Bohan came from West Bend, where he had been for twelve years Clerk of the County Board, and purchased a one-half interest in the *Journal*, taking possession January 5, 1871. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Beeson was elected County Treasurer by the Democrats, and as the duties of the office demanded his attention, he sold his interest in the newspaper to Mr. Bohan, who, on the 26th of August, 1872, began the publication of the *Daily Journal*, in support of Horace Greeley for President. S. D. (Pump) Carpenter, now publishing a paper in Missouri, was political editor at a salary of \$100 per month, and T. F. Strong, Jr., local editor. Mr. Carpenter remained just one month, being too costly for the enterprise, and the daily was discontinued January 2, 1873. On September 11, 1873, Mr. Bohan sold the *Journal* to Tim. F. Strong, Jr., and James Russell, the firm becoming "Strong & Russell, editors and proprietors." They changed the form of the paper May 7, 1874, to a six-column quarto, and published it in an entirely new dress. In its new form it was a handsome paper and its selections were the choicest to be had. The paper was conducted with marked success under this management for a period of fifteen months. The publishers were also interested in the Star Book and Job Printing Office, which was opened by Homer G. Leonard, the firm being Leonard, Russell & Strong. The latter concern became badly involved about this time, and the *Journal* owners were forced to consolidate the paper with the job office to save their interest therein, under a joint-stock organization, which obtained a charter and assumed charge of both offices, January, 1875, under the name of the Star Printing Company, with a capital stock of \$21,000. Mr. Russell was placed in editorial charge of the *Journal* under this new arrangement, and Mr. Leonard was given the position of manager of the mechanical department. H. H. Dodd undertook the financial management, but shortly became dissatisfied with his duties, resigned, and was succeeded by L. Q. Olecott, Esq. Becoming again involved in consequence of the business stagnation which settled on all business industries shortly afterward, the office was sold in July, 1879, to Mr. L. W. Safford, who immediately leased the property to Messrs. Russell & Olecott, who continued the publication of the *Journal* until the succeeding January, having in the mean time established a flourishing daily, the *Morning Journal*, in connection with their weekly. In January, Mr. Olecott retired from the connection, leaving Mr. Russell sole publisher of the *Journal*, and proprietor of the job office connected with it, under whose management both are now conducted.

The *Journal* has been the official paper of the county longer than any of its cotemporaries and has always been Democratic in politics.

The Fond du Lac Whig.—On Monday, December 14, 1846, the first number of the Fond du Lac *Whig* made its appearance, James Monroe Gillet, editor and publisher. Its place of publication was in the second story of Lyman Bishop's building, situated on the corner of Main and Third streets. This building now stands near by on the north side of Third street, and is used for a dwelling. Hiram Morley, now of the Oshkosh *Standard*, was foreman of the office.

The *Whig* was a five-column folio, 20x27 inches in size, printed in brevier type. The first number contained seventeen and one-half columns of reading matter and two and one-half columns of advertisements. The reading matter treated of the Mexican war, then in progress; the Constitutional Convention, then in session at Madison; contained a pyramid of Whig States, consisting of Ohio, Maine, Florida, Vermont, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina and New York; an enunciation of "true Whig" principles; description of the new and wonderful Morse telegraphic instruments; the probable complexion of Congress; news of the horrible sufferings in Ireland from famine; a poem—"The Unknown Way"—by William Cullen Bryant; an account of a preliminary meeting to consider the Fox River improvement, held at the Court House; original poetry by "W."; a stab at Gov. Dodge for refusing to

adjourn the Constitutional Convention over Thanksgiving Day; receipts of the Green Bay Land Office; a warning against counterfeit bills on Indiana State banks; a very full account of the exchange of prisoners of war with Mexico, and how the soldiers fared; some miscellaneous matter and the editorial announcement. From this announcement is taken the following extract:

"In assuming the control of a public journal, even though it be humble as our own, we feel it is not without its responsibility. It is at all times not only proper but necessary that parties should have political papers devoted to their support and advancement; but no party has a right to claim of any journal a blind support of all men and all measures. Happily, the party to which we belong, and which has our whole energies and most hearty wishes, requires of no man, of no press, an unscrupulous support of any man or any measure. It acknowledges no watchword but the public good; no law but that of reason. It calls upon all men to read, to think for themselves. It asks no support from men who do not in their hearts believe Whig principles are the sure foundations of our political institutions. It asks all for principle, nothing for men. It has no political opinions for a particular locality, but it aims at the promotion of those well-defined principles equally applicable to the North, the South, the East and the West, and which have been the landmarks of the party from its organization till now. Devoted alone to the welfare of the republic, it acknowledges no leaders; yields subjection to no regencies; is not the victim of clans or designing men, but presses straightforward in the old beaten track, forsaken by the aspiring, ambitious, unscrupulous men who would rule or ruin. Political aspirants and demagogues who would control all, who have personal advancement and the spoils for their motto, find no favor in its ranks, and have learned long since to seek an asylum in other folds.

"Confident that the best interests of the country are involved in the success of Whig principles and the Whig party, we shall lend our feeble aid to their advancement, expecting no reward but the consciousness of having done our duty.

"Our paper will be conducted independently of bias or devotion to men. We shall do what shall seem to us right, and, if we err, let it be remembered that that is but human. We do not expect to be without faults, and only ask the same candor in criticism of our course which we would cheerfully extend to others.

"Our flag is already in the breeze. The name of our paper indicates its politics. Our course will be independent."

The advertising patronage was meager indeed, the whole number of paid announcements, cards and advertisements, numbering seventeen, beside Mr. Gillet's card as a lawyer and an appeal for wood.

Local matter received very little attention, doubtless because there were very few local matters of importance to attend to.

The general make-up of the publication, the ability of its articles and its typographical appearance would compare favorably with the weeklies of to-day.

The paper was liberally taken by the citizens of the village and vicinity, but the other sources of income, such as job work, legal publishing and advertising, did not reach a prodigious size.

On the 25th of March, 1847, Mr. Eli Hooker left the *Journal* because that paper was Democratic and he was a Whig, and bought a half-interest of Mr. Gillet in the *Whig*. The paper was then published by Gillet & Hooker, editors and proprietors. The paper continued under their management, with better satisfaction to its patrons than its proprietors, until October 13, 1847, when the firm of Gillet & Hooker dissolved by consent, the paper appearing October 21, with Mr. Gillet as editor and proprietor. He announced that it was his intention to enlarge and improve the *Whig* if those indebted to the concern would square up. At the same time, however, there appeared over Mr. Gillet's signature the announcement that the type and furniture of the *Whig* would be sold at auction or private sale on the 10th day of the following

December. The advertising patronage had begun to increase and consisted of eleven and one-half columns of "live ads"—more than one half of the entire space of the paper. The paper continued on until Monday, November 22, on which day the last number of the *Whig* appeared.

The real cause of its suspension was a difference between Mr. Gillet and Mr. Hooker on financial as well as other matters, in the final adjustment of which Mr. Gillet retained the name, franchise, good will and subscription of the office, and Mr. Hooker took the material, which he moved to Waupun, and used in starting a job office. Among the lawyers who advertised themselves in the *Whig* at the time of its demise, were Timothy O. Howe, then of Oshkosh, now of Green Bay; Drury & Eastman (Erastus W. Drury and John A. Eastman), Gillet & Tompkins (J. M. Gillet and C. M. Tompkins), S. S. N. Fuller and A. L. Williams, of Fond du Lac; C. W. Washburn (Howe & Washburn), and C. E. P. Hobart, Oshkosh; S. W. Beall, Taycheedah, and J. J. Brown, Waupun.

Benjamin F. Moore, now proprietor of the extensive La Belle Wagon Works, advertised pine lumber; J. C. Lowell, now proprietor of the bus line, was "fashionable tailor;" Dr. Elliot Brown and Isaac Orvis (Oakfield) were distressed over strayed cows; A. G. Ruggles, now President of the First National Bank, and F. F. Davis had dissolved partnership; D. R. Curran had pills, patent medicines and plasters, and pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes; Peter V. Sang spoke of his land office at Seven Mile Creek; J. L. Ault could shoe horses, and shoes them still on Third street; L. J. Farwell & Co. had hardware; Capt. A. J. Langworthy, now of the *Milwaukee State Journal*, had a machine-shop at Milwaukee; Lyman Bishop advertised harnesses, and Gibson & Wright a drug store.

The market report, prices being governed almost wholly by Milwaukee, showed wheat to be worth 52 cents; oats, 20 cents; flour, \$3.25 per cwt.; pork, \$2.50 per cwt.; potatoes, 31 cents and scarce; eggs, 20 to 22 cents; "good butter," 13 cents; venison, 6 cents and abundant; chickens, 25 cents per pair; partridges, 10 cents each; beef, 3 cents per pound, alive; lard, 5 cents; corn, 31 cents; apples, green, \$1 per bushel, and barley, 20 cents.

Among the marriage notices were those of John J. Driggs, merchant, to Elvira Olmsted, of Middlebury, Vt., at Fond du Lac, January 1, 1847; at the same time and place, Tracy P. Bingham, druggist, to Martha S., eldest daughter of J. J. Driggs; at Waupun, in January, Rev. W. G. Miller, of Fond du Lac, to Mary E. Brown, of Waupun; at Fond du Lac, January 9, Robert Wilson to Rachael M. Bevier; March 10, Lyman Bishop, of Fond du Lac, to Maria S. Probart, of Le Roy, Wis.; at De Pere, March 11, Charles D. Robinson, of the *Green Bay Advocate*, to Sarah A. Wilcox; at Green Bay, June 1, Sam Ryan, Jr., of the *Republican*, to Laura F. Knappen, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; on September 24, at Sheboygan, William Farnsworth, of Sheboygan, to Mrs. Martha Farnsworth, of Racine; at Fond du Lac, September 20, James B. Clock to Eliza Simmons; at Ithaca, N. Y., October 5, D. R. Curran, of Fond du Lac, to Eveline Stoddard, of Ithaca; at Janesville, July 7, Edward V. Whiton (afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin), to Miss Amorett Dimock; at Madison, July 5, John Y. Smith, editor of the *Wisconsin Argus*, to Miss Harriet Wright.

The *Whig* was James Monroe Gillet's first and only newspaper venture. But, from the ability, dignity and clear-headedness displayed in this volume, it is fair to suppose, had he continued in the editorial business, he would have become as eminent in that profession as he afterward did in the law.

The Fond du Lac Republican.—On the 6th day of January, 1848, Mr. Sam Ryan, now editor of the *Appleton Crescent*, began the publication, in the village of Fond du Lac of the *Fond du Lac Republican*, in the interest of the Whig party. He had been publishing the *Green Bay Republican*, but at the suspension of the *Whig* by Gillet & Hooker, was sent for by Moses Gibson, John Bannister, Edgar Conklin, and others, who desired another paper to take its place. Mr. Ryan promptly responded, as Fond du Lac was considered one of the most promising villages in the Territory, moving his whole establishment from Green Bay. The sturdy old Washington hand press on which the *Republican* was printed was first used by H. O. Sholes, now of Lawrence,

Kan., in the publication of the Green Bay *Republican* in 1841. It was destroyed by fire at Oconto, Wis., in the year 1856. The paper was given about the same patronage as had been given the *Whig* before it, and received more as it grew older. In July, 1850—two and one-half years after its establishment—the name of the paper was changed from *Republican* to *Fountain City*, Fond du Lac then being known as the "Fountain City," although it was but a village with a village charter. Although the paper had every appearance of thrift, its publication was not a paying business, and in order to keep it running several of the prominent property holders—three of whom are mentioned above—made up purses for Mr. Ryan at different times. But this was satisfactory to neither Mr. Ryan nor the donors, and the *Republican*, or *Fountain City*, was discontinued in December, 1850, and Mr. Ryan returned to Green Bay to manage the *Spectator*. It was not a paying publication from its first to its last issue, although a creditable paper to the place and the profession. Mr. Ryan was a Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the election held November 4, 1879, but was defeated. He was Postmaster of Fond du Lac from April, 1849 to October, 1859, having been appointed by the Whig President, Zachary Taylor. While he was Postmaster, William McGee was the ostensible editor of the paper.

The Fond du Lac Patriot.—On the 30th of April, 1851, John D. Hyman began the publication, in the village of Fond du Lac, of the *Fond du Lac Patriot*, a seven-column folio, which advocated the principles of "genuine Democracy." He had moved from Northern Alabama and settled in Oshkosh, starting a Democratic paper in that city, which received little patronage. He therefore brought his establishment to Fond du Lac, but the publication of his paper was not attended with the necessary success. He continued it, however, until January 31, 1852—nine months—when the whole concern was purchased by Amos Reed (afterward appointed Secretary of Utah Territory). Mr. Reed changed the name of his paper to the *National Democrat* on the 4th of February, 1853. He continued its publication until June, 1853, when he sold it to M. J. Thomas. Mr. Thomas bought an undivided half-interest in the *Journal* of Edward Beeson; Mr. Beeson bought a like interest in the *National Democrat* of Mr. Thomas, and the two papers were merged immediately into the *Union*, Beeson & Thomas proprietors.

The Fountain City Herald.—On Tuesday, November 9, 1852, Mr. Royal Buck, now a resident of Nebraska, began the publication of the *Fountain City Herald* by the use of the well-worn material on which the *Wisconsin Palladium* had been published at Madison. It was an eight-column folio, 26x38 inches in size. In his editorial bow Mr. Buck announced his intention to do good and praise the Whig party rather than make money. He said:

"It has been truly said that the press is the power which moves the world. This being true, how necessary that its powers, its energies and its abilities be so concentrated and wisely managed as to render it truly the tyrant's foe, the people's friend. When its energies and its powers are brought to bear against tyranny, against vice, licentiousness, crime and the thousand evils which are everywhere springing up to turn the erring feet of mortal man from the paths of honor, virtue and religion, then, indeed, it is a harbinger of good, a true friend of the people, however many the curses which may be heaped upon the heads of its conductors by the scape-gallows, whose deformities are laid bare by the scalpel of truth. But let a venal, time-serving spirit assume control of the press; let factitious demagogues subvert its power and turn it into an organ attuned to sing peans to the moneyed influence of friends or an engine of personal abuse of enemies whose pecuniary interests or ambitious aspirations happen to come in conflict with some idol, and its high, its noble calling is prostrated and its putrid breath is ever on the breeze ready to enter into and poison every vein of the body politic, and with an unsparing hand scatter broadcast the seeds of faction, strife, vice and immorality over the entire land. Here then, on the broad platform of right we propose to take our stand, and, with reason for our pilot and truth for our helmsman, we launch our bark."

The paper started out with seven columns of advertisements, some of them "dead" and put in "to fill up," and twenty-five columns of reading matter. This was a large paper and a liberal amount of reading matter for the times and the number of patrons. The reading matter

of the first issue was devoted largely to the death of Daniel Webster, which occurred October 24, 1852; the result of the election of the week before for county officers, Senators, Assemblymen and Congressmen; an account of the Franklin expedition and a large amount of miscellaneous selections. The advertisements consisted mostly of those for patent medicines, railroads and steamboats, less than a half a dozen being local. A column was devoted to the different hotels, business houses and mills of the city, which were as follows: Hotels—Lewis House, James Ewen; Exchange, Badger Hotel, City Hotel, by Waldron & Scott; U. S. Cottage, by H. P. Olds; American Hotel, by Sam Hale; Commercial Hotel, by A. S. Tripp; Ohio House, by C. Groume; Main Street Hotel, by Peter Rupp. Attorneys—Ed S. Bragg, Robert Flint, John A. Eastman, D. E. Wood, W. H. Ebbetts, E. E. Ferris, I. S. Tallmadge, Jared Chapell, Gillet, Truesdell & Tyler, Eldredge & Waite, Stanchfield & Hodges, R. M. Hanks, Drury & Dodge, C. M. Tompkins, A. B. Davis, A. W. Paine. Physicians and Surgeons—William Wiley, W. T. Galloway, J. Pantillon, R. P. Root, W. H. Walker, A. J. Towey, J. M. Adams, T. S. Wright, L. Kellogg. General Stores—Sewell & Brother, D. Everett Hoskins, John Bonnell, George Keyes, E. R. Ferris, A. P. Lyman, Carswell & Dee, W. A. Dewey, Brownson & Laughlin, A. S. Gregory, T. Drummond, Hoyt & Rider, Case & Lowell, John Marshall, Baker & Brother, James Smith, William Hughes, M. K. Stow, William Chandler, S. Kirk, W. A. Foster, J. W. Carpenter, Henry Blithe and George Crawthe. Clothing-Houses—J. B. Wilbor, K. Freeman, Simon Madowach and T. Crowther. Drugs and Medicines—Wright & Hiner, D. R. Curran, J. R. & J. W. Partridge. Wines and Liquors—A. Gillies, A. Meisseur. — Meyers and Henry Rahte. Boots and Shoes—P. Servatius, J. Higgs, L. D. Tyler, Mann Brothers and A. Lovett. Stoves and Tinware—T. Wallace, E. Perkins, K. Gillet & Co. Hats and Caps—H. & D. Sickles, George Henning. Leather and Harness—A. Batchelder, J. H. Spencer, A. Bishop, G. W. Swift. Warehouses—C. M. Tompkins, J. H. Cham, E. H. Galloway. Hardware—William Farnsworth. Watchmakers and Jewelers—D. Smith, Wright & Hiner. Printing Offices—*National Democrat*, by Amos Reed & Brother; *Journal*, by Edward Beeson; *Fountain City Herald*, by Royal Buck. Lumber-Yards—J. C. Lewis, Gen. John Potter, T. S. Henry & Co., B. Olcott. Saloons—Myron Orvis, Charles Johnson, Conklin & Lowry. Cabinet Shops—J. Barrett, Heil & Nepach, Charles Blankenburg. Livery Stables—Burnham & Demy, Morris & McCarty. Blacksmith-Shops—C. L. & A. Pierce, J. Ault, T. Williamson, J. Leeman. Bakeries—Henry Blithe, Smith and Gibson. Paint-Shops—James Gupp, R. Spink, Gibson & Wilkins. Gun-Shops—J. Fish, S. B. J. Amory. Foundry—H. B. Budlong & Co. Sash and Blind Factory—Sherman Brothers. Meat Markets—Edwards & Penny, Tompkins & McChain. — Cooper. Exchange Bank—Darling, Wright & Co. Post Office—C. M. Tompkins.

The second week the *Herald* did not appear, as a heavy rain storm came on and no paper was to be had in the city. The paper, however, appeared regularly after that, its advertising and other patronage increasing to very respectable proportions until September, 1856, when the franchise, good will and subscription-book were sold to J. A. Smith, the material being jobbed out to various parties, Edward Beeson purchasing about \$1,000 worth.

On the 24th day of July, 1854, without much previous advertising, Mr. Buck issued a daily evening edition of the *Herald*. It was a four-column folio, 19x26 inches in size, the advertisements it contained being mostly made up from the *Weekly Herald*. It was continued, with only a short interval once or twice, until September, 1856, when J. A. Smith, now of Sheboygan Falls, bought it together with the balance of the *Herald* establishment.

The Western Freeman.—The first number of the *Western Freeman* appeared in Fond du Lac October 5, 1854, J. A. Smith, now of Sheboygan Falls, editor and proprietor. The material on which it was printed formerly constituted the outfit of the Sheboygan Falls *Free Press*, and was brought by Mr. Smith from that village. It was a six-column folio, of comely appearance and careful make-up, advocating "Republicanism, temperance and the Maine liquor law at \$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance." It was clean, respectable and dignified, and soon began to flourish as newspapers then went. Its advertising patronage increased until the 6th of December of the same year, when it was enlarged to a seven-column folio. It then had

thirteen columns of "live" advertising matter, and was fighting strongly and boldly against the Fugitive Slave Act. In its issue of January 31, 1855, is published an article written by Sherman M. Booth while in prison in Milwaukee for violating the Fugitive Slave Act. On the 25th of April, Mr. Smith put at the head of his columns, "Official paper of the city," and he was the first official printer under the law requiring the City Clerk to let the printing to the lowest bidder, doing all the work—printing blanks as well as publishing legal notices and Council proceedings—for nothing during one year.

On the 5th of May, the paper contained the first Constitution and By-Laws of the Fond du Lac Agricultural Society.

On the 11th of July, 1855, the paper published an account of the trial of Sherman M. Booth, at Madison, for the value of the slave Glover, at which he was convicted, the slave being valued at \$1,000. This verdict the *Freeman* denounced with unfeigned indignation, saying: "The result, when we consider the manner in which a jury was impaneled, will not surprise any one. All who had any prejudice for Mr. Booth were not allowed to be jurors, while those who admitted they were prejudiced *against* him were allowed to sit. Every man, as we understand it, confessed himself under obligation to take the law from Judge Miller. A jury trial under such a course of procedure is nothing but an aggravating and expensive mockery. It is nothing but the dictum of Judge Miller, who is one of the *meanest tools of tyranny!* A court with such a Judge is a disgrace to Wisconsin, and is fast becoming a dangerous and intolerable nuisance."

On the 10th of January, 1856, the *Freeman* adopted a new style of make-up and had for its motto, in letters four columns in width, "Freedom for all mankind."

The last number of the *Western Freeman* was published on Wednesday, September 3, 1856. Mr. Smith had purchased the *Fountain City Herald* of Royal Buck, because there was "not business enough" to make two paying Whig papers, and merged the two the next week into the *Commonwealth*.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth.—The first number of the Fond du Lac *Weekly Commonwealth* appeared on Wednesday, October 15, 1856, the publication office being in Darling's Block. It was the result of the union of the *Western Freeman*, by J. A. Smith, now of Sheboygan Falls, and the *Fountain City Herald*, by Royal Buck, now of Nebraska, and was published by Smith & Orvis. As the *Commonwealth* of the present time is a continuation of the same paper without break or change of name, it is the oldest paper under an unchanged name in the county, being in its twenty-seventh year from the foundation of the *Western Freeman*, of which it is a continuation, and twenty-fourth year from the change of name to *Commonwealth*. The paper was a seven-column folio, and had a large advertising patronage, becoming heir by the consolidation to the patronage of two papers. The *Daily Herald*, which Mr. Buck had begun before the consolidation, was continued by Mr. Smith until the fore part of 1857, when it was dropped for want of paying patronage. Mr. Smith continued the weekly with a peculiar ability which was satisfactory to its patrons, being his own business manager and editor, until April 6, 1859. At that time, Smith & Orvis sold to Bryant & Lightbody, Mr. Smith being retained by them as editor. This arrangement continued until October 31, 1860, when Mr. Smith bought out Mr. Lightbody, the firm then becoming Smith & Bryant. Mr. Smith was editor as formerly, and Mr. Thomas Bryant, afterward proprietor of the *Globe* office in Fond du Lac, and now business manager of the Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* newspaper, was its mechanical manager.

In September, 1862, occurred what was popularly called the "Indian scare," and the *Commonwealth* furnished its trembling readers with a lengthy, entertaining and amusing account of it, which was copied far and wide. It was the work of J. A. Smith, and worthy the ludicrous occasion.

Files of the paper from this date are missing, having been destroyed in the flood of 1869. Mr. Bryant sold his share in the business to J. A. Smith a short time afterward, and, November 14, 1864, Charles H. Benton, now of the heavy firm of hardware dealers, C. H. Benton &

Co., purchased an interest in the establishment, and the firm became Smith & Benton, publishers of the *Commonwealth* at Fond du Lac and a *Commonwealth* at Ripon, the latter being considered a "branch" of the former, and under the management of A. T. Glaze. Mr. Benton made an exceeding spirited newspaper man, and succeeded in provoking a lively fusilade from the opposition papers, which was pronounced at the time highly entertaining by the newspaper readers of the city. January 15, 1865, Mr. Benton severed his connection with the *Commonwealth*, and J. A. Smith became again editor and sole proprietor.

On the 1st of October, 1866, he engaged Ed. McGlauchlin as "city editor and collector," and the publication of a *Daily Commonwealth* was begun. It was a large paper—patronizing telegraph lines and well filled with good matter. Business was at its best in Fond du Lac and although costly the daily was a paying investment. Mr. McGlauchlin made the local department very attractive.

In March, 1868, Mr. Smith made arrangements with the publishers of the *Chicago Daily Post* to use one side of their paper ready printed as it was issued in that city, and print the next day's *Commonwealth* on the other side. The paper was then a nine-column sheet and full of reading matter, one side being the *Chicago Post*—editorial, news, local and miscellaneous—and the other the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*. This plan was dropped in less than a year and with it the *Daily Commonwealth*. While thus published it was cruelly dubbed the *Com-Post*. In August, 1869, J. A. Watrous purchased the *Commonwealth* with Thomas B. Reid and S. S. Fifield, and on the 22 day of August, 1870, began the publication of the *Fond du Lac Daily*. This proved to be the first successful daily paper in Fond du Lac, although the city had been blessed with six other very creditable daily publications. This daily took a somewhat different course, devoting column after column for weeks and months to the various manufacturing industries of the city, giving them and the locality more advertising than they had received before during their entire existence. The managers also engaged a corps of entertaining writers, and the paper very soon took an advanced position among the daily publications of the Northwest, publishing regularly the afternoon Associated Press dispatches. In October, 1870, Mr. Reid sold his interest in the establishment, and the paper was then published by "the Commonwealth Company," and soon after by J. A. Watrous & Co. J. A. Watrous was editor, but the paper had such regular contributors as C. K. Pier (a member of the Commonwealth Company), George M. Steele, President of Lawrence University, and Miss Allie Arnold, now deceased.

On the 26th of September, 1871, Howard M. Kutchin, who had been publishing the *Fort Atkinson Herald*, purchased a one-third interest in the establishment and became one of the editors and publishers. This added largely to the strength of the paper, as Mr. Kutchin was an able writer and experienced printer; but the plan of maintaining a corps of correspondents was not abandoned on that account. It was instead, enlarged upon, and Rev. T. T. Kutchin and others added to the list. This proved a valuable feature, for, credit being given to these correspondents for their articles, it widened the circle of the paper's friends and patrons, as well as added to its literary merits. Watrous & Kutchin continued editors and proprietors, both the daily and weekly becoming profitable and influential publications, until April, 1876, when J. A. Watrous, having the duties of Grand Templar of the Temple of Honor on his hands, leased his interest to Mr. Kutchin for one year. At the end of that time he sold out entirely to Mr. Kutchin, who published the paper as editor and proprietor until the middle of November, 1879, when Charles G. Elliot, founder of the Schuylkill (Penn.) *Republican*, purchased an interest in the establishment, becoming business manager.

Since Mr. Watrous severed his connection with the *Commonwealth*, V. W. Richardson, T. F. Strong, Jr., of Fond du Lac, and L. A. Lange, have been local editors, the latter now holding that position.

The *Commonwealth* has been, during many years, one of the leading Republican papers of the State, always dealing promptly and pointedly, and from a standpoint of its own, with all questions of public policy. It has also devoted an unusual amount of space to the manufacturing and other interests of the city and to the matter of heavy and unnecessary taxation. In this direction,

it waged a warfare so incisive and unrelenting as to turn public attention to the abuses complained of, which resulted in the correcting of the most flagrant of them, as well as in making thousands of new friends throughout the county. In the fall of 1878, the *Commonwealth* began, single-handed, to advocate the election of Matthew H. Carpenter to the United States Senate; and to the persistency and ability with which the canvass was carried on through its columns, more than to anything and all things else, is attributable Mr. Carpenter's election, which took place in January, 1879.

Since the financial question became a factor in the political campaigns, the paper has given a goodly share of attention to a strong and clear discussion of its various phases, thereby earning the reputation of furnishing the most sound and able financial discussions that appeared in the Northwest.

As a Republican newspaper, it has always taken a most active part in all campaigns, making its influence felt in the most unmistakable manner. It did not, however, spare the Republican party or the party leaders, when they chanced to be in the wrong, believing it far better to eradicate an evil than to attempt to hide it by silence. This honorable policy sometimes incurred the displeasure of the Republicans who happened to be criticised, but it secured respect from all quarters, showing an honesty of purpose that gave the utmost meed of praise wherever deserved, and administering the severest censure with equal freedom and vigor. The *Commonwealth* is, as it has been for several years, the leading Republican newspaper of Central Wisconsin.

The Fond du Lac County Democrat.—In 1867, a strange genius, named Thompson, without any warning, began the publication of a good-looking Democratic paper, called the *Fond du Lac County Democrat*. He had no means and soon left the place, the paper and office material falling into the hands of Borghart & Goodwin (Mortimer Borghart and Thomas J. Goodwin), who continued its publication until the concern was swallowed up by its debts and expenses. Hundreds of people subscribed for the paper, paying in advance, who never received a copy of it.

The Saturday Reporter.—On Saturday, August 25, 1860, John J. Beeson, now publishing the *Independent*, at Vancouver, Washington Territory, issued the first number of the *Saturday Reporter* from the second story of the building on the corner of Main and Second streets, now occupied by A. B. Taylor's hardware store. It was a neat, clean and attractive five-column folio, devoted almost wholly to local news, and was printed from the material on which Smead & Strong printed the *Journal* up to 1858. Mr. Beeson was a printer, having learned the trade of his father, Edward Beeson. Having always lived in Fond du Lac, he knew everybody, and was therefore well equipped for the editor of a local newspaper. In announcing his new publication, Mr. Beeson said his main object was to "build up a business that would pay." He should not make it an active partisan paper, but would nevertheless be neutral in nothing. The first number contained scarcely three columns of advertising and about seventeen columns of reading matter. The price was \$1 per annum, or 10 cents per month in advance. Although modest in size and pretensions, the paper was well received everywhere. It advocated nothing in particular, took little part in politics, temperance or religion, that little being always mild and inoffensive; but was energetic in securing a place for every morsel of local news, and had a brief but pleasant manner of mentioning everything and everybody. This manner of conducting the little paper made no enemies, and secured many new subscribers and friends. Thus it was run during the great rebellion, giving warm encouragement to the Union cause and all connected with it, without change in style, tone or appearance, until April 29, 1865, when it was enlarged to six columns per page. No other change was visible, except an increase in local matter. In February, 1866, Mr. Beeson again enlarged the *Reporter*, this time to a seven-column folio, and, on the 30th of January, 1869, to a nine-column paper, with a corresponding increase in the space devoted to home affairs, and continued on in the same pleasing, unsensational, but withal, successful style.

On November 22, 1873, James L. Thwing, a graduate of Lawrence University, left the Milwaukee *Sentinel* corps and purchased the *Saturday Reporter* of Mr. Beeson. He was alone



J. C. Huber
FOND DU LAC.

as editor and publisher until January 10, 1874, when H. R. Farnum, of the *Madison Journal* corps, purchased a half-interest in the establishment and added a large job office, something the *Reporter* had always before been without. Mr. Farnum devoted himself to the business of the concern, and Mr. Thwing exclusively to the preparation of matter for the paper. This arrangement was a happy one, the former adding rapidly to the business and the latter adding several new and pleasant features, as well as polish and completeness, to the paper. Under the energetic management of the new firm, patronage increased so rapidly that, on the 29th of May, 1875, new material throughout was purchased and the paper enlarged to a ten-column folio. The local department was made a prominent feature of the paper, as before, an assistant editor being employed almost exclusively for that work.

On the 17th of July, 1875, Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, now Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ripon, purchased Mr. Farnum's interest in the establishment, and the firm then became "Thwing & Pillsbury, editors and proprietors." Mr. Pillsbury never gave his whole attention to the paper, and, October 1, 1878, Mr. Thwing, having leased his partner's interest, became editor and publisher. On the 9th of February, 1878, the form of the paper was changed to a quarto, six columns to the page.

During Mr. Thwing's connection with the *Reporter*, the paper has always maintained several distinctive newspaper features. These consisted of "Our Saturday Night," "Farm and Home," "Hits by the Paragraphists," "County Correspondence," "Thin Spaces," "Personals" and "Miscellany," besides "Local" and "Editorial" in liberal allowances.

In these special departments, Mrs. J. L. Thwing has occasionally aided her husband in the preparation of matter for the paper.

The *Saturday Reporter*, which has never changed its name or missed an issue since its foundation, has always been a carefully prepared, clean and moderate toned newspaper. It has never taken any aggressive part in politics, but never failed to give dignified and cordial support to the nominees of the Republican party. It has always aimed to be strictly a family rather than a political newspaper, devoting a liberal amount of space to choice selections and extracts, miscellany, humor and fiction.

During several years previous to 1877, the *Journal*, the *Courier* (German) and the *Tribun* (German), were printed on the *Reporter* press, and, during the first week after the great fire at Oshkosh, in April, 1876, the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern* was not only printed, but the type was set in the *Reporter* office. During the past year, the *Reporter* has been the official paper of the city, and is in a flourishing condition. Its weekly circulation being considered the largest of any paper published in the city, it has, during several years, published, for the Government, the list of letters remaining uncalled for at the post office.

The Frei Volks Presse.—On the 1st day of October, 1878, Charles Bruderle began the publication, in Fond du Lac, of the *Frei Volks Presse*, a large German weekly, devoted to Greenbackism and Socialism, with Prof. C. F. Kumlau as editor. Prof. Kumlau severed his connection with the paper after a few months, and Mr. Bruderle continued its publication under his own editorial management until the fall of 1879, when it was suspended for want of patronage.

The Fond du Lac Tribun.—The *Tribun*, a German weekly Republican newspaper, was started in the city of Fond du Lac August 14, 1874. In April of the following year, the establishment was moved to Sheboygan, where the paper has since been published as the *Sheboygan Tribun*. It is prospering and is regarded as one of the leading German papers of the Lake shore. The founder, Alfred Marschner, Sr., died on the 17th day of September, 1875, since which time the business has been conducted in the name of his widow, Auguste Marschner. The present editor and manager of the paper is Alfred Marschner, Jr.

The Nordwestlicher Courier.—This is a Democratic German weekly newspaper founded by Dr. Carl de Haas, May 4, 1871, and published in the third story of the Post Office Block, Fond du Lac. The first publishers were Carl de Haas & Son. It was begun as a five-column quarto weekly, published on Thursday, at \$2 per annum, and a six-column folio, semi-weekly, published Wednesday and Saturday, at \$4 per year. The semi-weekly was never a paying enterprise, and

was discontinued May 31, 1873. A supplement containing general miscellany was issued with the weekly after the second year, free. In January, 1874, the *Courier* was enlarged to a six-column quarto, which is its present form and size. In April, 1875, Dr. Carl de Haas died, and the paper was continued by his sons, under the firm name of Fred de Haas & Brothers. They continued its publication until April, 1878, when the whole establishment was sold to W. F. Weber, the present editor and proprietor. November 13, 1879, Mr. Weber enlarged the supplement, thus furnishing a large amount of reading matter. The paying subscribers of the *Nordwestlicher Courier* number over two thousand, and its publication is a source of profit.

The Appeal.—The first number of the *Appeal* appeared in Fond du Lac May 10, 1876. It was a six-column folio, published monthly at 50 cents per annum, by J. A. Watrous, Grand Templar of the Temple of Honor in Wisconsin. It is devoted mostly to temperance, but is not the organ of the Temple of Honor or any other society. In May, 1878, the *Appeal* was enlarged to seven columns to the page, the price remaining as before. During the first three years of its existence, Watrous distributed gratis nearly forty thousand copies of the *Appeal*, its publication thereby being made a source of loss rather than of profit. It is now on a paying basis, and has a very large circulation, extending into a number of the surrounding States and Territories. It is published from the office of the *Daily Commonwealth*, in the city of Fond du Lac. Although mainly devoted to temperance matters, the *Appeal* has always contained a large amount of historical, personal and biographical sketches, rendering it to those not interested in its leading feature, a most interesting and valuable publication. It is proper to record, in connection with this account of the paper, the manner in which the matter for the *Appeal* is prepared. Mr. Watrous, who has by far the greater share of his time taken up by his duties as Grand Templar, has prepared much of the editorial, historical sketches, personals and other matter for his paper, in hotels, while riding on the cars, and at any other time or place where a few moments could be utilized from travel or business. If he got a day at home, double duty was done by going to the "case" and composing articles as he set the type for them, using no copy. This work he called "rest," and for many months was all the rest he had.

The Wisconsin Farmer.—The first number of the *Wisconsin Farmer* was published from the Globe Steam Printing Office, No. 6 Forest street, Fond du Lac, by Beeson, Lockin & Wing, on the 25th day of September, 1879. It is a sixteen-page publication, with four wide columns to the page, printed on fine calendered paper, and devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmer, dairyman and stock raiser. It is the only publication of the kind in Wisconsin, and is rapidly increasing in circulation. Edward Buson is editor, H. D. Wing associate editor, and John W. Lockin, business manager. The liberal encouragement the paper is receiving indicates that it is destined to become a permanent and prosperous publication.

The People's Champion.—On the 31st day of August, 1877, articles of incorporation, under the title of the "People's Printing and Publishing Company," were adopted for the purpose of "printing and publishing the *People's Champion* newspaper in the city of Fond du Lac, and doing a general printing and publishing business and to accumulate capital for the stockholders." The capital stock was to be \$6,000, in 2,000 shares of \$3 each. The incorporators were J. R. Tallmadge, E. A. Toubell, J. L. Colman, L. F. Stowe, J. O. Barrett, I. R. Sanford, A. Moody, F. E. Hoyt, E. Hoyt and Fred Gesswein. These were all residents of the city of Fond du Lac, except J. O. Barrett, of Glenbeulah, Wis., who was editor in chief of the paper, and I. R. Sanford, business manager, who came from M. M. Pomeroy's paper at Chicago. The initial number of the *Champion* appeared September 12, and was printed by the Star Printing Company, the type being owned by the publishers. The paper was a six-column quarto with but very little advertising patronage, and was the organ of the Greenback party. Although by vigorous canvassing a list of more than two thousand subscribers was secured, the paper continuously lost money, and several times made suspensions of a few weeks. At the close of 1878, the incorporators gave the good will and material of the entire establishment to I. R. Sanford—J. O. Barrett having made satisfactory arrangements to withdraw—who published the paper with a "patent inside" for a time, finally reducing it one-half in size. At the beginning of 1879, E. B.

Bolens (now publishing the *Ozaukee Star*) entered into partnership with Mr. Sanford, bringing with him a large power press and other material on which the *Madison Star* had been published. The *Champion* office was then removed from the *Star* Printing Company's office to the Patty House Block, and did its own press work. There were two mortgages on the material: the one held by Dr. C. W. Barnes being foreclosed, the outfit was sold by the Sheriff to John W. Lockin, of the "Globe Printing Office," except that portion of the type that belonged to Mr. Sanford which was moved by him to Appleton in October, where the *Champion* was again published.

The Northern Farmer.—In January, 1863, E. H. Jones & Brother began in Fond du Lac the publication of an agricultural paper called the *Northern Farmer*, for the purpose of advertising their seed and farming-implement business, which was so well received that only one number was issued gratis. A subscription list was opened and arrangements were made with Edward Beeson to print a larger paper once each month. The paper was a complete farmers' publication, treating a large variety of subjects, and at \$1 per annum soon had nearly eight hundred subscribers. It was a sixteen-page sheet, with three columns to the page, and had correspondents of reputation in various localities, East and West. Jones Brothers were editors and proprietors during five years. They sold to Fred D. Carson, who took possession in February, 1868. He soon after enlarged the paper to twenty pages, and increased its circulation, but in 1869 removed to Janesville, where he continued to publish the *Northern Farmer* during several years.

The Ripon Herald.—This paper was commenced in the (then) village of Ripon, December 14, 1853, by Addison P. Mapes and Irving Root, editors and proprietors. It had for its motto "Rip-On!" It was a weekly—published every Wednesday, subscription price, "\$1.25 in advance." Root retired from the firm of Mapes & Root the next spring, and the issue of the paper of April 1, 1854, had the name of A. P. Mapes as editor and proprietor, who says:

"The proprietorship of the *Herald* has changed inasmuch that Mr. Root has withdrawn from the firm, leaving us to 'paddle our own canoe.' We do not make this announcement without reluctance, for we have, in the short space of time with which we have been associated with him, formed such an attachment and appreciating idea of his worth as an individual, and of his skill in his profession, that we are loth to part company with him; but family ties call him far away, and we have no inclination to gratify our feelings at the expense of the feelings of others. So mote it be!"

The *Herald* was finally sold to Alvin E. Bovay, the material of which, after serving for a time under a change of name, became a part of the *Commonwealth* office, where what was left of it now is.

The Ripon Free Press.—Number 1, Volume I, bears date April 7, 1870. It was started by L. B. Everdell, a graduate of Ripon College, of the Class of 1868. The paper passed into the hands of George C. Duffie, a classmate of the above named, who had furnished the capital to begin its publication. He resigned his position in the college, and until April, 1874, gave his attention to the business of making the paper a success. In 1872, George M. West & Co. bought the *Free Press*, and ran it awhile, but failing to meet their obligations, turned over the property at the end of the year to Mr. Duffie. During a considerable part of the time Prof. (now President) E. H. Merrell of the college, was associated with Mr. Duffie in the paper, under the style of George C. Duffie & Co. On April 1, 1874, Messrs. T. D. Stone and D. E. Cramer purchased the *Free Press* newspaper and job office of George C. Duffie for \$3,300. At this time, the policy of the paper underwent a through change. The paper commenced the advocacy of legal prohibition and the necessity of the organization of a separate political party devoted to that purpose.

To this end steps were taken to call a mass State convention. The call was couched in terms that none could misunderstand, as follows:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Wisconsin, believing that intemperance is the great evil, sin and crime of this republic; believing it to be the right and duty of the people to suppress this great evil, by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as beverages; believing that this is the nearest and highest political duty which the American

people are now called upon to discharge; believing that the "liquor question" is the legitimate and only worthy successor of the "slavery question" in American politics; believing that the mission of the Republican party ended with the overthrow of slavery, and the reconstruction of the old slave States on a free basis; and believing that no political party now in existence is either able, competent or willing to deal effectively with this gigantic crime, which mocks at the feeble efforts and restraint of "license laws," "local option law," and the like, do hereby unite in calling a mass convention of the temperance citizens of the State, to assemble in the city of Ripon on the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to form a separate and independent political party, with prohibition as its central idea. If any localities prefer to be represented by chosen and accredited delegates, well and good; but it is to be distinctly understood that all citizens of the State, coming in good faith, with the purpose above set forth, will be received as members of the convention. And, further, we hereby invite all temperance men who are in favor of prohibition, whether ready for independent political action, or not, to be present, and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

This document was signed by over one thousand eight hundred voters of Wisconsin, representing people in twenty-seven different counties. In Fond du Lac County alone there were about two hundred and fifty signers to this call.

At the meeting Lester Rounds, of Eureka, was made Chairman, and C. F. Hammond, Secretary. The following resolution, which was passed unanimously, shows the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Wisconsin, temperance men and prohibitionists in State convention assembled, do declare it to be our firm, matured and unalterable purpose here and now, to inaugurate within the State of Wisconsin a new political party, separate from and independent of all existing parties, having for its central idea the suppression of the dramshops of the land, and the total prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating drinks to be used as a beverage. The party so inaugurated or founded, shall be a branch of and auxiliary to the national party, based on the same fundamental idea in its intents. We propose, before adjournment, to elect a State Committee, and take such other steps as may be necessary to perfect the organization.

At the conclusion of the two-days session, Maj. A. E. Bovay was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the usual party machinery set in motion. President William E. Merriman, of Ripon College, was the author of the platform of principles, and Prof. E. H. Merrell warmly advocated the measure by a public speech.

The *Free Press* was the only paper friendly to this movement, and through its earnest advocacy of the principle was the new party fanned into existence.

On account of failing health, Mr. Don E. Cramer sold his interest in the *Free Press* to D. B. Lyon November 1, 1876. Mr. Lyon employed his son, Hiram M. Lyon, to look after his interest, and the firm name of Stone & Lyon appears in the files until August 15, 1878, when J. R. Bloom took the place of Lyon in making the style of the firm. Shortly after this, Mr. T. D. Stone became sole manager, but retained the old firm name until January 1, since which time the business has been in his hands. In February, 1879, the office was moved to its present commodious quarters in Bovay's Block.

The Wisconsin Good Templar.—This newspaper was first published at Madison, Wis., February 7, 1873, and its first copy shows that it was edited by T. D. Stone and A. F. Booth, with Samuel D. Hastings and T. D. Kanouse associate editors. It was the official organ of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. It contained eight pages—five columns of reading to the page. In the early part of April, 1873, the proprietors removed the paper to Ripon. The first issue in the last-named place was published April 4, 1873. July 8, 1873, T. D. Stone bought the interest of A. F. Booth, and the editorship of the paper continued under his sole management as long as it was published. The last number was printed in August, 1874. From its first to its last copy, it was an uncompromising and persistent advocate of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. Like all temperance periodicals it was a financial failure. It contained the best thoughts of the leading advocates of the cause in the State, and was by all odds the largest and best-conducted sheet that had ever been printed in behalf of the movement in Wisconsin. At one time its circulation reached 900 copies, but a large number of these were three-month's subscribers. Its editor says that more than half of his time was taken in traveling from Lodge to Lodge, begging for subscribers, and that the little amount thus received was often eaten up in hotel bills and stage fare. When the paper suspended publication, the proprietor not only found himself short a year and a half of hard work, but also a considerable sum of money. To his credit be it said that all unexpired subscriptions were filled with either the *Free Press* or any temperance paper that the party designated.

The Ripon Star.—In December, 1858, H. C. and Addison P. Mapes began the publication of a six-column folio newspaper called the *Star*, which was devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, so far as parties were concerned. It gave considerable attention to Ripon College and to matters pertaining to Ripon City and vicinity. In 1861, Col. Edward Daniels' cavalry were in camp several weeks on College Hill, within a few rods of where the *Star* was published. The editors of the *Star* took occasion to mention soldiers in general, and Col. Daniels' cavalry in particular, in such terms as at once enraged them. The cavalry boys, therefore, after an issue which was particularly distasteful to them, went in a body just at dusk and scattered the type on which the *Star* had been published, in the street. The paper never made its appearance after that.

Our Paper.—The first periodical of Brookway (Ripon) College was entitled *Our Paper*, the first number of which was issued in August, 1856. It was edited by a committee. The salutatory ran thus: "Kind readers: In filling the station assigned to us by the partiality of our associates, by whom we were chosen to edit the following humble pages, we have endeavored to give all our contributors a fair representation, rather than select entirely from our best writers. And we would tender this as an apology to those whose articles we have been obliged unwillingly to reject. To the public we would say, that all we hope is that the few truths presented may be allowed a hearing, and that, balancing the good we wished to accomplish against the many imperfections incident to a first attempt, the latter may be overlooked. Hoping in the future to meet you in a wider field, we remain your obedient servants—The Committee." The paper contained twenty-four pages, but was only an octavo in size; and was made up (with an occasional reference to the college) of contributions from the students of the institution.

College Days.—In the spring of 1868, the senior class of Ripon College began the publication of a handsome thirty-six page monthly called *College Days*. The editors were George C. Duffie and Miss M. S. Cook, and Horace Tracy was the publisher. It was devoted to the interests of Ripon College, and to chronicling the movements and achievements of its graduates and students. In 1872, the magazine form was changed to the quarto newspaper form. After the first year, committees were chosen annually to edit the *College Days* until 1876, when, on account of hard times, the publication of a college paper was dropped. It was a newsy, lively and entertaining publication—equal to similar papers issued by much older and richer institutions.

Ripon College News-Letter.—At the beginning of the college year of 1879, George D. Heron began the publication of the *Ripon College News-Letter*, a quarto of fine appearance at \$1 per year, and printed on tinted book paper. It already has a large circulation, and is well patronized by the business men of Ripon. It is considered a fixture of the college, being backed by parties who are able to support it. The mechanical work of publishing the *News-Letter* is done at the office of the *Ripon Free Press*.

Ripon Weekly Times.—In October, 1857, George W. Parker began the publication at Ripon of a seven-column folio, called the *Western Times*, at \$1.50 per year, in advance. This paper was continued about two years, when it fell into the hands of Chauncey J. Allen, who learned his trade in the Fond du Lac *Journal* office, with Edward Beeson. He soon had George Burnside for a partner and changed the name of the paper to the *Ripon Weekly Times*. Mr. Allen, the editor, was liberal in his views, and an able, entertaining writer. It was a successful paper during his life, but was discontinued after his death, which occurred during the war of the rebellion.

The Ripon Spur.—During several years previous to the rebellion, E. L. Runals owned, edited and published a paper called the *Spur*. It was noted for ability and dignity, and while in existence was an influential publication. The first number appeared in June, 1855. In September, 1856, the name was changed to *Ripon Home*, Runals & Fuller, publishers. In 1857, Mr. Runals sold to Fuller & Fitch, by whom the paper was continued for a time.

The Prairie City Record.—On the 14th of May, 1863, Nelson Bowerman and N. C. Strong, under the firm name of Bowerman & Strong, began the publication of the *Prairie City Record*. Mr. Strong withdrew from the establishment in the following October, and the paper

was continued by Mr. Bowerman. It was not a financial success, and the last issue of the paper was on December 24, 1863.

The Ripon Commonwealth.—The first paper issued under this title was on the 22d of January, 1864. J. A. Smith, of Fond du Lac, was the proprietor, and A. T. Glaze local editor and manager of local business. One side of the paper was usually printed at Fond du Lac and sent to Ripon to be completed. The salutatory contained these paragraphs: "The good people of Ripon and vicinity are herewith greeted with a newspaper—the *Ripon Commonwealth*—successor, so far as most of the printing materials, subscription lists and advertising patronage are concerned, of the late *Prairie City Record*. * * * To stand by the Government and the administration now, saving it from overthrow by the most gigantic rebellion ever confronted by a nation: to support that administration while it is as worthy of it as now, to the utter extinction of every armed rebel, if need be; to the advocacy of keeping all promises made by the President to the slaves now our grateful allies; and to supporting all the measures necessary to wipe out rebellion and its heaven-defying cause—is just what we intend to do, so long as such effort is needed and we are spared to strike the blows." The paper continued under the same management until December 2, of the same year, when Smith & Benton became the editors and publishers, Glaze continuing as local editor; but on the 16th of June, 1865, J. A. Smith was again the only proprietor. On the 13th of April, 1866, he called in, as an associate in the proprietorship of the paper, Thomas Bryant. The paper was then published under the firm name of Smith & Bryant, but this arrangement continued only to August 3, following, when Mr. Smith again became sole owner. On the 22d of February, 1867, A. T. Glaze, who had since the beginning of the paper been its local editor and manager, purchased of Mr. Smith his entire interest in the *Commonwealth*. Mr. Glaze, in announcing himself as editor and proprietor, said: "I have bought the *Ripon Commonwealth* office and book bindery, believing the people will at least give me the support which they have the past year, and leaving it to our generous patrons to say whether we shall sink or swim." Mr. Glaze continued as proprietor until April 1, 1874, when he sold to W. H. Bailhache and Mason Brayman, who entered upon editorial duties under the firm of W. H. Bailhache & Co., saying: "The general course of the paper will not be materially changed. * * * It will be identified with those principles and policies which lie at the foundation of the Republican party." This management continued until May 21, 1875, when Mr. Brayman sold his half-interest to E. L. Scofield. The paper was published under the firm name of Bailhache & Scofield until October 1, 1875, when Mr. Bailhache sold to C. N. Hodges, and under the name of Scofield & Hodges the paper was edited and published until October 1, 1877, at which time E. L. Scofield became sole editor and proprietor. January 1, 1878, a half-interest was leased to B. J. Price for one year. When that lease terminated, Mr. Schofield became sole editor and proprietor, and has since continued as such. The paper has always been Republican in politics and thoroughly devoted to the advancement of the city of Ripon.

The Ripon Representative.—In 1867, George W. Peck began the publication of an independent weekly newspaper in Ripon, under the name and style of the *Representative*. He devoted the paper to humor more than is usual with country newspapers, and was also one of the pioneers in advertising the beauties of Green Lake. In 1868, during the Presidential campaign, the paper was arrayed on the side of Democracy, where it thereafter continued while Mr. Peck was at the helm. In 1869, Mr. Peck went to New York with M. M. Pomeroy ("Brick"), and leased the *Representative* to H. B. Baker, who changed its name to the *Prairie City Local*, and continued the paper through the following winter. He then went to California, and the material was soon afterward used to publish the *Free Press*.

The Waupun Times.—This is the oldest paper in Waupun. It is now in its twenty-third year, and is an eight-column folio. The first number was issued September 14, 1857, by J. H. Brinkerhoff (the present Postmaster of the city) editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column folio, and a neat-looking, spicy sheet. The merchants of the place gave him a liberal advertising patronage, and the *Times* started with a good list of subscribers, many of whom have stuck

by it during the nearly twenty-three years it has been published. In his first editorial, Mr. Brinkerhoff says: "We have been induced to commence the publication of the *Times*, not because we thought it would *pay*—make us "rich"—but from the conviction that the interests of Waupun demand a paper; that there is sufficient enterprise among the inhabitants to sustain one, and that we might be our own master; only hoping that such encouragement, in the way of patronage, might be extended us as shall enable the *Times* and us to live. Coming among you as we do—relying solely upon our own efforts, and under obligations to no party or man—we shall follow our own inclination in all matters, claim the right to do pretty much as we please, and that which we consider most beneficial to the community at large, and shall be *independent in everything and of everybody*."

"We do not claim neutrality in politics or anything else, but we do not intend to enter the political arena further than to acquaint our readers with the prospects and doings of the respective parties. We here assert, however, that, with the exception of an absolute hostility to those principles which would deprive the foreign-born of the right of suffrage, we are unbiassed in our political views—have a greater regard for principle and right than party. The interests of Waupun and 'circumjacent vicinage' shall receive our especial attention, and it shall be our endeavor to foster and build up every interest identified with its growth and prosperity. Particular regard will be paid to home matters, and, after we get the 'hang of the barn,' we intend that in local news the *Times* shall excel."

The promises of its founder the *Times* has fulfilled and is fulfilling. It is no longer independent in politics. When the flag of our country was threatened by traitors in 1861, the independent flag was pulled down and the star-spangled banner placed in its stead at the top of the columns; and ever since, the *Times* has been firm in its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

In the first number of the *Times* appear the business cards of many who are still in Waupun. E. Hooker advertises that he will attend to all kinds of legal business; D. W. Moore prescribed medicines then as now; H. L. Butterfield not only administered physic, but sold drugs; R. W. Wells dealt in drugs, books, paints and oils; Thomas Stoddard was in the same line of business and was Postmaster as well; Rank & Manz and John Howard were merchant tailors; John Taylor and S. Rebbles were among those who kept groceries and dry goods; B. B. Baldwin had a sash, door, blind and turning establishment; M. J. Althouse made pumps and drilled wells; John McFarland shod the horses; the Exchange was the hotel of the village; William Morgan did all the barbering; E. Hillyer was Secretary of the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company; L. B. Baleon was in the forwarding and commission business; T. Carpenter made and sold harnesses; Phelps Moore kept the Empire Livery Stable; there were advertised two banks—the Waupun Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank.

Among the contributors to the first number of the *Times* was George E. Jennings, who still occasionally furnishes articles that are as graceful in thought and diction as then; W. H. Taylor indulged then as he now sometimes does in a paper on "Waupun; Its Past, Present and Future." For nearly eight years, Mr. Brinkerhoff furnished mental pabulum for the readers of the *Times*, when he sold the office and business to Rev. D. A. Wagner. The latter became involved in a church quarrel and made the *Times* his personal organ. In 1866, a year after he bought the office, he sold it again to Messrs. Eli & Jesse Hooker; in about three months, Eli Hooker bought out his partner, and for a year conducted the *Times* very successfully; he made it pay, but having an extensive law business requiring his attention, he sold out in about a year, J. R. Decker, his foreman, being the purchaser. He took possession October 1, 1867, and did not allow the business to suffer under his labors.

On October 1, 1868, the present editor and proprietor, Philip M. Pryor, then a young man not out of his teens, took possession, Mr. Decker going to Columbus, Wis. With no capital but energy and a determination to succeed, Mr. Pryor has, for more than eleven years, been continually making improvements in the office, and doing all in his power to increase the influence and standing of his paper. He makes it a rule never, under any circumstances, to

allow his paper to become the medium for any one to vent personal spite, believing it to be unjournalistic; nor to permit any ungentlemanly language or personal attacks to appear in its columns, or to allow anything of a local interest to pass unnoticed. The present flourishing condition of the *Times* is the result.

The Prison City Item.—Sometime in 1859, William Euen began the publication of a paper called the *Item*. His office was in the South Ward or Dodge County side of the village, and the paper, which was a five-column folio, appeared monthly. Mr. Euen was a politician, a manufacturer of Euen's Strengthening Plasters, and a humorous fellow, and his paper was given somewhat to fun. He continued it about one year as a monthly, and then turned it into a weekly, which was continued with varying fortunes until the beginning of 1861, when it was suspended and never revived.

De Ware Burger.—In 1859, Dr. A. C. Van Altena brought *De Ware Burger* from Sheboygan County to Waupun, where it was published in the Holland language until the latter part of 1860, by S. H. Salverda, Dr. Van Altena's son-in-law. It was discontinued for want of patronage, there being but few Hollanders in the county to subscribe for it, and only one or two merchants or business men in the vicinity to furnish advertising patronage.

The Little Badger.—During the latter part of 1860, a small newspaper called the *Little Badger* was started in Waupun by S. H. Salverda, which was printed in both the English and Holland languages. It lived a precarious life of a few months and died for want of patronage, its editor and proprietor afterward moving to Milwaukee.

The Waupun Leader.—On Tuesday, August 28, 1866, Joseph W. Oliver and Martin C. Short, under the firm name of Oliver & Short, began the publication of the *Prison City Leader*, an eight-column folio, Republican in politics. The material on which the paper was printed was moved from Dartford, Green Lake County, where the same firm published the *Green Lake Spectator*. The first few issues of the *Leader* were with "patent inside," after which the entire paper was printed at home. The first number contained nearly eleven columns of home advertisements and about three columns of "foreign ads." The paper started out with a good list of subscribers, and grew at once into popular favor on account of its devotion to local matters and decent tone in treating of all things. An old "Washington" hand press and a very limited amount of other material constituted the *Leader* office at the beginning. In 1868, the paper was changed to a five-column quarto, but the experiment proving unsatisfactory, the folio form was again resumed, and the name changed from the *Prison City Leader* to the *Waupun Leader*, which title it has since borne. On the 6th of October, 1871, Martin C. Short, who is now editor and publisher of the *Brandon Times*, sold his half-interest to R. H. Oliver, and the paper has since been edited and published by Oliver Brothers. J. W. Oliver learned his trade in the old Markesan *Journal* office before the rebellion, in which he took an active part as a member of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, and R. H. Oliver passed his apprenticeship in the *Leader* office with Oliver & Short. The *Leader* proprietors were the second in bringing steam presses into Fond du Lac County, and they now have one of the neatest and best-equipped country offices to be found anywhere, with an extensive amount of material and three large presses. In February, 1879, the paper was changed to a six-column quarto, and is a handsome, thrifty sheet in make-up and general appearance, and of the utmost cleanliness and respectability in matter. It was begun on the Dodge County side of Waupun, in Amadon's (now Seely's) Block, being moved to the Fond du Lac County side, into Rank's Block, in 1869, and in August, 1877, to its present quarters in the old female prison building on Prison street near Main. Connected with the office is a lathe for repairing, iron-turning and general work; a stereotyping machine for jobs, advertisements and other work, the first successfully used in Wisconsin, and made entirely by J. W. Oliver; a force-pump with 100 feet of hose for fire purposes, and a telephone, made by J. W. Oliver, which extends from the office to his house, several blocks away. There is no other printing office in the vicinity, if, indeed, in the State, with all these appliances, and all in such perfect and effective working order. It is a model country printing and publishing office.

The first printing material ever brought to Waupun was that on which the *Whig* had been printed in the village of Fond du Lac, and was bought by Eli Hooker in the winter of 1847-48. Immediately afterward, George Howe came from Angelica, N. Y., with the old Ramage press on which the first edition of Morgan's "Exposition of Masonry" was printed, and Mr. Hooker entered into partnership with him in the job-printing business. This old press, made of wood, and on which two impressions with a screw were required to print one side of a sheet, was soon after sold to a man in Calumet County.

The Brandon Times.—Soon after the close of the rebellion, October 1, 1865, George M. West began the publication, in the village of Brandon, of a Republican newspaper called the *Times*. It was a four-column folio, Independent in politics. In November, 1871, Martin C. Short became editor and proprietor. He is also Postmaster of Brandon, having been appointed by President Grant, and personally attends to both the post office and the newspaper office in the same building. Although published in a small village, the *Times* has been supported with more than the usual liberality, and would be a creditable paper for a much larger place. The *Times* is now on its fifteenth volume and prosperous. It is now a seven-column folio, and has been straight and strong Republican ever since owned by Mr. Short.

The New Cassel Clarion.—On the 15th of January, 1876, Dr. L. Eidemiller began the publication, in the village of New Cassel, of a four-column local paper called the *Clarion*. It was devoted entirely to local news and advertising, and although well patronized, the locality considered, was discontinued before the end of the year.

The Waucousta Representative.—In November, 1869, Freeman Sackett and Spencer began the publication of the *Waucousta Representative*, a four-column folio, devoted to local matters exclusively in the town of Osceola. Mr. Sackett afterward became editor of the *Phillips (Wis.) Times*, and Mr. Spencer owns a job printing office in the city of Fond du Lac. The paper was filled with original poetry, locals, "jokes," in shape of burlesque advertisements and caricatures. These caricatures were executed on wood with a pocket knife by Byron Hall and Freeman Sackett, and were richly enjoyed by the country-folk. The enterprise was not a paying one and was comparatively short lived.

SOME OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

EDWARD PIER

was a son of Calvin Pier, a tanner and currier, and later in life, a farmer, and was born in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., March 31, 1807. The maiden name of his mother was Esther Eyarts, and her father was a soldier a short time in the Revolutionary war. Edward attended school during the winter months after his seventh year, until he attained the age of twelve, when his school days were terminated. He was early and thoroughly trained to work, and probably no young Vermonter ever applied himself with more diligence to any and every task assigned him, or was more faithful in the discharge of filial obligations. When he was twelve years old his family moved to the town of Ripon, in his native county, and there Edward passed his youth and early manhood, the whole household living in rustic simplicity. The house was built in the woods overspread by forest trees, and its chimney was made of boards, and up through it the children could look and see the birds which came to sing their morning songs.

In addition to farming, Edward learned to make and mend shoes, being his own teacher; for in those days on the Green Mountains, one of the great studies was how to save the hard-earned money. Hoping to find land easier to cultivate than the soil of Vermont, but without intending to slacken his industrious habits, Mr. Pier, on the 25th of August, 1834, started for that part of Michigan Territory which is now the State of Wisconsin. Five years before, June 2, 1829, he had married Miss Harriet N. Kendall, of Rochester, Vt., who with courage and a cheerful spirit, went with him to the land of the Menomonees and the Pottawatomes. Two brothers, Colwert E. and Oscar, also accompanied him. They arrived at Green Bay in just four weeks—a remarkably quick trip in those days. In the autumn of that year, Colwert, the

eldest of the three brothers, made a prospecting trip, extending into Illinois, and, in the summer of 1835, Edward made a still longer trip extend into Southern Illinois, where he purchased a herd of cows and young cattle for Charles D. Nash, and drove them to Green Bay—a distance of four hundred miles, much of the way through a country of bridgeless streams.

In February, 1836, the brothers, Colwert and Edward, visited the laid-out village of Fond du Lac, then without a house or a settler. After Colwert had brought his family there, he was visited by Edward, who was accompanied by his father. They left Green Bay on the 20th of June, 1836, and soon after arrived at Colwert Pier's, where they remained a few days and then returned to the Bay. This was Edward Pier's second visit to Fond du Lac. In September, he again visited his brother Colwert. The next December, learning that his brother was nearly out of provisions, he started with a load but came near losing his life while crossing Lake Winnebago, by breaking through the ice with his horse. He arrived at his brother's on the 21st of December. It was his fourth visit to Fond du Lac in the year 1836.

In March, 1837, he settled near Fond du Lac Village. From that time forward until incapacitated by age, Mr. Pier was known as a hard-working and eminently successful man, both in his agricultural pursuits and in his interests in manufactories and as a merchant. During his life, he held several important public offices, which he filled satisfactorily, capably and honorably. He was a member of the first Board of Supervisors (then known as commissioners) of Fond du Lac County, and was President of that body for ten consecutive years. At different times, he was elected County Treasurer, State Senator, and for ten years was chosen Superintendent of the Poor. At one time, he held the important office of Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Madison. Besides these public offices, he filled the position of President of two banks with conscientious and scrupulous honesty and fidelity.

On the 21st of August, 1864, his wife breathed her last. Mr. Pier always claimed that whatever he had been to the community was directly attributable to his excellent companion. He survived her a number of years, his death occurring on the 2d of November, 1877. He left four children to mourn the loss of a kind, indulgent, affectionate and painstaking father—Ann P., wife of J. W. Carpenter; Ruth R., now Mrs. L. J. Harvey; Carrie S., wife of H. R. Skinner, and Colwert K., now (1880) President of the Savings Bank of Fond du Lac.

In Edward Pier's death, the people of Fond du Lac County sustained a loss. He closed a life of usefulness and the public were touched when one was taken away who occupied so large a space in their minds. He was a frank, genial man, and a public-spirited citizen. He was prompt in his benefactions; and when a life like his closes, it leaves a vacancy, not merely in the family circle and among closest friends, but among all those reached by the fame and name of charitable deeds.

NATHANIEL POTTER TALLMADGE,

was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., February 8, 1795. His father, Joel Tallmadge, was a man of sterling integrity and incorruptible patriotism. In the war of the Revolution, he served his country with fidelity, and was present to witness the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne in 1777. The family is of Saxon descent, as the name (originally Tollemache) plainly indicates. According to Burke, "it has flourished with the greatest honors in an uninterrupted male succession in the county of Suffolk since the first arrival of the Saxons in England, a period of more than thirteen centuries. Tollemache, lord of Bentley and Stoke Tollemache in the county of Oxford, lived in the sixth century, and upon the old manor-house of Bentley is still the following inscription:

"Before the Norman into England came,
Bentley was my residence and Tollemache my name."

At a very early age, the subject of this sketch displayed an earnest desire for knowledge, and a perseverance in its pursuit that stops at no trifling obstacle. While yet at the district school where the family resided, he chanced to get hold of an old Latin grammar and immediately determined to master the language. He subsequently pursued his classical studies under

the tuition of William H. Maynard, who at length became distinguished as a lawyer and statesman. Young Tallmadge commenced his collegiate course at Williams College, in Massachusetts, where he remained nearly two years, when he removed to Schenectady, and finally graduated with honors in July, 1815. He commenced the study of law in Poughkeepsie, in the office of his kinsman, Gen. James Tallmadge, who then stood in the front rank of his profession. He was a close student, and when other young men, professedly engaged in similar pursuits, were returning home late at night from convivial assemblies, he might be seen alone, by the dim light of his lamp, absorbed in his studies. At the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the bar. In 1824, he began to take an interest in political affairs, and, in 1828, was a member of Assembly from Dutchess County. In the same body were Elisha Williams, Erastus Root, Francis Granger, Benjamin F. Butler, Luther Bradish, Ogden Hoffman, Robert Emmett and others scarcely less distinguished. Mr. Tallmadge soon ranked with the most prominent members and, during the revision of the statutes, he took an active part, discussing with acknowledged ability the most profound questions of political economy and jurisprudence.

In 1829, Mr. Tallmadge, at the earnest solicitation of his Democratic fellow-citizens, reluctantly consented to be a candidate for the place made vacant by Peter R. Livingston, who had gone over to the opposite political party. He was accordingly nominated and elected to the State Senate without formal opposition. He took his seat in January, 1830, and soon became distinguished as one of the ablest debaters in that body. He had always sustained the canal policy of De Witt Clinton, and when a Chairman of the Committee on Canals was wanted the choice fell on Mr. Tallmadge. At the same time, the subject of railroads began to attract public attention in this country. No man in the State was better informed in respect to the experiments in Europe than Mr. Tallmadge, and his information was embodied in an elaborate report to the Senate, in which he discussed the feasibility of a railroad along the banks of the Hudson, and intimated that travelers, in haste to reach their destination, would soon leave the stream for the shore, and the spectator be "amazed at velocity which only lags behind the celerity of thought." Twenty years elapsed and the Hudson River road was completed.

Before the expiration of his term in the State Senate, Mr. Tallmadge was elected United States Senator for the term of six years, and entered upon the duties of that office in December, 1833. He was the youngest member of that body, but his talents, both as a lawyer and legislator, made him conspicuous even among the eminent orators and statesmen of the generation that has just passed away. He exerted a powerful influence during the slavery agitation in Congress. Mr. Calhoun maintained that the Senate should not receive the petitions for its abolition, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. Mr. Tallmadge took a firm stand against him, insisting that the people had an undoubted right to offer any petition to Congress, and that so long as such petitions were couched in respectable terms, the Senate was bound to receive them. The Senator from South Carolina could not let the matter rest, and at length Mr. Tallmadge, in a masterly speech, took occasion to present the subject in its essential principles, its historical relations and its practical bearings. Mr. Van Buren was in the Chair and the Senate Chamber was crowded with anxious listeners. Mr. Calhoun was not prepared to reply: many Southern Senators admitted the great force of the argument for the right of petition, and the President of the Senate personally complimented Mr. Tallmadge for the sound discretion and distinguished ability which characterized his speech. When Mr. Calhoun subsequently returned to the subject, he was promptly met and silenced by the Senator from New York.

It was near the close of his first term in the Senate that Mr. Tallmadge felt constrained to oppose certain measures recommended by Mr. Van Buren, which excited the displeasure and hostility of the latter. Mr. Tallmadge was not the man to be intimidated by denunciation or diverted from the purpose inspired by his sense of duty. The controversy was pointed and vehement. The press, in the interest of Mr. Van Buren's administration, charged Mr. Tallmadge with political apostacy. The last personal interview between those gentlemen was characterized by great freedom and not a little asperity of speech. The President insisted that the Senator from New York did not comprehend the spirit and wishes of the people. "I will show

you." said Mr. Tallmadge, "that I do understand the people. I am one of them—born in the same county with yourself. But I am much more recently from amongst them than you are. You have been abroad, luxuriating on aristocratic couches, and mingling in lordly associations, until you have forgotten what constitutes a republican people." "Well," rejoined Mr. Van Buren, "we shall see." "Be it so," said the Senator from New York, "be it so, 'thou shalt see me at Philippi.'"

Mr. Tallmadge did not misjudge in presuming that the public sentiment would sustain him. The sympathies of the people were with him; and on his return to New York from congressional session, he was honored with a grand ovation. An immense cavalcade met him at the steamboat landing and escorted him through Broadway to the Astor House. The streets were thronged and his presence excited the greatest enthusiasm. In the evening, he was honored with a public reception at National Hall.

Mr. Tallmadge proceeded to organize the Democracy of New York with a view of preventing the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. This purpose was fully accomplished and in the succeeding national canvass the latter was defeated. Gen. Harrison was the Presidential candidate of the Whigs, and Mr. Tallmadge would have been the choice of the nominating convention for Vice President, but he declined the nomination. Had his personal ambition been equal to his ability, he would doubtless have numbered among the Presidents of the United States. In January, 1840, he was returned to the Senate of the United States from New York, and his re-election was regarded as a triumph of principle over partisan restraints and the unscrupulous exercise of executive power. "We hail," said an influential paper, "the return of of Mr. Tallmadge—the great conservative chieftain, who refused to quail beneath executive denunciation and party ostracism—to the Senate of the United States, with the most profound and heart-felt joy. It bespeaks the vitality of principle and the triumph of a righteous cause in the land." Mr. Tallmadge was offered a seat in Gen. Harrison's cabinet, and subsequently a foreign mission, both of which he declined. At the close of the session of 1844, Mr. Tyler nominated him for the office of Governor of Wisconsin Territory. He had just purchased lands near the village of Fond du Lac, with a view of making it a permanent home; and, after mature deliberation, he resolved to resign his seat in the Senate and accept the place offered him by President Tyler. His nomination was at once unanimously confirmed by the Senate. During his Senatorial career, he served on the committees charged with management of the public lands, on the Committee on Naval Affairs, and on that of Foreign Relations, on all of which he displayed the same industry and ability. With the acceptance of the Governorship of Wisconsin Territory and the entering upon the duties of that office, ended his career in the political arena outside of Wisconsin. In the United States Senate, he deserved and was accorded an eminent position. "His style," says a writer of the day, "is lucid and classical—he reasons with force and energy. His language is copious, and his powers of illustration always apparent. His speeches are frequently interspread with poetical allusions, which appear—not like awkward strangers—but fitting with ease the context * * * and the subject-matter to which they are applied. This is a legitimate exercise of the credit system in letters. Scholarship and literary attainments are evident in everything that escapes him."

When he came to Wisconsin, the country well understood that some of the most important reforms had received from him an earnest advocacy. It well knew that he was one of the first to urge a reduction in the rates of postage; and that every beneficent measure—whether designed to check executive usurpation, to enfranchise labor, or otherwise to guard the liberties of the people and the sanctity of the law—received his cordial support. It could not forget his indignant condemnation of every form of injustice, and his supreme devotion to principle; nor could it be unmindful of the intelligent and liberal influence he had exerted in public affairs, and the large place he occupied in the public confidence and esteem.

"I find in my account-book," writes Gustav de Neveu, "that I commenced giving French lessons on the 5th day of December, 1844, to a class composed of Miss Laura Tallmadge, John Tallmadge, Mary and James Doty, and Fanny and James Conklin, at their respective homes.

alternating each week from house to house, and three times a week, teacher and pupils meeting at the appointed house for the purpose. The three families lived about one and a half miles apart, the house of Col. Conklin northernmost, on Section 7, Township 15, Range 18; Gov. Doty, on south half of the same section, and Gov. Tallmadge, farther south, near the north line of Section 19. The house of Gov. Doty, being in the middle, was about half a mile from that of Col. Conklin, and not much over a mile from Gov. Tallmadge's.

"It is my impression," continues Mr. de Neven, "that the family of the latter came here in the summer of 1844, but that neither he nor his son Isaac, then unmarried and who was secretary to his father during the latter's brief office as Governor of Wisconsin, were there at the time. The family occupied a large and, for that period, elegant and convenient log house, built in anticipation of their coming by Harry Giltner. Grier Tallmadge was at West Point; Miss Louisa Tallmadge, afterward Mrs. Boardman, was at a female seminary, East (I think Mrs. Willard's, at Troy, N. Y.). There were then in the family Mrs. Tallmadge, *nee* Smith; Miss Laura, Miss Julia, afterward Mrs. A. G. Ruggles; William and John. William died in that house a year or two afterward, and was buried on a mound visible from his bed, and belonging to the estate, in accordance with his request. This was the origin of the beautiful Rienzi Cemetery. William was its first occupant. The Governor then generously donated ten acres for the purpose of a burying-ground, to a company who were to expend all the receipts for the sale of lots in adorning and beautifying it. Accessions have been made by purchase since, both from Gov. Tallmadge and from other parties, and the cemetery now contains, I think, about fifty-five acres. It is beautifully located, commanding an extensive view of lake and prairie, as well as of the city, to which it is easily accessible and about three miles distant.

"Mr. E. Beeson, who lives in Fond du Lac, tells me that he thinks Gov. Tallmadge's family came in the spring or summer of 1844. They stopped at his house, then four miles south of the city, on a Saturday evening, staying over night and the next day. The two boys took down their guns in the morning, and Mrs. Tallmadge, who was then knitting, said to them: 'Do you know, boys, that you are going to break the Sabbath?' to which Mrs. Beeson remarked: 'Why, Mrs. Tallmadge, what are you doing yourself?' This was a surprise, and Mrs. Tallmadge, who had mechanically taken up her knitting without thinking of the day, put it by in a hurry.

"I believe that Governor Tallmadge spent much of his time in Washington in the early years of his settlement here. Some seventy acres of prairie had been broken on the farm, the fall preceding the arrival of the family, by his brother, William R. Tallmadge, and Cornelius Davis, who afterward built a mill on the creek that runs through Section 7, near what was J. D. Doty's residence. Gov. Tallmadge was considered a resident of this county to the time of his death, in November, 1864. He died at his daughter's house, in Michigan. His remains were brought to Fond du Lac, and he was buried by the side of his son and wife in the family lot in Rienzi Cemetery."

Mr. Tallmadge reared a large family, consisting of Isaac S., W. D. (deceased, and the first buried in Rienzi Cemetery, near Fond du Lac), Grier (who died a Captain in the rebellion), Mary, Louisa, Laura, John, James, Julia T. (Mrs. A. G. Ruggles, of Fond du Lac) and Emily. His wife, Abbey Smith, daughter of Judge Isaac Smith, of New York, was one of the first women of Wisconsin. She was a lady of culture and breadth, but gave a large share of her time to doing good. Her charity was like rain—descended alike upon the just and the unjust. She loved hospitality, too, nearly as well as her husband, and for some years joined Mr. Tallmadge in the strife to see which should entertain most liberally and cordially—his own ample house or that of his near friend and neighbor, John B. Macy.

The last few years of Gov. Tallmadge's life were spent in feeble health; and he resided some of the time among his friends in the East. Just before he died, a visitor to his "forest home," on the Ledge in the town of Empire, remarked that one who possessed such a home, ought to live forever to enjoy it. "Oh," replied the Governor, "I have no idea of remaining here, I am only preparing this for some one else, who has no better situation. I understand that up there (looking toward heaven), where I am going, they have much finer places than this." He

died at dusk after a beautiful sunset, while the leaves were falling from the forest trees that shaded his pleasant home, on the 2d of November, 1864, in the seventieth year of his age.

Before his death, Mr. Tallmadge prepared the manuscript for a biography of himself, sufficient to make a large volume, and entrusted it to S. B. Brittain, of New York. It has not yet been published.

The ashes of Nathaniel Potter Tallmadge rest on the top of the hill in the "old grounds" of Rienzi Cemetery, about four miles from Fond du Lac, in a spot chosen by himself, when he gave, free of cost, that portion of his farm for cemetery purposes.

JAMES DEANE 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.; and, a young lawyer of good repute, he was the next year 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.

Gov. Cass, in 1820, made his famous tour of the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi to its source, traveling a distance of 4,000 miles with his party, in five bark canoes. 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. Doty was present, and aided with his own hands in displaying the American flag. The party left Detroit early in May, traversed the lakes, and reached the source of the Mississippi, held conferences with various Indian tribes, and returned the last of November. Doty, besides having charge of one of the canoes, acted as secretary of the expedition.

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; these counties embracing, besides much other territory, all of what is now the State of Wisconsin. From the numerous applicants for the place, President Monroe selected Doty for the new Judge.

In May, 1823, he was already on the way to his new circuit, accompanied by his wife, whom he had just married.

Doty lost no time in entering upon his duties as a Judge of 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 *couriers du bois*; but the tact, talent and perseverance of the young Judge prevailed. Doty had thought to make Prairie du Chien his resting-place, his home, but finally determined on a permanent residence at Green Bay, where he resided 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 order. The terms were held with regularity throughout the whole district. He continued to discharge his onerous duties for nine years, and until superseded by Judge Irwin, in 1832. 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 largely by the aborigines. 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 1830, Congress made an appropriation for surveying and locating a military road from Green Bay to Chicago and to Prairie du Chien. Doty and Lieut. Center were appointed Commissioners to survey and locate these roads.

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 of that body that the policy of a State government began to be agitated. This he favored and he was the first to introduce a measure looking to its accomplishment, 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.

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 lobbyist; and almost before the Solons knew of it, by his superior tact had brought about a vote fixing the seat of government at Madison. 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 has seen to be since, just the right place for the capital.

Wisconsin, as an organized Territory, had now a delegate in Congress. Doty succeeded George W. Jones in 1838, and served till 1841, when he was appointed Governor of Wisconsin by President Tyler, serving nearly three years, and was succeeded by N. P. Tallmadge. While Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Indians in Minnesota—Sioux and Chippewas—began to be uneasy and troublesome. The War Department instituted a commission for conference with them. Doty, on account of his known acquaintance with Indian character, was selected as Commissioner, and made two highly important treaties with the Northwestern Indian tribes, which, however, were not accepted by the Senate.

He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin in 1846; 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.

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 last appointment at the time of his death, June 13, 1865. He lived in Fond du Lac County, town of Empire, for two years—from 1844 to 1846—when he removed to Menasha, on Doty's Island, his last residence.

MARCELLUS KENT STOW

was a prominent and respected citizen of Fond du Lac County. He came from a stock famous in Northern New York, in the early part of this century, for learning, wit and hospitality. His father was Judge Silas Stow, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., one of the most brilliant men of his day, an able lawyer and judge, and elegant classical scholar, a member of Congress in 1812, and the friend and compeer of Chancellor Kent, De Witt Clinton, Gen. Brady, Judges Cowen, Carnes and other luminaries of that period.

In an old number of the *Albany Evening Journal* may be found this mention of the old Judge, his social station and surroundings:

"One of the most hospital and generous of men. Numerous were the guests that thronged the old 'Stow mansion;' the quiet village, nestled there in the north, and fringed with the woods that inclosed Black River, was often graced with wit, learning and beauty that even a

metropolis might have envied. Fine equipages swept along the old "State road;" song and wine and wit and eloquence sparkled and flowed; men of rank from Europe came there; scholars from University halls; statesmen from the national councils; soldiers who had gallantly fought; women who had reigned as belles in brilliant circles far away."

In such an atmosphere the subject of this sketch was born and reared, and he inherited and bore through life, the high traits and characteristics of a noble sire.

There were three brothers of them, all distinguished for great native talent, high culture, eloquence, judicial ability and integrity and eminent social gifts.

Hon. Horatio J. Stow was for many years a distinguished lawyer and Judge of the Recorder's Court of Buffalo. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a State Senator of New York in 1857.

Alexander W. Stow, many years ago Chief Justice of Wisconsin, and a resident of Fond du Lac County, was, despite his eccentricities, a man of most wonderful mental powers and attainments, a scholar and lawyer almost without a peer in our State annals, of the soundest judgment and unblemished integrity.

Marcellus Kent Stow was, like all the sons of the "old Judge," educated to the legal profession, and was for several years an able and popular member of the Lewis and Jefferson County bars, and Judge of the Jefferson County Court. Afterward he became actively engaged in shipping, banking and real-estate operations at Sacket's Harbor, then in its palmy days.

Some curious old documents preserved among his papers, while contributing facts to his biography, illustrate strikingly the dignity of old-time ways as compared with our "Young American" idea of things.

One of these is an elaborate and formal military commission issued and signed by De Witt Clinton, Governor, sealed with "our seal for military commissions," the device of which is a wonderful spread eagle perched on a globe, with the legend "Excelsior" inscribed about the margin. This document appoints and constitutes "Marcellus K. Stow, Judge Advocate of the Twenty-sixth Brigade of Infantry of our State," and bears date April 12, 1825.

Another is a parchment diploma "by the Hon. John Savage, Chief Justice of the State of New York," with the seal of the Supreme Court artistically attached by and on a white satin "tag," and bearing date the 26th day of October, "in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America." This document authorizes and licenses the said Marcellus K. Stow to appear and practice in the Supreme Court as an attorney.

This is followed ten years later by a like parchment, dated April 4, 1837, "by the Hon. R. Hyde Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York," admitting and licensing Marcellus K. Stow as a solicitor and counselor in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York.

These diplomas or licenses were only issued upon most rigid examination and proofs of several years of professional study and preparation. Now-a-days, the sweeping of a lawyer's office for a few months, the exhibition of requisite "check," and subscription to a dog-eared roll of attorneys in the Clerk's office develops a full-fledged barrister, authorized to practice in law, chancery and all courts short of the high court of heaven.

Judge Stow married, at Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in October, 1837, Mary W., the daughter of Gen. Thomas Loomis, then and since a prominent man in the Black River section of New York, and, in the year 1852, came with his wife and children to the city of Fond du Lac. He purchased several tracts of land in Section 11, and erected the Stow homestead in the oak grove on East Division street, where he resided continuously until his death in June, 1871. His widow, loved and respected by all, with two of the children, Miss Anna and James W., yet occupy this old homestead.

He brought with him here and ever maintained the character of an able, upright, enterprising business man. His acquaintance was co-extensive with the population of this city and county. Every one knew him then and remembers him now as an exceptionally generous, genial and hospitable gentleman.



H. Shattuck.

FOND DU LAC.

He was an honored member of the bar of Fond du Lac County, and, in 1865, was elected Judge of the County Court, which position he filled with marked ability, dignity, integrity and promptness, until his failing health compelled his resignation in 1868.

Then for four long weary years, cheered only by the devotion of a noble wife and loving children, and the general friendship and sympathy of our community, he gradually but surely failed in body and mind, lingering in the valley of the shadow of death until that evening in June, his life went down with the sun as peacefully and gently as an infant falling asleep in its mother's arms. He died June 10, 1871.

His surviving children are William L. Stow, General Agent at Toledo, Ohio, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; Mary E., wife of W. D. Conklin, of Fond du Lac; Fred D. Stow, General Central Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Anna P. Stow, and James W. Stow, Corresponding Clerk of the First National Bank, at Fond du Lac.

JOHN B. MACY.

The career of John B. Macy in Fond du Lac County was brief, it measured by years, but it was rich in great events and colossal in work for the public. He was born in Nantucket, R. I., March 25, 1799, and, after finishing the liberal education which all New Englanders in easy circumstances receive, embarked at once in a series of heavy business transactions, contracts and speculations, which ended only with his tragic death.

At the sale of the Fond du Lac Company's lands, Mr. Macy came to Wisconsin and made heavy purchases of real estate, and, in 1850, moved with his family to the town of Empire, near de Neven Lake. He began building at once on a large scale, and although he soon had a magnificent place, with stone archways, handsome drives and a large yard shaded by all the trees common to Wisconsin forests and nurseries, continued the erection of buildings until his death.

He was all activity and enterprise—a leading spirit in all the great undertakings of the day. Perhaps no man did so much for the city of Fond du Lac, in the way of advertising the location, wealth, health and future prospects of the place, as John B. Macy. Wherever he went, he talked enthusiastically of the Fountain City, and always declared that before he reached his hundredth birthday, it would contain 30,000 inhabitants and a half-dozen railroads. He certainly did more than any other man to attract capital to Fond du Lac County, for it was through his repeated visits to the East, and by virtue of his enthusiastic persistency that Robert J. Walker and other heavy capitalists were induced to invest liberally in what is now the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, which had its beginning in the city of Fond du Lac. One great scheme no sooner neared a successful consummation than he rushed into another. He planned and handled the largest enterprise as easily as ordinary men do their most trivial every-day affairs.

In 1852, he was sent to Congress in order to be in a position to more rapidly help on his railroad schemes and the Fox River improvement, but was defeated in 1854 for re-election on account of what was termed his "un-Democratic action" on the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Notwithstanding his large and perplexing business affairs, Mr. Macy found much time for social gatherings. He loved whole-souled generosity, and his house was the scene of more hospitality—dispensed with a peculiar aristocracy that showed a proud family and a good breeding, at the same time with that cordiality and indiscrimination that made everybody, whether rich or poor, not only welcome, but perfectly equal and at home—than any other in the county, not excepting that of N. P. Tallmadge's.

Mr. Macy was drowned from the burning steamer Niagara, about one mile from Port Washington, on Lake Michigan, September 24, 1856. His body was never recovered.

He was a man of extraordinary physical development and of commanding presence, being considerably over six feet in height, elegant in carriage, perfect in address and entertaining in conversation. He had two children—John B., who died in 1850, and Elizabeth B., who married M. J. Thomas, only to be left a widow in November, 1859, by reason of the Bellville disaster.

where Mr. Thomas, then United States Marshal, was killed. She now resides in Buffalo, N. Y., but without any relatives belonging to the Macy family.

The quaint but ample homestead erected by Mr. Macy is now owned and occupied by David Giddings. It is but a few rods from de Neveu Lake and attracts the attention of all visitors and travelers.

MASON C. DARLING

was born in Amherst, Mass., in May, 1801, of old Puritan Yankee stock. His family settled in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, and practiced in Greenwich, Amherst and adjoining towns.

In 1823, he married Naomi Ingram, of Amherst. He was sent for several terms as Representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1837, being obliged to quit practice, on account of ill health, he emigrated to Sheboygan, Wis., where he held some lands and interest in mill property, in connection with R. B. Marey (now Brigadier General of United States Army). In 1838, he exchanged his property at Sheboygan, with J. D. Doty, for property at Fond du Lac, Wis., and settled there in 1838: his family arriving there in June of the same year.

At Fond du Lac, his property was south of and adjoining the old Fond du Lac Company plat, and he owned also an interest in the Fond du Lac property. He platted his land, built upon it, gave away lots for schoolhouses, Court House site and grounds, churches, for merchants, mechanics, lawyers and doctors, and, in the course of a few years, he found a thrifty village growing around him. Meantime, he practiced medicine, kept a public house for travelers, entered lands for settlers, built houses and stores for citizens and business men, gave away much of his property to induce settlers and improvements, and lived to see his village grow into the city of Fond du Lac.

He was a man not without faults, but with many excellent qualities. He had his friends and enemies, as all men of positive qualities will have.

From 1840 to 1847, he was chosen a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1846-47, he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1847-48, he was elected to the Council of the Territorial Legislature. In 1848, he was elected a member of Congress from the Second District of Wisconsin. He was the first Mayor of Fond du Lac.

In 1864, he removed to Chicago, where he had business and investments, and, in 1866, he died there of diphtheria, and was buried in Rienzi Cemetery, Fond du Lac, in sight of the city which he had founded. For a number of years before his death, he was a member of the Congregational Church at Fond du Lac, and was a consistent member of it at the time of his death.

Whether wisely or not, the inception, the start and growth of Fond du Lac as it is, was due largely to the shrewdness, vigor, energy and watchful care of Mason C. Darling. But for his gifts of lots for various purposes, the city would possibly have been built at Taycheedah.

HENRY CONKLIN

was born in 1794, near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He received a common-school education, commenced business as a merchant at Poughkeepsie, and soon after became proprietor of the Main Street Docks and engaged extensively in the forwarding and shipping trade on the Hudson River. He was the cotemporary and friend of Cornelius Vanderbilt in the North River steamboating and transportation enterprises of fifty years ago. He was one of the founders of the "up-river" whaling trade, and built the first (and we believe only) three whaling-ships, with their apartment docks, oil-houses, etc., at Poughkeepsie. He also developed the iron-ore beds at Beekman and Amenia, organized companies, built furnaces and inaugurated and carried on, at that day, an extensive shipping trade in pig iron, etc., with the old Albany and Troy stove and iron manufactories.

He held several local offices, and represented Dutchess County in the New York Legislature several terms, as a Henry Clay Whig. The anti-tariff disturbances and financial crashes of 1838-40 shattered the handsome fortune his energy and enterprise had built up, and led him to

seek new fields in the Far West. After spending the summer of 1841 in prospecting the wilderness of the Northwest, he, in the fall of that year, gathered together the remnant of his fortune, his family and household goods, and emigrated to this, the spot he had selected for his future home. We thought then that "out West" was easily accessible, compared with the means of transportation within the reach of our grandfathers. Yet, the subject of this sketch, with ample means to use the fastest lines, by steamboat to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, by "the stanch and fast upper-lake steamer Columbus," to Green Bay, by Durham boat up the Fox River and Winnebago Lake, only got his family and "plunder" into their "diggings" after a month's toil and travel.

Col. Conklin, as he was then, in accordance with the custom of the country, called, and which title he bore and was always known by, brought with him his indomitable pluck, enterprise and business habits, together with perhaps more capital in cash than was then possessed by the whole county besides. He settled first at the big spring, under the Ledge, where Sheriff Colman now resides, built the old log house, since moved and now standing on the west side of the highway just beyond Colman's. This house was a palace in those days. The first house with real shingles, with pine floors, board partitions and "pnted-up" with real lime mortar—luxurious materials, all carted from Green Bay or Fort Howard, over the old military and Doty road.

He entered large tracts of land in Empire, Byron, Oakfield and on Calumet prairie; started several farms, built the first grist-mill, the "Mountain Mill," three miles east of the city of Fond du Lac, and afterward built the Oakfield Mills. He drove overland from Ohio the first large flock of sheep to this county, and distributed them amongst the few farmers then settled and settling here.

He stocked and fitted up the first extensive dairy farm in this part of the county, each 1,000 acres of land with fifty to one hundred cows; three barrel churns, worked by machinery with horse or dog power, after the old style, before cheese and butter factories were dreamed of.

Ever liberal, active, sanguine, he invested his means in, or lent a helping hand to, many of the pioneer enterprises of our county, connected with farming, milling and stock-raising on a large scale—eschewing his old ventures in the mercantile and city lines of business. His ideas were, like those of many pioneers, in advance of his times. With the then limited markets, machinery and transportation, a successful Dalrymple wheat farm or Colorado stock ranche was impracticable if not impossible.

His Whig principles found no congenial elime in this red-hot Loco-foco section, and it is believed he never, after an early day, aspired or interested himself much in politics.

He was, with his good wife, a faithful, consistent Christian, and member of the Baptist denomination, and prominent among the founders and supporters of the first Baptist Church of Fond du Lac.

After about 1856, he lived a quiet, retired life, in the city of Fond du Lac; suffered long from ill health, culminating in paralysis and softening of the brain, and died in the year 1868, aged seventy-four years.

Many an old settler is indebted to the kind heart and open hand of the "old Colonel" for a quiet lift or a fair start in life here, and the memory of his genial disposition and manly character is green in the hearts of all our surviving pioneers, as well as many of the later generation.

ALLIE ARNOLD CRAWFORD

was born in the city of Fond du Lac February 10, 1850. She was the only daughter of Leonard and Lucy Arnold. Her life measured but a brief space in years. It is seldom one meets a person who combined so many noble qualities, and who possessed no bad ones. She was respected and loved by, and had the confidence of, all classes. The poor man, woman or child received a greeting as cordial as was extended to the rich and refined. Nothing could induce her to utter a word or do an act that would wound the feelings of any one. Nothing gave her more pain than to think that a word or deed of hers could be construed as conveying a slight

offense. She was a pure-souled, tender-hearted, sweet-tempered, large-minded, noble woman. No one could become acquainted and converse with her without feeling that he was in the presence of a person far above the average. Modest, unassuming, great—great in intellect, goodness of heart, purity of character, and in all that goes to make up a perfect type of a woman.

She graduated from the high school in 1867, with the highest honors. It was about this time that one of her essays attracted general attention, and was pronounced by many as one of the best written papers that had come from the pen of a Wisconsin student. She had written many poems previous to that, some of which were published and well received. From the date of her graduation up to within a month or two before her death, she wrote a great deal, both prose and poetry. Commencing with the Fond du Lac press, it was but a short time until she was requested to write for some of the foremost papers and magazines in the country. Her productions always commanded a good price. During the three last years of her life, she was a regular contributor to the *Christian Union*, the *Christian at Work*, *Harper's Weekly*, the *New York Independent*, the *Chicago Advance* and various other papers. Her "Easter Morning," published in *Harper's Weekly*, was highly praised by some of the best authors in the country. Had her physical strength equaled her mental, and had her life been spared, Mrs. Crawford would have become one of the very first among the long list of lady writers in America. Her loss to the home circle, the social and literary world, and to humanity, was very great. She died at Traverse City, Mich.

The words "Allie Arnold is dead," sank deep into the hearts of every man, woman and child who knew her. They felt that they had met a great loss. Never was sorrow more genuine. One of earth's purest gems had passed over to that other and better world.

Mrs. Crawford left a devoted, grief-stricken husband, mother and brother to mourn the loss of one they loved with all their hearts. Mrs. Arnold, her mother, was at her bedside for months, ministering to her every want as only a mother could. She left one child, a beautiful little girl six months old.

"She was," says a writer, "at a very tender age deprived by death of her father's guardianship, and early became to her widowed mother and younger brother, not only the loving daughter and affectionate sister, but their counselor, comforter and sustainer.

"As the truest instincts of the human heart, either in individuals or as public sentiment, demand 'honor to whom honor is due,' so, at school and in social life, the highest honors were royally and gratefully accorded to her. Her marriage to Mr. Charles A. Crawford, of Traverse City, Mich., took place on September 8, 1872. From this time until her death, two years later, Traverse City was her home. The transfer of homes brought no loss to the flower, and friends, new and old, wondered at the marvelous florescence of brain and heart.

"But it was through her graceful and gifted pen that the light from her beautiful soul-life went gleaming away in every direction beyond the circle of those who could receive the inspiration from personal association. She seemed to have divined—perhaps unconsciously—that our ideals must be, to a great extent, personally incarnated in order to accomplish the greatest good upon human heart; so brain and heart were mutual helpers, and the young life was full of promise and prophecy, the fulfillment of which was growing daily more beautiful until the steps began to falter, and even then the life-work went on, for the true 'Allie'—the clear mind and pure, loving heart—did not falter.

"The amount of work she accomplished was something marvelous. She was, for years, a regular contributor to the Fond du Lac papers, also a frequent contributor to *Harper's Weekly*, the *Advance*, the *Christian at Work*, the *Christian Union*, and other prominent papers.

"The numerous regretful and appreciative press notices of her death, in these and other papers, attest the high esteem in which her writings are held.

"Among the many beautiful poems found in her published volume, 'A Few Thoughts for a Few Friends,' all deserving of high praise, we may name 'Blind Handel,' 'The Gates Ajar,' 'The Forest Easter,' and 'After the Storm,' as having received special commendation and fulfilled a special mission. Her writings are truly a precious legacy to her little daughter.

“The praise which was most grateful to her was not admiration of her genius: it was to know that her words had quickened lives to higher and purer purposes, and that she had inspired others to ‘make stepping-stones of their dead selves to better things.’”

EDWIN H. GALLOWAY.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he was born April 12, 1825. His father, Charles Galloway, was a farmer by occupation, and ranked high as a citizen and neighbor. Edwin, in his younger days, was sent with the other children to the district school, but subsequently finished his studies at the Lowville Academy. At the close of school, he entered the employ of a merchant of Lowville, where he remained two years. At the age of twenty-three, of slight physical build, with poor health and with money capital hardly equaling his necessary traveling expenses, he started westward, locating at Fond du Lac in the spring of 1848. The place then was but a small village, known to but few, but speedily destined, with such citizens as young Galloway, to develop its resources—to spring forth into prominence, prosperity and importance. Recognizing at a glance the natural advantages surrounding Fond du Lac, he commenced early to operate in real-estate, and followed it successfully for many years. A short time only he tried the mercantile business, dropping it to take up lumbering in all its various and extensive branches. In this and his real estate business he continued until 1866, when by reason of poor health, which forbade the active employment necessary in carrying on a business embracing numerous large enterprises, he commenced gradually to withdraw his investments and reduce his affairs to within the limit of his physical strength. For ten years previous to his death, he was a large stockholder and one of the managers of the Savings Bank of Fond du Lac, of which institution he was Vice President at the time of his decease.

Although for nearly twenty-five years, Mr. Galloway ranked among the most active and successful business men of the State, his well-known social qualities—his good nature and uniform gentlemanly deportment, seem never once to have left him. In this particular he was quite remarkable. Always kind, considerate and attentive, rich and poor alike sought his counsel and aid, and they never sought in vain. His genial temperament could never be destroyed by the annoyances or cares of business strife. He was peculiarly a domestic man—devotedly attached to home and family. He was always to be found at his office or at the family fireside, the only exception to his rule being on occasions when, having accepted some of the numerous public positions so continually urged upon him, the performance of official duties necessitated his absence from both—a condition requiring the keenest sacrifice on his part. He served two terms in the Legislature; several terms as Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors; was City Treasurer of Fond du Lac and its Mayor; and served the public in various other capacities. In 1871, he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor, but peremptorily declined being a candidate. A leading, and perhaps *the* leading characteristic of the man was his almost unlimited benevolence and seemingly unbounded charity to the poor. During a quarter of a century at Fond du Lac, whenever any society, enterprise, or project having in view the well-being of the community, needed aid or encouragement, it always found a ready and bountiful friend in Mr. Galloway. Toward the poor, toward those in trouble, those sick or in distress, his action and sympathies were like a father, intent in doing all that lay in his power to relieve and make happy. He was married, November 5, 1850, to Maria H. Adams, whom he left a widow (and who still survives him) with four children—a son and three daughters. He died in the town of Fond du Lac May 7, 1876. His memory is cherished as one of the oldest, most respected, and best-loved citizens of Fond du Lac County.

ROBERT FLINT

was born in Wyoming County, N. Y. He studied law with John C. Spencer, in Canandaigua, and afterward practiced his profession in Buffalo for many years, winning, on merit, a fine

reputation as counselor and pleader. He came West with J. R. Doolittle in 1850, choosing his location at Fond du Lac, which was afterward his residence to the time of his death. Doolittle, as is well known, settled at Racine. Mr. Flint had determined to make the West his home because he liked the enterprising character of its people, and for the benefit of his health. Asthmatic difficulties had already interfered greatly with his public speaking, and the disease had obtained too firm a seat to be removed. He finally practically abandoned the practice of so much of his profession as demanded argument, but always kept an office and conducted business in the other departments of his calling.

In 1852, Mr. Flint entered into the contest for the Circuit Judgeship, but was beaten by a small majority. In the spring of 1860, he was elected County Judge, and, four years after, re-elected, serving with great satisfaction. Throughout his whole life he was very studious, and this is true not only as to matters of legal information, but in regard to scientific, historical, and other subjects. He read extensively and took notes of suggestions and impressions thereby derived during his lifelong application. It was a pleasure that never grew dull for him, to delve for riches of knowledge among books. He had a fine library in the line of his profession; and so generously did he appreciate its worth that he kindly invited young attorneys whose legal books were few, freely to refer to his large collection. Many of the lawyers of Fond du Lac will ever remember the cordial welcome given them by him when they most needed encouragement and advantages which they did not possess. A large number were once students in his office.

The health of Judge Flint had been broken for some years—numerous physical afflictions taking, successively, a hold upon him, and finally conquering his powerful constitution. In the accident on the North-Western Railway occurring to the first through train from Fond du Lac, he sustained severe injuries to one of his limbs. Some two years before his death, he was severely hurt by falling down a flight of stairs, and this was the initial trouble to those which followed. He belonged to a long-lived family. His father had been dead only two or three years, when, on February 17, 1877, he departed this life. He was buried in Rienzi Cemetery, near the city of Fond du Lac. He was a man honored and respected as a citizen, worthy as a lawyer, and valuable as a friend.

MRS. S. W. BEALL.

Mrs. Samuel W. Beall, *nec* Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, was born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1814. Her father, Isaac Cooper, was the son of Judge Cooper, the founder of the place to which his name was given, and brother of James Fenimore Cooper. Her mother was Mary Morris, grand-daughter of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and niece of Gov. Morris, of Morrisania.

Her youth was passed at her native place, which, even at that time, by its natural beauty and picturesque surroundings, gave promise of the exceptional place it now occupies among the most beautiful of American cities, fully justifying the good taste and foresight of the clever and cultivated pioneers in choosing such a spot for a home for themselves and their descendants.

In May, 1827, she was married to Samuel W. Beall, of Frederick, Md., a descendant of the Randolphs of Virginia.

In June of the same year, she came to Green Bay, Mr. Beall having been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at the Land Office. Green Bay was at that time in the Territory of Michigan and little more than a military post, and had few attractions to offer to a young, delicate and tenderly reared lady, like Mrs. Beall. But, during her residence of about four years in the society which began to gather about the fort as a nucleus, she was both its inspiring and presiding genius, and displayed from the beginning a rare ability in devising and pushing to success the charitable purposes of her life.

She was chiefly instrumental in founding the first Christian society, the church known to-day as the First Episcopal Church of Green Bay. She wrote the first New Year's address, and with her pen helped sustain the first newspaper.

The advantages for rapidly amassing a fortune having enabled Mr. Beall to retire from business, Mrs. Beall with her husband and children, returned to Woodside, on the shore of

Otsego Lake, near Cooperstown. Here the lavish hospitality of Mr. Beall and the graces of Mrs. Beall attracted to her elegant and spacious mansion Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, and whatever was best in Eastern New York.

But, the financial crisis of 1837 having made great inroads upon the ample fortune of Mr. Beall, he accepted a lucrative Government appointment and returned to Green Bay, and thenceforward Mrs. Beall identified herself for life with the interests of Wisconsin, easily resuming in the then thriving Western town the social position she was wont to fill so well in the small circle about the old fort, and, applying herself anew and with added interest to her many charities; and the incidents of her social life and her works have been among the pleasantest reminiscences of the older inhabitants of "The Bay."

Mrs. Beall was a few years at Green Lake, where Mr. Beall was engaged in agriculture upon some of his lands. And when, in 1847, she removed to Taycheedah, at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, her family contained seven children, three sons and four daughters. Here she organized and superintended a Sunday school, and, mainly by her personal efforts, kept up public religious services, and devoted much of her time to works of active Christian charity.

But, to the demands upon her patriotism during the great civil war, she responded with her all. Her husband and sons were in the army, and Mrs. Beall herself by the bedside of the soldiers in the military hospital.

Upon her removal to Fond du Lac in 1867, she began her great work of building up the Home for the Friendless, and was its President until her failing strength made it necessary to resign that position and accept the Vice Presidency. At the time of her decease, in February, 1879, she was one of the Trustees of this benign institution, which she had placed upon a secure foundation.

WILLIAM PLOKKER

was born at London, England, May 28, 1811. His father was a Hollander, who spelled his name Plokker, and his mother was an English lady.

He was educated and brought up in Amsterdam, Holland. He left there as recorded above, landing at Boston July 1, 1827. In 1829, he moved to Orleans County, N. Y., and engaged in farming, teaching and clerking. In 1839-40, he was Collector of canal tolls at Broekport, N. Y., and later, cashier in Buffalo and Albany of the Western Transportation Company. In 1845-47, he was clerk and then Master of the fine steamer Wiskousan, plying between Buffalo and Chicago. From this he obtained the title of Captain, by which he was always afterward known. In 1847, he settled at Fairwater, Fond du Lac County, where he thereafter lived and accumulated a competence. He was Supervisor of Metomen many years, Chairman of the County Board in 1857, Town Clerk some years, and a member of the Assembly in 1875.

He is well remembered in Fond du Lac. His slow, steady walk, as with hands clasped behind him he carefully scanned many times over the architecture, signs and features of every building as he passed, marked him at once with every person. He loved to take dinner at the American House, and when he visited his niece, Mrs. James Spence, which was often, he hardly ever failed to spend a day at the residence of Mrs. Keyes Darling, being an old friend to both Mrs. Darling and her husband. He was a great lover of bezique, and loved to visit those who played his favorite game.

Singularly enough, he returned to Boston to die, the place where he first set foot upon American ground. He loved America and praised her people and Government wherever he went. While returning from a concert in Boston on the evening of December 11, he fell while on a street car and died without speaking, December 20, 1878.

His will was remarkably clear and concise, and written in that elegant hand which, even after three-score years had passed, was the pride of the "Captain." The special cash legacies of the will amounted to about \$6,000, and the remainder of his large property was divided ratably

among his sisters and brother, or their heirs. The special legacies were, however, to all appearances, bestowed upon faithful servants or cherished friends—no one whom he loved being forgotten.

To the Wisconsin State Historical Society he bequeathed his copy of the Nuremberg Bible, described hereafter.

To H. T. Henton, a favorite spy-glass.

To Charles Forbes, his collection of coins, which comprises many rare and valuable ones.

To R. C. Kelley, of Brandon (whom he paid the high compliment of making his executor without bond), *Harper's Monthly*, bound, from the beginning.

To Mrs. George Todd, his niece, twelve volumes of rare books not otherwise bequeathed.

To Mrs. Cornelia Spence, of Fond du Lac, his niece and sister to Mrs. George Todd. "the contents of his leather trunk."

To James Spence, of A. Spence & Son, Fond du Lac, husband of his niece Cornelia, *Harper's Weekly*, complete; *London News*, complete, and numerous rare novels collected, arranged and bound by him.

To Francis McK. Plocker, his nephew, manuscript book of "Anecdotes and Comicalities," in his own handwriting, and further described below.

To Charles P. Knapp, his Patent Office Reports, which were complete from the time the first report was issued.

To Cornelia Spence, "above named, the same," in addition to other things, a peculiar and valuable silk quilt, wrought in ancient times in an Italian nunnery. This quilt was the gift of a priest whom Mr. Plocker had befriended.

The document ends in rhyme—

"In witness whereof I hereunto
My hand and seal have set,
In presence of those whose names
Below subscribe and witness it."

Then follows the signature of William Plocker.

"This will was published, sealed and signed,
By the testator in his right mind;
In presence of us who at his request
Have written our names these facts to attest."

Then follow the signatures of C. P. Knapp, Leander Ferguson and William D. Ash.

In one clause of the will is disclosed a bit of the tenderest romance, strongly characteristic of the fidelity and constancy of the man, which, as the party interested is now living in the county, will not be mentioned further. Suffice it to say it furnishes one of the reasons why he lived and died an old bachelor.

His collection of stereoscopic views number over five hundred, and covered the places most interesting to him in Europe and America. Many of them were very fine.

The Nuremberg Bible, bequeathed in the will to the State Historical Society, is a book about 18x12 inches, and six inches in thickness. It is heavily bound in what appears to be thick, whitish hog-skin, and is in perfect condition, although printed in 1710. It is in good German, printed on thick, yellow paper which looks as if it might have been made of wheat straw and water—the straw not finely cut—as it undoubtedly was. The title-page is in glaring red ink, which has not faded, apparently, in the least. All the principal events are finely but quaintly illustrated by steel engravings. Many of the passages are greatly dissimilar from the corresponding ones in modern Bibles, the fault, probably, of translating into German.

His scrap-book is of absorbing interest. On the first page is a yellow leaf of paper on which is written in brown ink and in the "Captain's" clear hand, the following:

"Left Amsterdam on the 5th of April, 1827, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Left the Helder on the 8th of April, 1827, at 4 o'clock in the morning. Arrived in London on the 12th of April, 1827, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Left London on the 13th of May, 1827, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Arrived in Boston on the 1st of July, 1827, at 4 o'clock in the morning."

Everything he ever did is thus accurately noted down. His father paid his passage money for the trip here mentioned, but in order to gratify his desire for information, he worked before the mast as a common seaman. This "scrap-book" contains all the notes he ever gave and receipts for all the money expended by or for him. He must have been an honest man, or he would not have dared thus to preserve for the public the record of every act of his life! Among other receipts is one for board, washing, room-rent and fires at the Park Hotel, Madison, for \$129.70 in full, and signed by M. H. Irish. This amount included all his expenditures while in Madison as Assemblyman from the First District. This was the only time the Captain ever was in the Legislature. On the middle pages of the book, which is a large one, are bills of various denominations of all the insolvent State banks, as well as counterfeit bills on those and other banks—each marked "fraud," "failed," or "counterfeit," as the case might be, with the date of issue or failure. Among these—and there are very many of them—is a counterfeit on the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Bank, of Milwaukee, dated July 4, 1847, and signed by Alexander Mitchell. It must have cost some time and money to collect even these bank bills. Further on may be found page after page of signatures. These comprise almost all the prominent men of the county and State—many of them marked, as is the signature of Gen. Halbert E. Paine, "a good friend of mine;" or "an honest man," or "good business man," as he might know the different men. He has also at least a thousand signatures of such persons as Jeff Davis, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Lincoln, John G. Saxe, Fillmore and the leading authors, statesmen and poets, beginning from the earliest colonial times. When or how he became possessed of them he left nothing to indicate. The signatures of the prominent county and State men were evidently clipped from business or other letters received during the last twenty-five years. Further on in this scrap-book, appear to be all the letters he had ever received, many of them fifty years old and written in various languages. Also all the receipted bills of expenses in his European travels. These bills are all modest.

The manuscript book of "Anecdotes and Comicalities," mentioned in the will, is one of the most interesting in the whole collection. All the incidents, stories, jokes, anecdotes and peculiarities of all he ever knew, are recorded in his own hand in the quaintest, drollest manner imaginable. Sometimes an anecdote is written in the form of a snake, or like a triangle, or a house, parallelogram, crescent, full circle, star or whatever at the time seemed to strike his fancy. Every letter and mark of punctuation is perfect throughout. Probably no other book was ever written like it in the world. It is quaint, interesting and valuable. He had also a large number of Chinese and Pacific Island curiosities, some of them not to be duplicated in any antiquarian in the country. He saved, arranged systematically and properly marked, everything coming into his possession. All his newspaper, secret society and other receipt papers were arranged in groups, and all the papers received from the federal Government, and so on, in other groups.

The Fort Wilkins *Agate*, one of the greatest newspaper curiosities extant, was found carefully preserved. The first copy is dated July 4, 1846. It is a folio, and all printed with a quill pen. It is as fine as ordinary bourgeois type. The name of the editor and printer could not be learned, but from the peculiar expressions it may be presumed to be the work of the Captain. He had also carefully preserved his first commission as Postmaster of Fairwater, which is signed by Cave Johnson as Postmaster General, and dated July 1, 1848. His collection of postage and revenue stamps was also large and valuable.

WILLIAM R. TALLMADGE.

was born in Schenectady, N. Y., February 12, 1800. He went with his father to Tioga County, N. Y., then a wilderness, in early boyhood, where he grew to be a man and engaged in business. He was first a farmer and then a lumberman, and one of the most energetic and extensive dealers of that day. He remained in business in Tioga until the crash of 1837, when he failed. Two years before he made the West his home, he came and looked over the ground, and, in 1844, came directly to Fond du Lac County, which has ever since been his place of residence. He was married first to Miss Laura, daughter of Russell Gridley, a prominent man

of Tompkins County. The fruits of this union were three children—Russell G. Tallmadge, of Fond du Lac; Kelsey D., who died some years ago, and Sarah, now Mrs. Robert Conklin, of Peebles Corners. The mother of these children died about forty years ago. Several years after, he married Sarah T. Reeve, of Goshen, N. Y., by whom he had four children; three are still living—Helen, now Mrs. W. Northam, Calumet; and Mary and William, both single and living at the old homestead. Maj. Tallmadge had some distinguished brothers—N. P., was Governor of Wisconsin when it was a Territory, and was fourteen years United States Senator from New York; Daniel was one of the best lawyers in New York City, where he was afterward on the Supreme Bench; the other members of the family were Joseph, Dr. Joel, Sutherland, Franklin, Mary and Hannah.

Dr. Joel, Gov. N. P., Franklin and Maj. W. R. settled near Fond du Lac, in Fond du Lac County, and all raised large families. A quarter of a century ago, almost every other man met in the vicinity Fond du Lac was a Tallmadge.

Among the more prominent nephews and nieces, as they can be easily recalled, are: Mrs. A. G. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tallmadge, Mrs. Delany and William Tallmadge, of Fond du Lac; J. J. Tallmadge, Calumet; Mrs. Laura Galloway and Henry Tallmadge, Eau Claire; I. S. Tallmadge, New York City; Mrs. Mary L. Baldwin and Mrs. Emily Tallmadge, Chicago; Solomon A. Horseheads, New York; Erie, Elkhart Lake, Wis.; Franklin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Butler, San Francisco, and Mrs. Francis Campbell, Winona, Minn.

The Major first broke ground near Rienzi Cemetery, the original plat of which was a gift to Fond du Lac by Gov. N. P. Tallmadge; both were buried there. Next, he and Conklin bought and inclosed 1,200 acres where J. C. Lyons now lives, in Empire. From this place, the Major moved to Calumet and purchased a large farm. On it he lived and labored, building a large house and enjoying fruitful, well-tilled acres. About thirty years ago, he sowed 600 acres of winter wheat—a great undertaking for that time—which proved from cold weather a total failure. This, with the death of his son Kelsey, a stirring, energetic man, was a blow from which he never fully recovered. He was the projector of the Green Bay and Taycheedah plank road, a portion of which he built. He and J. R. Tallmadge also built the Empire Cemetery and Milwaukee gravel roads under contract, losing some money by the operation.

If Maj. Tallmadge had been endowed with many unpleasant faults, he lived long enough in Fond du Lac to have them thoroughly found out. But he was not thus endowed. He was a man of the greatest charity, broad, liberal views and unbounded hospitality. He loved a full house and a bountifully spread table, and generally had both. He was in no sense an "old fogy," but read the latest literature and embraced the freshest and most progressive ideas. Few men have taken part in more or greater changes in Wisconsin than Maj. Tallmadge, and few left a cleaner record. He died January 2, 1879, at his home in the town of Calumet.

JAMES MONROE GILLET

was born at Le Roy, N. Y., April 21, 1821, in a country beautiful and wild with hills and rich with orchards and vines. He went to a common district school, and at Ellicottville, then as now the county seat of his native county, until he was thirteen years of age. Thereafter, he worked summers and taught school winters, often teaching branches he never had studied himself, working nights to keep ahead of his classes. He became a successful teacher in this way, at the same time beginning to read law from borrowed books. At about the year of his majority he visited St. Louis, where he continued the business of teaching, but the climate did not suit, and he returned to New York and entered the law office of Hon. Maurice Brown, at Hammondsport. Here he was a remarkably thorough student, and became at once noted for wonderful clear-headedness, honesty and proficiency. In due time, he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar. He soon after married, at Penn Yan, Miss Emmailine E. Smith, who joined her destiny with his on the 9th of September, 1845. She shared his sorrows, lightened his burdens and rejoiced in his pleasures for thirty-three years; nursed him tenderly in his long sickness; was present to close his dying eyes, and survives to mourn the loss of a

loving and noble-hearted husband. A year after his marriage, Mr. Gillet drove to Wisconsin with his own horse and buggy, leaving his young wife to follow by water and stage, which she did shortly after. He came as a lawyer to Fond du Lac, when both were young. He found but little law practice at first, being a stranger. He therefore thought a newspaper would pay better than a law office; so on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1846, he published the first number of the Fond du Lac *Whig*, a paper which might be called the foundation of the *Commonwealth*. His paper, printed by his own strength thirty-three years ago, was a five-column folio, of perfect respectability and cleanliness, and showing a mind of no small force and independence. The second number was issued with one side printed. The reason for this does not appear anywhere in the yellow volume of the *Whig*. His salutatory was characteristic and manly. He closed by declaring: "We shall do what shall seem right to us; and if we err, let it be remembered that it is but human. We do not expect to be without faults; and only ask the same candor in criticism of our course which we will cheerfully extend to others. Our course will be independent." And it was. At the head of the paper was "J. M. Gillet, editor and proprietor. Published every Monday, at Fond du Lac by the editor and proprietor." Thus, during the first year he devoted his time to the *Whig* rather than to law. He finally took an important case, and in its trial made a reputation which placed him at once in the front rank as a lawyer, a place he maintained for a third of a century—until failing health drove him inch by inch from his business. After he once secured a reputation as a lawyer, he never lacked for business, money or friends. He lent and gave to whomsoever asked, as freely as though he could dip gold like water from the ocean. Notwithstanding this generosity that amounted to a fault, he at one time had accumulated a large property, either in real estate or encumbrances on land, which the shrinkage of hard times, with one or two dishonest clients, almost entirely used up. But this did not matter so long as he had his health, for he could earn abundantly. He ran for State Senator once, but was beaten, as he had not the faculty to command political workers, and did nothing, allowing people to vote for him or not, as they pleased. He was glad he was beaten, and never dabbled in politics again.

The fatal sickness was brought on by catching cold. In the fall of 1878, he went to Michigan and afterward to Colorado, from which he received great benefit. His business and finances suffering from his long sickness made him uneasy, and he returned home to work. This was his fatal mistake. He died May 31, 1879.

He was one of a family of five children. George M., the eldest, very well known in Wisconsin, died in 1852. B. S. and W. B. reside in Fond du Lac. Erastus J. lives at Buffalo, N. Y., and Ione A., first wife of Judge W. D. Conklin, died in 1867. His children were George Finley, who died in 1860; Maria Corinne, wife of C. V. Pettibone; Morrison M., who has adopted his father's profession; Miss Mary Inez and Louis H. Gill-t.

J. M. Gillet was no politician, no intrigue, no trickster. He was an open-hearted, generous, talented man, who loved his friends and loved to show, in some material way, his regard for them. He might have been the ideal for the poet's

"Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
A man with his heart in his hand."

The character and qualities of a man like him cannot be described in a few brief moments. They are best understood and appreciated by those who have seen them unchanged and undiminished in all the intricacies of business for himself or others, and the innumerable changes of life.

An intimate friend bears this testimony to the excellency of his life: "Take him all in all, he was a noble specimen of a man. Learned and wise in his profession, his mind well stored with a knowledge of the world and of man, affable, courteous and a gentleman in all his associations; neither improvident nor parsimonious; a strong friend but a weak enemy; neither a bigot nor an iconoclast; one who rejoiced with the prosperous and sympathized with those in affliction; neither brilliant in intellect nor wanting in judgment, wit or imagination; neither ostentatious in dress or deportment, nor without care for appearances; neither a worshiper of the

learned or great, nor one who despised the poor and ignorant, but a sound, sagacious, well-informed, able and conscientious man, ever ready for his task, and able to perform it well. Such in brief, were some of the traits, in our judgment, of our deceased friend. He possessed the elements of true greatness. Such traits as became more apparent, the nearer you approached the individual. Not those which dazzle from a distance and captivate the crowd, not those which bring a man into notice without merit and keep him there without ability. In the true sense of the word great, he was a great man, and yet many of the great men of earth fall to dust and are soon forgotten.

“ True glory is duty fitly and faithfully fulfilled. Mr. Gillet remained to the day of his death a private citizen. He never held, that I am aware of, a public position either by election or appointment. That he would have graced such a position, and discharged its duties with honor to himself and usefulness to the public, no one will deny : but he was too modest to reach it. In these times the man seeks the position, not the position the man, and he was not one to ask for place or power. If such came to him at all, it must come to him unasked. He was twice a candidate for State Senator, but others outstripped him in the race. He could not, or did not, condescend to buy or ask for votes. I say could not, for all presume he acted his nature, when he remained quietly at home at work, and let his fellow-citizens act their pleasure. He would not stoop to ask for place, nor belittle himself by advocating a faith in which he did not believe. This was clearly shown when he was offered the place of Postmaster here. He could not bend to the powers then in control, so he had to step aside for others. Thus never asking for place or position, he remained a private citizen, and it is as a private citizen we know him and must honor him. Aside from the influence he had on his immediate associates, he made his mark in life in his profession as a lawyer, and the records of the court bear the memories of his greatness.

“ The deceased practiced in all the courts of the land, from that of a Justice of the Peace, to that of last resort—the Supreme Court of the nation—and the records of his work are to be found in the reports.

“ He never resorted to a trick to gain a point, but waiving many technical questions to get at the merits of the controversy between the parties, he was anxious that the true issue might be determined, and litigation cease. Not only was he a peer among the ablest at the bar, but in social life he was pre-eminent. He was not a great conversationalist, but having traveled much, and being well posted in the literature and knowledge of the day, he was a desirable and entertaining companion. He was never morose, crusty or absent minded ; always cheerful, ready to listen or be listened to : to communicate or receive communications, and to join in any amusements in which his companions might be engaged at the time.

“ His life-work is done, and as we recall to mind his traits, his virtues and his failings, may we not hope the good he did in life will live hereafter ?”

Concerning the standing of Mr. Gillet as a lawyer, another of his friends puts this testimonial upon record :

“ It is unnecessary for me to speak of Mr. Gillet's standing as a lawyer. We have often listened to his eloquence—an eloquence which appealed to the intellect. We have often witnessed his masterly handling of important cases and his display of legal learning. He was a self-made man. His success was the result of his own vigorous intellect and of his untiring industry. He loved his noble profession.

“ The edifice of public liberty is erected upon the administration of justice, and to stand, as he stood, pre-eminent among those who have beautified and adorned the temple of justice, is among the loftiest positions allotted to man.

“ To many who knew him, Mr. Gillet will be remembered only as a great lawyer. By some, however, his memory will be cherished for his character as a man and as a friend. They will remember him as one of Nature's noblemen. They will think of him as he appeared on those occasions when all care was thrown aside and he became the genial companion.

“ He was generous to a fault. He never turned a deaf ear to the cry of poverty. He never refused to give to any one who asked. He never seemed to realize that money had any other value than to alleviate suffering or to contribute to the happiness of friends. His large-heartedness was displayed in other ways. He was always courteous to members of his profession. He was ever ready to grant a favor. Many a young lawyer at this bar can remember the assistance and counsel so freely given by our departed friend. Among all the older members of the bar, he was the one to whom the younger members went with the most freedom for advice. They always saw in his grave but pleasant face a welcome. He always gave credit and encouragement to others. He never pushed a young lawyer into the background when associated with him in a cause, but rather encouraged him to take a leading part in the trial or argument.

“ Mr. Gillet died before the measure of his years was full. His intellect was in the prime of its vigor. Old age had not yet abated its force or dimmed its clearness. In the very meridian of his manhood, in the very midst of busy, useful labor, his rugged constitution and physical frame of power was compelled to yield to the destroyer.”

Says another of his enthusiastic admirers :

“ He arose from the ranks, and early taking an advanced place, as well in the practice of his profession as in the hearts of his fellow-men, he grew more and more in the respect of the community and the admiration of his friends, until his labors were brought to a close by his mortal sickness and untimely death.

“ There was nothing in the early life of Mr. Gillet, so far as I have learned, that marked him for especial prominence. But he had energy. He had industry and perseverance. He had application to his business and a single purpose to be faithful to his clients, and successful in his practice, and, *above* all, he had that personal character and honor which gained and deserved the confidence of his associates and those with whom he transacted business.”

SAMUEL WOTTON BEALL.

known in Wisconsin, since 1851, as “ Governor Beall,” was born in Montgomery, Prince George Co., Md., in the year 1807. He descended from families of note on both sides; on his father's, his lineage could be traced through men of great physical power, and, through marriage, with such families of note as the Randolphs, Stewarts and Johnstons, of Virginia, the Carrolls, of Carrollton, and the Singletons of South Carolina. His father married a Miss Wotton, niece of the great Dr. Wolton, who came over with Lord Baltimore, being Lord Baltimore's first cousin, and a descendant of the old poet Wolton, famous in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Samuel W. Beall was educated at Union College, under Dr. Nott, where he took the highest honors in Greek and Latin; afterward he studied law at Litchfield, whence so many famous lawyers have been admitted to the bar. He married Miss Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, in 1827, and, through the influence of a close friend of his family, old Chief Justice Taney, received the appointment (at that time of great responsibility) of Receiver for the sale of public lands of the Northwest, what is now Michigan and Wisconsin. He took his young and charming wife and started for his home in the far West. He located at Green Bay, then a small fort, and, from the Land Office established there, sold for the Government most of the lands now in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. Here, on the 4th of July, 1828, his first child was born (a man now well known in Washington Territory), christened Singleton Wotton Beall. Mr. Beall returned to Cooperstown in 1834, where he and his lovely wife enjoyed a most luxurious life, he having bought one of the most beautiful places in the whole town, called “ Woodside.” Here, for some years, they gathered about them a circle of cultured, refined society, of whom Mrs. Beall's uncle, the world-renowned J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Watson Webb, and others formed the center, while Russell, the noted English-ballad singer, added to the circle the charm of his remarkable voice. Several children were born to them in this beautiful home.

The results of the terrible crisis of '37, in the failure of one for whom Mr. Beall had indorsed generously, forced him to surrender all his means to pay the debts of others, and 1840 found him with his wife and now large family, again domiciled at Green Bay, henceforth to be identified with the growth and progress of the then far West. Soon after his return, he moved on to land on the banks of the beautiful Green Lake, where he improved and cultivated a farm. He was the first to introduce blooded cattle into the Northwest, the well-known short-horn bull "Major Star," being one of his importations. While here acting the part of Cincinnatus of old, his beloved mother died in Maryland, leaving him over thirty slaves and a certain amount of bonds and mortgages. Southerner though he was, and straitened in circumstances (as compared to his previous life), the spirit of the free West and a noble heart moved him to liberate his slaves, and, what was wisely and well done, to devote the entire proceeds of the sales of the bonds and mortgages to the support of these slaves for two years, and as long indeed as the means lasted and long enough for the slaves to learn what liberty meant, and how to earn a living for themselves—an act truly worthy of record in any man's life.

While carrying on his farm, he was chosen among the first delegates to the convention at Madison, to draw the form of a State Constitution, which Constitution, however, was not accepted at Washington at this time. Shortly after this, he came to Fond du Lac County, leaving his oldest son, Singleton, to carry on the farm. Building a home in Taycheedah, then far more thrifty and promising than Fond du Lac, he devoted himself to his old profession, the law. A year or two afterward, he was chosen Delegate from Fond du Lac County, to draw up another Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, which was accepted, and Wisconsin became a State.

When Mr. Dewey was elected Governor, Mr. Beall was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and his Presidency of the Senate, during the term of his office, was noted for unusual dignity, order and just ruling.

His term expiring, he was appointed Indian Agent, and was among the first, as Agent for the Government, to take to Washington chiefs of tribes under his care. Of these were the sachems of the Munsie and Stockbridge tribes. One chief of the latter tribe, John Quinny, created much interest and wonder by the delivery before Congress of a most erudite and eloquent speech, now recorded in history as a sample of remarkable power and pathos. This speech was written by Mr. Beall, and taught word by word to the chief, even to the gestures, who proved an apt scholar to so brilliant a teacher. The original manuscript is still in the hands of the family. So much for the romance often connected with Indian history, and as often misleading.

On the settlement of the Stockbridge Indians on their reservation, he gave up the Agency and devoted his time to his profession. As a criminal pleader, he was noted far and wide, and he swayed juries as he only can whom Nature has intended as a leader of men.

In 1859, impelled by that spirit of Western enterprise to which it had become the habit of his life to yield, he led a party to Pike's Peak. While on this expedition, he, with some others, located the city of Denver. This place immediately started into rapid growth, and, the following winter, Col. Beall was sent to Washington to obtain a charter for the city—a journey in those days of danger and long duration.

From Denver, he returned not enriched by the work done for others, in time to devote his strength and brave heart to his country. At the age of fifty-four years, he offered himself as a private soldier to Col. Delaney, whose regiment was then in the State in camp. But just as he was leaving to take his place in the ranks, he received the appointment, through the aid of friends in power, of Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Alban. He was with this regiment in its first battle, so noted in the history of bloody struggles of the war, Pittsburg Landing. His men had not even received their full rounds of ammunition. In fact, the Eighteenth Wisconsin arrived at night, were pushed directly to the front, never having even fired a gun by file, and in the early morning was receiving the brunt of the first charge from the enemy. However, they fought well, and by 2 o'clock P. M., the Colonel and Major were dead, Lieut. Col. Beall and Adjutant Edward Colman, now of Fond

du Lac, severely wounded, and the regiment cut to pieces. The youngest son of Col. Beall, Lewis Upton, seventeen years of age, was with his father throughout the whole fight, and showed himself worthy of his brave sire, whose coolness upon the field was remarked by officers and men on both sides. Lieut. Col. Beall was sent home to die, while his young son remained, proving himself a true soldier throughout the war, falling terribly wounded at the fatal storming of Petersburg, Va., dying at last after two years of unparalleled suffering with these wounds. Col. Beall, when he had only partially recovered, returned, against the advice of the surgeons, to his regiment, and was at the storming of Vicksburg, and in most of the battles in which the Army of the Tennessee took part before that event. After the capture of Vicksburg, he returned home, and finding his health enfeebled by his old wounds and the Southern climate, he entered the Invalid Corps, and was given command of the rebel prison at Elmira, which, under his charge, was noted for its cleanliness, and the prisoners have all testified to the humanity as well as justice shown them. At the close of the war, Col. Beall felt that his active work as a soldier was done, and too proud, as a pensioner or in an office now unnecessary to the country, he resigned a position he might have held for years.

In 1867, he went with Col. Johnson, of Omro, to Montana, locating at Helena, and through his great frontier experience, soon became a prominent man in the fast-growing town. He at once took a leading interest in the welfare of the place, as he had nearly ten years before in Denver, and his well-known ability as connected with the history of Wisconsin, naturally pushed him into the politics of that Territory. This brought him into contact with George M. Pinney, then Postmaster at Helena and an editor.

Col. Beall, acting for the Government, charged Pinney with the acts of which the people of Helena complained, and afterward, as he entered Pinney's office, was shot twice by him. At Pinney's trial for the murder of Col. Beall, which Col. Meredith, commandant of the post, testified was a farce, and the jury an illegal one, he was acquitted.

Thus ended the life of a prominent man of the West, and one of the remarkable men of his time.

To understand the character of Col. Beall, one should have known him personally, and should know well the history of the different elements which have made the varied American character.

For even among the diversified individualities produced by our peculiar American civilization, Col. Beall stands still unique and certainly unrivaled.

He was a "gentleman of the old school." His virtues were not of the austere type of New England; his faults were not the glaring defects of the extreme South; but if there be in character as in climate, a happy medium, then of such medium was Col. Beall a shining example.

His gentle blood, enriched by a long line of illustrious ancestors, gave a certain largeness to his whole being. So his generosity was always princely. His dignity was not too cold, thus repelling approach, but still too grand to permit familiarity. This largeness, so rare, made him above all meanness himself, and slow to suspect meanness in others.

Sometimes with princely wealth, at other times more unfortunate, he seemed above the degrading influences of good or ill fortune.

WILLIAM STARR

occupies a prominent place among the illustrious dead, not only of Fond du Lac County, but of Wisconsin. He was born at Middleton, Conn., March 3, 1821, and was the youngest of eleven children. His father was a thrifty but poor mechanic, who died just before Mr. Starr was born, thus leaving him mostly the shaper of his own life and fortunes.

In 1829, when eight years old, Mr. Starr went to Lewis County, N. Y., then a new and sparsely settled country, and there lived on a farm with his stepfather for the next six years. He experienced many of the hardships of a pioneer life, occupied in clearing the lands of heavy timber, and in obtaining a scanty support. Neither could the advantages of a public school be

enjoyed, nor could the boy be spared from hard and necessary labor to acquire a fair education. Still he seems to have improved to the utmost the meager opportunities furnished him for studying the common English branches, and became in them an apt and diligent scholar. He formed at this time the habit of learning the contents of his school-books in his leisure hours, after dinner, in the evenings, and on rainy days. He thus gratified, to some extent, his overmastering passion for reading. He literally devoured everything in the shape of books that came within his reach. He always desired to become possessed of a complete education, a feeling in which his mother had a share. Therefore, at the age of fourteen, he began school at the academy at Watertown, N. Y., dividing several of the following closely worked years between books and severe labor on the farm. He preserved through his busy life the text-books used at this time, and at the time of his death, they were found neatly arranged among the choicest books of his library. They were free from rents, ink blots, dirt and broken covers. As difficult as the circumstances of Mr. Starr's life made the attainment of an education, he managed to go to the depths of classical branches, and through his busiest years did not relinquish the study and contemplation of mathematics, Greek and Latin. His earlier plan was to become thoroughly qualified for teaching, but after teaching two years in the public schools of Leyden and Watertown, N. Y., he resolved to abandon that vocation altogether, finding that he possessed ability of high order for managing large business enterprises.

It was then thought that the West afforded opportunities for gratification in this direction, and Mr. Starr, therefore, determined to emigrate to that section, which he did, landing at Kenosha, Wis., June 13, 1843. Not finding anything as anticipated, Mr. Starr opened a select school in Kenosha, July 5, of that year, in which were taught Latin and Greek, and all the higher English branches. Here he remained nearly two years. Early in 1845, he removed to Cereseo, now Ripon, where he opened a school, which was abandoned soon after for mercantile pursuits. In these he was wholly successful, as he was in managing the large farming and lumbering operations, in which he engaged later, and to which he gave some attention up to the time of his death.

Mr. Starr was married to Mrs. Annie Clark, at Ripon, Wis., on the 12th of December, 1857. His wife and one son, William James, survive him.

Mr. Starr was the second Postmaster of Ripon, holding his commission until March, 1850. He was a member of the Legislature in 1863-64, and also held various town and county offices, the duties of which were attended to with care and fidelity. He sought no offices, but always took a deep interest and an active part in all matters pertaining to local and State government and to the choice of public servants. His greatest labor, however, was in the educational work of Ripon and Wisconsin, to which were devoted many of the best years of his life. A co-worker with Mr. Starr pays this tribute to his usefulness in that field of labor:

"In his connection with the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, he performed the most useful and lasting work of his life. He was appointed a member of this board in 1864, and three years after was elected its President. To this honorable and responsible office he was chosen annually thereafter by his associate Regents. His insight into educational problems and methods; his rare abilities as a business man; his careful and courteous regard for the opinions and preferences of others; his habits of close and independent thinking; his accurate judgment and his stern integrity of character, all qualified him for his leading position in the management of our normal-school enterprises, which must be classed among the most distinguished and successful movements ever inaugurated by our State. It would not be appropriate in this article to describe the chaotic condition of the initial efforts of the State to create a normal-school system, when he became a member of the Board. We have not the time even to outline the operations of this Board for the past fourteen years in maintaining yearly our institute work, in the organization of the four Normal Schools, in the judicious expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the support of them, and in employing their Faculties and supervising their instruction and the progress of their pupils. A large share of this varied and difficult work fell to



Geo. E. Sutherland

FOND DU LAC

him. His family state that he gave at least one-half of his time during all these years in attention to the duties of his position. He conducted for the Normal School Board an extensive correspondence; he attended all the meetings of the Regents, as well as those of several of the important committees, serving generally as their chairman; he frequently conferred with the Presidents and other teachers of the schools; he visited them quite often, and inspected minutely their operations. His knowledge of every part of this gigantic system was complete and accurate. Quiet in his demeanor, modest in all his opinions, and never forward in presenting his plans, scarcely was a measure of any importance ever acted upon by the Board or its committees without consulting with him or without obtaining his approval. Few persons know so well as the older members of this Board how much the present efficiency of and the past success of our Normal Schools are due to his labors and judgment. I apprehend that none of us ever fully comprehended how great was the inmost satisfaction of his heart in witnessing the beginning and growth of school after school, and in supplying the means of high culture to so many youth in the State, who would be subsequently employed as teachers in our public schools. Several times in the past year, as I have conversed with him in reference to some feature of the schools, the work of some teachers therein, and the attainments of some classes under their instruction, I have seen the large tears start in his deep-set eyes and roll down his undemonstrative face.

“His character is so well known to the teachers of the State that I need not describe at length its traits. His interest in the passing events of the day was peculiarly prominent. On the railroad trains, at the hotels, and in his own home, unless employed by pressing duties, you would find him reading carefully the daily newspapers. While prostrated in his last illness, his entreaties to the attending physician to be permitted to examine the latest papers were really distressing. His love for some of the best works in our literature was permanent. He even cultivated the poetical spirit, and composed at different periods of his life some exquisite verses, showing remarkable smoothness of rhythm, deep and earnest feeling, and the most refined sentiments. His hatred of pretention and sham, and of duplicity and meanness, was prompt and crushing in its expression. His self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice in the administration of our Normal Schools were admirable. Associated with him for ten years in this work, I do not remember a single act or suggestion of his which could be interpreted as selfish. His judgment of men and their conduct was profound and just. A lady of culture and high social standing who was thoroughly acquainted with him said, while lamenting his death: ‘I would prefer to have submitted to him above all human beings I have ever known, all the thoughts and acts of my life, and to abide by his decision.’ He was thoughtful and independent in the formation of opinions, and possessed some of the dignity of an apostle and the firmness of a martyr in maintaining his ideas of right and duty. He required in all workings under his supervision the most conscientious fidelity, and he exhibited that exalted integrity in private and public life which was the natural fruit of a cultivated, pure, noble and upright spirit.”

The subject of this sketch died at his home in Ripon April 18, 1879. He was buried on Sunday, April 20, 1879, under the Episcopal burial ritual, of which Church he had been, since 1862, a faithful and devout member. He was taken ill while absent from home attending to the duties of his office, thus literally dying in the harness; and was buried within a few rods of his beautiful home and the college in which he had taken such a deep interest.

AN INDIAN SCARE.

In September, 1862, when everybody was thrilled with horror over the terrible Minnesota massacre, and trembling with apprehension lest similar outbreaks should occur in other localities, the cry was raised, no one can tell where or by whom, that the “Indians were coming.” Several parties had recently returned from the Minnesota massacre, and their stories of those bloody scenes had been repeated, thought over and exaggerated by the people, until the very atmosphere seemed to be filled with apprehensions, and everything was ripe for just such an ungovernable stampede as followed. During a still night, in the month just mentioned, the

sleeping but apprehensive inhabitants of the city of Fond du Lac were startled by the entry of scores of teams driven at headlong speed and loaded with men and women shouting, "The Indians are coming!" The stream of rattling vehicles began to enter the city from the direction of Taycheedah, but before morning they were pouring in from all directions and in all conditions. It was a scene of the utmost fright, confusion, apprehension and downright fear. Reputable men, breathless and convulsed with fright, rushed in with blood-curdling stories of what they had seen. Those coming from one direction said Pipe Village was burned; others saw Treleven's mill in ashes; others had seen the yelling savages setting fire to grain-stacks in the town of Byron, and Lamartine was swarming with red men who were burning and butchering indiscriminately as they swept toward the city. Everybody was frightened, wild, crazy, foolish. No story was too unreasonable for credence—in fact the more horrible and unreasonable the incoming reports were, the more eagerly the crazed populace seized upon them as true. There were in the city of Fond du Lac, on that wild, dusty September day, at least two thousand persons who had seen "Indians" in all the surrounding towns, and beheld grain-stacks, barns, houses and mills in ashes. Business was entirely suspended and people were buying fire-arms, fortifying houses, and running wildly about with horrible and unfounded stories to help others' fears. At T. S. Weeks' gun-shop several persons were employed to sell fire-arms as rapidly as called for, and every iron with a hole in it was sold for whatever price first came into the minds of the clerks. Every hotel was crowded; the streets were literally jammed with teams, wagons, buggies and vehicles of every conceivable sort. Ox teams were goaded by hatless farmers over the roads at their utmost speed, entering the city with distended eyes and parched tongues lolling out. The men took turns at the whip to urge their frightened but exhausted horses at still greater speed, while half-dressed women and crying children clung to the bounding vehicles. The sick were hustled in their beds into the lumber wagons, and jolted in the most reckless manner to the city at the highest attainable speed. Some thrifty farmers loaded bureaus into their wagons; some brought along the best cow, and some hurried away with parcels of worthless household furniture, leaving valuables behind. No one stopped to eat, and the bruised and jolted children were crying about the streets for food. A cloud of dust hung over the city, and all the roads leading into it, and the smoke from several fallows was indubitable proof to the wild-eyed throngs that the savages were applying their torches as they advanced. Finally, as the burden of proof seemed to indicate that the Indians were advancing in the direction of Calumet, a party was sent out to make a reconnoissance. They reached Pipe Village by the exercise of rare skill in dodging the scores of teams that were rushing wildly toward the city, and finding there an individual who understood the art of drawing beer, went on a spree and did not return for two or three days.

Out in a field on the "Waupun Road," a half-blood Indian was chopping. He worked steadily on for an hour, but finally the headlong rush of teams and people toward the city wrought upon his imagination until he was as thoroughly frightened as his white brethren, and, with ax in hand, ran toward the road to beg for a ride to some place of safety. This was more than the fleeing pale-faces could bear. Here was a real Indian—bare-headed, armed with an ax and on the run! The foaming steeds were more desperately lashed in the increased frenzy of fear, and the poor redskin, more thoroughly frightened than ever, got no ride.

Finally the "scare" died out, as it had nothing whatever but imagination to feed upon; but the ludicrous incidents which transpired during that memorable day would make a book of respectable proportions. The hungry, dusty, exhausted crowds returned home, most of them declaring they had "just started" for the post office, or to buy snuff, or tea, or groceries, when they heard the Indians were coming! Everybody felt sheepish enough after the affair was all over, but gathered bravely on the corners and related how *they* never felt the least bit of apprehension. In the mean time, the gun-shop proprietors counted their money and went East to replenish their exhausted stock of fire-arms and ammunition.

There was no foundation for the various rumors afloat at that time, and all rational theories utterly failed to account for the indescribable scene of confusion, fright and excitement that

ensued, as it was well known to all that a thousand Indian warriors could not have been mustered in the whole State. At the same time, people from every direction reported that thousands of savages had fallen upon their particular neighborhoods. But Fond du Lac County was not alone the afflicted. The malaria of fright reached every town and village in the State, and even invaded the brave precincts of the Capitol at Madison, the Governor ordering the Milwaukee militia to march to the rescue of surrounding villages, which was done, thereby affording material for many a gibe in the newspapers.

There are to this day scores of rusty guns and pistols hidden away in Fond du Lac County, which have not seen light since that memorable September day, and which will remain in their secure retreats until the men who bought them at ruinous figures have gone the way of all the earth.

FIRST THINGS.

The first political meeting ever held in Fond du Lac County convened at the Fond du Lac House, September 10, 1838, for the purpose of deliberating in regard to the organization of the county.

The first house, already described, was built in March, 1836, of logs, by the Fond du Lac Company, at what is now the corner of Brooke and Rees streets in the city of Fond du Lac.

The first death, which has previously been mentioned, was that of Fanny, wife of Colwert Pier, which occurred March 1, 1838. At her burial, which was the first in the county, Rev. Cutting Marsh, a missionary to the Brothertown Indians, pronounced the first funeral sermon.

The first frame house was built on what is now known as the Phillips' farm on Section 7 in the town of Empire, in 1838, by James Duane Doty.

The first birth was that of John A. Bannister, which occurred in the town of Fond du Lac, June 20, 1839.

The first religious sermon was preached in the log house belonging to Dr. Mason C. Darling in the settlement where Fond du Lac now stands, by Rev. Jesse Halstead, a Methodist, on November 17, 1839.

The first nominating convention was held at the raising of B. F. Smith's log house in Byron woods, in July, 1839. Three county commissioners, a treasurer and a register were nominated.

The second white child born in Fond du Lac County was Harriet La Borde; the third John Denniston's girl; the fourth Matilda de Neveu, and the fifth and sixth (twins) C. K. Pier and Mrs. H. R. Skiuner.

The first election was held August 6, 1839, when county officers were elected. There was but one ticket in the field, and ballots were written on pieces of paper of various sizes and colors.

The first marriage was that of Alonzo Raymond to Miss Harriet Pier, September 26, 1838, the ceremony being performed by John Bannister, a Justice of the Peace.

The first bridge was built by soldiers from Fort Winnebago in the fall of 1836, across the East Branch of the Fond du Lac River near Forest street. This was a real "stringer" bridge. A few weeks before, the same soldiers made a "log way" over Seven Mile Creek in Lamartine; over Rock River in Springvale and Grand River in Metomen.

The first physician was Dr. Mason C. Darling, who arrived in June, 1838.

The first lawyer was Stephen S. N. Fuller, who came from Great Bend, Penn., in 1843.

The first transaction of business pertaining to county government was at the house of Dr. M. C. Darling on the 9th of October, 1839.

The first dwelling-house built by an actual settler was of logs on the Pier farm in the town of Fond du Lac, by Edward Pier, early in 1837. It was the second building of any kind in the county. The third building and second built by an actual settler was by George White in 1837, in the town of Calumet.

The first cow was brought from Green Bay by Edward Pier in 1838. The first pigs were purchased of the Brothertown Indians in the fall of 1837. They were stolen by the Indians. No pork raised by the settlers was eaten by them until early in 1839.

The first schoolhouse was built early in 1842, in what is now the village of Taycheedah.

In May, 1845, the Baptists organized a church society, and in July of the same year the Congregationalists organized a society under Rev. Stephen Peet.

The first grist or flouring mill was built by Henry Conklin in 1841-42, on Section 7 in the town of Empire. The first saw-mill was begun late in 1837 by a Mr. Drake and another, and finished in 1838 by Dr. M. C. Darling, on Section 16, which is now just within the city limits of Fond du Lac.

The first newspaper was the *Journal*, by Henning & Hooker, issued September 14, 1846, at Fond du Lac. It was Democratic.

The first bank was that of Darling, Wright & Co., and the first bank of issue that of McRea, Bell & Butler, which issued notes in 1852.

The first steamboat that touched at Fond du Lac was the Manchester, in 1842, commanded by Capt. S. Houghtalling.

The first steam saw-mill was built at Fond du Lac by Davis & Ruggles in 1846.

The first daily paper was the *Herald*, at Fond du Lac, published by Royal Buck in 1854.

The first hotel was the "Fond du Lac House," by Colwert Pier, opened in 1836 at Fond du Lac. The second was also called the "Fond du Lac House," opened at Fond du Lac in 1838 by Dr. M. C. Darling. Both were of logs.

The first school was taught by a Miss Harriet Harding, from Hingham, Mass., in 1840, in Edward Pier's log residence, just south of the present limits of Fond du Lac City.

The first drug store was opened by David R. Curran, late in 1846, at Fond du Lac.

The first fountain was discovered by Theodore Conkey, on the corner of Main street and Western avenue, in the city of Fond du Lac, in the summer of 1846.

In 1839, Rev. Jesse Halstead formed at Taycheedah, with Francis McCarty as "leader," the first religious class.

In 1838, as already noted, a post office was established at Fond du Lac. The first mail was brought to the place February 5 of that year. The mail was carried for some time, once in two weeks, from Green Bay, by a half-blood Indian, on foot. Colwert Pier was the first Postmaster, but was succeeded the following year by Dr. M. C. Darling.

The first cheese in Fond du Lac County, made by a resident, was the work of Mrs. Reuben Simmons, in the summer of 1840, when, besides doing all the housework, cutting and making clothes for a family of seven, and assisting in milking, she made a cheese weighing from thirty to fifty pounds each day, only having the assistance of a girl some six weeks.

The first coroner's inquest, or such an imitation of one as could be had without legal forms or printed statutes, was held in the latter part of June, 1838, over the body of a Mr. May, whose wife, now deceased, afterward became the wife of Joseph King, now of Fond du Lac. Mr. May, who was a large, powerful man, had been engaged by Dr. Darling to come to Fond du Lac and operate the saw-mill, afterward known as the Clark mill in the town of Fond du Lac, and had started on foot from Green Bay. He ate breakfast at Wright's Hotel, in what is now Wrightstown, Brown Co., with G. de Neveu, now living in the town of Empire. He then ate but little and his voice sounded hollow and husky. He walked like one under a great burden of weariness, getting on slowly, calling for water, of which he drank unusual quantities, at nearly every house in Stockbridge. He walked still more heavily and wearily at Stockbridge, as though each succeeding step must be the last, and three days afterward was found dead against a tree by Narcisse Baudoin, a mail carrier, in Section 3, town of Taycheedah. As Baudoin was passing along he discovered a scent in the air which he recognized as putrefying flesh, and on making a search found the dead man in an advanced state of decomposition, owing to the scalding heat of the June sun, to which the corpse was fully exposed. He told his story at Fond du Lac, and Dr. Darling, Luke La Borde, and others mostly Indians, went to the spot, when, with Mr. White, of the town of Calumet, something like an inquest was held. Mr. May's watch and papers were found and identified, and the body buried where it was found, as it could not be removed. His hands were stained with strawberries, showing his last earthly

refreshment to have been this delicious wild fruit, which grew in profusion in the vicinity of where the body was found. This was the second death and second burial of a white person in what is now Fond du Lac County. Mrs. May, his wife, had reached Fond du Lac Village a few days previous to his lonely death.

The first deed known to have been executed for land lying within the present limits of Fond du Lac County, was a deed of quit-claim, dated July 30, 1835, from Peter Paquette and Therese, his wife, to Barley Follett, all of Brown County, in consideration of \$1,000—conveying "all that section, parcel and tracts of land situate, lying and being on the River Fond du Lac, near the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, known and designated by the survey made by the United States as Section 10, of Township 15 north, and Range 17 east." This deed was acknowledged on the 17th day of August, 1835, before M. L. Martin, Notary Public. It conveyed 640 acres of land, the south half of which now lies in the heart of the city of Fond du Lac. The first deed recorded in Brown County, of land lying in what is now the county of Fond du Lac, was dated two days subsequent to the one just mentioned. It is as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That I, Louise Jarvis, of Green Bay, in the County of Brown and Territory of Michigan, in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Maxim Garvies, of the same place, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said Maxim Garvies and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy of, in and to, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Brown, and Territory aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east side of Winnebago Lake, being the undivided one-fourth part of lots numbered one and two, in the northeast quarter of Section 27 (twenty-seven), in Township 17 (seventeen), north of Range 18 (eighteen) east, in the Green Bay Land District, and containing seventy-eight and eleven hundredths acres of land more or less, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

her
LOUISE X. JARVIS,
mark

In presence of [the words, "the undivided one-fourth part of,"
interlined in the fifteenth line before signing]

SOLOMON JUNEAU,
JOSEPH DICKINSON.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BROWN—ss.

Be it remembered, that on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, personally came before me the undersigned, the within-named Louise Jarvis, known to me, and acknowledged that she executed the within deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

Recorded on Saturday, the 1st of August, A. D. 1835, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A. I. LEWIS, *Register.*

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN 1868.

Ashford, R. Hemmenway; New Cassel, F. M. Findeisen; Newfane, H. Parsons; New Prospect, Benjamin Romaine; Byron, J. Noyes; Calumet Harbor, Thomas Zweifel; Heinsberg, Henry Hilt; Marytown, M. Boerzeous; Eden, Peter Vandervoort; Foster, Egbert Foster; Junius, Z. G. Coppernoll; Eldorado, Anton George; Empire, George Meiklejohn; Fond du Lac, R. M. Lewis; Banner, C. A. Corbett; Dotyville, J. Hubbard; Van Dyne, William Lumley; Lamartine, Albert Hodge; North Lamartine, William Abbs; Woodhull, D. R. Williams; Moria, Peter Shrager; Brandon, B. F. Lockwood; Fairwater, William C. Gillman; Metomen, P. Gallagher; Oakfield, N. Filbey; Oak Center, D. Hatch; Armstrong's Corners, S. F. Armstrong; Dundee, Otto Ehrmann; Osceola, William Mitchell; Wauconsta, J. D. Iding; Ripon, D. Mc Kercher; Rosendale, H. I. Ackerman; West Rosendale, G. L. Hammond; Nanaupa, S. Wilkinson; Taycheedah, John Preuss; North Taycheedah, D. Ripley; Waupun, J. H. Brukerhoff; Ladoga, J. J. Davis.

POST OFFICES IN 1880.

Armstrong's Corners, Ashford, Banner, Brandon, Byron, Calumet Harbor, Calvary, Campbellsport, Dotyville, Dundee, Eden, Eldorado, Eldorado Mills, Elmora, Empire, Fairwater, Fond du Lac, Foster, Hinesberg, Ladoga, Lamartine, Malone, Marytown, Metomen, Mount

HISTORY OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Calvary, New Cassel, Newfane, North Taycheedah, Oak Center, Oakfield, Osceola, Peebles, Ripon, Rosendale, Saint Cloud, Saint Killian, South Eden, Summit Station, Taycheedah, Van Dyne, Waucousta, Waupun, West Rosendale, Woodhull.

ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS.

Following are the abstracts of assessments of the several towns, cities and villages in the county of Fond du Lac, as returned to the County Clerk, for the year 1879, under the provisions of Chapter 106, of General Laws of 1869; also the average valuation of the items in detail of personal property, and average price per acre of farming lands, together with the aggregate valuation of all property for 1879:

TOWNS.	HORSES.			CATTLE.			MULS AND ASSES.			SHEEP AND LAMBS.			SWINE.		
	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.
Ashford.....	568	\$ 25255	\$45 26	1692	17445	\$10 50	8	\$ 320	\$40 00	4278	\$ 5899	\$ 1 38	1098	\$ 3371 00	\$ 3 07
Auburn.....	425	22849	53 76	1099	16373	14 89	2	100	50 00	1787	2669	1 41	862	1888 00	2 19
Alto.....	766	31160	44 13	2133	22281	10 42	5	170	34 09	3070	5176	1 68	975	2236 00	2 29
Byron.....	670	30993	59 69	2542	25316	16 55	6	295	49 17	7001	14627	2 09	723	2630 50	2 81
Calumet.....	591	37360	63 21	1534	18193	12 05	4	300	75 00	690	1378	2 00	931	1970 00	2 12
Eden.....	165	24152	51 94	1275	14218	11 15	.....	.....	.....	7670	11595	1 50	663	1296 00	1 50
Empire.....	442	24152	54 05	1144	17434	15 55	5	225	45 00	4402	8801	2 00	485	1093 00	2 25
Eldorado.....	535	24960	46 05	1510	18957	12 55	2	140	70 00	3171	4839	2 00	734	1469 00	2 00
Fond du Lac.....	501	27300	54 49	1229	16408	13 45	8	310	38 75	1914	2886	1 51	411	1305 00	3 18
Fond du Lac City.....	779	40440	52 17	353	6555	18 57	7	390	55 71	4	9	2 25	67	203 00	3 03
Forest.....	472	24995	52 96	179	14732	9 33	2	130	65 00	1881	2317	1 23	643	1015 00	1 58
Friendship.....	395	18629	47 16	1083	13157	12 15	1	180	45 00	1154	1830	1 58	486	952 00	1 96
Lamartine.....	595	25600	50 49	1450	20686	14 26	1	160	40 00	3437	6864	2 00	920	1286 00	5 85
Marshfield.....	519	31095	59 91	1481	18690	12 17	17	1000	58 82	829	1620	1 96	897	1976 00	2 00
Metomen.....	683	33960	51 19	1329	16970	12 17	4	250	62 50	6729	10995	1 63	1111	2370 00	2 13
Oakfield.....	483	23647	48 94	1701	21242	12 49	2	50	25 00	7212	11515	1 60	618	1721 00	2 78
Osceola.....	443	18935	42 71	1552	11415	8 44	8	255	31 88	2017	3376	1 67	460	562 00	1 22
Ripon.....	650	31546	53 16	1171	16633	14 20	2	175	87 50	3965	7829	1 99	802	2806 60	3 50
Ripon City.....	340	16645	57 19	295	3495	18 56	8	600	75 00	143	230	1 61	74	247 00	3 34
Rosendale.....	594	30630	51 57	1761	23297	13 23	19	550	28 95	7739	14387	1 86	810	2295 00	2 83
Springvale.....	643	36983	57 32	1899	26225	14 13	9	600	66 66	6125	10716	1 75	801	2322 00	2 90
Taycheedah.....	541	11544	26 88	1420	10170	7 16	7	310	44 28	1666	1347	1 27	673	896 00	1 33
Waupun.....	620	30711	49 33	2966	27821	13 27	4	250	62 50	5293	9583	1 81	756	3255 00	4 21
Waupun City, N. Ward.....	112	5325	47 54	115	1645	14 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	303 00	3 06
Total.....	12672	\$ 647069	\$51 13	32186	\$ 401998	\$ 12 16	137	\$ 6760	\$49 34	81573	\$ 140419	\$ 1 72	15490	\$ 38868 50	\$ 2 51

ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

TOWNS.	WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.			WATCHES.			PIANOS AND MELODEONS.			SHARES OF BANK STOCK.		Merchants & Man'rs Stock.
	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	Value.
Ashford.....	325	\$ 1567	\$ 4 05	.....	.....	.....	20	\$ 405	\$ 20 25	.....	.....	\$ 9985
Auburn.....	189	6124	32 40	.....	.....	.....	14	780	55 71	.....	.....	5630
Alto.....	299	5973	17 97	20	185	9 25	27	825	30 56	.....	.....	1700
Byron.....	413	10631	25 71	78	509	13 39	51	2449	48 02	.....	.....	600
Calumet.....	376	8923	21 31	12	46	3 83	7	450	64 29	.....	.....	4500
Eden.....	317	4804	15 12	13	156	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
Empire.....	212	4116	17 13	22	220	10 00	26	768	29 54	.....	.....	1078
Eldorado.....	230	4521	19 66	8	125	15 62	29	930	13 27	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	239	6875	28 77	37	681	18 49	52	2250	43 27	.....	.....	4400
Fond du Lac City.....	1056	46924	11 43	197	10553	25 93	292	28175	97 52	1260	\$ 86000	378275
Forest.....	199	3220	16 18	.....	.....	.....	7	110	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Friendship.....	101	2860	28 31	2	115	57 50	4	190	47 50	.....	.....	520
Lamartine.....	210	6002	27 28	11	250	17 86	32	1250	39 53	.....	.....	2100
Marshfield.....	291	1851	16 07	8	130	16 25	6	279	46 50	.....	.....	5850
Metomen.....	190	4890	25 74	57	980	17 19	18	2155	44 90	.....	.....	23600
Oakfield.....	282	5423	19 23	39	399	10 23	13	945	19 65	.....	.....	12080
Osceola.....	153	2402	15 70	.....	.....	.....	8	230	28 75	.....	.....	2855
Ripon.....	415	7779	18 74	32	531	16 62	32	1295	40 47	.....	.....	500
Ripon City.....	387	17125	11 25	198	3360	27 07	111	10120	91 17	500	48000	90000
Rosendale.....	199	5271	26 19	25	372	14 88	29	995	34 31	.....	.....	2300
Springvale.....	368	9120	24 78	39	505	12 95	39	1255	32 18	.....	.....	1375
Taycheedah.....	174	2212	12 88	.....	.....	.....	9	199	22 11	.....	.....	3520
Waupun.....	431	10265	23 82	61	681	11 21	48	2585	53 85	.....	.....	2000
Waupun City, N. Ward.....	153	5660	36 60	62	1117	18 01	38	2010	52 89	.....	.....	30850
Total.....	7394	\$189035	\$24 89	1093	\$22922	\$20 97	965	\$6995	\$63 21	1760	\$134000	\$581641

ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS—Continued.

TOWNS.	All other Personal Property.	Total Personal Property.	FARMING LANDS.			City and Village Lots	Total of Real Estate.	Total of Real and Personal Property
	Value.	Value.	Number of Acres.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Ashford.....	\$ 26194	\$ 93441	228681	\$549178	\$24 00	\$ 28635	\$778113	\$671554
Anburn.....	17192	73815	22330	272430	12 20	28655	301085	374900
Alto.....	50710	119816	22700	578195	25 48	.....	578495	707311
Byron.....	32360	128911	23059	844571	36 68	.....	844571	973482
Calumet.....	53468	125988	19092	521089	27 29	13815	534904	660892
Eden.....	15596	72500	24022	419000	18 29	.....	419000	491590
Empire.....	20035	78155	19216	410480	22 92	.....	440480	548635
Eldorado.....	10933	66875	23927	623695	27 09	.....	623695	696570
Fond du Lac.....	47662	110082	18271	303780	49 46	.....	903780	1013862
Fond du Lac City.....	190880	788901	.....	.....	.....	2597472	2597472	3386373
Forest.....	10493	57012	22735	527338	23 19	.....	527338	583890
Friendship.....	8400	46832	11464	197781	44 42	5070	592851	549684
Lamartine.....	10436	104649	23000	722726	31 39	.....	722726	827375
Marshfield.....	20029	84690	22579	428767	18 99	70335	499300	584469
Metomen.....	204725	304055	22422	673210	30 02	97815	771025	1073980
Oakfield.....	165080	182112	23210	750900	32 31	25805	775805	957917
Osceola.....	5859	45889	22498	264355	11 80	.....	264355	310244
Ripon.....	36263	108358	20266	627685	30 95	.....	627685	736043
Ripon City.....	162250	358972	.....	.....	.....	839035	839035	1218607
Rosendale.....	80671	169768	22746	611575	18 21	15150	656725	829493
Springvale.....	49531	139232	23046	681630	29 55	.....	681630	829862
Taycheedah.....	35668	26795	10545	204285	10 45	6530	210765	247560
Waupun.....	72227	159379	22460	684575	30 48	.....	684575	842664
Waupun City, North Ward.....	26480	103390	264	13485	51 08	160673	183169	286490
Total.....	\$1330140	\$5550848	449788	\$11876678	\$26 39	\$2018792	\$16798170	\$19255018

In 1846, there were no returns made of personal property. In 1849, Auburn returned on personal property, and in 1857, none was returned from Eden, Friendship, Marshfield and Osceola.

POPULATION OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The population of Fond du Lac County was in 1836, but 2; in 1840, 139; in 1842, 295; in 1846, it was 3,544; in 1847, it was 7,459. The following are the Federal census returns:

TOWNS	1850.	1860.	1870.	TOWNS.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Alto.....	608	1,266	1,448	Marshfield.....	.....	1,403	1,593
Ashford.....	628	1,721	1,799	Metomen.....	720	1,611	1,898
Auburn.....	248	1,180	1,629	Oakfield.....	769	1,146	1,361
Byron.....	835	1,366	1,441	Osceola.....	.....	881	1,209
Calumet.....	1,764	1,451	1,460	Ripon.....	.....	3,080	4,119
Ceresco.....	356	.....	.....	Ripon City.....	.....	2,010	2,976
Eden.....	840	1,271	1,448	Rosendale.....	714	1,176	1,298
Eldorado.....	504	1,180	1,674	Springvale.....	588	1,296	1,246
Empire.....	.....	805	1,055	Taycheedah.....	786	1,483	1,522
Fond du Lac.....	2,911	1,221	1,266	Waupun.....	880	2,108	2,161
Fond du Lac City.....	.....	5,431	12,764	Waupun North Ward.....	.....	860	924
Forest.....	1,256	1,231	1,417	Total.....	14,510	34,154	46,273
Friendship.....	412	637	1,108				
Lamartine.....	588	1,151	1,367				

The State census of 1855 showed a total of 24,784; a special count in 1856, 25,085; State census of 1865, 42,029; and of 1875, 50,241 inhabitants. It is to be regretted that the Federal census of 1880 (so soon to be taken) cannot be given in this connection.

* Changed to Ripon before the census of 1860.
 † Seven Mile Creek in 1847.

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY BY TOWNS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

TOWNS	1846.			1849.			1857.			1869.				1879.	
	Real.	Real	Personal	Total	Real	Personal	Total.	Real.	Personal	Total.	Personal	Real.	Total		
Ashford.....					\$51206	\$1650	\$52856	\$568940	\$70000	\$438940	\$93441	\$578113	\$671554		
Auburn.....		\$23311		\$23311	42412	3900	45472	295504	59000	354524	73815	301085	374906		
Alto.....		44271		44271	83279	7425	90705	571801	125000	636801	119816	578495	707311		
Byron.....	\$23135	67450	\$12672	80122	82340	13252	95592	512379	135000	647379	128911	844571	973482		
Calumet.....	34121	95186	30785	125941	52974	29140	82114	393293	65000	458293	125988	534264	660892		
Eden.....		55185	2283	57468	55201		55204	276318	35000	321318	72590	41900	491500		
Empire.....					52461	2359	54811	391051	75000	466051	78155	446480	518635		
Eldorado.....		31197	1683	32880	53665	1400	54465	414000	80000	494000	66875	623095	690579		
Fond du Lac.....	118321	177965	36290	214596	146185	29288	166473	621582	130000	751582	110082	903780	1013892		
Fond du Lac City.....					498127	73945	572072	248975	820000	336975	788901	297472	336373		
Forest.....		47008		47008	37812	175	37987	280840	42000	322840	57042	327338	584380		
Friendship.....		4464	828	5292	26629		26629	251559	32000	283559	46333	502851	549684		
Lamartine.....		40875	2969	43874	67873	2385	70258	472320	100000	572320	104643	722726	827375		
Marshfield.....					39075		39075	298805	45000	343805	84860	499300	584160		
Metomen.....	13762	45211	5012	56223	13745	3130	134165	695884	200000	895884	301055	771925	1072080		
Oakfield.....	15073	48687	12514	61294	74417	12906	84223	569230	180000	749230	182112	775805	957971		
Oscoda.....					37856		37856	298788	30000	328788	45839	264355	310244		
Ripon.....	17243	46897	2810	49707	21793	28930	246923	600990	130000	730990	108258	627685	736643		
Ripon City.....								74343	45000	119343	358972	859625	1218607		
Rosendale.....	11801	47455	2948	50373	8493	8329	96273	511045	135000	646045	169768	656725	820493		
Springvale.....		45518		45518	83435	9866	93241	511067	125000	636067	139232	681639	820862		
Taycheedah.....		96879	4016	100895	61966	1500	63466	382466	50000	432466	26795	217665	247560		
Waupun.....	13172	67606	1350	68956	137088	8845	146933	495107	125000	620107	159379	684575	814364		
Waupun, N. Ward.....					42033	10900	52933	127672	73600	200672	103330	183160	284490		
Total.....	\$246571				\$1537916	\$239667	\$2396643	\$12432029	\$3321000	\$15753029	\$3556848	\$15798170	\$193255048		

Following is the report of the Committee on Equalization for 1852 :

TOWNS.	Acres.	Value.	Tax	TOWN.	Acres.	Value.	Tax
Fond du Lac.....	19831	\$144766	\$1237	Taycheedah.....	10643	\$52290	\$447
City, (South Ward.....		163193	1395	Oakfield.....	22966	54870	469
(North Ward.....		137238	1173	Waupun.....	21221	90205	771
Friendship.....	8920	12976	110	Alto.....	22208	38260	327
Byron.....	22942	79289	626	Metomen.....	22618	56255	480
Eden.....	21093	38898	330	Springvale.....	22786	55570	473
Ashford.....	11514	32802	280	Lamartine.....	22505	35643	475
Auburn.....	17110	25787	320	Eldorado.....	20609	28842	332
Oscoda.....	16712	23875	202	Rosendale.....	21281	54558	466
Forest.....	29539	42093	359	Ceresco.....	21818	99230	848
Empire.....	18689	54537	466	Totals.....	400098	\$1488193	\$12724
Calumet.....	34894	143556	1227				
Total value of Real Estate.....						\$1,057,530	
" " " Personal Property.....						132,491	
Value of city and village real estate.....						308,172	
State, county, and school tax levied.....						12,724	

The total tax levied in Fond du Lac County for all purposes, in 1877, was \$283,691, on an assessed valuation of \$13,941,027. In that year, the assessed valuation of Milwaukee, Dane, Rock and Waukesha Counties exceeded that of Fond du Lac, but the Assessors did not make their returns on the same basis. The tax, however, in Fond du Lac County was exceeded only by Milwaukee, Winnebago and Dane Counties.

DISTANCES.

The distances to points within the county, from the city of Fond du Lac, are : To Brandon, 18 miles ; Calumet Harbor, 12 ; Calvary, 11 ; Dundee, 18 ; Eden, 8 ; Eldorado Mills, 10 ; Lamartine, 7 ; New Cassel, 15 ; Oakfield, 9 ; Ripon, 20 ; Rosendale Station, 10 ; Saint Cloud, 15 ; Van Dyne, 8 ; Waupun, 20.

The distances to points within the State, from the city of Fond du Lac, are: To Appleton, 37 miles; Beaver Dam, 32 miles; Beloit, 118; Berlin, 34; Burnett Junction, 25; Clinton Junction, 108; Fox Lake (by way of Minnesota Junction), 42; Fort Atkinson, 66; Green Bay, 67; Harvard Junction, 114; Janesville, 85; Jefferson, 60; Juneau, 31; Kenosha, 96; La Crosse (by way of Watertown Junction), 195; Madison (by way of Milton Junction), 109; Milton Junction, 77; Milwaukee, 63; Minnesota Junction, 28; Neenah and Menasha, 30; Omro (by way of Ripon), 40; Oshkosh, 17; Prairie du Chien (by way of Milton Junction), 207; Princeton, 39; Portage (by way of Minnesota Junction), 69; Racine, 88; Sheboygan, 42; Watertown, 46; West Bend, 29; Winneconne, 44; Green Lake, 26.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR 1859.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Population.	Number of Fam- ilies.	Died in 1859.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	No. of Schools.	No. Teachers.	No. Scholars.	No. Churches.	No. they will ac- commodate.	Value of Church Property.	Barrels of Flour made.	Value.	No. feet of Lumber Per sawed.	Value.
Ashford.....	1760	309	25	\$173403	16	16	623	4	880	\$1900	9400	\$37500	5000000	\$6320
Auburn.....	1200	242	12	149437	16	16	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5320	.....
Byron.....	1400	243	17	343000	11	11	338	2	500	1275	.....	.....	400000	.....
Eden.....	1320	235	7	200000	13	13	493	1	400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	893	173	4	130000	8	8	290	1	300	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	1520	253	19	240000	5	5	250	2	800	4000	5400	22000	500000	4900
Empire.....	800	134	10	232000	8	8	200	.....	.....	.....	3800	17500	.....	.....
Forest.....	1200	240	10	154600	5	6	325	2	500	2700	5500	25000	.....	.....
Marshfield.....	1400	240	14	138980	4	4	180	1	500	800	3300	12000	.....	.....
Taycheedah.....	1600	254	8	204670	8	9	280	1	800	7000	5000	25000	150000	1050
Fond du Lac (Town)...	1210	233	9	604423	4	4	260	.....	.....	.....	14000	71200	300000	18750
Fond du Lac (City)....	5582	1022	78	2267600	13	18	1154	9	3400	33400	12700	70500	1500000	150250
Friendship.....	650	121	2	10200	4	4	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamartine.....	1120	224	5	493517	9	9	347	1	150	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun (Village).....	880	180	6	244109	3	3	116	2	500	2800	13000	57000	.....	.....
Waupun (Town).....	1280	236	9	472050	3	4	170	1	300	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakfield.....	1180	225	12	592933	7	7	315	2	875	1350	10000	50000	.....	.....
Eldorado.....	1200	224	7	358135	5	5	373	1	200	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale.....	1317	242	17	652160	6	6	263	3	700	5800	1000	4320	.....	.....
Ripon (Town).....	1040	187	9	865000	5	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon (City).....	2040	414	10	608000	6	6	582	4	1100	9600	5000	30800	.....	.....
Metomen.....	1619	318	12	657039	12	23	584	3	900	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alto.....	1228	195	10	584429	12	16	444	3	800	4800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	1160	211	6	612000	8	8	351	2	600	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	34529	6585	318	\$11181485	91	217	8527	45	11205	\$98125	88100	\$432820	16860000	\$186590

ELECTION STATISTICS OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Presidents—1848—Taylor, 416; Cass, 483; Van Buren, 497. 1852—Scott, 1,065; Pierce, 1,635; Hale, 408. 1856—Fremont, 2,511; Buchanan, 3,292; Fillmore, 25. 1860—Lincoln, 4,106; Douglass, 3,001; Breckenridge, 3. 1864—Lincoln, 3,484; McClellan, 3,305. 1868—Grant, 4,734; Seymour, 4,466. 1872—Grant, 6,292; Greeley, 4,429; O'Connor, 19. 1876—Hayes, 4,845; Tilden, 5,660; Cooper, 67.

Governors—1847—Tweedy, Dewey. 1849—Collins, 389; Dewey, 610. 1851—Farwell, 877; Upham, 865. 1853—Holton, 1,217; Barstow, 1,489. 1855—Bashford, 1,989; Barstow, 1,722. 1857—Randall, 2,097; Cross, 1,826. 1859—Randall, 3,214; Hobart, 2,530. 1861—Harvey, 2,440; Ferguson, 2,295. 1863—Lewis, 3,579; Palmer, 2,676. 1865—Fairchild, 2,871; Hobart, 2,759. 1867—Fairchild, 3,789; Tallmadge, 3,698. 1869—Fairchild, 8,071; Robinson, 3,289. 1871—Washburn, 3,596; Doolittle, 3,875. 1873—Washburn, 2,932; Taylor, 3,926. 1875—Ludington, 3,392; Taylor, 3,973. 1877—Smith, 3,086; Mallory, 3,414; Allis, 1,249. 1879—Smith, 3,584; Jenkins, 3,834; May, 583.

Sheriffs—1850—McCarty, 1,367; Daugherty, 496. 1852—Jenkinson, 1,608; Huntington, 961; Davis, 262. 1854—Brown, 1,369; Beaver, 1,447. 1856—Brundage, 2,387; Mitchell, 3,335. 1858—McCarty, 2,466; Burnham, 2,774. 1860—Robbins, 3,106; Wheeler, 3,987. 1862—Eyesheimer, 3,481; Henton, 3,142; 1864—Curran, 3,330; *Francis, 3,438. 1867—Walters, 3,492; Town, 3,944. 1869—Eyesheimer, 3,145; Pierce, 3,155. 1871—Rupp, 3,972; Bullis, 3,457. 1873—Klotz, 3,766; Bryant, 3,067. 1875—Hill, 3,580; Lamb, 3,571. 1877—Ebner, 2,784; Colman, 4,078; Wiley, 943. 1879—Lusk, 3,379; Bell, 4,328; Morris, 281.

Congressmen—1850—Hobart, 696; Doty, 1,182. 1852—Macy, 1,825; Shafter, 964. 1854—Macy, 1,175; Billinghamurst, 1,560. 1856—Hobart, 2,546; Billinghamurst, 3,272. 1858—Larrabee, 2,414; Billinghamurst, 2,972. 1,860—Sloan, 4,114; Larrabee, 2,995. 1862—Eldredge, 3,212; Bragg, 3,396. 1864—Eldredge, 3,313; Sloan, 3,479. 1866—Eldredge, 3,013; Hatch, 3,887. 1868—Eldredge, 4,486; Frisby, 4,712. 1870—Eldredge, 3,794; Watrous, 3,240. 1872—Eldredge, 4,393; Baetz, 4,376. 1874—Burchard, 4,327; Barber, 3,512. 1876—Bragg, 5,618; Carter, 4,829. 1878—Bragg, 3,395; Smith, 3,188; Giddings, 1,687.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTY.

The uninterrupted prosperity and success which have attended the various branches of enterprise and industry in the county of Fond du Lac, from its earliest settlement to the present day, the change from an almost unbroken wilderness to a rich and populous county in the brief space of time, naturally lead the mind to contemplations of deep interest and inquiry with regard to the condition which the progressive energies of its people will work out in the future. We have only to examine the resources of wealth which the county naturally presents for improvement—the strength, skill and aptitude of the people to lay hold of natural advantages and convert them to the most profitable form. In order justly to appreciate the energies which have been put forth by the early settlers in this county, the results of which are so attractive to the traveler, it should be borne in mind that the county of Fond du Lac was not settled by capitalists bringing large amounts of money to expend in subduing and cultivating new lands, but almost exclusively by men who were unable to purchase farms in the old States—whose physical and mental energies constituted their funded wealth. This was the capital invested in the settlement and improvement of the county—a currency not subject to fluctuations.

The pioneers were men of independent minds and efforts, whose activities were controlled by the dictates of their own judgments. The bosom of the earth, teeming with fertility, was spread out before them. It is to the labor of its people that we must look for nearly all of the wealth of the county.

It is universally admitted that the surest index of the progressive energies of an agricultural community is discovered in the condition of its roads and schoolhouses. The light of science to illuminate and invigorate the natural powers, and the facilities of communication which tend to develop the social nature of man and bring into visibility the various interests by which he is connected with society—as these are appreciated, cultivated and brought into constant use, the vital energies, the enduring strength, and substantial wealth of a community are advanced. If we adopt this general rule in the county of Fond du Lac, and take the condition of its public roads and schoolhouses as a criterion of its advancement in intelligence and wealth, we shall find that it has few rivals in Wisconsin.

Whatever road the traveler may select in the county, he will not progress far on his journey without having his attention attracted by a district schoolhouse, erected upon a pleasant spot. He will observe that it is neatly finished and painted, and that it is—such is the rule, though there are exceptions—surrounded by shade-trees, and has a nice playground for the children. If he enters this little seminary, he will find the interior judiciously and tastefully arranged, and furnished with blackboards, maps, charts and the most approved apparatus for aiding the pupils

* H. A. Francis died during his first year in office, and his deputy, John Peacock, ran in November, 1865, without opposition, receiving 2,925 votes. The court declared him elected for a term of two years, thus throwing the election of Sheriff into the odd years.

in their various studies. The laws of Wisconsin make liberal provisions for the support of its common schools; and, in this county, they are generally well applied.

The roads on the prairies are always good in dry weather; but, from the looseness and depth of the soil, they become, in wet weather, muddy, and it is difficult to transport heavy loads over them. In the openings and timber-land, the soil lying more firm and compact, the roads are less liable to become bad. Considering the nature of the soil, Fond du Lac County can boast of as excellent roads as are to be found anywhere in the State.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Democratic Party.—Fond du Lac County, the city of Fond du Lac, and fully half the towns in the county, are Democratic. When the county was first laid out, and even before it was regularly organized for purposes of government, the Territory of Wisconsin, as well as the United States, was in the hands of the Democrats. Therefore the prominent men who settled within its limits at that time, as well as those who came with Federal appointments, were Democrats. This naturally and inevitably made the county Democratic, and the first newspaper, first Postmaster and first Sheriff were Democrats. The first member of Congress, after Wisconsin became a State, Dr. Mason C. Darling, was a Democrat, and the county has always since that time been represented in Congress by a Democrat, except in 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858, when Charles Billingham had a seat in that body. Up to 1856, when the Republican party became active, the Democrats in the local campaigns generally elected their candidates, except in 1847, when the Whigs elected every county officer. Since the birth of the Republican party the local and county offices have been divided between the two parties, though the Democrats have generally been most successful. On State and National questions, the county has never failed to give a Democratic majority, except for Zachary Taylor, Whig, and Lincoln and Grant, Republicans. In 1868, Grant's majority for President was 268; but no Republican candidate for President or Governor has received a majority in the county since. The Board of Supervisors, with one or two exceptions, before the death of the Whig party, has always been largely Democratic. The towns are about equally divided, but the cities of Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun generally elect a majority of eight or nine Democratic Supervisors. Before the formation of the Republican party, the Democrats generally elected their candidates for State Senator and their members of Assembly, though the Whigs were successful in two or three campaigns. But during the time when Fond du Lac County was a part of Brown, or when with Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Brown Counties, or with Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties, it constituted one district, the Democratic party was nearly always successful.

In 1872, however, the county was divided in such a manner as to become part of the Eighteenth Senatorial District on the east, and constitute the Twentieth District on the west, instead of constituting one complete district, as formerly. Since that time only the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah, Marshfield, Forest, Auburn, Osceola, Eden and Empire, in the Eighteenth District, have been represented by Democratic State Senators, while the balance of the county, or the Twentieth District, never fails to elect a Republican Senator.

Of the 133 members of Assembly elected by Fond du Lac County, 62 have been Democrats. These have nearly all been elected by the eastern portion of the county, the western portion only occasionally choosing a Democratic Assemblyman.

Since the election of Hazen R. Hill, of Ripon, for Sheriff in 1875, the Democratic party has been losing ground. The beginning of this decline of party strength was owing in part to the formation of the Greenback party, aided later by the dissensions and dissatisfactions in its own ranks. In 1878, E. S. Bragg carried the county for member of Congress by 207, only one-quarter the usual majority at such elections; but the members of the county ticket were all elected at that time, except James Russell, candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Notwithstanding these partial defeats on local issues, the county is still Democratic, and the public patronage has been secured by the Democratic papers much more than half of the time. Promi-

ment among the Democrats of Fond du Lac County¹ who have been honored with office, are Mason C. Darling, a member of Congress in 1848 and 1849; John B. Macy in 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855; Charles A. Eldredge, a member twelve years, from March, 1863, to March, 1875, and Edward S. Bragg, two terms, from 1876 to 1881. Samuel W. Beall was Lieutenant Governor from 1850 to 1851, and in earlier and later days many important federal appointments have been given to Democrats. Among those were Maj. J. Thomas, United States Marshal; S. M. Smead, United States Assessor; Peter Rupp, member of Board of Directors for Northern Hospital for the Insane; Augustus D. Bonesteel, United States Indian Agent, and D. R. Curran, Register of the Land Office at Menasha for three years. Alexander W. Stow was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Maj. J. Thomas was a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; Edward S. Bragg, to the Charleston Convention; Warren Chase was a member of the first and second Constitutional Conventions, and S. W. Beall, a member of the second.

There went out of the county, as Democrats, many good officers and privates to the rebellion of 1861-65, among the former of which were Edward S. Bragg, a Brigadier General, and the highest in rank of any Fond du Lac soldier of his party; Gerrit T. Thorn, N. S. Gilson, Thomas H. Green, A. Kettler, S. O'Kane, John Maginnis, S. W. Beall, Edgar Conklin, M. Mangan, Roswell M. Sawyer, who was Adjutant General of Sherman's army, and others.

The Democratic party has survived all changes and maintained an actual majority from the first organization of the county down to the present time, notwithstanding the State and nation have been under Republican administration during the last two decades (with exception of W. R. Taylor, Governor of the State in 1874-75). The spasmodic breaks made to form Free-Democratic, Union-Democratic, Liberty and other parties, which drew heavily from its ranks, the actual formation of the Greenback party, which cast 1,687 votes in 1878, and the few family dissensions, have not destroyed its hope or organization.

The Whig Party.—The records from which to prepare a history of the Whig party in Fond du Lac are very meager; and if they were not, its history might briefly be told so far as length of days or party achievements in this county are concerned. But whatever there is should be preserved, for many of the "old line" Whigs were either Abolitionists or firmly set against any further extension or protection of slavery, and therefore composed the mass—with their intimate cotemporaries, the Free Democrats—of the early Republican party. The Fond du Lac County Whigs made very little stir until 1845 and the early portion of 1846. They were then made up of the common people—had few leaders or political workers, for the reason that all offices of trust and emolument were within the gift only of the Democrats, and there was no encouragement for office-seekers and politicians to belong to any but the Democratic party. There was no success possible for the Whigs at first, because those who espoused similar principles were divided into several parties, such as the Libertyites, the Free Democracy and scattering political evangelists who, although they opposed the straight Democrats, offered no help to the Whigs. In 1846, the Whig, Free Democratic and other parties of congenial political views, united at the polls to a greater or less extent, and at the spring election of 1847 elected every county officer, one or two members of the Assembly—then known as Representatives—and seven out of twelve Supervisors. The popular majority was about fifty, though in the fall the Whigs gave a larger majority for John H. Tweedy, who was elected Whig Territorial Delegate to Congress. In 1848, the Whigs divided the local offices with the Democrats, being less successful than in the previous campaign. But Zachary Taylor, the first Whig President, was elected that year, and, in the spring of 1849, removed John A. Eastman, Democrat, and appointed Samuel Ryan, Whig, in his stead as Postmaster of the city of Fond du Lac. Mr. Ryan was the first person to receive a Federal appointment in Fond du Lac County which did not go to a Democrat. The opposition press at that time generally referred to the Whigs as "traitors," and an uproar was inaugurated at once over the appointment of Mr. Ryan, the attacks being directed at both the President and his appointee.

In 1849, the Whigs elected four out of eighteen Supervisors, after which they were not generally successful, though they sometimes succeeded in dividing the town offices with the Democrats, and, in 1852, O. S. Wright, Whig, was elected County Treasurer over D. R. Curran, Democrat. In 1854, Charles Billighurst was elected to Congress, and was re-elected a second time. He had been a Whig, but was not elected wholly by that party. The election of O. S. Wright, in 1852, was the closing chapter in the history of the Whig party in Fond du Lac County.

The prominent members of the Whig organization were J. M. Gillet, Sam Ryan, Eli Hooker, Gilbert M. Lee, C. M. Tompkins, G. de Neven, Moses M. Gibson, Oscar Pier, Edgar Conklin, H. C. Giltner, J. A. Truesdell (who was once the Whig candidate for Secretary of State), Henry Conklin, B. F. Moore, George McWilliams, Timothy L. Gillet, O. S. Wright and others, all of whom were prominent rather as citizens and business men than as politicians. The Whig newspapers were the *Whig*, by J. M. Gillet; the *Republican*, by Sam Ryan, and the *Fountain City Herald*, by Royal Buck.

The Republican Party.—It is not a little remarkable that the Republican party has been able to achieve such successes as the historian finds upon record, when all the facts are taken into consideration. Nearly two decades before the birth of what is now the Republican party, the various offices in Fond du Lac County were held by the Democrats, who had a clear and decisive majority at the polls. This was natural, as when the county was first organized and during several years thereafter, the Territory was in the hands of Democratic appointees, and nearly all new-comers, especially if they had any ambition to attain to public position, would join with the dominant party, which was Democratic. In this natural manner, the county became strongly Democratic, and except when the people voted for the Whigs in 1847, and, later, for Lincoln and Grant, has always remained so on all State and National questions. In an early day, H. C. Giltner cast the only Republican vote in the town of Marsfield, and when the town of Calumet cast more votes than the village and large town of Fond du Lac, there were only from two to five Republican votes returned, and other towns were nearly as destitute of Republicans. Notwithstanding these facts, the Republican party, on whose pages are inscribed the names of Lincoln, Garrison, Sumner and Grant, as well as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, was born in the county of Fond du Lac—was christened in this original stronghold of Democracy. Its record has therefore been a creditable one. It supports six Republican newspapers, and of 133 Members of the Assembly chosen since the organization of the State Government, 71 have been Republicans, or in opposition to the Democrats, if elected before there was such a thing in name as the Republican party. Edward Pier was the first Republican State Senator, elected in the fall of 1855, since which time the county has always chosen Republican Senators, with the exception of E. L. Phillips, in 1859, George W. Mitchell, in 1861, and Edward S. Bragg, in 1867. Thus, while the Republicans have hardly secured half of the offices—though during twenty-four years there were more Republican than Democratic Sheriffs—they have always been well represented in the Legislature.

The Republicans carried the county for Lincoln and Grant, when they were candidates for President, and carried the city of Fond du Lac and town of Eldorado for W. E. Smith, for Governor, in 1879. Among the more prominent members of the Republican party who were officers in the rebellion were Charles S. Hamilton, a Major General, ranking the highest of any Fond du Lac County soldier; James T. Conklin, Quartermaster of Sherman's army; David E. Wood, O. H. La Grange, Edward Colman, J. H. Hauser, Bertine Pinkney, Alexander White, Hiram S. Town, Kelsey M. Adams, M. Ewen, Colwert K. Pier, George W. Carter, George Perkins and others who held commissions.

Among those who have held other offices and positions of trust are C. S. Hamilton, appointed United States Marshal, by Grant; Orin Hatch, United States Assessor; O. H. La Grange, Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco; Howard M. Kutchin, State's Prison Commissioner and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District; Walter T. Coney, who was Edwin M. Stanton's Private Secretary; Henry L. Cordier and George W.

Carter, Wardens of the State's Prison; David Taylor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; and Mason Brayman, Governor of the Territory of Idaho (Mr. Brayman lived across the line in Green Lake County, but owned, edited and published a newspaper in Ripon). W. H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac, was a Presidential Elector in 1876.

The campaigns carried on by the Republicans have always been vigorous and strong, and so effective as to secure some of the offices which, from the popular majority held by the Democrats, would naturally be expected to fall to them rather than the Republicans. Their record is therefore one of which they feel proud.

National Greenback Party.—The first Greenback doctrine ever listened to in Fond du Lac County was in a speech made in Opera Hall in the fall of 1874, by W. W. Field, then Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. At the Presidential election of 1876, sixty-seven votes were cast in Fond du Lac County for Peter Cooper, Greenback candidate for President.

The first party organization was formed about the middle of September, 1877. A Senatorial Convention for the Eighteenth District met in Fond du Lac, with D. Lyons, of Empire, Chairman, and Mr. McKenna, Secretary. Gustav de Neveu was nominated for State Senator. In accepting the nomination, he said: "If elected, I will not place myself on record in the interest of money or railroad or other rings, and will do nothing in the way of begging votes, spending money, or buying cigars or whisky, to secure my election." The next Saturday and Monday, conventions were held for the Third and Second Assembly Districts, nominating James Fitzgerald and W. P. Amadon, candidates. In the afternoon of that Monday, a County Convention was held in the Court House. Dr. John Wiley, of Empire, was nominated for Sheriff, and J. V. Harter, of New Cassel, for Superintendent of Schools. The latter gentleman declining, the County Committee placed on the ticket the name of Ed McLoughlin, the choice of the Democrats. Mr. McLoughlin and Mr. Fitzgerald were elected. There were 520 Greenback votes cast in the city of Fond du Lac. In 1878, David Giddings received 1,687 votes in Fond du Lac County for Congressman. The canvass was vigorous, speakers being sent to every school district in the county. In the spring of 1878, Orin Hatch was elected Mayor of Fond du Lac by the Greenbackers and Democrats, and John Bell, of Byron, William Wiley, of Empire, and P. Greening, of Lamartine, were chosen Supervisors by the Greenback party. In the fall, the Greenbackers nominated William Wiley for Register of Deeds; Mr. Zimmerman for Treasurer; John Bell for County Clerk; I. R. Sanford for Clerk of the Court; D. W. C. Priest, District Attorney; Jacob Haessley for Surveyor and Isaac Orvis for Coroner. Jacob Haessley being on the Democratic ticket also, was elected. In the fall of 1879, H. W. Morris was the Greenback candidate for Sheriff, and Miss Anna Burke for County Superintendent of Schools. But they received only a small share of the votes cast. The Greenback organ, the *People's Champion*, had suspended, and interest in the party seemed to have been at low ebb. Nearly all the "clubs" had disbanded at the beginning of 1880.

Among the leaders of the party in Fond du Lac County were Hiram Morris and John Bell, of Byron; J. J. Kelly and Dr. Eidemiller, of Osceola; Henry Hayes and Dr. Vandervoort, of Eden; John W. Hall, of Forest; William Wolf and Dr. Paule, of Marshfield; David Giddings, Gustav de Neveu, Dr. Wiley, G. W. Hersey, John Meiklejohn, of Empire; J. Schmitz, of Calumet; Isaac Orvis and M. Foley, of Oakfield; William M. Jones, F. F. Zimmerman and W. P. Amadon, of Waupun; Jerry Griffiths, of Eldorado; F. R. and J. H. Stewart, of Rosendale; C. B. Seward and W. M. Lockwood, of Ripon; Joel N. McSchooler, of Ashford; and of the city, acting as leaders, were John Nichols, A. M. Blair, H. E. Conmitt, D. W. C. Priest, J. R. Tallmadge (the song singer), A. Moody, John Burke, O. P. Bowe, Spencer Palmer, J. M. Wells, J. L. Colman, Orin Hatch, L. F. Stowe, Caleb Miller, James Fitzgerald, Charles Chandler, George Hunter, A. G. Purdy, Henry Scolar, A. Raymond.

Other Political Parties.—In 1848, the Free Soilers appeared with considerable strength as a political element in Fond du Lac County, giving their support to Martin Van Buren for President. They did not do much in the way of securing local offices, generally coalescing with the Democrats if any coalition was made. In 1849, John Bannister, of Fond du Lac, was the Free

Soil candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but was badly defeated with the balance of his ticket. The Free Soil party claimed the right of Congress to regulate slavery, and was anti-slavery in its principles. It also demanded the freedom of the soil to actual settlers, there being at that time no pre-emption or homestead laws, except temporary ones. The party was not successful in Fond du Lac County campaigns, and when the Republican party was formed its members generally became Republicans, though there was a Free Soil party organization maintained in name until the rebellion.

The Free Democracy was the name of an organization composed of those of the Democratic party who opposed slavery. It was never successful as a party, although it maintained an organ, the *Western Freeman*, by J. A. Smith, and weakened the Democratic party so that "fusion" or compromise candidates were occasionally elected.

The Prohibitionists have maintained a party organization in Fond du Lac County during several years, but have never succeeded in electing any of their candidates. Their cardinal principles are prohibitory liquor laws, such as will put a stop to the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors. The *Ripon Free Press* is their organ, and T. D. Stone, I. N. Woodruff, C. F. Hammond and O. B. Judd the leaders of the party.

There was also a secret organization—the Know Nothing party—whose motto was, "Put none but Americans on guard." As Fond du Lac County was the home of very many foreigners of nearly all nationalities, the Know Nothings were considered odious by a large class of citizens. Nevertheless, it is said they controlled the offices of the county during two or three campaigns by maneuvering in such a manner as to secure places for a portion of their candidates on each of the two principal tickets. The party deliberations were conducted with great secrecy.

The Liberty Party was organized in the latter part of 1844 in this county. At a convention held at Waupun in 1846, the party platform set forth that its members should vote for no man for public office who was "a slave-holder, apologist for slavery, or who was in political alliance with slave-holders, or who would not make the protection of the inalienable rights of man his first duty." The convention was largely attended, the leaders being Rev. Dana Lamb of Rosendale, M. S. Barnett, Isaac M. Stowe, Alexander Carpenter, J. B. Judd, Rev. D. C. Vaughan, John Hall, C. J. Allen and Warren Morley. The party held conventions, passed resolutions and nominated tickets regularly until 1848, when most of its members joined the Free Soilers, never having achieved a victory at the polls.

RIPON COLLEGE.

The first enterprise of a public character in what is now the city of Ripon, was the founding of an institution of learning. It was commenced without population, without money and without a charter, in the fall of 1850, by four or five men—not more. It was determined not to wait for a session of the Legislature in order to obtain a charter; time was precious. A temporary organization was effected under a general law, which was never designed for any such thing, but which, it was thought, might be made "to hold water"—and it did—until a charter could be obtained in proper form. A subscription paper was pushed around, when there were not a dozen men, all told, to touch it; when there was little property and less money in the country, and when merchants in this region were actually refusing to receive wheat on accounts, at 25 cents a bushel! Such was the condition of things when "Brockway College" afterward "Ripon College," which name it still retains, was established.

When there was little to be seen upon the high ground surrounding the valley, in which clustered the houses of the little village of Ceresco, except the rolling prairie in all its native breadth and beauty, dotted here and there with groves of oaks and poplars; when as yet streets and houses were few, and the inhabitants not more than a few score; the far-seeing citizens began the movement to establish here an institution of learning of a high order. The national census of the year before had set down the total population of the new and rising State, then only three years old, as 305,391, and it was rather to provide facilities for the higher culture of the thousands that were, it was seen, soon to people the fertile lands, than to meet the

limited wants of the existing population, that the enterprise was begun. There were then only two colleges in Wisconsin, and they had an attendance of only seventy-five students. The people who had selected this beautiful spot for their homes, worldly wise, and, let us hope, actuated by noble motives, resolved to make the place distinguished as a seat of learning and a center of culture for all time to come.

Contributions of money and land* were made, and during the summer of 1851, the stone walls of the first college building—now East College—were erected. The funds on hand being already exhausted, a new effort had to be made, and later in the season, the roof was put on. The money was wholly furnished by the people of Ripon, and considering their very limited resources, their contributions were liberal. Some who had no money to give, furnished materials or their own labor. One who assisted in the erection of this building, writes thus of its progress until it was inclosed:

“The ground for the first building was staked out in a snowstorm by three men, who together were probably not worth \$15,000, and no part of that in ready money. Still, the contracts were made; the walls of the building were pushed up, the timbers—hailed by teams over the worst of roads, from Winnecome—were put in, the roof was lifted on to them, finally the windows came into position, and the most wonderful thing about it was, it was all paid for.” At this stage of advancement, the enterprise halted for a time.

The act of incorporation of “Brockway College,” as it was agreed to call the new institution, was approved January 29, 1851. The original incorporators were David P. Mapes, Ezra L. Northrup, Alvin E. Bovay, Warren Chase, John S. Horner, Jehdiah Bowen, Almon Osborn, Asa Kinney, Edwin Lockwood, Dana F. Shepard, Alexander B. Beardsley, William S. Brockway, Edward L. Runals, William Starr, and the president of the college, *ex officio*. The design and purpose of the corporation was declared to be “to found, establish and maintain at Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac, an institution of learning of the highest order, embracing also a department for preparatory instruction.” The buildings of the institution were to be located on “Out Lot No. 4, in the village of Ripon,” and the annual income from all property belonging to the college was not to exceed \$10,000.

The site of the new institution embraced at this time but a single acre of ground, fronting east upon Ransom street, and lying principally just south of the present site of the Congregational Church.

The next summer, the Trustees, having exhausted their scanty means on the unfinished building, and seeing the need of enlisting some religious denomination in the enterprise, sent a proposition, by the first minister of the Congregational Church of Ripon, Rev. F. G. Sherrill, to the “Winnebago District Convention of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers and Churches,” to adopt the institution. They offered to transfer to the convention all the property of the college for the nominal sum of \$400, on condition that the building should be finished, so far as necessary for the purpose, and a school opened in it early in the summer of 1853.

The churches of this region being then very weak, the convention did not deem it practicable to raise the money required, and requested Rev. J. W. Walcott, then the minister of a church at Menasha, and a member of the convention, to buy the property for the convention, pledging itself to take it as soon as it should be able to pay him for it. In accordance with the request of the convention and at the solicitation of the Trustees, Mr. Walcott bought the property on the 20th of November, 1852. He enlarged the grounds of the College by the purchase of some adjacent land, chiefly from A. E. Bovay and J. Bowen, until, at one time, the College grounds embraced nearly the whole square upon which the buildings are situated, together with some adjoining land. From Mr. Bovay, he obtained between two and three acres, constituting the

* The College lot—“Out Lot No. 4, in the village of Ripon”—was conveyed to the Board of Trustees of Brockway College, May 13, 1851, by David P. Mapes and Ruth Mapes. “It required much labor,” writes one who was early identified with the institution, “to dispose of the stock of the College, but determined minds said it should be done, and it was done. I recollect going to one of our best farmers, Almon Osborn, for a subscription to the College, and he put down \$25. Proud of so liberal a donation, I went to his next neighbor, Julian Rivers, and presenting the subscription paper, said: ‘Your neighbor, Osborn, has put down \$25.’ Scanning the list a moment, he remarked, ‘Well, put me down for \$20.’ He was not to be outdone by his neighbors. He burned lime from his quarry and drew it to the site of the building, in order that the foundation walls of the first edifice might be laid.



C. A. Benton

FOND DU LAC.

southeast portion of the present campus, and from Mr. Bowen he bought about seven acres, forming the southwest portion, and extending westward to the cemetery line. From other owners he purchased that part of the grounds upon which stand Middle College and West College, and the row of lots not now belonging to the College, which bound the present College territory on the north, and front upon State street.

During the winter, some of the upper rooms of the building were finished, together with the halls. The College was opened for academic studies in the ladies' department June 1, 1853. The students attending during the first term were: Jane A. Bowen, Sarah E. Brown, Katie Clinton, Margaret Harris, Maria Harroun, Elida Huntington, Charlotte M. Mapes, Charlotte Masten, Mary J. Pedrick, Josephine E. Russell, Imogene Shepard, Augusta R. Scott, Jane H. Scott, Janette Taylor, Augusta Wentworth and Mary M. West. The school, during this term, was under the superintendence of Miss Martha J. Adams. On the 1st day of September of that year, M. W. Martin opened the male department. The names of the students during this term were: A. A. Atwell, E. D. Babbitt, Henry L. Barnes, T. W. Caster, John S. Bowen, E. K. Brown, G. D. Hance, A. W. Horner, J. M. Judd, F. Masten, Z. A. Pedrick, L. Strong, L. S. Shepard, Luther Spalding, Moses Swift, R. A. Rew, Cyrus Wakefield, A. C. Wedge, A. G. Wedge and D. J. Wedge.

In October, 1853, J. W. Walcott arrived and assumed control of both departments as Principal of the institution. Alvan E. Bovay afterward gave instruction in mathematics.

The first Trustees were: J. W. Walcott, D. Sabin, A. E. Bovay, A. Osborn, A. B. Beardsley, E. L. Runals, D. P. Mapes, T. B. Robbins, J. Bowen, W. Brockway, W. Starr, A. P. Mapes and E. L. Northrup. Officers: J. W. Walcott, President; E. L. Northrup, Treasurer; A. E. Bovay, Secretary.

A writer in 1854 speaks thus of "Brockway College:" "Toward the close of the year, in a gentle snowstorm, two men might have been seen staking out the location for the first college building, amidst the half-suppressed jeers of the faithless.

"The novelty, the boldness and the utility of the enterprise; the tireless efforts of a few determined spirits; the unequalled beauty of the location, all united to attract the sympathy and munificence of the surrounding country. The enterprise succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its most earnest friends.

"On the west side of the village of Ripon is an elevation of about ten acres of land. This eminence is covered with shrubs and underwood, with occasional oaks which thicken westward, and at the distance of twenty-five or thirty rods mingle with the growth of thick forest trees which spread over nearly two hundred acres. The middle of this elevation is nearly circular, about one hundred yards in diameter, smooth and level, and has an altitude of over thirty feet above the surrounding country. Upon this hill, at the exact spot staked out by the two grim determined men in a snowstorm, stands Brockway College [the East College of the present day]. It is a beautiful stone edifice, presenting its four equal fronts to the four cardinal points of the compass.

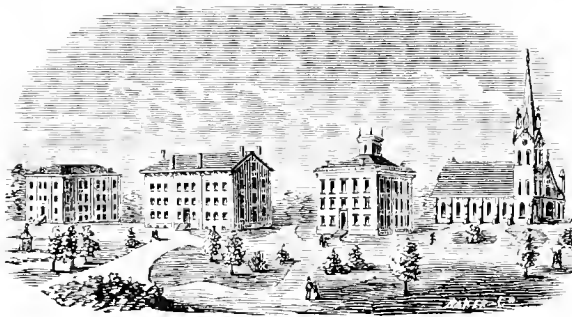
"Upon all sides, Green Lake Prairie spreads its rich, rolling surface, like a boundless garden; checkered, striped and dotted with little groves of underwood and oak openings; while its streams are fringed with forest-trees. The traveler, as he approaches Ripon from any direction, will have, as he crosses the high wave of the prairie, a full view of a front of Brockway College at a distance varying from six to eight miles. If the liveliest imagination could be clothed with creative power and give form, substance and vitality to its most brilliant paintings, it could only mar the beauty which the Almighty Builder has crowned this spot for a public edifice—a city of light set on a hill. The College lands include the whole of the ten acres."

In February, 1855, in accordance with a resolution of the Convention, a new charter was obtained, naming as the new Board of Trustees the following gentlemen, designated by the Convention: Ezra L. Northrup, Jehdiah Bowen, Jeremiah W. Walcott, Silas Hawley, Dana Lamb, Bertine Pinkney, Charles H. Camp, Harvey Grant, Sherlock Bristol, and the President

of the College, ex officio. The new charter increased the limit of income of the College to \$20,000, and conferred some other enlarged powers, particularly with regard to establishing a normal course of study and other courses, and with regard to holding lands adjacent to "Out Lot No. 4."

The Board was organized under the new charter in March, 1855. A writer in July, 1856, says: "Brockway College has a charter, but only the preparatory male and female departments are in operation. The building now erected is of stone. The school and recitation rooms are finished with butternut, oiled and varnished. The desks are of the same material. The moral influences exerted over students are of a high character. There are two distinct departments in the institution; young ladies and gentlemen, however, recite together in certain classes. Instruction is given in all the higher English branches, and in such classical studies as are necessary to fit young men and women for college."

In 1857 (February 21), the College grounds and the building were conveyed to the Board by warranty deed, from Mr. Walcott. During this year, a liberal subscription having been obtained for that purpose, a second building, now Middle College, was erected. Its erection, however, exhausted the limited means of the Board and left it deeply in debt; and the financial disasters of the country in that year affected its resources very severely. For about five years the institution struggled with great financial difficulties, in consequence of which, at the opening of the rebellion, the school was for one year suspended. Many of the students enlisted in



RIPON COLLEGE.

the army, and the College grounds were leased to the Government for a camp, being occupied by the First Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry.*

In 1862, the Convention and steadfast friends of the College rallied, and a subscription to pay the debts of the institution was so far successful that the Trustees re-opened the school, and in September of that year. Prof. E. H. Merrell assumed the charge of it. This gentleman was, in 1862, but recently graduated from Oberlin College, and has been longer connected with the College than any other of the corps of instructors. He was assisted by efficient lady teachers.

The school grew so rapidly, and its prospects seemed so favorable, that in April, 1863, the Trustees began the organization of a permanent faculty for regular college instruction. Rev. William E. Merriman, of Green Bay, a graduate of Williams College, was elected President, and E. H. Merrell was elected Professor of Languages. At the annual meeting of the Board in July following, the President entered upon his duties, and the policy of the College was defined. At the opening of the term in September of that year, the first college class was formed. Before that time, the institution had only been a high school. It now began its career as a regular college, with a preparatory department attached. During that first college year, the debts of the institution were all paid, the library was begun, and amendments to the charter were obtained, changing the name to Ripon College, and granting some additional privileges.

* The school was suspended during the first year of the rebellion, and, in 1862, a subscription was made to pay the debts of the institution; the school was re-opened in September. Many of the young men who had studied here previous to 1861, no doubt went into the Union army, but of them, as identified with the College, there is no record.

In 1866, three years after the permanent organization of the College, the institution had outgrown its accommodations, and the next year the third College building, now West College, larger and better than either of the others, was erected and occupied.

The title of the College grounds and buildings is perfect, and the property wholly unincumbered. It has been built up mainly by the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. A majority of its Trustees have been ministers or members of Congregational Churches, and the Board has the confidence of that denomination. Although the College is under such influences and looks to the churches for support, it is not sectarian. Its privileges are open to all on the same terms.

It is the aim of the institution to provide for the liberal education of young men and women and to keep its methods of instruction in harmony with the most enlightened views of education. It aims also to furnish a thorough preparation for the pursuit of college courses, and to provide a sound practical education for such as may desire to fit themselves for common-school teaching or for business. Its purpose is also to make the expense of pursuing a course of liberal study as low as is consistent with a high degree of excellence in its results, and thus to keep a liberal education within the reach of young men and women of limited means. It is likewise the earnest purpose to conduct the institution on distinctively Christian principles, and to have it pervaded with a strong and healthy moral and religious influence. While aiming at the best results of intellectual training, its instructors will ever bear in mind that character is more than these, that the development of character is an essential part of the work of an educational institution, and that there is no sound basis of character except in Christian principle.

The institution is divided into the following: The College, the Preparatory School, the English Academy, and the School of Music. In the College two liberal courses of study—the classical and the scientific—have been arranged, each extending through four years. The course of preparation for the classical course extends through three years; that for the scientific course through two years. The course of study in the English Academy extends through three years; it is intended to provide the essentials of a good English education. The courses of study in the School of Music extend through two years each. Besides these courses of study, a musical and literary course has been arranged for such students as may desire to pursue an extended course in music, and at the same time acquire a liberal culture in other directions. It comprises a preparatory course of three years, and a college course of four years. These courses of study are open to students of both sexes. Ladies reside with the lady teachers, in a separate building; but students of both sexes are instructed in the same classes, enjoy the same privileges, and may take the same degrees.

The College grounds include nearly twelve acres, centrally situated, on high ground with a rolling surface relieved at intervals by native oaks and other shrubbery. The grounds, and particularly the buildings, are visible at great distances in all directions. There are three College buildings, all of stone. East College is fifty feet square and three stories high, with a cupola. It contains four recitation-rooms, the cabinet, the reading-room, an apparatus-room and several rooms for students. Middle College is one hundred by forty-four feet, three stories high, besides the basement and the attic, which are finished throughout. This is the ladies' building; it contains, in the basement, the college boarding hall; on the main floor, teachers' rooms, parlors and office; in the upper stories, apartments for young ladies, hall of their literary society, and their gymnasium. West College is eighty by fifty feet, and four stories high. It contains the chapel, the library, the general office, recitation-rooms, the hall of the young men's societies, the gymnasium and rooms for young men. The buildings afford rooms sufficient for the instruction of 450 students, of whom about 200, with several teachers, may reside in the buildings. These structures are plain and unpretentious, having been erected at the least possible cost consistent with sound construction; but they are serviceable and comfortable.

In 1868, the College, through its President, made application to the Directors of the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West," to adopt Ripon College as one of its beneficiaries, and to assist it with funds from the East, so far as may

be necessary for its equipment and endowment. The application was granted, and a large part of the present endowment fund has been obtained at the East through the personal solicitation of President Merriman.

The property and resources of the College are estimated as follows:

Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	440
Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$ 4,440 00
Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	65,000 00
Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	160,000 00

Since the organization of the institution as a College, in 1863, it has been operated mainly upon its own earnings. Up to 1863, the teachers received nothing but the income from tuition. The College has never had a paid agent, and every dollar contributed to it has been used in building up the institution without diminution for raising money or for current expenses. It is the purpose of the College to pursue the same severely economical policy; that is, to spend nothing given to it in operating it, but to use every donation in augmenting its permanent means of instruction.

The College library contains more than 4,000 volumes. The cabinet has been increased in size, and furnished with new cases for specimens; about 4,000 specimens have been received during the year 1878, and the present facilities for storage and exhibition are good. Cases have also been provided for the botanical specimens, so that there is now a good herbarium.

The new building—the Laboratory—recently erected, furnishes better facilities than ever before for the Chemical and Astronomical Departments. It contains a chemical laboratory, a chemical lecture-room, an apparatus-room, and a room designed to accommodate the fine transit telescope and chronograph that have recently come into the possession of the institution. A fine astronomical clock has recently been added, and a considerable amount of apparatus from Germany, together with a supply of chemicals.

There are three literary societies: One for gentlemen of the Preparatory School and English Academy; another for gentlemen of the College, and a third for ladies. The societies have well-furnished halls, and afford their members valuable means of voluntary improvement.

Mrs. John W. James, of Boston, gave \$1,000 for the encouragement of English composition in the College, the interest of which is annually distributed in prizes, for the purpose intended by the donor. Mrs. James has recently added \$500 to the previous benefaction. The late Rufus Dodge, of Beaver Dam, Wis., left the College a legacy of \$5,000, as a permanent fund to aid young ladies of limited means in getting their education. The interest of this fund is distributed annually among such students as the testator provided for.

All the departments of instruction are now well organized and filled with competent instructors. During the year 1878, besides the improvement made to the buildings, valuable additions have been made to the library and cabinet. The endowment subscription is paid in and well invested.

The department of music aims to provide thorough instruction in playing the piano-forte, in solo and chorus singing, and in musical theory, including harmony, counterpoint, and the elements of form and composition. Its instructors seek to lay such a sure foundation in technics as shall insure the progress of the pupils, and make it possible to introduce them to the works of the best composers. The true appreciation and interpretation of real works of art are steadily kept in view.

Until the organization of a permanent College Faculty, begun in 1863, the following were the instructors in the various branches taught in the institution: J. W. Walcott, A. E. Bovay, M. W. Martin, Miss Martha J. Adams, Miss Elizabeth P. Smith, Mr. G. B. Cooley, Mrs. Mary Chapin, Miss Martha J. Leonard, Miss Orphia J. Leonard, Mr. J. G. Evans, Ira Bushnell, Miss M. J. Childs, M. H. Stemple, C. C. Bailey.

The names of those who have been members of the Faculty since the organization of the College, in 1863, are: Rev. William E. Merriman, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Edward H. Mergell, A. M., Professor of Greek; Rev. William H. Ward, A. M.,

Professor of Latin, Natural Sciences and Physical Training; Mrs. C. T. Tracy, Superintendent of the Ladies' Department, and Instructor in Mathematics and Botany; Miss Julia R. Hosford, Instructor in Latin and French; Mrs. Frances E. Woodrow, Instructor in Rhetoric, Physiology and Higher English Studies; Rev. M. Montague, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric; Daniel Merriman, Professor of Natural Sciences; Rev. Oliver Sloan, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Mrs. L. M. Beach, Instructor in French and German; Theodore Wilder, A. B., Professor of Mathematics; Justus N. Brown, A. B., Professor of Latin; Miss Frances E. Durand, Instructor in Higher English Studies; Miss Luthera H. Adams, Instructor in Mathematics; William M. Bristoll, A. M., Professor of Latin; Joseph M. Geery, A. B., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; John C. Fillmore, Professor of Music; Lyman B. Sperry, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; Miss Martha E. French, Instructor in Higher English Studies; Mrs. Frances E. Wilder, Instructor in French; Erastus C. Beach, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Carlos A. Kenaston, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Miss Kate A. Bushnell, Principal of the Ladies' Department; Rev. John P. Haire, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; William G. Ballantine, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; Mrs. Minerva B. Norton, Principal of the Ladies' Department; Cyrus G. Baldwin, A. B., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; George C. Duffie, A. M., Instructor in English Studies; Henry B. Miter, A. B., Instructor in Latin; Rev. James A. Towle, A. B., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Herbert G. Denison, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School and Instructor in Greek; Alvah H. Sabin, S. B., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; Lyman F. Brown, Professor of Music; Miss Sarah A. Barnes, Preceptress; Dwight F. Stillman, Professor of Music; Mrs. Lucretia H. Kendall, Preceptress; Miss Laura W. Ladd, Instructor in Latin.

The present Board of Trustees and Faculty are as follows:

Trustees—Rev. Edward H. Merrell, *ex officio*; C. M. Blackman, Esq., Whitewater; Rev. F. B. Doe, Ripon; Rev. Joseph F. Dudley, Eau Claire; Rev. E. Y. Garrette, La Crosse; Allen P. Harwood, Esq., Ripon—Term expires with the collegiate year, in June, 1880. Hon. William C. Allen, Racine; F. S. Eldred, Esq., Janesville; Storrs Hall, M. D., Rosendale; Rev. Arthur Little, Chicago, Ill.—Term expires with the collegiate year, in June, 1881. Jehdeiah Bowen, Esq., Ripon; Hon. Llewellyn Breese, Portage City; W. C. Hamilton, Esq., Fond du Lac; Hon. E. D. Holton, Milwaukee; Hon. Willard Merrill, Milwaukee—Term expires with the collegiate year, in June, 1882.

Faculty—Rev. Edward H. Merrell, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Joseph M. Geery, A. M., Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Political Philosophy; Carlos A. Kenaston, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Cyrus G. Baldwin, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; George C. Duffie, A. M., Principal of the English Academy; Rev. James A. Towle, A. B., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Herbert G. Denison, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School and Instructor in Greek; Alvah H. Sabin, M. S., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science; Dwight F. Stillman, Professor of Music; Henry B. Miter, A. M., Instructor in Latin; Mrs. Clarissa T. Tracy, Instructor in Algebra and Botany; Irene I. Wilcox, Instructor in Painting and Drawing; Mrs. Lucretia H. Kendall, Preceptress; Prof. Joseph M. Geery, Librarian; Prof. Carlos A. Kenaston, Secretary of the Faculty and Registrar of the College; Prin. George C. Duffie, Assistant Treasurer.

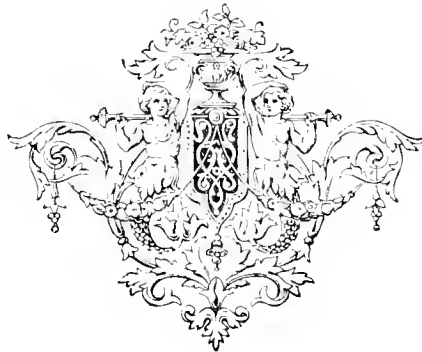
The Alumni of the College are as follows: Class of 1867—Luthera H. Adams, B. A., Harriet H. Brown, B. S., Mary F. Spencer (Thayer), B. S., Susan A. W. Saulsbury*, B. S. Class of 1868—A. Jerome Chittenden, B. A., Emily S. Cook, B. A., George C. Duffie, B. A., Lyman B. Everdell, B. A., Myron W. Pinkerton, B. A., J. Horace Tracy, B. A. Class of 1869—Caroline D. Chittenden (Turner), B. S., Isabella S. Cragin, B. S., George M. Steele, B. S. Class of 1870—Daniel de Loss Bathrick, B. S., Josiah B. Blakley, B. A., Eunice E. Durand (Lyman), B. S., William Sylvester Holt, B. A., Ella E. Mapes, B. S., Rosa E. Olds

* Deceased.

(Bristol), B. S., Annah M. Smith, B. S. Class of 1871—James A. Blanchard, B. A., James H. Bradish, B. A., Joseph G. Davis, B. S., John T. Evans, B. A., Moritz E. Eversz, B. A., Sarah E. Powers (Bradish), A. A., Albert F. Rust, B. A., Charles H. Yeomans, B. A. Class of 1872—John W. Allen, Jr., B. A., James M. Brush, B. A., Frank I. Fisher, B. A., Sarah E. Scribner, B. S., Martha A. Shepard, B. S., Margaret B. Shoemaker, B. S., Harmon M. Wilcox, B. S. Class of 1873—Henry S. Akin, B. A., Horatio A. Brooks, B. S.* Sarah F. Combs, B. S., Rowland S. Cross, B. A., Ida Elwell (Tilson), B. S., William Foulkes, B. A., Oscar E. Hanson, B. S., Marietta Hunter, B. S., Harriet A. Johnson (Foulkes), B. S., Henry B. Miter, B. A., Charles M. Pond, B. S., Jesse F. Taintor, B. A., Frederick W. Rogers, B. S. Class of 1874—Emma W. Blair, B. S., Isabella V. Campbell (Blakely), B. S., Ezra P. Chittenden, B. A., Edward Evans, B. A., William F. Hillman, B. A., Almira I. Hobert, B. S., Benjamin F. Thomas, B. S. Class of 1875—Carroll Atwood, B. S., Rosina E. Batson, B. A., John W. Hargrave, B. A., Mary E. Harris, B. S., Silas H. Hillman, B. S., Kossouth K. Kennan, B. A., Mary A. McAssey (Pinch), B. A., Albert J. Miller, B. A., John W. Pinch, B. A., Pearse Pinch, B. A., Adelaide A. Sargent, B. S., Jeannie C. Sherwood, B. S., Lyman H. Warner, B. A. Class of 1876—John G. Ingalls, B. S., Louis K. Strong, B. S., John W. Savage, B. S. Class of 1877—Joseph H. Bottum, B. S., Ada Clark, B. A., David Davies, B. A., David E. Evans, B. A., Charles W. Headley, B. A., Susan A. Jeffris, B. S., Williams M. Lewis, B. A., Perry Niskern, B. A., Alonzo R. Northup, B. A. Class of 1878—Ireneus J. Atwood, B. A., Frederick A. Dawes, B. A., Sarah J. Sherman, B. S., Ella M. Slater, B. S., Abbie A. Strong, B. A., Frank N. White, B. A., Emma M. Williams, B. A. Class of 1879—Thomas Armstrong, Jr., B. S., Wells W. Cook, B. S., Williard A. Hodge, B. A., Mary E. Hodge, B. S., Orville W. Mosher, B. A., Robert T. Roberts, B. S.

* Deceased.

NOTE.—The College has thus far conferred no honorary degrees.



CHAPTER VII.

A DIVORCE REFUSED—ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—OLD SETTLERS' CLUB OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY—COMMON SCHOOLS—LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS—FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S WAR RECORD—A RETROSPECT.

A DIVORCE REFUSED.

Soon after the erection of Green Lake into a separate but small county, the people of Ripon began to agitate the matter of dividing Fond du Lac County and joining the western tier of towns on to Green Lake County, making Ripon the county seat. The matter has been agitated in various ways several times since, but only once has it been submitted to popular vote. The test has been made in the County Board whenever the question of a new Court House or the erection of other county buildings has been raised. The people of Ripon always favored a division for the reason that it would benefit their city to have the county seat located within its limits, and the people of Fond du Lac always opposed the division for the reason that the smaller the territory in any county the higher will be the taxes necessary to maintain a county government. Finally, in 1859, the Legislature passed the following bill, at the instance and through the exertions of Alvan E. Bovay, then member of the Assembly from Ripon:

An Act to annex a part of the County of Fond du Lac to the County of Green Lake.

The People of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Township number 16 north, of Range number 14 east, embracing the territory of the town and city of Ripon, is hereby detached and set off from the county of Fond du Lac and attached and annexed to the county of Green Lake.

SEC. 2. This act is hereby submitted to a vote of the people of Fond du Lac County in the manner following: That is to say, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November next, an election shall be held in the several towns and wards in said county, at which election any qualified elector of said county may vote "for detaching Ripon," or "against detaching Ripon," on a separate ballot written or printed, to be deposited in a box used only for such ballots; such election shall be held in the several towns and wards during the same hours of the day as the election which is held for other purposes on that day, and the votes of the towns and wards severally, and of the whole county, shall be canvassed in the same manner as the votes for State Senator are canvassed in Fond du Lac County, and said canvass, when so made, shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county in his office, and a certified copy of the same shall be forthwith forwarded by said Clerk to the Secretary of State, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 3. The Sheriff of Fond du Lac County is hereby authorized and required to give notice of the election mentioned in the preceding section, by publishing a notice of the same for at least three weeks previous to said election, in at least two weekly newspapers of said county.

SEC. 4. If a majority of all the votes cast at such election in said county on this subject shall be "for detaching Ripon," then this act shall be in full force and effect from and after the 1st day of December, 1859.

SEC. 5. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 11, 1859.

This bill was no sooner approved than the work of securing its adoption by popular vote was begun. The vigor of the campaign was astonishing. The *Western Times*, published at Ripon, declared the division should take place for the following reasons:

"Our commercial relations have all been severed from Fond du Lac by the erection of the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad. We are obliged to travel fifty miles by rail or twenty-four by wagon, requiring two days, to transact the smallest item of county business.

"Owing to the great dissimilarity of soil in the eastern and western towns, it has been, and will continue to be, a very difficult matter to equalize the assessments of the two localities satisfactorily.

"We are, to all intents and purposes, a foreign people to Fond du Lac.

"We are the commercial center of Green Lake County, most of the shipments of grain by the farmers of that county being made at Ripon.

"We regret exceedingly the bitter warfare that must inevitably follow from the refusal of the citizens of Fond du Lac to consent to a peaceful separation. Having exhausted every other means to obtain a peaceable separation, we are now fully resolved to fight for it, and, if we do not conquer in peace, we shall be much mistaken in the result."

The scheme was defeated, although by no decided majority. The people of the western tier of towns, especially Ripon, exhibiting a most extraordinary capacity for voting. The whole number cast November 8, 1859, was 5,315, of which 2,604 were "for detaching Ripon," and 2,711 against the proposed separation. The year 1859 was jocularly referred to afterward as the one in which "Ripon granted universal suffrage."

ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party of the United States originated, both as to organization and name in the town of Ripon, in this county. "One of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the movements," says Henry Wilson, "that contemplated definite action and the formation of a new party, was made in Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in the early months of 1854. In consequence of a very thorough canvass, conference and general comparison of views, inaugurated by A. E. Bovay [Alvan E. Bovay], a prominent member of the Whig party, among the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Democrats of that township, a call was issued * * * for a public meeting to consider the grave issues which were assuming an aspect of such alarming importance. The meeting was held on the last [day] of February, in the Congregational Church. It was largely attended by persons of both sexes from the town and surrounding country. It was a meeting solely for the discussion of principles and comparison of views. * * * The burden and drift of the speeches were the hopeless subserviency of the national parties to the behests of the slaveholders, the necessity of abandoning them, and the proposed policy of constructing a party from the materials thus set at liberty, with such as could be persuaded to leave the Democratic party for a similar purpose. A resolution was adopted that, if the Nebraska bill, then pending, should pass, they would 'throw old party organizations to the winds, and organize a new party on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery.'"

"A second meeting was held," continues Mr. Wilson, "on the 20th of March, for the purpose of organization and for the adoption of such preliminary measures as the inauguration of the new party required. By formal vote, the town committees of the Whig and Free-Soil parties were dissolved, and a committee of five, consisting of three Whigs, one Free-Soiler and one Democrat, was chosen. The work done on that evening, says Mr. Bovay, 'was fully accepted by the Whig and Free-Soil parties of all this section immediately, and very soon—that is to say, in a few months—by these parties throughout the entire State.' A State Convention was held in July, by which the organization of the party was perfected for the State, a majority of the delegation was secured for the next Congress; and a Free-Soiler, Charles Durkee, was elected to the Senate of the United States. At the meeting of the 20th of March, Mr. Bovay, though stating his belief that the party should and probably would take the name of 'Republican,' advised against such a christening at that time, and by that small local body of men. He, however, wrote to the editor of the *New York Tribune*, suggesting the name, giving his reasons therefor, and requesting him, if his views corresponded with his own, to call the attention of his readers to it in the columns of his paper. Thus early did the men of that frontier town inaugurate a movement which was destined to sweep and control the nation, and which did sweep the country, and change entirely the policy of the government."*

Careful investigations in the city of Ripon more than confirm the opinion of the late Vice President of the United States—Mr. Wilson. Facts have been sought from original sources—from living witnesses—from documentary evidence—all bearing upon this interesting and important movement, and all prove beyond question that Alvan E. Bovay first suggested the formation and name of the political party of the United States known as the Republican party; that

* Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, by Henry Wilson, Vol. II, pp. 409, 410.

several of his neighbors whose names are hereafter given powerfully aided him in its first organization in Ripon—cordially co-operating with him in the inauguration of the new party.

Says Maj. Bovay:

“I had been a Whig, but the Whig party was then dead. Its defunct condition was not generally realized, but it was dead nevertheless. It had been routed horse, foot and artillery in the fall of 1852. That battle was its Waterloo. No party could outlive such a terrible slaughter of its innocents as that was.

“True, up to the spring of 1854, it still held on to its organization. But it was a mere shell; a skeleton army, nothing more.

“The leaders could not marshal their troops; could not anywhere bring their forces into line; in short, the party was dead, though not dissolved. Moreover, the country no longer took any interest in the old Whig issues. The slavery question dominated everything else. Nobody talked or thought any longer about protection to American industry. It was slavery in the States, slavery in the Territories, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the refrain was ever slavery, and nothing else. There was one great, overshadowing, pro-slavery party—the Democratic; there must also be one great anti-slavery party to antagonize it. The logic of history demanded it. Such a party had become inevitable. The Whig party was not this party, and could not be. It had outstayed its time and its usefulness; it was an anachronism. It had become an obstruction, an impediment, a nuisance. But how to get the organization out of the way—that was a rather formidable question. It stood there a great, useless, lifeless thing, awaiting some possible political earthquake, which would be violent enough to shake it to pieces. And the earthquake came.

“The triumph of slavery had been so complete in the slaughter of 1852, that its cohorts thought themselves strong enough to do anything, so they laid their hands on the oldest and most sacred of the compromises. The shock was tremendous. Instantly the whole North was in a flame of indignation and rage. The hour had struck. This was the tempest that was to sweep from our sight not only the Whig organization, but also all those little fragments of parties, Free Soil and the like—that had grown out of the slavery agitation in years that were past. The time had come for all liberty-loving Whigs to dismantle their house. As for me, I did not propose to wait for the passage of the Nebraska Bill. It was fore-ordained to pass; then why wait? I felt “in my bones,” as old Candaee said, that the righteous rage of the time ought to be turned to some permanent account, and not permitted to effervesce in useless foam. I set to work in the most systematic way that I could contrive, to dissolve the Whig party, and to organize the Republican party right here, fully convinced that others would do the like elsewhere, and, that in a few months we should have a great, irresistible Northern party, organized on the single issue of the ‘non-extension of slavery.’

“This is the point at which the late Vice President takes notice of our movement. His history is very brief, but substantially correct. Jehdiah Bowen was my chief helper: a merchant of high standing, a man of intelligence, position and influence, his assistance was of the utmost importance. One part of the work was specially difficult. All the people, except the most hardened Democrats, responded to my appeals with the utmost avidity, up to a certain limit. They said, ‘Oh, yes, oh, yes; we are with you in denouncing this thing. It is a great outrage; it is a swindle; we will protest; we will resolve; we will sign all the remonstrances you can think of.’

“But—and just here came the pinch—a good many of the old Whigs begged hard for the Whig party. ‘Spare the party; spare the party. Let all the outside elements come to us; our party is good enough; we will fight the Democracy on this ground; we will triumph.’ The good souls; they had to be told squarely that the ‘Whig party must go;’ that the very heart and core of our movement was that to which they could not agree. To let the Whig party stay was to insure permanent power to the Democratic party. To retreat from the formation of the new party was to surrender to the slave power. They came to the meetings, and were respectfully heard, but the large majority had made up their minds. The hour was late, the candles

burned low ; it was a cold, windy night at the vernal equinox. In the end, all but two or three gave in, and we formed our organization.

"I remember every word and act, as if the time was but yesterday. The election of that first Republican Committee—A. E. Bovay, Jehdiah Bowen, Amos Loper, Jacob Woodruff and Abraham Thomas—was a solemn act. Every man present fully believed that he was helping to make a permanent piece of history. *And he was.* Yes ; that point ought to be clearly understood. This was no blind, unconscious movement, of which the human family make so many. We did not build better than we knew, as some have supposed ; we built precisely as we knew ; and there stands the edifice. Look at it. It will bear examination. It was no fragmentary movement. It contemplated the combination of all shades of anti-slavery sentiment in the country in one grand organization to resist the encroachments of slavery, under the name Republican.

"The name was as well settled in my mind as the organization, and I took what seemed to me the most effectual course to secure its general adoption. Republican ; the common weal ; an old and cherished name in our own political history, and the name which is owned, as theirs, by all liberal men and liberal organizations throughout the world. The adoption of this name was as much inevitable as was the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In both of these cases, a wise choice meant success, and an unwise one meant defeat ; no more, no less. That I was advocating this name for the great party which I saw looming in the near future above the horizon, as far back as the autumn of 1852, there is abundant evidence.

"Were Horace Greeley living, I could readily convince any one that I was contemplating this identical state of things in the political world, name, organization and all, as early even as May, 1852 ; but, as Mr. Greeley's testimony is not now attainable, and as I have but one living witness to this latter fact (which witness I do not choose to call), I must rest upon the autumn of 1852.

"And, perhaps, the autumn will do as well as the spring. That gives Ripon a precedence of nearly two years (or, to be exact, nineteen months) in the matter of the name ; for it was not until June, 1854, that the name, 'Republican,' was adopted formally, and that was by the State Convention of Michigan."

"I take pleasure in referring to one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, Judge E. L. Runals, who took no part in the movement, but was cognizant of it all. This is his testimony :

RIPON, December 16, 1879.

Dear Sir: I remember well a conversation I had with you in the fall of 1852, not more than two or three weeks, I should think, after the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, in relation to the political affairs of the country. You, in substance, said that the Whig party, to which you belonged, could not survive such an overwhelming defeat as it had just suffered ; that it could never rally again ; that it would have to abandon its organization and its name ; that the country had ceased to care for the old Whig issues ; that slavery had become the all-absorbing question ; that on some phase of this question a new party would probably soon be formed at the North, which would combine Whigs, Free-Soilers, and all the outside elements against the Democracy, which was the great pillar and support of slavery ; that the selection of a name would be an object of the first importance to this new party ; and that, in your opinion, it should be called the 'Republican' party. You also gave your reasons at considerable length for so thinking.

You said that as this was the name by which the party of Jefferson had been called from its foundation up to Jackson's time, it would possess a charm, by reason of these old associations, for all Americans, and that it would be attractive to men of foreign birth by reason of its general use amongst the liberals of Europe—and much more to the same effect. Having known you in politics as a Whig, I was rather surprised at these predictions as coming from you, and it is probably owing to this fact that they made so firm an impression on my mind.

Yours very truly,

E. L. RUNALS.

To MAJ. A. E. BOVAY, Ripon, Wis.

On the 25th day of January, 1854, Jehdiah Bowen, then (as now) a citizen of Ripon—a Democrat with Free-Soil proclivities—caused to be published in the Ripon *Herald*, a Democratic paper, the following communication :

"MR. EDITOR:—Nothing indicates more clearly the truth of these words of Jefferson's—'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty'—than the course pursued in Congress by the committee to which was referred the call from Nebraska for a Territorial Government.

“It is well known that the Territory is intended to be bounded on the south, at farthest, by the old Missouri Compromise line of 36° and 30' north latitude. It is a portion of that vast territory ceded to the United States by its treaty with France, by which the present State of Louisiana was secured to us. It is a portion of that territory which, by the Act known as the Missouri Compromise, was to be forever free from the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crimes.

“Mark, then, the appropriateness of Jefferson's maxim, when we find that Senator Douglas, as head of the above-mentioned Committee, reported a bill for a Territorial Government, in which is a clause prospectively annulling that clause of the Missouri Compromise act, mentioned above, relating to slavery in that Territory. Douglas' bill provides that should any portion of the Territory, upon application to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, [have permitted involuntary servitude, it] shall not be rejected by reason of the establishment of slavery therein, by virtue of its constitution.

“One might think from the wailings and threats of the Southern press and politicians, and the echoes by their servile friends at the North, that peace was all that they demand for their peculiar institution: but it is not so: not satisfied with the triumph obtained over the North by the passage of the most odious law that ennumbers the statute-books of any Christian nation, they now demand that they shall not only enjoy in peace their favorite slavery at home, and its further security under the Fugitive Slave Law, but that the whole country shall submit to the extension of slavery into territory, which, by right and solemn compact, has been consecrated to liberty.

“What do our great men do in view of this demand? Do they not indignantly frown upon such barefaced impudence? Surely one might expect to learn, that at least the Representatives of States free from the incubus of slavery would protest against so glaring a wrong to our honor and to humanity. But what do we see? One of the highest in our national councils—the chief leader of the Young Democracy—one who aspires to the chief magistracy of this great nation, bending, cringing, licking the dust at the very feet of this Moloch!—groveling in the mire before it, to gather the withered laurels cast away from the nation's brow by reason of this insatiate monster. Is there no shame left, that a man pretending to represent a free State should thus so degrade his constituents and humanity itself? ‘Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.’ It cannot be otherwise than that these men, pandering to the worst sins of a people to obtain an ephemeral fame, are deluded by their own depravity to their own ruin: God forbid that it be the nation! Can it be supposed that the cry of—‘Down with agitation and agitators!’ will avail in the face of so gross an offense as is here offered to a people awakening to the inconsistencies and oppression of slavery?

“So long as Senator Douglas, or any other man, shall defend what, by compact and right, pertains to the Slave States, as such, we would not refuse to him his just meed of honor; but when he stoops so low as to bend the knee to slavery and to discard the approbation of free men, let no lover of his country's honor fail to point the finger of scorn at him, and indignantly blot his name from the list of our country's friends.”

This communication was published over the signature “X,” but Mr. Bowen was not at all disposed to deny its paternity, notwithstanding his affiliation with the Democratic party; he was not averse to being classed among Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The editor of the *Ripon Herald* in his issue of February 1, in commenting upon Bowen's article, said: “We inserted in our last a communication over the signature of ‘X,’ upon the subject of Senator Douglas' Nebraska bill, passing severe strictures upon the Senate [Senator] and his bill. We should then have said that we were not prepared to indorse the grounds taken by ‘X.’ For ourselves, we will say that we measure much of our political creed by the doctrine of State rights.”

What took place after the publication of Mr. Bowen's article is best related in his own words:

“A few days (perhaps a week) after the appearance of the article containing some strictures upon the course of Senator Douglas, in the *Ripon Herald* of January 25, 1854, I

was called upon by A. E. Bovay, who requested an interview, if I could spare the time, to talk over the subject of that article and what ought to be done in furtherance of its purposes.

"As Mr. Bovay had widely differed with me on some of the political questions that had been under discussion during the three years of our acquaintance, he expressed some surprise and gratification at the publication of the sentiment contained in the article by me, and yet, as I then thought, not without some doubt as to my earnestness. However, he soon became convinced on that point. We talked for some time upon the probabilities of the future, in view of the excitement caused by the advocacy by Senator Douglas of the Kansas and Nebraska act, for there seemed to be no adequate power to oppose his measures successfully, the Whig party being as much divided in Congress as the Democrats. We argued that the only hope of defeating the extension of slavery, lay in the outspoken sentiment of the people, *irrespective of existing parties*. Then came the proposition of Mr. Bovay, to endeavor to crystallize public feeling by calling a meeting to discuss the question of organizing a new party. I hesitated; my faith was not strong that we could effect the object. I represented the sparseness of our population; we were in a small rural village, remote even from the county seat, and upon no great line of travel; could we make ourselves heard by the public at large? To this, Mr. Bovay replied, that there would be no question about it. The conclusion was that we should try it. Then followed the question of method of proceeding and the name by which to call the party—which Mr. Bovay suggested. Some estimates were attempted to be made as to what would be the relative proportion of the two parties who would give in their adherence to the new party. We agreed in the main, as to the classes of men that we had hopes of. We went to the house of Amos Loper, living some three miles north of the village, laid the matter before him in all its bearings, Mr. Bovay taking the lead in the conversation. Mr. Loper was not long in making up his mind, and we agreed to make a call for a meeting, to be held at the Congregational Church, on the last day of February.

"I cannot recall the exact language used by either of us. The subject occupied all our thoughts. We looked upon the movement as of considerable importance in a personal point of view, touching our relations with the citizens; for, to make a move and fail, would probably bring obloquy, and I was not prepared financially to court such a state of things; but, concluding that we were in the line of duty, it was undertaken in a hopeful and cheerful spirit. We were afterward astonished at the progress made, and watched with intense interest the spread of the movement through all the Northern States."

The "call" spoken of by Mr. Bowen was drawn up and printed in the *Ripon Herald* on the 29th of February.

The Moderator of the meeting was William Dunham; W. N. Martin was Secretary. The burden and drift of the speeches were, as Mr. Wilson truthfully says, "the hopeless subserviency of the national parties to the behests of the slaveholders, the necessity of abandoning them, and the proposed policy of constructing a party from the materials thus set at liberty." The following preamble and resolutions were freely discussed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States is entertaining, and from present indications is likely to pass, bills organizing governments for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in which is embodied a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise act, and so admit into these Territories the slave system with all its evils; and, whereas, we deem that compact irrepealable as the Constitution itself; Therefore

Resolved, That of all outrages hitherto perpetrated or attempted upon the North and freedom by the slaveholders and their natural allies, not one compares in bold and impudent audacity, treachery and meanness with this, the Nebraska bill, as to the sum of all its other villainies it adds the repudiation of a solemn compact held as sacred as the Constitution itself for the period of thirty-four years;

Resolved, That the Northern man who can aid and abet in the commission of so stupendous a crime, is none too good to become an accomplice in renewing the African slave trade, the service which, doubtless, will next be required of him by his Southern masters, should the Nebraska treason succeed;

Resolved, That the attempt to overthrow the Missouri Compromise, whether successful or not, admonishes the North to adopt the maxim for all time to come, "No more compromise with slavery;"

Resolved, That the passage of this bill (if pass it should) will be the call to arms of a great Northern party, such an one as the country has not hitherto seen, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers; every man with a heart in him united under the single banner cry of "Repeal! Repeal!"

Resolved, That the small but compact phalanx of true men, who oppose the mad scheme upon the broadest principle of humanity, as well as their unflinching efforts to uphold public faith, deserve not only our applause, but our profound esteem;

Resolved, That the heroic attitude of Gen. Houston, amidst a host of degenerate men in the United States Senate, is worthy of honor and applause.

Then and there was born the Republican party of the United States; the time was the evening of the last day of February, 1854, the place, the frame Congregational Church, which is still standing in the city of Ripon.

On the 18th of March the following call was printed in the *Ripon Herald*:

The Nebraska Bill.—A bill expressly intended to extend and strengthen the institution of slavery has passed the Senate by a very large majority, many Northern Senators voting for it, and many more sitting in their seats and not voting at all. It is evidently destined to pass the House and become a law unless its progress is arrested by the general uprising of the North against it.

Therefore we, the undersigned, believing this community to be nearly or quite unanimous in opposition to the nefarious scheme, would call a public meeting of citizens of all parties to be held at the schoolhouse in Ripon, on Monday evening, March 20, at 6:30 o'clock, to resolve, to petition, and to organize against it. Signed, J. Bowen, A. Loper, T. L. Reynolds, A. E. Bovay, and fifty others.

The fifty-four citizens—Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers—who signed the call, understood perfectly that, in so doing, they were pledging themselves to join the new party. It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson says of the meeting which followed, that "by formal vote, the town committees of the Whig and Free-Soil parties were dissolved, and a committee of five, consisting of three Whigs, one Free-Soiler and one Democrat, was chosen." A. E. Bovay, J. Bowen, Amos Loper, Abram Thomas and Jacob Woodruff constituted the committee. Then and there the Republican party of the United States was christened, and these men were its godfathers. "The actors in this remote little eddy of politics," afterward wrote Mr. Bovay, "thought at the time that they were making a bit of history by that solitary tallow candle, in the little white schoolhouse on the prairie; and whether ever recognized and published or not, they think so still."

OLD SETTLERS' CLUB OF FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

On the evening of the 12th of October, 1874, a meeting was held at the Patty House, in the city of Fond du Lac, temporary officers were appointed, and steps were taken for a permanent organization of the Old Settlers' Club of Fond du Lac County. On the 22d of June, 1875, at a meeting called for that purpose—there being present about sixty of the earliest settlers, with many of their ladies—a permanent organization was perfected by the Club, having for its object, as expressed in the preamble to their constitution, to perpetuate the history of the early settlers of the county of Fond du Lac, by collecting and preserving personal reminiscences thereof, and with a view to a renewed acquaintance with their fellow-pioneers. The date of eligibility was fixed at 1850. All who were present and eligible subscribed to the constitution and became members. Their wives were declared by the by-laws to be honorary members. At the same time, steps were taken looking to a social picnic gathering, early in September following. At that meeting there were present three—Edward Beeson, Charles Olmsted and William Stewart—who settled in the county prior to 1840. There were nineteen in attendance who came between 1840 and 1845: L. F. Stowe, A. C. Whiting, William Galland, Thomas Worthing, Gilbert M. Lee, C. E. Woolridge, Peter V. Sang, David Lyons, Channeey Griswold, C. P. Phelps, Joseph Stowe, D. D. Trelevan, Charles Clark, G. W. Carter, Elihu Colman, C. N. Kendall, J. Carter, Chas. Olmsted, J. C. Wedge, J. A. Watrous and Dr. Don A. Raymond.

On the 1st day of September, 1875, the first social picnic gathering took place at the fair grounds, in the city of Fond du Lac. The affair was a grand success, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. There were admirable addresses by Gustave de Neveu, Capt. D. P. Mapes, Dr. Elliot Brown, and C. K. Pier. In September, 1876, another picnic took place, but not upon so extensive a scale as the previous one. The result was a variety of styles and dishes, from corn bread and baked beans on tin plates, to the daintiest viands served with all the latest silverware accompaniments, representing the simple habits of 1836, by the side of the aristocratic styles of 1876. The affair, notwithstanding an adjournment on account of the unfavorable condition of the weather, was in all respects satisfactory and enjoyable.

Gustave de Neveu delivered another excellent address, and Edward Pier, while protesting that he would not make a speech, addressed the attentive audience for an hour or more, during which he related the interesting story of his own experiences in this uninhabited country.

From year to year since the event last described, officers of the Club have been elected. There have also been gatherings with the usual festivities and speeches. The members of the Club, with the years of their arrival in Fond du Lac County, are as follows:

L. F. Stowe, 1843; A. C. Whiting, 1844; William Galland, 1843; T. S. Henry, 1850; E. W. Davis, 1847; Thomas Worthing, 1844; H. D. Hitt, 1848; Egbert Foster, 1846; Gilbert M. Lee, 1844; A. A. Swan, 1846; William C. Woolcott, 1846; Peter V. Sang, 1842; K. Gillett, 1846; M. W. Simmons, 1847; Daniel Roberts, 1845; N. Coffin, 1848; James Cornell, 1848; William Walker, 1845; John Meiklejohn, 1846; William Adams, 1847; David Lyon, 1844; A. T. Germond, 1846; Edward Beeson, 1836;* Chauncey Griswold, 1844; Robert C. Wilson, 1847; C. P. Phelps, 1842; A. A. Loper, 1845; D. D. Trevelan, 1843; L. Canfield, 1849; Joseph Kinsman, 1848; D. C. Vaughn, 1845; Charles Clark, 1842; Hiram Edgerton, 1846; Henry Barnett, 1845; W. C. Greene, 1845; Warren W. Greene, 1845; A. H. Miller, 1846; Levi M. Tompkins, 1846; Elliott Brown, 1846; George W. Carter, 1844; D. A. Raymond, 1839; Elishu Colman, 1847; C. E. Wooldridge, 1844 (died April 21, 1877); J. W. Valentine, 1846; C. N. Kendall, 1843; William Stewart, 1828;* Jacob Carter, 1844; George D. Curtis, 1845 (died in 1878); Charles Olmsted, 1843; Daniel Eggleston, 1844; Charles Chandler, 1848; J. C. Wedge, 1844; A. C. Everest, 1846; E. H. Jones, 1848; J. A. Watrous, 1844; Joseph Stowe, 1844 (died December 28, 1876); L. R. Lewis, 1850; Thomas Bryant, —; Aaron Walters, 1847; James Ewen, 1850; Thomas S. Weeks, 1850; Joseph Jackson, —; Stephen Oberreich, 1850; H. K. Laughlin, 1849; Joseph King, 1838; J. M. Gillett, 1846 (died May, 1879); George H. Ferris, —; H. I. Davidson (born in Fond du Lac County in 1849; died June 5, 1879); George C. Hicks, —; James M. Hawkins, —; Daniel Clark, 1846; Robert Longstaff, —; E. B. Ingram, 1848; John Braley, 1849; A. A. Shepherd, 1844; Hosea Mann, —; Jerome B. Johnson, 1849; C. F. Kalk, 1849; George K. Campbell, 1850; J. H. Spencer, 1850; F. F. Parsons, 1842; Charles H. Dille, —; Otto Rollman, 1848; James Parratt, 1850; Henry Cornell, 1849; Justus Warner, —; Hugh Hubbard, 1844; E. E. Fitch, 1846; B. Spencer, 1846; Dana C. Lamb, 1847; Levi Dyer, —; Henry Westervelt, —; William A. Germond, —; Isadore Hebert, 1838; George E. Wright, 1848; Charles H. Anderson, 1844; Warren Anderson, 1845; R. L. Morris, 1845; David Chamberlain, —; B. T. Miller, 1850; Alexander Gillis, 1846; Nathan I. Lewis, 1847; C. L. Pierce, 1846; F. Dalheim, —; W. W. Howe, —; William I. Ripley, 1844; Louis Russell, 1848; Edward Pier, 1838 (died November 2, 1877); S. A. Chase, —; C. K. Pier (born in Fond du Lac County, in 1840); E. T. Browe, —; N. S. Thompson, —; H. W. Wolcott, 1845; Gustave de Neveu, 1838; Calvin Hazen, 1844; John Hazen, 1844; Chester Hazen, 1844; L. E. Hazen, 1844; Sanford Hazen, 1844; Philip F. Bodamer, —; George F. Davis, —; B. F. Sweet, —; Peter Mensch, —; Justin Hitchcock, 1848; Benijah Taylor, 1847; John Berry, 1848; George Lyons, 1844; J. W. Barnes, —; O. L. Helmer, —; James T. Greene, 1845; William H. Hiner, 1850; Fayette McKie, —; William M. Puelan, 1850; Aaron Worthing, 1843; Oscar Berry, 1848; Edgar Wilcox, —; Samuel Martin, —; Constant Soule, —; William Soules, —; T. A. Root, —; C. B. Parratt, 1850; S. B. Stiles, 1843; L. Q. Oleott, 1847; L. A. Bishop, 1846; Truman M. Fay, —; William A. Cheeney, —; Chauncey M. Balcom, 1845; Henry Wheeler, —; John S. Barrows, 1849; George S. Denniston, 1848; George A. Moon, 1847; Alexander Cronk, 1848; W. D. Marshall, —; George Moon, 1845; Duane Moon, 1845; M. J. Alderman, 1847; J. L. Thwing, —; Clinton Mattison, 1846 (died July 21, 1876, aged fifty-five years); James S. Thompson, —; Patrick Kelly, 1836;* Warren A. Meiklejohn, (born in the county in 1849); Francis D. McCarty, 1838; Edward B. Parsons, —; John F. Steele, 1848; John S. Horner, 1836;* Peter Vandervoort, 1846; John Nichols,

* Those who settled in the State prior to or during 1850, were eligible to the Old Settlers' Club, even if they had not resided in Fond du Lac County until more recently.

1843; Harvey J. Carter, 1847; B. F. Moore, 1841; Joseph Olmsted, 1838; Amasa P. Simmons, 1838; E. A. Carey, 1845; J. C. Lowell, 1847.

Before his death, which occurred December 28, 1876, Joseph Stowe furnished to the Old Settlers' Club the following brief statement:

"Of Joseph Stowe and Priscilla, his wife: Joseph Stowe was born at Springfield, Vt., October 7, 1795. My father, Joseph Stowe, Sr., was born at Concord, Mass., in 1750, and was a Revolutionary soldier. I settled in Fond du Lac in 1844. There were four houses here at that time. Thomas Green kept the post office in his desk drawer. I built the largest house in the county, five miles west of the village, where we had preaching every Sunday by Baptist, Congregational and Methodist ministers. At my house, Edward Beeson and others being present, we organized the first temperance society. Eli Hooker (now of Waupun), Elliott Brown and E. W. Drury were the first temperance lecturers. The first school teacher in our neighborhood was Ezra Crofoot. Selim Newton, a man from Taycheedah, and myself, were the first County Highway Commissioners. We surveyed the highways leading from the west, north and east county lines to the village. I suppose I am the oldest man of the old settlers now living, being thirty-nine days short of 80 years of age. I settled in Fond du Lac with a family of ten children. That family has increased until (August 30, 1875,) they number about seventy-five children and grandchildren now living, and they are scattered from Ohio to California."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Fond du Lac County, although well supplied with high-school, academy and college advantages within her own border, has not neglected her common schools. The State made liberal provision for the district schools, setting aside one section of land in every town, in addition to the general income from school lands, and in most instances, Fond du Lac County has taken judicious advantage of these provisions.

In the summer of 1842, the first schoolhouse ever erected in the county was built by James Duane Doty, J. L. and B. F. Moore and Henry Conklin, in the village of Taycheedah. A school had been opened in 1840 by Harriet Harding in Edward Pier's residence, and another in a private residence at Taycheedah, a few months afterward; but as they were supported by private donations, they could not be properly called public schools. In 1879, thirty-seven years after the first schoolhouse was built, Superintendent McLoughlin's report shows that the county contains 124 "regular" school districts; 53 parts of districts and 43 "joint" districts. In these districts, which do not include the city of Fond du Lac, the college at Ripon or any of the numerous private, select and parish schools, 8,492 children of school age, and 62 not of school age, were registered. The whole number of teachers employed was 307, who taught 124,524 days, and received as salaries, \$37,840. There were in the county in 1879, outside of the city of Fond du Lac, 14,485 children of school age, of whom 10,941 can be accommodated in the various schoolhouses. The whole amount of school money received from all sources was \$58,444, of which \$37,840 was expended for teachers, fuel, repairs, libraries and all other expenses.

Good teachers have been employed, considering the small wages paid, as the examinations by the County Superintendents have been made more rigid each year, and teachers' institutes have been held once or more each year for practical training in the art of teaching.

Up to 1862, the system of town superintendents of school had been in vogue from the organization of the State. At the November election of that year a school superintendent for the whole county was elected for the term of two years. There was a good deal of clamor against the change, the reason offered being that each town knew and could supply its own wants best and cheapest. In 1871, the county was divided into two districts, and a superintendent was elected for each. The Eighteenth Senatorial District, or the western portion of the county comprised one district, and the six towns in the eastern portion, comprising a portion of the Twentieth Senatorial District, constituted the other superintendent's district. In 1875, this plan was done away with, and the whole county made to constitute one district, except the city

of Fond du Lac, which has a school superintendent of its own. Since the town system was abolished, the different county superintendents have been as follows:

1862 and 1863, Eleazer Root; 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, Isaac N. Cundall; 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, D. B. Lyon; 1872 and 1873, W. L. O'Connor for the Eighteenth Senatorial, and Morris Moriarity for the Twentieth Senatorial District; 1874 and 1875, W. L. O'Connor for the Eighteenth Senatorial, and James J. Kelly for the Twentieth Senatorial District; 1876 and 1877, W. L. O'Connor (for the entire county); 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, Edward McLoughlin.

The salary of the County Superintendent is \$1,200. He is required to visit all schools, attend all teachers' institutes, examine all applicants for teachers' certificates, and make annually a report of all matters pertaining to the public schools of the county.

At the beginning of 1880, the public schools of Fond du Lac County are reported to be in a more flourishing condition than ever before.

Following is a paragraph from a report by Edward McLoughlin, the present County Superintendent:

"Connected with our school work, are teachers' institutes and associations. The former is held once a year, for two weeks; and the latter once a month, on Saturdays, in four different parts of the county. Their object is the better preparation of the teacher to manage, instruct, and discipline his school. One fact we much regret is, that pupils of more than ordinary promise are taken from the rural district school and sent to some high school or college, when, by providing competent teachers, the entire school would be immeasurably benefited by their remaining."

Eleazer Root, of Ripon, was the first County Superintendent. He was also the first State Superintendent of Wisconsin, serving three years. He was a member of the second Constitutional Convention, and drew up the article on education which was adopted by that Convention as a portion of the State Constitution.

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

In all comparatively new countries, where men are compelled to build homes for their children and fill the coffers for the future rather than luxuriate in the accumulations of the past, less attention is given to literature and the fine arts, than in older localities where the forest has been felled, the glebe overcome and homes established. There is not less of genius, or poetry, or music in the sturdy inhabitants of new countries, nor less inclination to cultivate and enjoy the beautiful; but there are fewer leisure moments and less opportunity for improvement. The pioneer poet must repeat his lines as he treads the furrow, and the artist stiffen his joints with the ax or spade.

NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE.

The first volume to attract attention, and the largest of any published by a resident of Fond du Lac County, was "The Healing of the Nations," by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, which was finished in November, 1854. It contained 537 pages. The book was published by Mr. Tallmadge for the purpose of placing before the public what were described as the "inspired utterances" of Charles Linton, a young and uneducated Pennsylvanian. The book attracted considerable attention. Mr. Tallmadge was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church of Fond du Lac, but the "Healing of the Nations" was Spiritualistic in its tendencies and argument. The following paragraph will indicate the manner in which his doctrines were presented:

"I have always maintained, and still maintain, the Bible is the word of God; and I agree with that accomplished scholar and jurist, Sir William Jones, who declared that the Scriptures contain, independently of their divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more important history, pure morality and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than could be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age or idiom. And where I hear clergymen denouncing Spiritualism as denying the truths of the Bible,



A. E. Bovu

RIPON.

I can only say, 'they know not what they do.' They might, with greater propriety, denounce all denominations of Christians, except their own, because they differed from each other as to what *are* the truths of the Bible. The Roman Catholic believes in transubstantiation—in the real presence—that the real body and blood of Christ are contained in the consecrated wafer. He goes to the Bible for the truth of this doctrine. Some Protestants go to the same book to prove this doctrine rank blasphemy. Most of the Christian world finds in the Bible the doctrine of the Trinity, while the Unitarian sect, one of the most intelligent and intellectual in this country, finds in it the unity of the Godhead. The same might be said of all the various doctrines, of the different religious sects and denominations; they are all according to their respective advocates, to be found in the Bible, however inconsistent or antagonistic they may be. When then, these reverend gentlemen tell us that Spiritualism denies the truths of the Bible, will they be so good as to agree upon and inform us what these truths are? Christ never taught sectarianism. That has been taught by the creeds of men. Out of these creeds has sprung the antagonism of the Christian world—an antagonism which brought Cranmer and Latimer and Ridley and Servetus to the stake—and which would bring Spiritualists to the stake also, if we were not so far advanced in the light and progress of the nineteenth century. Every real Christian looks forward to the time when this antagonism shall be done away, and we shall stand on one broad platform, founded on the doctrines taught by Christ, instead of the doctrines taught by the creeds of men."

MARTIN MITCHELL.

In 1854, Martin Mitchell, a man prominent in the affairs of Fond du Lac City and County, compiled and published a history of the towns and county—the first and last given to the public up to date. It contained about 100 pages, and was printed by J. A. Smith, then publishing the *Western Freeman* newspaper at the city of Fond du Lac. The work was quite an undertaking at that period, and contained some information which might not otherwise have been preserved. It was the first book published in Fond du Lac County.

JOHN W. WHINFIELD.

Mr. Whinfield has been a prolific writer. Some of his favorite themes were reform in spelling and punctuation, protection, political economy and manufacturing. He wrote a pamphlet in 1867, upon iron industries and iron manufacturing in the Western States, which contained valuable information. It was written, the author advertised, "with a view to the establishment of iron works in the Western States, and the use of peat as a fuel." From his work this quotation is made:

"It may be asked how one who has written and argued so much upon the injustice of protection, can now consistently come forward with a proposition to partake in the profits assured by that injustice?

"To this there are various and sufficiently satisfactory answers. In the first place, without protection, the wealth of these Western States in ores, and the best and cheapest of fuel, would enable us to compete with European manufactures and leave a large margin of profit, to which must also be added, the cost of transportation and other incidental charges upon importations.

"Again, the pertinacity of Eastern manufacturers, and the excess of wealth they have already acquired, through protection, to the vast cost of the West, will for a long time defeat the desultory efforts of the advocates of free trade. It behooves the West, therefore, for self-protection alone, that it should make an effort in its own behalf, and that it can do so and profitably compete, in this field of enterprise with the East, will be shown in the text.

"But there is another and more generous motive to excite Western minds—a natural desire for, and a pride in, the progress and prosperity of their country.

“To the writer, something may be allowed for old associations—as the old hunter pricks his ears to the music of the hounds—something for a desire to bring his property into profitable use, but chiefest of all—for the time with him has long passed when any of the selfish pleasures wealth can purchase could be much appreciated—a pardonable ambition to be numbered among those who have been of service to their generation.”

This last paragraph in the extract refers to the author's efforts to secure the establishment of iron-works near the deep peat beds on the “Ledge,” a short distance east of the city of Fond du Lac. A further quotation is made:

“Among the results attending the establishment of an iron-work in this neighborhood may be enumerated:

“The production of a superior quality of pig-iron, peculiarly calculated for stove work, hollow-ware and all kinds of fine castings, holding out inducements to the makers of such articles to settle here.

“The production of heavy castings from the blast, or first smelting, at a much cheaper rate than from the cupola, which necessitates a second melting.

“The production of a superior quality of merchant iron, equal to Juniata iron, and manufactured at a much less cost. The ductility of this iron, the economy with which it may be worked, the saving in cost and in working, from the abundance of the cheapest and best fuel for their purposes, would gather round the supply iron-workers in every department of iron-ware, and consequently a large working population would be brought into the country.

“The first work of this description, would be the forerunner to many others of a like character, still adding to the smaller factories and multiplying the population, to the permanent benefit of the agricultural interest, the vast increase in the value of property, and the rapid and permanent improvement of both city and country.

“Those great undertakings, which only wealth profitably invested can accomplish, would be carried out to their full extent—drainage and roadmaking in particular—would be among the first improvements.

“The contemplated railways—the Sheboygan, and the Air Line to Milwaukee, with others in addition—would become a necessity, and for all which our own resources would be sufficient for providing material and converting it to the different purposes required.

“To have a just idea of what iron-works would do for Wisconsin, it is only necessary to call to mind Belgium, and, indeed, England, and ask the question—What would either of these countries have been without her iron-works?”

DAVID P. MAPES.

In 1873, David P. Mapes, the “founder of Ripon,” published a volume of nearly three hundred pages, entitled, “History of the City of Ripon and of its Founder.” The peculiarity of his style may be discovered from an extract, taken from the preface:

“Before writing this history of myself and of the towns I have aided in building, I will say that I have been frequently asked to write it out and get it into book form. If there is anything in my long life and experience worth keeping on the shelves of the book-case, or taking down and reading, here it is: and you who have had my acquaintance will see it is the ‘old Captain,’ right over. I have not attempted to show the scholar or the statesman, but simply to give a true history of myself and times, as I have seen them, for I have learned that those who attempt to pass themselves off for something they are not, are discovered at once by the discriminating public. * * * So here it is. As thoughts have come to me I have penned them; and you, critics, take them and deal gently with the old man, for such now they call me, if I do feel young. I have written this without gloves, for I meant it should come barehanded, if the hand may appear.” The book has met with a liberal sale.

ABBIE BEESON CARRINGTON.

In musical circles, on both sides of the Atlantic, the name of Fond du Lac is familiar as the birthplace and home of Abbie Beeson Carrington. She was born June 13, 1856, and up to August, 1875, was a pupil of C. F. Kumlan's, in Fond du Lac. She then went to Boston, and entered the New England Conservatory of Music, graduating from that institution in June, 1877. Being encouraged by the professors of the Conservatory to study in Italy for the opera, she sailed with her parents (Edward and Susan E. Beeson) September 1, 1877, for Milan, where she became the pupil of Signor Guiseppi Parini and Madame Marini, in vocal culture; Madame Boreome, in language, and Signor Ranconi, in elocution. After studying one year in Milan, Mrs. Carrington accepted an engagement under the *nom de plume* of Iola Barbo, and sung as prima donna in several of the cities in Northern Italy during the fall and winter. Returning to Milan, she continued her studies until July, 1879, when she sailed for New York, where she now resides.

Mrs. Carrington's first appearance after returning to America was on Wednesday evening, October 7, 1879, at Boston. This paragraph, from the *Musical Record*, of that city, is only one of scores of similar import published on that occasion:

"Abbie Carrington achieved an immediate and triumphant success. She sang the 'Shadow Song' from Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah,' and for an encore the 'Bolero,' from Verdi's 'Sicilian Vespers.' She also sang 'Hear Ye, Israel.' Her voice is rich, sweet and flexible. She is very artistic in her method. The former selections were sung with the utmost ease, grace and fluency, while in the latter she evinced rare dramatic skill. Her debut was a complete triumph."

Soon after, she engaged with Theodore Thomas, in New York, where her success was equally flattering, and also filled several engagements with the most popular concert companies, and now with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. The commendation she received from the musical and secular press of Italy and America would make a volume; the Italians, the most severe musical critics in the world, being even more enthusiastic in her praise than her own countrymen. While Mrs. Carrington was singing in Italy, the Boston *Folio* published a lengthy article upon her success in that cradle of music and art, of which this is an extract:

"An Italian *impresario*, desiring a soprano prima donna, after a hearing, chose her from several applicants, offering her a lucrative engagement, including two benefits, and in one year from the time she entered Milan she made her debut in 'Traviata,' making an almost unparalleled success for a debutante. She was called before the curtain nine times, and in the confusion, 'Brava! brava!' could be heard from all parts of the house. During her stay in Piacenza, the scene of her first triumph, she was visited by many citizens and musicians, congratulating her upon her grand success. She was at once offered engagements by several *impresarii*. During this engagement, she constantly gained in the favor and admiration of the critical Italians, both for her singing and her acting, and at the close of the engagement she was waited upon by a committee of citizens, who thanked her for the great satisfaction and delight she had given them.

"At Cervia and Ravenna, Italy, she made her grandest success in the part of *Gilda*, in 'Rigoletto,' which gave an opportunity to show her great dramatic powers, and her success can best be imagined from the fact that at the conclusion of her engagement there she was escorted from the Opera House with a military band, amid cheers and shouts of 'Bravo! bravo! Long live Iola Barbo, the American nightingale!'"

"At the time of writing this sketch, Mrs. Carrington is singing in Ravenna, in the operas of 'Faust,' 'Traviata,' 'Lucia,' 'Puritana,' 'Rigoletto,' and the 'Bohemian Girl.' Her voice is a high dramatic soprano, ranging from G below to E flat in alt, sustaining the high E flat with perfect ease. All the tones are pure and even throughout the entire compass of her voice. She is twenty-two years of age, tall, with a fine figure, and large physical powers."

MARK R. HARRISON.

No man in Fond du Lac County has done so much to make the name of Wisconsin familiar in all the great wealth-centers of America and Europe, as Mark R. Harrison, of Fond du Lac. His paintings are hung and admired in all the leading art galleries of the world, and rare descriptions of their beauties grace the journals of Canada, the United States, England, Germany and France. He has done much to establish the reputation of the West as the home of genius and art; done much for his profession, but more for posterity. He rescued from oblivion the forms and hues of a hundred varieties of wild flowers, which are seen no more in Wisconsin—which have been trampled under foot, and crushed out forever by the destructive march of civilization. The prairies no longer blossom as when the Indians—who turned no furrows—were their only occupants, and no pen could picture the bewildering beauty of a whole county blossoming like the rarest garden in paradise. Mr. Harrison sought out the hiding-place of every bud and blossom, transferring their varied hues to canvas, as the magic power of dew and sunlight gave them birth. In after years, when wheat and corn and cities cover the land, its inhabitants can find on his canvas, everything but the delicious fragrance of a prairie in full bloom.

When Mr. Harrison began to paint in Fond du Lac, in 1852, he was too poor to take his pictures to market or even send them. Permission was asked to hang them in offices and stores, where they remained until some traveling stranger recognized their merits, and secured them at his own figures, for Mr. Harrison was at work for money, as he says now, "to keep from starving." That he was a cultivated artist then, and even before, while a resident of Canada, is apparent from the Toronto, Canada, *Mail*, of September 5, 1879, which described his "Cain and Abel," painted in 1835, and now owned by the Canadian Government.

Perhaps more valuable even than his rescue of the flora of the primitive West for the generations of the future, are Mr. Harrison's historical paintings, representing the habits, customs and rites of the uncivilized Indians, in love, marriage and at the grave. From a thorough search of aboriginal history; from persons well acquainted with the tribal traits and characteristics of the Indians, as well as from Longfellow's legendary poems, Mr. Harrison obtained correct ideas for his pictures, and those who live after the last vestige of the red man has disappeared, can turn to these paintings, and observe the features, dress and ceremonies of the original lords of the American soil.

The "Burial of Hiawatha," painted for William Lucas, of St. Louis, Mo., is the representation of a scene which no beholder can easily forget or describe. In the fringe of a grand old hemlock forest, through whose gloomy aisles and snow-bent boughs the shadows of evening are silently advancing, stands a group of Indian men and women. It is the time of famine, so graphically described by Longfellow, and in the midst of the group of mourners, lies one of its victims. The stern, strong faces are pinched by hunger and clouded by woe. The dead alone is without sorrow—without the expression of suffering. A hollow has been scooped in the virgin snow and neatly lined with evergreens; and around the grave, in front of those whose unfathomable but stoical sadness seems to impregnate the very air and every surrounding object, are scattered sprigs of the fragrant hemlock, in accordance with the Indian custom. The pallbearers, dressed in their most gaudy attire, as they always are at the burial of a distinguished member of the tribe, have lowered the chieftain's dead wife, "Minnehaha, Laughing Water, loveliest of Dacotah women," into her snow-made tomb. She is richly dressed in pure white garments, in accordance with the usages of her people.

"Clothed her in her richest garments,
 Wrapped her in robes of ermine,
 Covered her with snow-like ermine,
 Thus they buried Minnehaha."

Near by, seated upon a fallen hemlock, his partially shaded face resting upon his hand, is Hiawatha, her husband, the mourning chieftain. He is overwhelmed with grief. Across his

knee is thrown the last garment made by Minnehaha, it being the custom for the husband to bear to her final resting-place the last garment made by his deceased consort. Still nearer to the grave of snow, is old Nokomis, wrapped in sorrow—prostrate with her last earthly grief. She rocks feebly to and fro, and wails:

“Wahonowin! Wahonowin!
 Would that I had perished for you.
 Would that I were dead as you are.
 Wahonowin! Wahonowin!”

This is one of Mr. Harrison's best pictures, and one of the finest productions of Western art. It is not superior, however, in historical value or artistic merit, to others of the same class, three of which are conceived from Longfellow's same poem. Mr. Harrison had beautiful photographs of large size, taken of these paintings, and sent them to Mr. Longfellow as a Christmas gift and art souvenir, for 1879. Another painting of considerable power in this series, is the gathering of the warriors before the battle of the Rose Bud, at which Gen. Custer fell. The scene is a rich and beautiful valley, at the base of a high and barren mountain, around whose brow a mighty storm is gathering, and the picture was taken just as Crazy Horse addressed—while standing in his saddle—the assembled chiefs and warriors:

“The pale-face hath driven us from the graves of our fathers—from the rising to the setting sun. They have driven us to these barren hills [with a gesture toward the beetling crag], and *here* they will not let us have a home.”

The faces of Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Black Dog and other leading chiefs, were taken from life, gleaming with that fierce anger and malignity seen only in the countenance of an Indian.

Mr. Harrison's paintings, which have attracted most local attention and advertised abroad the unsurpassed beauties of Wisconsin scenery, are such pictures as “Elkhart Lake,” a rare sheet of water in Sheboygan County; “Sandstone Bluff,” a bold, rocky cliff on Green Lake, and several other scenes from Green Lake, the gem of all Wisconsin waters, situated in the county of the same name.

What has been pronounced in England Mr. Harrison's most powerful painting, is his “Cromwell's Charge at Marston Moor,” which has been owned in that country during many years.

But one of his modern master-pieces on canvas, is a picture finished in 1879—“Cleopatra's Triumph.” It is of large size, and represents more labor than almost any other painting produced in America. It contains 300 figures, all richly but differently dressed; scores of columns with sculptured bases and ornamented capitals, boats, buildings, the sea, flowers and every detail pertaining to the Egyptian court at the time it represents. At the left rises the stupendous pile called Cleopatra's Palace (begun by Alexander the Great, and finished after his death, B. C., 323, by Ptolemy Soter, the first Greek ruler of Egypt). Its length was more than four thousand feet, and its elevation a wilderness of columns, statuary, pillars, emblems, deities and ornamental sculpture piled tier upon tier in solid, shining marble, to a dizzy height, and reaching down to the sea. At the base of the gigantic columns which guard the entrance to the palace, are slaves feeding serpents, Egyptian gods, and to the left the Sphynx, while at the right swarm the royal guards, harpists and banner-bearers, dressed in purple and white, ready to welcome their beloved and beautiful Queen. On the steps of the palace stands a beautiful figure, like that of an angel, called the Goddess of Peace, holding in one hand the white dove of welcome, and in the other the scepter—symbol of power—to be delivered to the Queen. Beyond the Goddess lie the terrible Egyptian deities, with wings and claws, and still farther on the magnificent malachite obelisk, whose polished surface of blue and green carbonate of copper shimmers in the sunlight, and which is surmounted by the god Apis. In the centre of the picture, and under a gorgeous canopy of feathers borne by a slave, is the Queen Cleopatra, with a rich crown sparkling and flashing on her brow.

By her side walks that great Roman warrior and statesman, Mark Antony, humble and subdued in the presence of her genius and beauty. He goes to her palace a willing captive—'tis "Cleopatra's Triumph." Behind follows Antony's helmet-bearer; near by is a richly attired Egyptian priestess, presiding at an altar of burning incense; farther on, a swarthy slave is guarding the golden vessels landed from the galley, and far out to sea is the Pharos, 500 feet in height, one of the Seven Wonders, whose light guided ships across the Mediterranean Sea. The golden galley, impelled by silver oars in the hands of Nubian slaves, and alive with harpists, naiads and cupids, lies near in all the magnificence which the wealth and skill of Egypt could bestow.

"Castle Canyon," painted by Mr. Harrison in 1862, is now in Paris, and held at \$25,000.

EDWARD G. MASGRAFT.

Mr. Mascraft, who has been Mark R. Harrison's student a number of years—and the only student Mr. Harrison ever had—although a young man, has a reputation abroad as an artist of rare genius and promise. He is not a copyist, as so many are who claim to be artists, but sketches from nature. He is an enthusiastic and patient worker, a lover of his profession and has painted many pictures of great merit. Those which sold for the highest figure and gave him the best reputation among artists abroad were, "The Morning Mist," "Cattle in a Storm," "Lost in the Snow," and "Around the Camp Fire." The last one has received especial praise, being a strong and vivid picture of camp life as Mr. Mascraft recalled it from his own experience as a soldier in the rebellion. His pictures have nearly all sold in the East, where they are in demand, and where he is well known as an artist of genius, truth and skill. He makes frequent trips for the purpose of making new sketches from nature, and always with rare success. He is modest, and never mentions his profession or work, preferring to let his paintings win their own way on their merits.

"LISLE LESTER."

A prominent Eastern journalist known as "Waldemere," in a series of able papers upon "Our Coming Men and Women," devoted a lengthy critique to "Lisle Lester's" writings, and her promise as an author, from which the following is extracted:

"The writings of this lady have been almost exclusively confined to magazine and newspaper literature. Now that she has paused in this work, and will soon publish in more solid shape, the result of her researches, it is quite proper to review what she has done, and examine the quality and power that will guide the future labor.

"As a writer she may be called versatile, yet there are classes of literary work she never touches, and has a strongly developed taste for certain specialties; prominent of all, the historical and descriptive. Under this classification, she has given to print extensive papers on California, Oregon, Nevada and the Pacific Coast Territories, Peru, Mexico and the West Indian Islands. These papers embrace history, biography, description, adventure and relic lore.

"Her descriptive faculties are the best; her language is rhetorically able and fluent. Some of the most admirable specimens of her authorship in this class of writing are a series of papers entitled 'Pencilings of the Pacific,' 'Two Years in Jamaica,' and 'Lisle Thread.'

"The second prominent feature of her writings, after the historical, is dramatic journalism. She has published and editorially conducted two dramatic papers, dramatized considerably, and contributed largely to dramatic publications. As a theatrical essayist and correspondent, her opinions command a high estimate from the profession. The 'Life of Charlotte Cushman,' written and compiled during the years 1877 and 1878, will soon be sent to press. It is apparent that some of her most eminent efforts will be found in the dramatic literature of the future.

"The next most sparsely indulged feature of her literary work is satirical humor; combined with it, a defense of principles and people, that has conspired to bring out from her pen some very strong, caustic, independent articles from time to time.

"The most important of these papers already current, was a series of articles published in the *Washington Chronicle* in 1877, entitled, 'Only-a-Woman Series.'"

The pearl of all "Lisle Lester's" writings is the limited poetical thought that has found expression in print. These poems remind one of the stifling sobs of a child, struggling in suppressed weeping.

The saddest of these are gems, and every line seems drenched with tears—no doubt they conceal the key to the heart-side of her life, that the world is not admitted to. Illustrative of the emotional-friendship verse, written under what may be denominated the "indulgence of affections," the following is given :

"HER FACE.

" Sometimes I look into a glorious face—
Into a soul-lit, gentle eye—
That mirrors Nature's loveliest grace
Clear as a summer's morning sky.

" Through wistful eyes traversing worlds afar,
That gem the radiant night,
I catch the glory of a single star
Shining supremely bright.

" These eyes, like ocean fast asleep,
Are fathomless in soul ;
Like quiet streams all pure and deep,
Sweet thoughts within them roll.

" There may be faces twice as fair,
O sweet-faced lady mine ;
But if there were, I should not care
So friendship spare me thine."

"Lisle Lester" never dabbled in political writing, nor lent her pen to any of the "hobbies" and "isms" with which the world is well supplied at the present time. She never wrote a novel nor a romance of any kind. At the present time, she is putting into shape for the press, some important works that will decide her position in literature. She has not hurried into print, nor sought premature fame, and in this she has exhibited good judgment, and, doubtless, laid a solid foundation for the future.

"NELLIE WILDWOOD."

Under this romantic name, Miss Elizabeth Farnsworth, now Mrs. Mears, of Oshkosh, wrote more voluminously than any other Fond du Lac County lady author. She began early to write rhymes, ditties and acrostics for the press, some of which were sweet and musical. In addition to poetry, "Nellie Wildwood" dipped into romance and the drama—one play, entitled "Black Hawk," drawing good houses at Madison and other places in the State. Her most elaborate work was a sixty-page book, entitled, "Voyage of Pere Marquette, and Romance of Charles de Langlade; or, the Indian Queen. An Historical Poem of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." It was written for Harrison & Stevenson's "Art Union," in 1860. From this book, as descriptive of the approach on the shores of Lake Winnebago, before the coming of white men, of such a glorious morning as could only be seen in the unsettled West, is taken the following :

" 'Tis early morn—the heavens are softest blue,
And the broad lake has caught the same fair hue ;
While from the dreamy West the cooling breeze
Waves the green drapery of the lofty trees,
Amid whose cool and leafy shade is heard
The matin-song of many a bright-winged bird,
The robin's note from hedge of wilding rose—
The mourning dove pours forth her loving woes—
The thrush, with joyous gratitude elate—
The speckled partridge, whistling to its mate—

And all the feathered choristers of song,
 Rouse the clear echoes, vales and groves among.
 The fragrant zephyrs, 'mid the flowers that sleep
 With morning freshness on the senses sweep.
 The rising sun gilds tree and headland tall—
 The crimson beams soft ling'ring where they fall,
 Till earth and arching skies in splendor bright
 Mingle in one, thus bathed in golden light.⁵

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. FISHER.

Mrs. Fisher has never published anything in book form, although she has written much worthy of such preservation. She writes for the *Phrenological Journal* and various other publications. From the *Fond du Lac Reporter* of February, 1877, is taken the following :

“AWAKING, AWAKE, ASLEEP.

“Triumphant choir of blackbirds,
 'Mong the willow trees,
 Singing, ' Spring is come again,
 We have felt its breeze.'
 Oh! the sky is softest blue,
 And the earth is fair—
 The sunlight falls in golden showers
 Softly everywhere.
 Wild bees sipping honey
 From the lily's cup—
 How beautiful the year looks
 When it's waking up!

“Across the pleasant meadows
 Shade and sunshine run ;
 The broad grain-fields are golden—
 Harvest has begun.
 The air is faint with fragrance
 That drops from Summer's wing—
 The birds are lost in wonder—
 They quite forget to sing.
 Earth has spread her banquet,
 And bids us to partake—
 How glorious the year looks
 When it's wide awake!

“Bright leaves of golden amber
 Rustling in the breeze ;
 Leaves all sere and withered,
 Falling from the trees ;
 Blue mists on the mountain ;
 Shadows in the wood—
 Oh! Autumn's sighing softly
 In her solitude.
 Somethings akin to sorrow
 O'er our spirits creep,
 For Oh! how sad the year looks
 When sinking to its sleep!

“Beauteous gleam of frost-work
 On each window-pane—
 Here a wreath of flowrets,
 There a mountain chain.
 From misty clouds above us
 Comes the plummy snow—
 Of what is Winter dreaming?
 Why does he shiver so?
 Wildly sings the storm-king
 'Round my snug retreat—
 Oh! how cold the year looks
 When its gone to sleep!”

MAURICE MCKENNA.

In 1868, Maurice McKenna, who had written for the press and various periodicals, published a small volume of poems entitled, "Elva Lee." The principal feature of the work was a romance after the style and meter of Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," which was presented with this :

TO THE READER.

Kind reader, if thy leisure yet
 These pages may devour ;
 And if the humble board I set
 Partake no savor sour ;
 Or, if this simple epanlet
 Disguise no hostile gaiour,
 Then bask them in the minaret
 Of Favor's sunny tower.
 And while I leave this amulet
 Of words thy paltry dower,
 Thy heart will kindly not forget
 The clouds that sometimes lower,
 Nor slight, if thy chaste eyes have met
 Some solitary flower.
 But ah ! if this poor task should sweat
 Thy soul beyond her power,
 Forgive the blast that dared to fret
 Her blossom-mantled bower,
 With song's mirth-shading silhouette,
 Or joy-entailing shower—
 And pardon him who holds in debt
 Thy recreative hour.

Since publishing "Elva Lee," Mr. McKenna has written much that is well worth preserving.

ALICE ARNOLD CRAWFORD.

Of all the poets—or those who have dropped into verse for the amusement of friends or in response to that inspiration which no pen can describe but which occasionally bursts into a glow with all persons of genius, throwing their very souls into a dance of rhythm and transport of beautiful thoughts—none claimed by Fond du Lac County have become so widely known as Alice Arnold Crawford. Her beautiful life, attractive personal and mental attributes and premature death add a peculiar interest to her productions for even those who care nothing for the intrinsic merits of poetry. She furnished articles in prose and verse for the leading publications of the day, and, in 1875, after her death, an unrevised collection of her writings, making a book of nearly two hundred pages, mostly in verse, was published in elegant style by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago. The two distinct and unlike moods or styles in which Alice Arnold Crawford wrote, are well illustrated by two poems here reproduced :

BLIND HANDEL.

He sat alone—his solemn service o'er ;
 No muffled footfalls sounded on the floor ;
 The distant clangor of the closing door
 From arch to arch leaped down the low octave
 Of dying echoes, and within the nave
 Dropped into silence.

Calm and sweetly grave,
 As one in whom some joy and sorrow blend,
 The blind old man, beside his timeworn friend,
 Still lingered lovingly. Across the keys
 He felt the warmth of sunshine, and the breeze

At play upon the silver of his hair,
 And, down the aisles, he knew the list'ning air
 In conscious emptiness hung dead and still,
 But waiting for the soul of melody to thrill
 Its silence into life.

As one who loved them much,
 He sought the keys. They yielded to his touch,
 And by some strange intelligence they caught
 The thrilling impulse of their master's thought,
 And followed softly, or in echoes rang
 Their sweet response, while he, trembling, sang
 His life-song unto them :

“ We are alone
 Oh, voices of my soul! and joy unknown
 To those who know and love you less than I,
 Is borne to me upon the melody
 That wakens at my will. I felt no need of sight ;
 But, reaching forth, I draw my warmth and light
 From out the world of sound. That fine and mystic sense
 Vouchsafed to me makes more than recompense
 For outer darkness ; since the shadowy line
 That shuts me from the world wins the divine
 To blest communion until life grows sweet
 From hidden springs, and makes itself complete
 From sources of its own.

“ Men pity me ;
 And little eyes that mine shall never see
 Turn tenderly to watch the groping feet
 That, hesitating, tread the aisle and street.
 They look on me as one whose night and day
 Are wearily the same, and sadly say
 My blindness is my prison, and no star
 That, key-like, hangs without the dungeon bar,
 Shall ever turn or open unto me
 The royal dawn, or noontide majesty.

“ And yet I sorrow not. No life is dark
 Whose inner chambers hold the vital spark
 Of heavenly happiness. I only stand
 Within the shadow of my Father's hand,
 And list, through all the ling'ring eventide,
 For loving tones that, comforting, abide
 Forever in the air. Oh, perfect gift !
 Oh, blessing marvellous ! By thee I lift
 The upper windows of my charmed soul,
 And let the harmonies of Heaven roll
 Full voiced into mine ear.

“ And still I wait.
 My groping fingers clasp the golden gate
 That bounds the sweet hereafter, while the hymn
 That trembles from the harps of seraphim
 Floats out to me : the soft and mellow pipes
 Awaked by me are but th' imperfect types
 Of what I hear—the faint interpreters
 Through which I speak to men—sweet messengers
 From me unto the world. I ask no more
 Since ‘ my Redeemer liveth ’ to restore
 In His own time the fullness of my sight.
 Then, for the loss of earth's imperfect light,
 The crystal day shall evermore be given,
 And Handel, ‘ blind and old,’ shall see in Heaven.”

THE FOREST EASTER.

[This poem was published at Easter-tide in *Harper's Weekly*, engraved on a beautiful cross which covered an entire page of that publication, and attracted wide attention. The cross was entwined and trellised with the rich green vines and bright star-blossoms of the trailing arbutus, bursting through crusts of snow and creeping about pillars of ice, with the deep, gloomy solitude of a Northern forest for a background.]

In the forests of the North
Shines the Easter morning forth!
Shines and glimmers, flits and smiles
Down the winding woodland aisles.

See! the vapor's rising breath
Floats as life released from death,
Pure above the stainless snow,
Look! how shadows in the glow,

Melted from their icy keeping, out of hidden cells are creeping;
Out of twilight niches leaping at the beck'ning of the light.
Has the spring remembered Easter in the Northland still and white?
Have the symbols of the morning deck'd the dim cathedral wood?
Have they written, "He is risen," in the snowy solitude?
Are the lilies incense breathing? Are the fair camellias wreathing
Carven birch and pillared pine?
Do the lustrous myrtles twine
With the roses, waxen white?
Creeps the ivy's emerald vine
O'er the sky-built casement height?
Tell us, sleeping, sluggard Spring!
Show us, living, waking Spring!
Where is laid thine offering for the Easter-tide?

"In the forests of the North,
O'er the snow-hills peeping forth
Down the sunny side, through the winter's frosted tear,
Through the mosses, cold and sear,
Pure and fair as lilies are, ope's the sweet arbutus star.
Silken-petaled, rosy-tipped, snowy-hearted, dewy-lipped,
Never lovelier offering could the tropic sunshine bring
Offspring of an angel breath
Warmed to life through chill and death,
Never truer Easter sign
Robed a cross or strewed a shrine."

Ay, the Spring has chosen well—better than we understood,
Open star and budded bell best befitted the cloister cell
Of the templed wood;
Best unfold the mystic story from the secret of its own;
Best proclaim the risen glory from the life itself has known,
Blossom of the Wilderness! God-child of the snow's caress!
Heaven shall love thee not the less, blooming here alone.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY WAR RECORD.

No county in Wisconsin has a more honorable or noble war record than Fond du Lac.

The news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and had surrendered reached Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun Saturday evening, April 13, 1861, but was not generally disseminated until Sunday. Everything was dropped, and people rushed to the centers of population and information for the latest news. Newspapers were in demand and commanded almost any price, one man paying a dollar for a copy of the *Chicago Tribune*. Impromptu meetings to sustain the Government were held everywhere, the first of which any record was left being held Sunday evening, April 14, in the city of Fond du Lac. On Thursday evening, the largest meeting ever held in that city was addressed at Amory Hall, by Edward S. Bragg, J. M. Gillet, S. E. Lefferts and Mason C. Darling. The intensity of the excitement, patriotism and enthusiasm manifested cannot be described. Resolutions upholding the Government, and couched in

the strongest possible language, were adopted. About \$4,000 was raised to care for the families of soldiers, and pledges were offered on every hand to furnish wood, meat, flour and provisions to soldiers' wives and children. Men offered houses free of rent; physicians offered medical attendance free of charge, and the City Council voted, at a special meeting, although it had no right to do so, \$5,000 to aid soldiers' families. Patriotism and generosity ran riot. War meetings were appointed in almost every schoolhouse in the county, and speakers were in great demand. The demand, however, was supplied, as men who had never made a speech before, and have not since, proved to be fountains of patriotic eloquence. The *Reporter*, of Fond du Lac, in its issue of April 27, 1861, thus briefly but graphically describes the excitement of the hour:

"We should, perhaps, make an apology that the *Reporter* is lacking this week in the usual amount of matter. The events of the week have occupied our whole attention. Our workmen are worn down with night work in getting out extras of telegraphic reports, which we print morning and evening. Nor can we publish all the war news, for want of room and for want of type-setters to get up the type. Two of our workmen have enlisted.

"The war feeling is so intense and absorbing that much of the business of our city has been stopped; men are collected in crowds on the streets, and before the recruiting office of Col. Lefferts. Mechanics have left their shops, clerks their desks, printers their cases, laborers their usual employments, and all are prepared to take up arms in defense of the flag of their country."

Capt. John McGinnis offered the services of the Hibernian Guards of Fond du Lac, five days after Gov. Randall's proclamation was posted, and they were accepted. This was the first offer of a company from Fond du Lac County. It was not the first company to leave for camp, as it was composed of only thirty men who were willing to fight, and some recruiting was necessary to secure the necessary seventy-eight.

The first man to enlist in Fond du Lac County was Colwert K. Pier, and the second was Christian Klock. This was on Monday forenoon, April 15, and they signed the roll in S. E. Lefferts' office, at 494 Main street.

Party lines were nearly obliterated, old feuds were forgotten, and a new era in good-fellowship and patriotism inaugurated. Old enemies, both political and social, met at recruiting gatherings, and made speeches together.

Patriotism and a desire to do something for their country were not confined to the men. The ladies were busy preparing little things for the soldiers to take with them; making flags, committing patriotic songs, making rosettes of red, white and blue, and lending their influence by being present at all war meetings. When the first company left Fond du Lac, each member was presented by the ladies with an elegant silk rosette and a Testament, and the company with a large and costly flag. These were presented at Amory Hall on Tuesday evening, April 31, at which time the company assembled to take the army oath. W. C. Kellogg administered the oath, and so enthusiastic were the spectators, that one and all arose and took the solemn obligation also. Rev. George B. Eastman made a prayer, and E. S. Bragg the following speech:

CITIZEN SOLDIERS: In obedience to your own patriotic impulses to defend a flag hallowed by the blood of patriots, the maintenance of which was bequeathed to you as a legacy of a glorious ancestry, you are about to bid adieu to friends and kindred, to put off the garb of peace and assume the "slow-measured tread of grim-visaged war." In days of old, the knight did his *devoir* under the colors of his "lady-love." The remembrance of the sweet, sad parting cheered him when gloom was stealing o'er his spirit, and rendered doubly dear the achievements of his arm. In later days—in the times which tried men's souls—the women of America cheered the soul of the patriot; the mother gave her husband and son as willing offerings, and the maiden wiped the death-damp from the brow of her lover without a murmur. That race of noble women is not yet extinct. They are as ready now as then, at their country's call, to make the sacrifice.

Capt. McCall, through me the women of Fond du Lac bid you and your soldiers God-speed in your holy purpose. By my hand they entrust you with these colors as a parting token. Maintain them in the front of the battle. Let them never be sullied by an ignoble act on the field, or in the camp. Protect them, if need be, with your blood, remembering always, that they possess the talismanic power of a woman's blessing.

Capt. J. V. McCall responded :

On behalf of the Badgers, I tender to the ladies of Fond du Lac our heartiest thanks for this beautiful flag, assuring them that each and all of us, rank and file, will do our utmost to protect it from dishonor. And, whether on the field, or in camp, on duty or off, the remembrance of the fair givers will ever be cherished.

Two days after this, May 2, 1861, the company took its departure amid a strange commingling of cheers, sobs and tears. The train left Thursday morning over the Chicago & North-Western Railway, from Fond du Lac, and the city was literally jammed with people from all parts of the county, to whom the idea of war and the sight of soldiers were novel and inspiring.

Before their departure, a splendid dinner was served by the proprietor of the Lewis House, Mr. B. S. Patty, while the bands discoursed music, and patriotic speeches were made outside of the hotel. This company (I), called the "Badger Boys," was assigned to the First Wisconsin Regiment; was the first body of Fond du Lac County men to start for the war, and consisted of the following officers and privates:

Captain, James V. McCall; First Lieutenant, Thomas H. Green; Ensign, Henry Decker; First Sergeant, Lyman M. Ward; Second Sergeant, William S. Burrows; Third Sergeant, Walter T. Coneys; Fourth Sergeant, Ed F. Ferris; First Corporal, Ed T. Midgely; Second Corporal, Milton Ewen; Third Corporal, Timothy F. Strong, Jr.; Fourth Corporal, Henry Taylor.

Privates—Kelsey M. Adams, Levi Annis, George Beaver, David Bidwell, H. E. Barrette, David Babcock, Joseph Busehar, John N. Curtis, Edward B. Crofoot, Volney Chapman, S. Coleman, Jr., William E. Chase, C. T. Carpenter, Henry W. Durand, E. P. Downer, Matthew Emerson, John Farrell, John V. Frost, Kingman Flint, Martin V. Fargo, William A. Fargo, William M. Gardner, F. Grasslee, John Grignon, R. Gilbraith, George R. Gates, H. W. Hubbell, W. S. Horton, Isadore Heibert, Charles S. Henry, Lewis Hart, John F. Hagan, Christian Klock, C. L. Kimball, William Knothardt, Joseph King, Merion Lake, Andrew Lundry, Harrison Matthews, Norton W. Mack, Theodore Magneusan, Charles H. Morgan, John Oliver, Charles Palmer, Albert W. Paine, James G. Potter, Colwert K. Pier, M. W. Peters, Josiah Prosser, William A. Place, Richard Peacock, John Reichardt, George P. Robinson, Francis G. Rice, R. G. Stevens, Samuel Sherwood, Roswell M. Sawyer, Leonard Shaw, George T. Wilkins, Parley E. Wilson, George E. Wood, John Wiley, M. D. Wilson, Robert Whittleton, H. Walters, Delos A. Ward, Byron A. Wheeler and Charles Williams.

Innumerable copies of the "Star Spangled Banner," and miniature flags, on which were printed various patriotic mottoes, and extracts from the speeches of great men, were scattered about the country, and the work of recruiting went on at an astonishing rate, the time of enlistment at first being for only ninety days. Flags floated everywhere. Bulletins naming the prominent men who had enlisted, and scraps containing the seditious utterances of Southern men and officers, were freely circulated to increase, if possible, the enthusiasm for enlisting, and at the war meetings, men who could not enlist would "bid" for volunteers. That is, A would call out, "I will give \$50 for the next volunteer;" B would say, "I'll give \$100," and so on until another volunteer was secured, the meetings continuing until late at night. A description of the wild excitement and intense enthusiasm of one war meeting would apply to all of them, and they were held everywhere in the county.

The following card, printed on imitation bank paper, was suddenly and unaccountably found in liberal circulation, furnishing the salaries of soldiers in different positions: Colonel, \$218 per month; Lieutenant Colonel, \$194; Major, \$175; Captain, \$118; First Lieutenant, \$108.50; Second Lieutenant, \$103.50; Brevet Second Lieutenant, \$103.50; First, or Orderly Sergeant, \$29; other Sergeants, \$27; Corporals, \$22; privates, \$20, and musicians, \$21 per month.

These figures, though not correct, mixed well with the enthusiasm of the hour, and recruiting went on more rapidly than ever, until it was announced in one of the local papers of May 25, 1861, that "Fond du Lac County has furnished a greater number of volunteers than any other county in the State, not even excepting Milwaukee. We have now nine full companies, and three more nearly full, more than enough for one full regiment. Of these, six companies have enlisted for three years, or during the war. Should the exigencies of the war

require it, we are confident the number could be doubled in this county. Our volunteers compare favorably with any in the State. They are a fine, able-bodied set of men, who entered into this business because they felt it their duty to do so, leaving their fields and workshops, and occupations, to be supplied by others. It is an indisputable fact that Capt. McCall's Company stands at the head of the First Regiment for good order, sobriety and military bearing. They have earned a reputation in their short period of camp life, of which they may well feel proud. Should their example be followed by the remaining companies, Fond du Lac will have the proud distinction of having better men in the field, as well as more of them, than any county in the State."

In a very few days after the first company was organized under Capt. J. V. McCall, within thirty days from the time Gov. Randall's proclamation appeared in Fond du Lac County, the following six companies had been organized, officers chosen and their services accepted: Capt. Emerson's "North Star Rifles," of Taycheedah; Capt. John Maginnis' "Union Guards," of Fond du Lac; Capt. Gage's "Hamilton Guards," of the towns of Osceola, Auburn, Ashford and that vicinity; Capt. E. S. Bragg's "Rifles," of Fond du Lac; Capt. Bertine Pinkney's "Rosendale Guards," of Rosendale; Capt. O. H. La Grange's "Ripon Rifles," of Ripon; Capt. Clark's "Waupun Light Guards," of Waupun, and the "Oakfield Rifles."

Before this time, Company I had begun to have "some experience," and it will be interesting to know what it was and how the members liked it. Many of the boys had been accustomed to fine clothes, luxurious homes and plenty of money, and not a few of them took along well-filled trunks. C. K. Pier wrote weekly letters to the *Fond du Lac Reporter*, signing himself "Trowloc," in one of which he said:

"We have at last received our clothes, which they call uniforms, although one would think to see the company on parade, that the tailor had warranted each uniform to fit the largest man or the smallest boy. The cloth is gray, of various shades; much of it is of poor quality and will not stand hard service. The pants have a black cord down the sides, and the coats have brass buttons and stand-up collars. On Monday (May 13), Col. Starkweather presented the regiment with a remnant of Washington's flag. Yesterday (May 15), we commenced our second course on soldier's fare. One more, and we will be on regular army rations. The contract has been let to feed us at 39 cents per head. Each man has a metal plate, spoon, knife and fork, which he must take care of himself. About 6 o'clock, the Orderly Sergeant calls out, 'Company I, fall in for breakfast,' and, as the call is passed from tent to tent, you take your plate in one hand, knife, fork, cup and spoon in the other, and step into the ranks. But be careful as you go into the eating-house that you do not slip down in a pool of coffee. As the boys range themselves along the rough table, the Orderly commands, 'Inward face—take seats.' At first, a teacup of mustard, a box of pepper, salt and vinegar, are the only articles in the line of victuals to be seen; but, immediately, a pan filled with slices of bread an inch or more in thickness, another of boiled potatoes, followed by one filled with meat, come in rapid succession. The bread is 'baker's,' and good; the potatoes are good enough, and the meat—well, as to meat and gravy, we won't take any this morning. The waiter fills your cup with coffee, which you sweeten and taste. It is cold, and appears inclined to coagulate. Another waiter appears, and while steam rises in large volumes from his pitcher, cries out, 'Hot coffee!' You want some, of course, but what is to be done? Your cup is full, you cannot swallow its contents, and there is no dish into which to empty it. You look around and find everybody in the same fix. Finally, a sly one comes to an 'about face' and pours his coffee on the ground. In an instant you follow suit, and so do the others. Now it may be understood whence came the pools of coffee on the ground. * * * After finishing your meal, should you wish to clear your plate of fragments, you empty them on the table or where you did the cold coffee. You clean your dish with bread, dip it in a large dish of hot water, and wipe it with paper."

The boys got their pay about the 1st of June, and their genius was taxed to smuggle "liquid dry goods" into camp, as it was against the rules to be caught with a bottle.

On Monday before the First Regiment left Camp Scott at Milwaukee, the death of one Monroe, of Company C, took the spirit nearly all out of the boys. On the 9th of June, they started for the front, and the journey to Maryland was one continuous ovation. Music, cannon, cheers, ice water, hot coffee, lunches, fruits, papers, pretty girls and shouting men met them at every depot. At one village in Ohio, the people were so enthusiastic as to allow their daughters to board the train and ride with the soldiers until the returning train was met. Some of the Fond du Lac boys put up at hotels, and were liberal with money received from friends and relatives at home. Their first fighting was at Falling Waters, in Virginia, July 2, 1861. It was a wild, harum-scarum battle, but the boys thought it was a big thing. The First Regiment lost one man (not from Fond du Lac County), and C. K. Pier wrote home that he saw two of the enemy stretched dead in a field, while David Babcock sent back word that "in the free and rapid distribution of bullets, the rebs had attained to a proficiency that was truly astonishing." Afterward, the battle of Falling Waters was a standing joke among the veterans, and is to this day.

The First Regiment was mustered out in August, but was soon re-organized, as most of the boys re-enlisted for "three years or the war."

Lyman M. Ward went out from Fond du Lac in the first company of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was the author of—"Dodge the big ones."

After serving with the original First, Col. Ward, as he was familiarly known, helped to organize, and, from the beginning to the end, was identified with the Fourteenth Regiment. At Pittsburg Landing, notwithstanding the terrors and disasters of the first day's fight, the Fourteenth absolutely refused to break or run. Their splendid behavior won for them the title, "Fourteenth Wisconsin Regulars." Three times, during the second day, they charged and captured a rebel battery, and each time, for want of proper support, were compelled to let go their prize. Most every one has heard in one shape or another the story of the officer who told his men they might dodge "the big ones," but few are acquainted with the real incident which gave it origin.

While forming the line for the fourth charge, this regiment drew the concentrated fire of all the enemy's guns within range. Shell, grape and solid shot swept over and about them with shriek, hiss and roar, which only one who has been there can appreciate. The Colonel passed along, cautioning the men to stand steady, assured them they had that day made their names immortal, to keep their ranks solid, that a man was as apt to dodge in front of a bullet as to avoid it, and that another hour would surely give them the victory. Just then, a perfect tornado of iron and lead swept over their heads; every man and officer involuntary dodged, when Lieut. Ed. Ferris said: "But, Colonel, when they shoot a cooking stove right past a man's ear, can't he dodge just a little?"

"Well, yes," said the Colonel, "if it's a big one, dodge just a little, about as much as I did."

Five minutes later, the regiment again went for that battery, and never let go of it. As a trophy of that day's service, the Government assigned one of the captured guns to the State, and it is now at Madison.



FOND DU LAC COUNTY'S AID TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION.

TOWNS.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	212 extra for the State, credited by order of War Department	War Department credits prior to July 1 st , 1864.	Total credits.
Alto.....	90	68	1	20	1		90
Ashford.....	86	61	5	14			80
Auburn.....	77	16	9	36	1		62
Byron.....	79	66	1	15			82
Calumet.....	67	56		12			68
Eden.....	84	62		9	1		72
Eldorado.....	69	9	3	36			48
Empire.....	53	45		12			57
Fond du Lac, First Ward.....	98	17	9	19	1	50	96
Fond du Lac, Second Ward.....	87	14	18	18		42	92
Fond du Lac, Third Ward.....	97	28	4	15		49	96
Fond du Lac, Fourth Ward.....	95	22	3	18		53	96
Fond du Lac, Fifth Ward.....	45	20		5		23	48
Fond du Lac Town.....	59	41	16	10		7	74
Fond du Lac City at large.....		5					5
Fond du Lac County at large.....		1		1			2
Forest.....	74	33		15	1		49
Friendship.....	33	23	7	5	1		36
Lamartine.....	62	50	3	9			62
Marshfield.....	49	31		23			54
Metomen.....	93	73	8	25			106
Oakfield.....	62	41	7	17			65
Osceola.....	56	30	2	8	1		41
Ripon, First Ward.....	90	30		22		34	86
Ripon, Second Ward.....	75	27	2	19		30	78
Ripon Town.....	75	50		17		23	90
Ripon City at large.....		7					7
Rosendale.....	81	65	1	20	1		87
Springvale.....	76	53	2	21			76
Taycheedah.....	70	45	14	13			72
Waupun, North Ward.....	65	40		14	1	7	62
Waupun Town.....	83	54	1	15	1	13	84
Waupun at large.....		3					3
Total.....	2135	1186	116	483	10	331	2126

ROSTER.

The names of those who took part in the war, who are credited to Fond du Lac County, are subjoined:

CITY OF FOND DU LAC—FIRST WARD.

First Infantry—Co. K—Millard Arnold, Col. C. H. De Groat, Freeman H. Farr, Charles Kellogg, Patrick Murray, George J. Russell, Abram Rundell, Peter Rundell, George Stewart, Capt. Henry Stone, Lieut. F. R. St. John, Gustavus A. Scott, J. B. Wood.

Third Infantry—Co. A—John Bradley. Co. D—William Harrison.

Fourth Infantry—Co. K—Chas. McGee.

Fifth Infantry—Co. E—Platt J. Raymond.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—Capt. Edwin A. Brown, J. L. Bulzer, S. P. Green, Lieut. Albert W. Reader.

Eighth Infantry—Company unknown—George Driggs.

Ninth Infantry—Co. C—Michael Risch.

Twelfth Infantry—Surgeon Angie B. Carey.

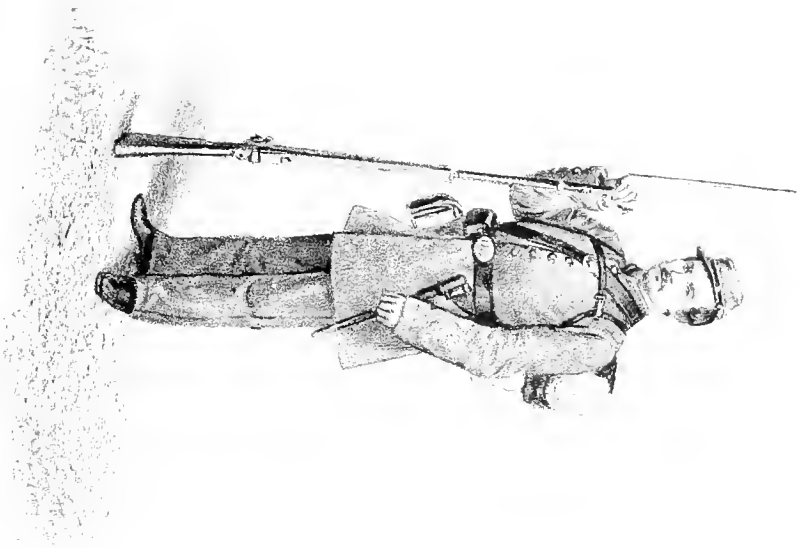
Fourteenth Infantry—Q. M. James T. Conklin, Ass't Q. M. Delos Ward. Co. A—Charles Beers, Lieut. Henry Durand, David A. Drake, Leonard Drake, Col. Eddy F.

Ferris, Capt. J. V. Frost, James Hammond, Charles W. Jackson, Geo. Jesse, Robert Longstaff, E. G. Mascraft, Henry W. Powers, Francis J. Ribble, Orlando J. Ribble, Chas. Ribble, Charles Spafford, Obadiah Thompson, John A. Waller, H. C. West, Col. Lyman M. Ward. Co. G—Samuel Jones, Co. H—E. P. Mead, Washington Hathaway. Co. I—J. W. Bell. Co. K—Sanford M. St. John. Company unknown—Morich Track.

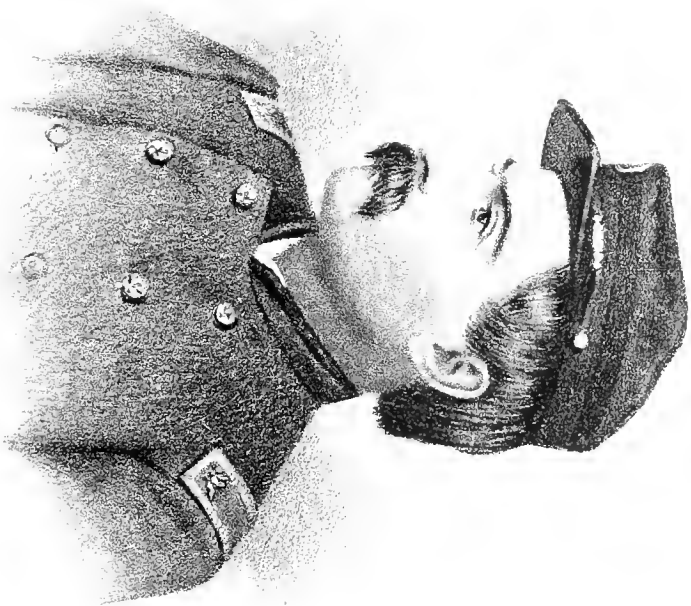
Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Joseph Bulger, John Boardman, James Condy, Joseph Devlin, Thomas Harinor, Harry Jennings, Capt. Simon O'Keane, Patrick Moughlin, Patrick Meager, William McDermot, F. Nelson, Anthony O'Brien, John Racroft, John Rayercraft, Felix Rogers, John Shea, Nathan Sayre.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. K—John Nowell, Silas C. Seaman.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K—George Barrett. Company unknown—George Hofer.



"FIRST ENLISTED MAN IN THE COUNTY "



"THE SAME AT CLOSE OF THE WAR "

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Thomas Smith, Aaron Sherwood. Co. F—Hugh Cary, Frank Camisky, William W. Potter. Co. H—Capt. George Burrows, Charles Bergin, William Bodine, Benjamin Cole, David Lock, Timothy Regan, Frederick Smith, Frank Skoomasky, J. Tate, A. Van Valkenburg.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Joseph Arnold, Henry Diener, Philip Zapp, Nicholas Kiefer, Albin Knolle, Charles Steer, Frederick Sall, Michael Thuerwachter, John Waskowi-k, Ernst Wildfang.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. A—Augustus Brasted, Lieut. S. L. Brasted, J. E. Hodges, Caleb S. Knott, Paddock Kelcoyner. Co. H—James Farnsworth, Giles Heatheote, William F. Jones, William Oliver, Jr., Terrence Smith, Frederick Watters.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—George Beaver, Henry Docker, Thomas Fox, Charles Sherwood.

Third Cavalry—Co. I—Henry Bannister.

Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry—Co. C—J. P. Pennoek, A. S. Hezlit.

Sixth U. S. Infantry—First Lieut. James G. Potter.

Fiftieth U. S. Infantry—Co. C—James Rush.

Regiment unknown—Lemuel Lawrence.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC—SECOND WARD.

First Infantry—Co. K—Capt. Charles H. Benton, Capt. Thomas Bryant, Ed McGlo-hlin, Charles E. Marshall, W. B. Ro s. Frank Roth, Maj. R. M. Sawyer.

First Infantry—Co. M., S. E. Lebert. Co. A—Thomas Davids, H. Eberson, Carl Eastimer, Charles Lorl, Herman Opitz, Anson Welch. Co. G—J. F. Hubbard, John Olsen, O. C. Olsen, Albert Post.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—R. S. Goldsborough, James Essan, John Kalk, Charles Pfeiffer, B. H. Psnerger, George Psnerger, Asa Smith.

Sixth Infantry—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg; Musician, Abner H. Wadsworth. Co. B—Adolph Kunttel. Co. E—Bernard Krebs, N. K. Malroy, Andrew Shuster.

Ninth Infantry—Co. I—William Schulman.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—S. D. Baker, John Breeker, Sterling Peters, A. J. Scott, James Thomas. Co. F—James Gorman. Co. H—James Pound.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—John Billman, Thomas Clark, Daniel Doherty, William Davis, Alexander Mekne, Capt. Michael Mangun, Samuel Reed. Co. H—Henry Tanner.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—W. T. Lyon.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Willis Boyle. Co. D—D. McFadden. Co. G—Joseph Whitmore, James Whitmore.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. M. H. C. Hamilton; Surgeon, S. J. Crodin. Co. A—King Flint. Co. F—William J. Smith, R. C. Palmer, J. H. Gibson. Co. H—B. M. Cole, Capt. William A. Fargo, David Luck, W. H. Weber, John Weber.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Company unknown—Isaac M. Story.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Capt. Anton Kettler, Alois Altman, Karl Arndt, Rudolph Breger, Charles C. Bergen, Carl Berume, Walden Czuzmecki, Adolph Eichmoler, Morris Fox, Henry Flemming, Reinhard Gasibutz, P. Paul Glatzel, Mathias Haertle, Heinrich Herzog, Jacob Hilgert, Paul Hinang, Christian Hageman, Fred Kefer, George Krause, Reinhold Krause, August Krueger, August Luithe, Herman Lindemerth, Fred Lukow, Heinrich Meier, Charles J. Meyer, John Ostertag, William Rosenthal, Haas Rossmann, Carl Ruessman, Carl Schmidt, Joseph Schmitz, Magnus Schneider,

John Schur, Fritz Schueler, John Schueler, Joseph Stauber, August Stengel, William Schmidt, John Sporer, Fritz Temke, Charles Woetzel, Christ Winkiemann, Ferdinand Wolle, Joseph A. Zech, August Zippel.

Thirtieth and Thirty-first—Co. A—William Higgs, James Hayes, Robert Marshall, D. A. Morrison. Co. H—Frank Gonsky, James J. Dully, James D. Dully, James Hayes, Horace E. Mann, Miles Seeley, A. C. Tucker.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—N. C. King.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—Fred Sage.

Milwaukee Cavalry—Fritz Kecker, H. Feldrippe, Frank Veit, Fred Kresler, Christopher Boerkardh, Henry Rabe.

Regiment unknown—Rowland Russell, Dennis Conroy.

First Illinois Infantry—Co. I—Henry Pfeiler.

Fortieth Illinois Infantry—S. C. Spire, Lavert Bath-bone, Henry Baker, Washington L. Potts, O. A. Fadden, Ezra B. Foster, William Black, Otto Smith, John Mouk. *Seventeenth Missouri Infantry*—Co. H—Charles Snell, Louis Kuntz.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC—THIRD WARD.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., Charles S. Hamilton.

First Infantry—Company K—Ed. Comberlin, Horton H. Drury, A. W. Kent, Lieut. Henry G. Leonard, Alpheus Morse, Charles L. Palmer, M. W. Peters, Lieut. Francis G. Rice, Rufus G. Rice, Frank Rutek, George E. Wood.

Third Infantry—Surgeon Don A. Raymond. Company A—Alexander Abrams, J. C. Beck, Henry Davids, John Davids, Fred Elgert, N. C. Howard, John J. Jewell, T. H. Lepper, A. J. McCombs, J. E. Pease, E. Shelby, August Walton, Ernst Wiltonny. Company G—Frank Glason, J. W. Griffin, A. S. August, Wesley Nixon.

Fifth Infantry—Company D—Samuel McConell, A. J. Purcher.

Sixth Infantry—Company E—A. J. Dawson, R. D. Swett, W. A. Wallace, Capt. Benien Lindley, James Lawrence, Edward Seaman.

Ninth Infantry—Company I—Harrison Matthews.

Fourth Infantry—Company unknown—John Pomerich.

Twelfth Infantry—Company H—William Lawrence.

Sixteenth Infantry—Surgeon W. H. Walker, Captain Rev. J. B. Rogers, Company A—A. A. Parford, Charles E. Collins, John Corbin, Fred C. Frazier, Morgan Farnel, Capt. Charles L. Kramer, O. S. Lebert, Edward A. Martin, Peter Metzger, Ora Van Orman, H. H. Seymour, David Shorman, James Van Orman, B. E. Waters, Company H—Ard Hyde. Company K—L. G. Annis.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company C—William Hope, John Murray, W. Van Brocklin.

Nineteenth Infantry—Company A—Melton Hill, J. Bissett. Company G—Jas. Crawford, Alexander Magie.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company A—Leon, Nathan Levitt, Ma and G. Pas, George H. McDonald, James McDonald, Reuben S. Rayon, Isadore C. Scott, H. C. Taylor. Company F—Capt. Milton Even, Lieut. A. S. Delaware, E. H. Gould, John M. Wells. Company H—B. F. Fuller, John Moak.

Twenty-third Infantry—Company E—C. Seer Euehner, William Fisher, Robert Hubatzchek, Charles Nisda, John Pomerich, John Reekert, Henry Roney, William Stange, Anton Voet.

Twenty-second Infantry—Company H—Levi J. Beers, George E. Easton, Robert H. Marshall, Miles Schneider, Company H—Capt. William S. Burrows, W. B. Chase, Horace E. Mann, H. H. Ferry, Rom Roswell. Company I—Edson H. Clark.

Second Cavalry—Company H—John Chitterling, Joseph Miller, George Wilkins.

Regiment unknown—Charles Tanner, Augustus Hecker.
Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry—Company G—Asa Foster.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC—FOURTH WARD.

First Infantry—Co. K—Frank N. Baker, Jopall Dashman, H. Walters, John Doraty, Robert Morris, John Wiley.

Second Infantry—Co. E—Sylvester Pitcher.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Myron Curtis, I. F. Dunewan, A. Miller, Lorone Ritchards, Co. D—William Kidder, Co. G—August McNary.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—J. G. Garrity, D. P. Hart, James Atkinson, S. T. Hall.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—John Flood, John P. Hart, Pibard, Francis King, Capt. Michael Mangan, J. L. Mason, Albert W. Young.

Tenth Infantry—Co. K—Ezekiel Ransauy.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—N. C. Ridout, Lieut. Egbert Little, David Pitcher, B. T. Simpson, John D. Steens, Nicholas Young, Charles Williams, Co. C—John R. Burt, Co. D—D. O. Palmer, George R. Shephard, Co. E—Nelson Cummings, Co. F—John Flanders, Peter Locquer, Robert Muir, Co. H—Abel Hyde.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Michael Gill, Alexander Mehanah, Barnard Wells, Thomas Clark, Richard Curran, David McMulligan, Patrick Murphy, Thomas Mibly, Peter Forester, Henry Mederman, John Daugherty, John Balen, Walter Mobly, Lawrence Welch, Hugh Davey, Nicholas Bangar, Michael Gonna, John Kermiceel, Capt. Martin Curran, Edmund Harkins, Davis Harkins, Edward McCorah, D. McLaughlin, John Ryan, John Davis, Joseph Gangrion, Daniel Lyons, John Slay, Mat. Fenon, Co. G—Enos Page.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Paxan Smith, John Vanberger.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—E. C. Wheelock, Co. G—Gustavus Kidder, Cyrus Kidder.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—George Bolde, Solomon Comings, Hibard S. Chapman, Winwell Dufrane, Octavius Darusha, Eugene Darusha, Eli Derusha, Oliver Dolan, Antoine Deposs, Flora Deposs, Edward Derusha, Lewis Derusha, Anthony Mountain, Joseph Greecy, Mike Gillis, Jeremiah Holahan, Richard Peacock, Allen J. Nash, Rhoderick Labell, Lewis Jarvis, Capt. Alexander White, Harry Hubble, Leonard F. Davis, Charles C. Henry, David Storey, Maj. Kelsey M. Adams, Thomas Rondo, Henry S. Lee, Adolphus Page, Co. F—Warren Allbright, Cyrus C. Carrier, Alexander Hurlburt, Co. H—Robert Atkinson, Edward F. Midgeley, William Wiegler, George Haavell, Giles Heathcote, Frederick Roach.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Xavier Brown, John Brown, John F. Hagan, Nicholas Jenner.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. H—William H. Place

First Cavalry—Co. B—A. P. Fish.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—E. Crockett, Philip Rodis

CITY OF FOND DU LAC—FIFTH WARD.

First Infantry—Co. I—Tripley Harnois, Co. K—W. E. Bossett, Isaac Gotchy.

Second Infantry—Co. K—James Doherty.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Anson Richmond, Co. K—George E. Bailey, Joseph Gotchy.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Francis Gotchy, Joseph Ladukey.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—Capt. J. B. Johnson, B. Smith,

Seventh Infantry—Co. F—Francis Beaudreau.

Tenth Infantry—Co. K—Albert Allen.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—William Harvey, John Beecher, George Vanheuklin, A. Thorp, Ed Clark, James E. Austin, Louis P. Laduke, Peter Laduke, Eli Laduke, Henry Goslin, Egbert Little, John Coon, George Stevens, Lieut. Edward Delaney, Jr., John E. Miller, W. E. Comer, Co. F—David P. Dean, George Gurrard, Francis Seymour, Co. H—Peter Garrow.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Charles Doherty, Peter McAnnan, J. McNeferoy.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—E. W. Drake.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Lieut. Samuel Hotalling, E. V. Childs, Rufus Johnson, Jackson M. Hill, Jeddiah Hill, Edwin Pelton, John Defoes, John M. Darley, John Austin, M. J. Crow, E. M. Crow, Sergeant Jewell, Henry Jewell, Frederick Hercher, T. T. Miner, P. A. Maloney, W. H. Cook, Grippet Laduke, Michael Gillis, Henry S. Austin, John Carney, Co. F—Richard Killips.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. H—J. Laduke.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Co. I—F. Craw, Elvin Warner.
Second Cavalry—Co. A—Col. Napoleon Boardman, Edward Jewbert.

Third Cavalry—Co. B—William Eckel, Co. I—West Knight, William Hopper.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. K—Charles McCarley.

Illinois Volunteers—Frederick Eckel.

CITY OF RIPON—FIRST WARD.

Third Infantry—Co. H—Jack Haley.

Seventh Infantry—Co. B—Isaac Cooper, William P. Woodruff.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. F—David C. Woodruff.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. H—Perry C. Gunn, Stephen Field, Col. Bertine Pinkney, Fred Auerst, E. A. Benedict, A. H. Booth, J. H. Beanda, James Beynon, B. G. Chaburn, James Chaburn, Fred Cregar, William E. Davies, Moritz Evers, O. P. Fitzpatrick, John F. Hopkins, James Bickley, August Henshalt, Miles Johnson, O. R. Kinney, W. E. Lamb, L. B. Parruleer, De Witt Boot, Isaac Renfro, Fred Shuler, John Sabalka, John E. Theban, William Tyler, David Webber, W. H. Miller.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company unknown—Alden Petre.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. B—Richard Craig, Jackson D. Quimby, W. E. Simmons, John A. White, Alson Wood, Albert Bixley, George W. Quimby, W. H. Valentine, Capt. R. W. Hodges, T. H. Harvey, George W. Jackson, J. M. Moore.

First Cavalry—Co. B—Col. Edward Daniels, Maj. Hiram S. Town, Lewis E. Reed, Hiram Barles, Edward Toron, George Hales, George Brown, Silas E. Hewitt, Albert M. Townsend, Sanford W. Beckwith, John S. Ingersoll Harrison Knowlton, William P. Stevens, John Zimmerman, Oscar F. Potts, Milton Marvin, Co. E—Walter Atwell, Daniel S. Pasco, Co. F—Samuel B. Hurlburt, Co. H—Richard E. Demming.

Third Cavalry—Co. D—George Sethart.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—Josiah Burlingame, Gen. O. H. George, Henry W. Ross, William L. Griffith, Charles Fletcher, Thomas Hales, John H. Lynch, William Hales, Wallace La Grange, Andrew La Grange, John Haffet, Silas W. Marvin, William K. Wyckoff, Banford Root, Fred Schmidt, Herman Stumpel, Willie'm Schmidt, Daniel P. Brundage, Thomas S. Cross, Clark Delano, Edward A. Ellsworth, David Green, John Kuehn, Richard Ober, William Geithar, August Lambe.

Third Battery—Thomas Lambert, Herman D. Pidmer.

CITY OF RIPON—SECOND WARD.

First Infantry—Co. B—Charles G. Lyon.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—Adj. L. H. D. Crane, Rufus A. Brown.

Fourth Infantry—Co. E—Charles F. Rivenburg.

Fifth Infantry—Co. A—George A. Bentley, August Keinert.

Sixth Infantry—Co. C—George Reynard, William Kompot. Co. D—Herman Exner, William Tetzlaff, Fred Wagner, Christian Lambrecht, Carl Lambrecht.

Seventh Infantry—Musician John Vincent.

Nineteenth Infantry—Maj. Alvan E. Bovay. Co. D—Ferdinand Wartler.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. H—Capt. H. E. Strong, Lieut. George W. Root, August Drummond, William Klike, James Canaty, C. W. Collin, Edward Dames, Merritt B. Felton, John Foss, Mart Callmerton, Henry Greber, James Howard, John E. Hopkins, William E. Davis, A. E. Cheeney, William O'Neil, Capt. George W. Muller, Patrick Cahlan, Charles A. Wentworth, E. Schoton, J. L. Hill, Charles W. Catlin, Fred T. Hawley, August Halsburgh, John Hiel, Lorenzo Howard, C. N. Kibbey, William Lambert, Fred Miller, Manley Mott, August Nass, John R. Bassett, George H. Rye, J. H. Ransom, J. R. Surgeant, John Sinclair, Barney Smith, B. M. Young, August Salathiel.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company unknown—W. B. Carpenter.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. B—John Crowling, William B. Carpenter, A. B. Everhard, A. S. Tabores, A. C. Tober.

First Cavalry—Co. B—Capt. Henry S. Eggleston, Julius Mustick, W. T. Davis, Christopher Demphetz, Charles H. Russell, Moses A. Waldo, Charles L. Porter, Waldeman Nelson, William M. Brown. Co. D—Oscar Barrett, John Seitz. Co. E—Capt. R. H. Chittenden, Thomas W. Johnson. Co. L—Silas Hoosan, Horace C. Hoosan, Company unknown—William McTune, Henry Babcock, Christopher Doreke, John Kronger, Orrin M. Smith.

Second Cavalry—Company unknown—Daniel L. Regley.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. D—Jeremiah Root, Edwin D. McAllister, John Kurhn, Newton Chittenden, William T. Whiting, Charles Burrealdt, Charles Schultz, Darius L. Kimball, Alfred Medhurst, John M. Weston, Leonard Stearns, Thomas B. Cross, Silas W. Butler.

Third Battery Light Artillery—Daniel C. Smith, Paul Gurgan, Thomas Randall, Ira E. Smith, Peter Troman.

Regiment unknown—Lyman Hall.

WAUPUN—NORTH WARD.

First Regiment—Co. H—Amasa W. Althouse. Co. I—Thomas Saunpey.

Second Infantry—Co. A—Nathan D. Pierce.

Third Infantry—Co. D—Fredrick Sheltzberger, John Shier, Denslow A. McCuney, Thomas O'Rily, George W. Thompson, J. B. Harrington, Robert L. Oliver, L. B. Balcom, Edwin Thomson, Gilbert Schow, Theodore J. Dann, Rowland Hotchkiss, Joseph Wilks, Barry Smith, Edward C. Whistler.

Fourth Infantry—Co. K—Nehemiah Cobb, Andrew Schow, George Young.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. D—Martin E. Fielastad, Christian Fleck, Eben Schow, Christian Schow, Fin Gassman.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. H—Stillman Goodenough.

William Goodenow, Amos Cass, Paul Conrad, Cromwell Laithe.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. G—Alfred A. Harding, Company unknown—Daniel S. Hart.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—First Lieut. George G. Woodruff, Martin B. Bull, Seymour H. Johnson, Joseph W. Olliver, John H. Grandy, Henry Stephens.

First Cavalry—Co. A—John S. Beardsley, William P. Ware. Co. B—Charles H. Roberts, J. T. Cleavland, Truman W. Gee, Rawson P. Franklin. Co. L—James Grady.

Ninth Battery Light Artillery—James A. Blanchard

TOWN OF ALTO.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Rufus Brown, Delos G. Butts, Wesley Butts, Alphonzo Hall, Charles H. Lindsley.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Robert J. Eaton, Charles F. Growler, Frederick Shanock, Gerrit Vander Bee, Gerrit Banaker, Gerrit Draagers, D. J. Korochat, Gerrit W. Roerlink, Silas L. Hillyer, Henry W. Slap-rump, John Geibick, Hart Van Beek, James T. Beest, Ranson A. Gaylord, George Lindsley, William Laneks, George Whiteman, Chester McDowell, Albert McTolent, Andrew Graham, James L. Hayward, Henry Van Houton. Co. B—Dean Woodin.

First Cavalry—Co. D—L. P. Pond.

Third Cavalry—Co. C—Joseph Jeffreys, R. W. Smith, Silas B. Tenney, George B. McMullen, Honer W. Pond, George F. Pond, James B. Pond, Henry Wentworth, Elwin Welsher.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—James Ivers. Company unknown—Seaman R. Hewett, Joseph A. Hewett, S. B. Hewett.

TOWN OF ASHFORD.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Casper Bieker, John Schmitt, John Senn, Jr., George Senn, Adolph Zernia, Edward Lichtensteiger.

Fifth Infantry—Co. K—Jacob Rohrer, Henry Rohrer, William Zimmerman, Milton Hayes.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—Deceator Nuttle, Henry Lenett, Martin B. Hull.

Ninth Infantry—Co. D—John Ludwig, Gustav Dette, Co. K—Andreas Tischhauser, Jr.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. B—Andrew Senn.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—Isaac Hendricks. Co. G—Nelson Turner, L. W. Tuttle, Basile Wranson, John Boeos, Andrew Winegarden.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—R. B. Bull. Co. H—William Barnett, Calvin Mills, Dilen Slaton, Joshua Helmer, J. A. Lawrence, Merritt Helmer.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. B—Peter Gollbach, Benjamin Hendricks, John Kraudwig, William Reinhardt, Fritz Seuft, Ulrich Tattle, Joseph Wagner.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Co. I—Charles Loerkey.

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Co. A—William H. Weber.

First Cavalry—Co. G—Carr H. Hayes.

Second Battery Artillery—George Rauch, Alldier Rauch, John Jacob Engler.

Artillery—Friedrich Meyer.

TOWN OF ALBURN.

Second Infantry—Co. K—Charles E. Downing.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Anson S. Richmond.

Sixth Infantry—Co. C—John Martil. Co. E—Asa Darfy.

Eighth Infantry—Co. A—Samuel Sanderson.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Edwin Nash, Frank B. Wheeler, Philander Rand, Caleb Turner, Henry M. Gordon, Vinal W. Norton, John T. Cosentine. Co. K—Philander Rand.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. C—John B. Mann. Co. G—Benjamin Lake, Michael Kelley, Orin Brown, Lezer Sisco, Marriou Lake, Edward Tuttle, Sibus Bawson, Benjamin Burnett, Henry Brown, Henry Loomis.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Edward Flynn.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. D—William H. Cosentine.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. F—Asa A. Purdy.

Second Battery Artillery—Francis Cohn.

Regiment unknown—Charles North, Amos H. Miller, William B. Lake, John Lake, Ransom Hyde, James A. Burnett, Demarcus Williams, Belgin Sisco, Abram Childs, Dlaus Miller, Bordenman Childs.

TOWN OF EYRON.

First Infantry—Co. F—Isaac Newton. Co. K—Mikel Bowrok, John Henze, John Wiley, Gustavus Scott, William McArthur, William McLane, Henry McLane, Simon Jones, Charles Smith, Charles Palmer, John Oliver, Andrew Breed.

Third Infantry—Co. D—Samuel Smith, William A. Smith. Co. E—James O. Ackerman, James H. Braman, Co. I—George Hewens, George Fourman, George Vanorman.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Elick Shipman

Ninth Infantry—Co. C—Charles Kearsdorff. Co. K—Jacob Collman.

Tenth Infantry—Co. B—Hannibal Culver, Thomas Leaman. Co. K—Albert Gibbs, John Calhoun, Joseph Lidel, Charles Hatch, Horace Prentice.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Charles Oseer, John M. Dermott, Ruyet Brig. Gen. Lyman M. Ward, Harvey Musick, Adam Shidell, Charles Abbey. Co. K—John Snower.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Patrick Miles, John Ferguson, Milton Vanhatten, Sidney S. Gibbs, Capt. P. O'Connor.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Milton Hayes.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—George Vaughan, Hoel Vaughn, Luke Culver, Syrus G. Brooks.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. A—David Dumphrey. Co. F—Delos Allen, Chancey E. Wicks, Lot Holland, Jacob Shidell, John Bell, Charles Edgerley, John H. Limous, Solomon F. Bradford, Lucien Suttell, Jesse Tuttle, Robert Abm, Erastus E. Phelps, Charles Sabins, James B. Palmer, Alfred J. Parsons, Robert Potter, Andrew I. Pelton, Lewis H. Wood, Robert Albarn, Thomas Dillon, Jasper Clark, John H. Butler, Norman Butler, Charles T. Lusin, Andrew Barr, Thomas Karam.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Co. E—William E. A. Krasner, S—Brown.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. A—Oscar Clark, Patrick Griffin, Hiram W. Morris, Thomas Michael, Sterling A. Ross, Joseph McLane.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. B—Robert Bowls, Jason Breed, James R. Chapin, George Gillan, Silas Warner.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Co. H—Herman Schultz.

Thirty-eighth Infantry—Co. A—De Villiers B. Burrows, Joseph C. Devens, Alberat A. Dye, Horace A. Hudson, Lieu, George M. Pier, Charles W. Robbins, Edgar M. Taylor, Benajah Taylor.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—James S. Lane.

Third Cavalry—Company unknown—John Brown.

Regiment unknown—John Dyer.

TOWN OF EDEN.

First Infantry—Co. C—Peter Raher. Co. I—Albert E. Root, Samuel E. Root. Co. K—John Bullinger, John Morehouse, Henry Bear, Camillus Smith, John E. Bollinger, Amicus Smith.

Third Infantry—Co. E—Henry Clemens.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—John Daniels.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—Guilford Smith, Amos Lefler, Frederick Baldwin.

Ninth Infantry—Drum Maj. John T. Bollinger.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—Theineas Ward, Mathias W. Rind, Joseph Thomas, Albert Titus, James B. Titus, George C. Benneston, Aaron Bear, Lucius Jones, John Pervout, James Norman. Co. H—John Perzua.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Philip Vaughn.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. H—John Alexander.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. F—Chauncey Briggs.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. A—Lucius Batterson, John Bigley, William Henry Frost, Frederick Hawsen, John Wesley Frost. Co. H—Henry May, John Rhorse.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Co. I—Reinhard Ballinger, William H. Ensign, Reuben Penhallow.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—John Dumas, Peter Endranger, Corp. Robert C. Morehouse, John Goom, Thomas E. Goom, Job H. Goom.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Co. A—John Grey, Josephus Titus, Alonzo Van Guilder.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—Dwight G. Beagle.

TOWN OF CALUMEL.

First Infantry—Company unknown—Jacob Holzknecht.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Frank Bizelle, David P. Hart, William Reed, Olin Morton, Butler Talmadge, Sanders Wheelock, William Billings, Ben Fuller, Ichabod Wood.

Sixth Infantry—Co. H—Jacob Fay.

Ninth Infantry—Company unknown—Bernard Burkhardt.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—John S. Harris, Thomas Clark, Michael Manahan, Frank Billings, Charles Blakesley, Charles Cook.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Charles Chase, Russel Talmadge, Frank Everts. Company unknown—Rausch.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—John Schiller, Magnusser Schneider, Lausens Berg, George Stillien, Matthis Snyder, Paul Hammond, Matthias Hartly, Henry Flammang, Philip Huelsamen.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Co. G—Sergt. Hiram Linsley, Arthur P. Adams, Grisel Bulman, John W. Dick, Benjamin Dick, Franklin Gouvernout, Orville A. Hart.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—A. H. Hauner.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. K—John Billings.

Regiment unknown—William Douglas, Christian Portz.

Fifth United States Artillery—Anton Zeng.

TOWN OF ELDERADO.

First Infantry—Company K—Charles Trainard, Frank Billington, William Mills, John Dougherty. Company unknown—Henry Druerer, Edward Edwards, Thomas Kelley.

Fifteenth Infantry—Company C—John Stephens, Harvey Hall.

Seventh Infantry—Company C—David Dougherty, Michael Le Hay, Patrick McLoughlin, James Sundry, John Coyne, Edward Cary.

Eighteenth Infantry—Company F—Willard Felton, George Gould, Benjamin Peckman, Fredrick Hartony, Ambrose Felton. Company A—James Gibbs. Company unknown—Edward Watson, Uriah Tibbs.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. K—John Wagoner, Albert Wesinberg.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Charles Bodoh, Moses Orendi, Adonijah Benedict.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. H—Benjamin Phillips, John Cowham, Jr., William Smith, Edward Rogers, Fredrick Henry, John S. Pygall, Lucas Kendall, Robert Monroe, Thomas Arthur, Alpheus Palmer, John Howham, William Frederick, Albert Hauke.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—Charles H. Bartow, Volney Bartow, John Bowe, John Dussow, Samuel L. Denniston, Robert Ferridge, Frederick Kroenig, William Kruger, John Moran, Charles Myers.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Co. H—William Schmitt.

First Cavalry—Co. A—George Madison. Co. B—Walter Felton. Company unknown—James Barnett.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—Capt. William Woods, Thomas Woods, Charles Adamson, Isaac Caggett, Nelson Lewis, Andrew J. Palmer, Melvin Ducl, Elshur Crassett, W. S. Bull, Sylvester Sherman, R. E. Hope, Fredric Wier, Peter Murray, Henry C. Jones, Neil Bell, Anton Finkham, Andrew Lowrie, David Lowrie, George Marcy, John McCumber, Henry C. Wilson.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—Hiram Wheeler.

TOWN OF EMPIRE.

First Infantry—Co. I—Matthew Emerson. Co. K—Joseph Henry, Andrew Bear.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Thomas Keys, Milo Scofield, George E. Davis, Bernard Phelan, Alanson Lyons, Clinton Phoebe, G. Phelan, Peter Sybel, Thomas Gurry, Bernard Campbell.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. A—William Wilcox. Co. E—William Titus. Co. H—Patrick McCoy, George Clark, William Stevens, Matthew Earne. Company unknown—Andrew Prentiss.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Barnard Wells, Thomas Clark.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—William Lyons, Luman Daniels, Col. Edward Colman, Anthony Brown.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—John Gaffney, Michael Lessling, Joseph Strong, Capt. Martin Strong, Abner Briggs. Co. F—Charles T. Wyman, Clemency Briggs, Co. H—Leonard Briggs, D. T. Alden, Asa Baker. Company unknown—Joseph Hooks, Anthony Gable.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Philip Schriedr, Frederick Witzel, Francois Knein, Charles Shaffer.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Joseph Clark. Co. H—Calvin Fletcher, Vincent Hirsch, Daniel W. Trebven, George Keys, William Hampton, George-Fredrick Booth.

Thirti-ninth Infantry—Co. A—William W. Wilcox.

First Cavalry—Company unknown—Byron Wheeler.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—George S. Phelps.

TOWN OF FOND DU LAC.

First Infantry—Co. A—Col. Deles Kruee, Co. I—Geo. R. Gates, Perley Wilson. Co. K—Capt. T. H. Green, C. H. Chapman, Andrew Breed, Frank Baker, John B. Bower, Henry Strader, George Henry Clark, Charles W. Ackley, William Wheelwright, Patrick Martin, Capt. Cris. Klock, George Klock, O. E. Brand, John J. Seymour, W. T. Hyde, G. W. Hyde, Augustus Brush, William Lowe, Col. C. K. Pier.

Third Infantry—Co. A—George W. Tanner, Frank Tanner, Stephen Nichols.

Fifth Infantry—Co. C—Edward Felton. Co. I—Isadore Marco Dwight Haywood, William Dolan, Alfred M. Green, David Hart.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—John Weymier.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. I—Albert E. Higbee.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—D. Elderego, W. D. Colas, W. W. Wilcox, Alexander Clendening, Thomas Hatcher, B. H. Powers, James Powers, William A. Simpson, Joseph King, Jr., H. H. Seymore, Frederick Steady, Co. F—Alexander ———, Co. H—M. H. Powers, D. C. Buseh, John Pergauy. Co. K—William Titus.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—George Robinson. Co. C—D. Hamel. Co. K—Henry Cribner.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—A. H. Williams. Company unknown—Denis Whitford.

Nineteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Andrew G' son.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Moses Renda, Miles Schoederatt, Frank Marco, David Ackerman, J. Jangwa, Co. F—Theon Doble, John Brown, Virgil Peck, Wesley Frost. Co. H—Andrew J. Hyde, Joseph N. Hyde, John Johnson, H. Ackerman, Edw'rd Dunn, Benjamin Powell, John Gilman, Eugene Gaeha, Thomas Frothinghouse, John Gilman, Richard S. Horton, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Lyman, James W. Stofen, Irvin Meeker, Silas P. Hall, John B. Mitchell, John Meloy, William Harding.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. C—Adolph Miller, Charles Hermann, Christian Rumpel, Agos Capfer, George Miller.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Capt. Flu Klock, Lieut. E. B. Crofton, E. L. Crofton, Stephen Demar, Robert H. Murter, George Ch' se, John Trip, James Pellis, Augustus Beasick, Co. I—Joseph Gabriel, George Martin, Lieut. George W. King.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. B—First Lieut. F. R. St. John, Henry Steady, Henry Clark, Charles Baston, Perry Oblekirk, Horbe, T. Am' lli, Clark Davis, Edwin Esterbrooks, Lewis Fry, Abel Hyde, Adam Blisman, Frederick Mireck, John Mathers, Edward P. Oblekirk, Joseph A. Oblekirk, John Oulson, John E. Shay, William Titus, John Warner. Co. I—Capt. Lyman P. Everell, Charles T. Stringland, Jacob Hekzel, Henry L. Longstreet, William Bennett, John H. Bennett, James W. Curran, John Flood, Silas Ferguson, Stephen Botaling, James Hamner, Richard H. Hart, Thomas Kreeville, Eugene M. Lawry.

Thirti-ninth Infantry—Co. G—Capt. Reuben Lindley, Jonas Crites, Matthew Gearhart, John Horton, William Horton, Peter Kommers, James Malhouse, Elias A. Rumlil, Ross B. Roswell, Willber Stone, David B. Willis.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Co. B—Joseph Frl, Jacob Schneider. Co. G—James E. Andrews, Freeman Thomas, Co. H—Serge, Edward H. Ray, Christian Schuster. Co. I—Zeus Maxim.

First Fifth Infantry—Co. A—Col. C. K. Pier, Capt. Charles E. Carpenter, Hockey Adams, John Ayres, John P. Andrews, Geo. Angus, Major John Bacon, Martin Bacon, Charles E. Childs, Nelson Cummings, Henry A. Corso, Lyman H. J. Du W., Hatchington, John A. Joyal, Lieut. Elbert H. J. Joyal, Edward E. Oblekirk, Henry R. Fr. Lenti, George W. Ramsey, Delaney B. Ricks, Grant A. Randal, William J. Stewart, Charles E. Sears, George M. Soper, Freeman H. Sockett, Henry P. E. Tull, Charles C. Waters, John M. Wells, Elias J. Whitney, Co. I—Capt. Erasmus W. Pride, George Hamner.

First Cavalry—Co. B—Charles F. Edgerton, Walter G. Felton, Alden P. Kendall. Co. G—Elihu Cleman. Co. K—John A. Turner.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—James Kerns, William Woods, Thomas Woods, Jr., Gohn G. Simpson, Benjamin H. Taber.

TOWN OF FOREST.

First Infantry—Co. A—R. A. Harl.

Third Infantry—Co. E—Charles R. Barrager.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—William Norton, Austin F. Barnes, W. H. Mead.

Eighth Infantry—Co. B—Seymour Ellickson, William Carey

Tenth Infantry—Co. A—Mortimer Adams.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. H—George Williams, Hiram Eddy, Delbert Bennett, William R. Gibson, William Seybe, E. P. Mead, Holland Hamblin, Miles Hamblin, H. C. Hamblin, D. M. Crisson, Jr., John F. Procer, Albert H. McKeen, Adm. Gibson, Martin Elliott, John Shaw, George Clifton, Milton R. Barnes, Andrew W. Prentice, E. M. Moore, Thomas Goss, Francis Owens, David Rogers, Charles Rogers, Harvey Wright, R. B. Vanvalkenburgh, Charles W. Gibson.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Anson Williams, Peter Ham, William E. Chase, Charles Berchtel.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. K—William W. Gardiner.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—William Mars. Co. B—Martin Strong. Co. H—Harrison Campbell.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Charles Schafers.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Co. B—James Rogers, William Monk, O. H. Silver, Era B. Sabins.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. H—Vincent Hersch, Matti Hoff, August Vogt, J. D. Foster, Patrick Redman, James Shaw, Peter Bartell, Merdis Snyder, James Hampton, William J. Hampton.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. F—Thomas Carty

Fortieth U. S. Infantry—James Hall.

TOWNS OF FRIENDSHIP.

First Cavalry—Charles Smith.

Fourth Infantry—Co. A—Joseph Tondre, Nathaniel Barks. Co. B—Joseph Earrow.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. C—Barney Harkin*, Charles Carberry, James Gallagher, John Curmule, George Robinson, Daniel McMonigal, Charles Dougherty, James Bossiter, Francis Murry, John Murry, Daniel McFanylin, John Davis, John Stoddart.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Barnett Kelly.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Celestine Henry, Octavus Derusia, Frank Derusia, Edward Derusia, Joseph Betegore, Moses Gunch, Nowell Dufrahn.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Reinhold Krauser, William Rosendale.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. H—John E. Smith, Wesley Bessey, Jacob Cline, Miles Seely.

Thirty-ninth Infantry—Co. G—Joseph Tatro.

First Cavalry—Co. A—David McLeod. Company unknown—Lyman Walker.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—Germain Muller, Isidore Dufrahn, Henry Dollen, Napoleon Inbret, Antay Inbret.

Illinois Cavalry—Inlian Inbret.

TOWN OF LAMARTINE.

First Infantry—Co. K—Strabo Duell, Charles Delang, Walcott Hyde, Thomas Watters, George Stowe, Cyrenas Matteson, Joseph Hyde. Company unknown—J. Prosser

Third Infantry—Co. A—Alford Walton, Warren Otterson, Orman Otterman, Philemen Welch. Co. B—Job Clark. Co. D—Jackson Buskerk, William Young, Jacob Snyder. Company unknown—Dr. Temple.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Henry Osburn. Company unknown—Andrew Ross.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. H—Charles Collins, Francis Laundry, Emerson Spafford, R. L. Edson, Harrison Clark, Rogers Pierce, Washington Ellis, Chauncey Wideman, William Wideman, Lorange Miller, Jacob Wideman, Co. E—Ira Smith. Co. H—Chauncey Reel. Co. K—John Earling, Leonard Shaw, Jeremiah Harrington, George W. Ellis.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Richard Carn.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Capus A. Whitmore, William Boden, John Jameson, Henry Cutler, George Cutler, Daniel Baily, Asa Ottson, Leander Hibbard, John Ferril, Charles Lee, John Jameson.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—David Golchin. Co. F—J. Bigford. Co. H—William R. Brown, William Marshall, Jacob Miller, John Malady, Richard Horton.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Frank Geheling, John Snow, Radolph Wohlgemuth, Andrew Cronk, William Smith.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—John Hubbard, William Zelkey, Jeremiah Weser, Elwin Lucy. Co. B—E. D. Scofield, A. M. Scofield, Selim Pasco, Jason Smith. Co. H—Jay H. Fancher, George Baxton, Willard Baxton, Worden Brown, Salomon Merrill, C. N. Pease, C. N. Pasco, Lucas Kendall, Michael Merrill, John Gilley.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—William R. Bartlett.

First Cavalry—Co. D—Henry Edson, Ratio Elliot, Lorin Pasco. Co. E—Norman Hodge. Company unknown—Peter Everling, Lawrence Kelch, Moses Canady.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—James Carn, U. H. Stranigan, William H. Stranigan, James McFetridge, Daniel McFetridge, John McFetridge. Company unknown—William Lee.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—George F. Clark.

Regiment Unknown—Nelson Camens, Lewis Everling, James Share.

TOWN OF MUFONEN

First Infantry—Co. C—James Parker.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Charles Reiburg, Frank Reiburg, Dennis Washburn. Co. D—H. M. Collins, Alphonzo Hall.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—L. D. Laughlin, Nicholas Myer, Jr.

Fourteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Michael Haley.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. K—William Bugbee.

Eighteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Marshal Tenney.

Twenty Infantry—Co. H—John Henriksson.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Harrison Carter, Asa Holmes, John H. Brown, William Graple, George Wightman, Charles Mouldwell, Luke Williams, Christopher Gibbs, Christoph Feudry, Christian Priem, John Bruce, Rezin Nelson, Jr. Co. B—William Sanders, Girden Webster, Elcott B. Loomis, J. W. Osborn, George Bugbee, Lyman Marsh, Canfield Marsh, Darius Bugbee, J. D. Woodin, William Marsh, Thomas M. Coleord, Frank Mann, Thomas Osborn, Eddy Parks, Barney Smith, Joseph Sumner, William Poach, Dwight P. Hitchcock, George Patton, Henry Rand, Martin Frank, Louis Behnker, S. P. Shoefelt, Cornelius Camstock, B. F. Sheldon, A. M. Bly, Edward Pearse, David Brown, James Hickey, Wesley Ingles, Stephen D. Johnson.

First Cavalry—Co. I—Erasmus Pride, Byron Pride, Elisha Walras, Lewis James. Co. K—Albert Dreker. Company unknown—Oris Parks, Daniel Parks, Joseph Parks, Parley Sanders, William Bugbee.

Third Cavalry—Co. C—Zenas Mann, John McPhail, Gurden Bisbee, George Hayward, Henry Martin, Thomas Leach, Charles Nelson, Eugene Ely, George Shufelt. Co. H—James Bremer.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—James Wagon, Thomas Rannels, Charles Fletcher, Eugene Pride, G. W. Carter, D. S. Crop.

Third Battery Artillery—Thomas Tempenden, Henry A. Weymouth, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Dana Strong, James Carter, Harvey Burdick, Stafford Edgerton.

Regiment Unknown—William Smith, Frederick Smith.

TOWN OF OAKFIELD.

First Infantry—Co. D—Solomon Howard. Co. K—Frederick Owen, Edward Hubson, Robert Navens, John Foster, William Thompson, William Cooper, John Laclair. Company unknown—Peter Rapier.

Third Infantry—Co. D—Zena Banker, William Hagan, Levi Close, Jeremiah Close, A. J. Buskirk, Norman Higgins, Charles E. Alderman, William H. Parson, Sheldon Atkins, Alvin Neal. Co. E—Alexander Bazett, William Hagerman, S. O. Bishop. Co. K—Roswell Fladson.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—William P. Brown.

Sixth Infantry—Musician Abner H. Woodsworth, Musician Charles Bouton. Co. D—Jackson Swift. Co. E—John H. Burne, Jonathan Stoddard, Charles McCannon, Smith Spencer.

Fourth Infantry—Co. B—William Lane, John Lane, Charles Blackburn. Co. D—Gilbert Gosbeck, Mortimer Bouton. Co. K—Charles Hudson, L. A. Bishop, Delos Hatch, Christopher Jacobs, Silas Stuart, Ephraim Atkins, George W. Norton, Byron V. Swan, George Madison, Albert Madison.

Eighth Infantry—Co. A—John R. Burt, Miller S. Russell. Co. F—William Parkhill. Co. H—Dewitt Burch. Company unknown—Levy Amis.

Nineteenth Infantry—Company unknown—James Miles.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. F—Lafayette Bala, John Cator, Oscar Willard, Charles Susan, William O'bryan, James Erwin, Orlando T. Comstock, Walter McKnight, Charles Prescott, Luther Clark, Eli Monteith, John Underwood, Capt. Edgar Conklin, Gerry Lewis, Cornelius Tunison, Francis E. Sikes, Joseph Patinson, Augustus John, Henry Resedorph, Joseph Buskirk, William Thwing, Jeremiah Smith, John Smith, Thomas Gaffney, Peter Thomas, Elias Hale, David Hale, Leroy Bennett, Henry Porter, Marvin Hatch, James Yarnold, Charles E. Brown, Charles E. Ripley, James Wagner. Co. H—George W. Whitaker.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—Capt. William H. Lane, First Lieut. Winfield S. Leach.

First Cavalry—Co. B—Samuel Banker. Co. D—Caleb Frisley.

Third Cavalry—Co. I—James Whilker, William Whitaker.

First Battery Light Artillery—Alvin W. Clark, Elisha Carrier.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Howard Preston, Henry Preston.

TOWN OF OSCEOLA.

First Infantry—Co. E—William Palmer, Joseph Palmer, Albert Gray. Co. K—Byron K. Longstreet, Paul Crites, Isaac Crites.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—N. Gaffney, John Shey, Maz Garfield, Drias Garfield.

Eighth Infantry—Co. B—John Eduting.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—S. Ferguson, Justus Jones, E. Bassett. Co. G—Samuel Bump, H. Brown, Richard Hodges, James Davis, William A. Southard. Co. H—Oliver Cook, Marvin Bratt, Jerome Sekins, E. Guligan, Henry Galigan. Co. I—Stephen Gray.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. C—Richard Lecher, A. O'Brain. Co. E—Joseph Gaffney, John Hughes.

Twentyeth Infantry—Co. G—Philip Howard.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Thomas Gaffney, John Gaffney.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. B—John W. Hall.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—George Johnson.

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. I—August Diegelmann, Peter Maier.

Thirty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—Charles Bergin.

TOWN OF RIDGEM.

Ninth Infantry—Co. H—John Kingshort.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Philo B. Sage.

Eighteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Joseph R. Watson.

Twentyeth Infantry—Co. G—David Walford, Co. H—John Sargent, Lorenzo Forbes, I. S. Hendrickson, Charles Markham, Lewis St. George, Dexter Shute, William Oliver, William Pierce, Charles Pierce, John Caveneagh, Charles Vollitz, E. Bradley, Joseph L. Brown, Philo Sage, Remun Exorsy, Frederick Miller, Napoleon B. H. Beaulieu, Isaac Rengau, Base Day, August Bolan, John Brasslett, Oscar Bigsbee, John Basso, Anthony Fountain, Peter Nimms, Frederick Sheldon, James Hesler.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—Thomas Delano, Co. B—Rufus S. Carter, David Brown, Edward Kennedy, Aaron Haste.

Forty-first Infantry—Co. B—Capt. William T. Whitney, First Lieut. William H. H. Valentine, Second Lieut. George Perkins, First Sergt. Nelson Bowerman, Second Sergt. Warham P. Rix, Fourth Sergt. Harris P. Welcome, Fifth Sergt. Charles Hyle, First Corp. Charles Cowan, Fourth Corp. Edward D. Olmsted, Fifth Corp. Amasa H. Van Kirk, Sixth Corp. Isaac C. Booth, Seventh Corp. Edwin F. Baley, Eighth Corp. Charles S. Brockway, Wagoner William F. Butler, Charles M. R. Atwell, John J. Brown, John Bibinger, John Barnett, Hiram C. Barker, Merwin A. Baldwin, Seth M. Coles, Elisha B. Cump, Eugene M. Dunning, Irvine E. Delano, Francis H. Donovan, Lewis C. Elliott, Cook Ely, Edwin Eaton, Hiram G. Freeman, Oscar D. French, Charles G. Harshaw, William Hamer, Wye Haskins, Philip Hales, Edward M. Holtman, James Jameson, Leonard C. Jones, Abanson W. Latham, Martin V. Morse, Thomas L. McDonald, Charles Medhurst, Charles H. Osborn, James K. Parks, Albert Rolle, William L. Sherman, Henry A. Smith, Frederick Shute, Frank Trembly, George Trembly, Reginald E. Toll, William H. Turner, William M. Walker, John Webb, William H. Wright, Charles Wells, Wallace C. Whitney, David Williams.

Fifty-sixth Infantry—Co. I—George Atkins, Horace L. Chadburn, Waller S. Curtis, George Cooper, David Drummond, George E. Deming, Frank English, Lewis C. Elliott, Jared Freeman, James D. Gibson, Patrick Hurley, Andrew Harty, Charles G. Harshaw, Christian Kmpinsky,

Peter Kernel, Henry Martin, William Mahoney, Howard L. Miller, Albertis E. South, Charles F. Shute, Edward Tempest, George Tyrriver, Charles Tyrriver, James Thorn-dike

First Cavalry—Co. B—Smith Duley, Theodore Widgen, William West, Evander M. Lawrence, Charles N. Sanders, Harry Adams, Daniel West, Ira Adams, John Brown, Co. C—Charles Sweet, John West, Ira O. Tuttle, Co. D—John Deacon, David Ackley, Co. E—Oscar Frenk, Eugene Frenk, Robert Stewart, Co. F—Leonard Mowers, Co. G—David Ruves, Co. K—Charles Fero, Company unknown—Parlin Sanders, Henry Pert, Michael O'Neil, Walter O. Bargeave.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—Joseph W. Henderson, George W. Miller, Henry Boverman, Melvin E. Sage, Frederick Searge, William Evans, Cornelius Forbes, Charles Piper, Co. D—Henry Gleason.

Eighth Battery Light Artillery—William Johnson.

TOWN OF ROSENDALE.

First Infantry—Co. I—Byron Wheeler

Third Infantry—Co. B—Major Bertine Pinkney, John Stigman, Company unknown—Henry Woodruff.

Fifth Infantry—Co. D—Lij Macu.

Seventh Infantry—Company unknown—Francis Curtis.

Ninth Infantry—Company unknown—William Tetzliff.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—William Sears, E. R. Ahlrott.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. H—Septimus Athrop.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—Charles Oder.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. H—James A. Edly, Alfred Burt, Richard M. Young, James C. Lawson, Gilbert Wilson, Daniel Petre, Edmund Perkins, Lorenzo Forbes, Trifflly Lewis, Harness, Prosper Martell, Wilfron Landrick, Christ. Hartzburn, August Naest, Calvin Hyde, John Bassett, Morgan Richards, J. H. Ferguson, Church N. Kibby, Jereo Hinkley, Joseph Cavill, Charles Hyde, Anthony Fountain, Stephen S. Smith.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Jackson Hyde, Co. C—John Moses, Richard Moses, Evan Davis.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. B—Leonard Blair, James Smith, Sidney Johnson, Co. H—George C. Duffie, Timothy O'Connor, Benjamin O'Connor, Clark Kenyon, Nelson Dutton, Company unknown—Abednego Davis.

Forty-third Infantry—Co. B—Corp. Byron Stevens.

First Cavalry—Co. A—Edward Lophoff, Orrin Hinkley, John Conant, Co. B—Alfred L. Kibby, Edward Colman, Ed. Co. C—Harvey S. Johnson, Co. D—William Otter, John Leets, Co. E—Henry Yates, Alomder S. Moore, Co. K—Hiram E. Turner, Co. L—Norman Blakely, John H. Stewart, Lewis Camply, Robert Cavill, Company unknown—George Burgess.

Second Cavalry—Co. A—George Murey, John Hawley.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—Nathaniel C. Kibby, Richard Ober, Hiram W. Wheeler, Cornelius Forbes, Asa C. Kinney, Charles Fletcher, Co. F—Charles T. Fordice, Orlando Duffie, Everhard Duffie, John Wadley, Philip W. Kibby, Charles Mason.

Private Regiment—Joseph Baker

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE.

Third Infantry—Co. A—Warren Atterson, Myron Curtis, Co. D—Jacob Bidleman, Charles Lee.

Fourth Infantry—Co. K—Benjamin F. Harwood, Norman Hart

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. B—Daniel McLain.

First Cavalry—Co. A—Alonzo Lockwood, Co. H—Josiah Prosper.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Henry Cutler, Charles Waldo, Geo. Cutler, Leander Bibbard, Henry J. Goodall, Co. E—Thomas Hammer, Asa Atterson.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—Fredric Oder.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. H—Merritt Felton, Chandler Christian, Fredrick Kruger.

Twenty-First Infantry—Co. F—John Gilchrist, John Christian, Stewart Brown, John Baker, James E. O'Riley.

Thirty-Second Infantry—Co. B—William Moore, Garnet Donk, John Donk, Cyrus Welch, Jason Walker, John Campbell, Leander Ferguson, James Connor, Orlando T. Comstock, Christian Winkelman, James Haywood, August C. Gregory, David Hickey, Alvah Curtis, John C. Alexander, Lewis Welch, James O'Neil, George Curtis, James Berregne, George Moore, Duwane Moore, George Gee, Thad. Gee, John A. Benton, Aden Fields, Charles Elliott, DeLos Peers, Aaron Hemmingway, William Minchart, Enos Wantz, Edward P. Lamb, Runslow Tuttle, Henry M. Scofield, Edward Murry, T. E. Bush, John Gehring, Francis Gee, Henry Bennett, Co. H—Thomas Pygall, Dewit G. Cole.

Forty-first Infantry—Co. B—Clarence Caldwell.

First Cavalry—Co. B—James Steeles, Co. D—George Huzzy, Co. H—Erastus Barrow, Jasper Talbot, Co. I—Hammon Shurlitz, Nelson Heckerson, Peter Cole, Charles Horton, William Horton, Co. L—James Parker, Company unknown—James M. Waterman.

Third Cavalry—Co. C—Joseph Bonhert.

Fourth Cavalry—Co. B—George W. Pierce, George Pygall.

Second Battery Light Artillery—George Richardson.

TOWN OF TAYCHEEDAB.

First Infantry—Co. I—Thomas Wheelock, Theodore Magnuson, Co. K—Lyman Eversdell, Moses Coffin, Norton W. Meach, Michael J. Hayford.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Capt. Richard B. Emerson, First Lieut. William Berry, Eben Rittenbach, Lewis Kinep, Charles H. Shaver, James P. Simmons, Peter Sandle, Adelbert P. Norton, John Daniels, Eliphalet Breed, Alfred M. Green, Jared Belt, Benjamin F. Falter, David L. Allen, John W. Tiffany, Jr., Philetton R. Tiffany, William T. White, Elijah B. Shoemaker, Edward K. Shoemaker, James Waite, James M. Davis, Charles Campbell, Barney Campbell, Charles Osborn, Dewit C. Pierce, Henry Thompson, Alexander Brown, William H. Disbrow, Joseph W. Schooley, Walton K. Pelton, William Lalonde, Charles H. Gibson, Levi T. Bishop.

Sixth Infantry—Co. E—Edward Leeman.

Fourteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Aaron Simmons.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—George Johnson, Edward Flynn, Albert Dandath, David Shaver, Jno. W. Tiffany, Sr., Marcus Gurnee, Cornelius Coffman, James P. Millard, George Benedict, Charles Blitzke, Thomas Leeman, Ira Town, Robert F. Muller, Silas W. Clark, Lewis Coffin, John H. Shoemaker, Levi Tiffany, Henry C. Middleton, Simeon P. Middleton, Chester C. Whitney, Herbert D. Whitney, John M. Kisner, John Kisner, James Alexander, Charles F. Scott, Isaac Losey, Samuel W. Beal, Epton L. Beal, Joseph Parks, John Johnson, Theron K. Meach, Lewman Daniels, Benedict Adleman, Hale H. Coffin.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. B—Isaac Barager.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—John Carey, Alpheus A. Beck, Henry Carter, Peter A. Hoskins.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Joseph Schmieds, Nicholas Snyder.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—George L. Hubbard.
Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry—Adolph Beehand.

TOWN OF WAUPUN.

First Infantry—Co. I—Lewis Hart.
Third Infantry—Co. D—Henry Boyd, Andrew Mahoney, Charles Gee, John Gowan, Lorenzo D. Wood, O. F. Gee, William E. Barton, J. W. Gee, W. H. H. Williams.
Tenth Infantry—Co. K—J. G. Babbit, Jerome Harrington, Nelf Hagenson, John Juleson, John Snyder, Lewis Batterson, Lyman Soper, Ole Gilbrinson, C. J. Batterson, Philo H. Miller.
Fourteenth Infantry—Co. A—Platte Durand.
Seventeenth Infantry—Co. D—Patrick Drum.
Eighteenth Infantry—Co. A—Leander Hibbard.
Nineteenth Infantry—Co. H—R. H. Ferris.
Twenty-first Infantry—Co. A—Jeremiah Hill. Co. F—Joseph Patterson, Abonzo Smith.

Twenty-sixth Infantry—Co. E—Augustus F. Krueger.

Thirty-second Infantry—Co. A—John Wooden, John Colters, Jonathan Mott, Washington Foote, Elliott Crane, Hoace Plumley, Henry Plumley, John Foote, Leroy E. Beardsley, James S. Town, Silas Brooks, Benjamin B. Hart, McKinsie Mapes, James J. Hillibert. Co. B—Homer Gee, Philander Comstock.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. B—Ellis Butts, John C. Burns, Prentice Carrington, Romain K. Damonde, Charles Bazen, Bartholomew McFarland, James E. Whitman, Charles F. Waldo, Lester Welch.

First Cavalry—Co. B—Henry Chapin, Nathan Woodworth, Hiram Gee, William H. Tyler, Thomas F. Allen, Luther Landon, J. E. Blanchard. Co. D—Henry Miller, Co. H—Jasper Talbot. Co. I—George Holmes.

Ninth Battalion Light Artillery—O. Guy Perkins.
Regimental Cooks—Asher Tyler.

THE DRAFT.

There was some excitement in Fond du Lac County when the order for the first draft was promulgated. This was not because of the large number of men to be drawn, for the quotas of most of the towns and wards were pretty nearly full; but because a local paper had said the Government had no right to "tear men from their homes to be butchered for the tyrants at Washington," which caused a misapprehension to grow up in some quarters as to what a draft really was. Many expected a squad of armed soldiers would appear at their doors with handcuffs and chains, to take all the male inmates at all hazards. When this misapprehension was corrected, there was less excitement and fewer threats of resistance.

The draft was begun by the Sheriff in Fond du Lac County about the 1st of September, 1862. Dr. W. H. Walker was Examining Surgeon, with his office at Fond du Lac. The *Ripon Times* gave a graphic account of the appalling number of men who were attacked with fatal maladies during August, while the draft papers were preparing, and the *Saturday Reporter*, of Fond du Lac, in its issue of September 20, said:

For one whole week, the Draft Commissioner's and Surgeon's office in this city has been crowded with applicants for exemption. The side-walk in front of the stairway in Darling's Block has been crowded, and the passage crammed full. A large number of certificates have been issued, attesting to the great degree of mortality prevailing. No doubt, in many cases the applicants were unfit for military duty, and should not be abused for applying there, but so many robust and healthy men have come up, that some wag put a sign over the door labeled "Cowards' Headquarters," and, no doubt, it was with justice to hundreds we have seen under it.

M. W. Seely was County Commissioner, and had an office at Fond du Lac for the purpose of examining the evidence of those who claimed exemption from military service, under Order No. 99 of the War Department. These exemptions were granted where men had been convicted of felony, or were members of families with a certain number in the service, or were the necessary support of children or aged and infirm.

Capt. E. L. Phillips, of Fond du Lac, was appointed the 1st of May, 1863, as Provost Marshal of the Fourth District of Wisconsin, in which was the county of Fond du Lac. It was his duty, among others, to superintend the draft. The Provost Marshal's office for the District was at Fond du Lac. The second draft took place in November, 1863, under Capt. Phillips. The number enrolled in Fond du Lac County as subject to draft, was as follows: Alto—Class 1, 166; Class 2, 71. Auburn—Class 1, 73; Class 2, 97. Ashford—Class 1, 122; Class 2, 85. Byron—Class 1, 111; Class 2, 88. Calumet—Class 1, 64; Class 2, 65. Eden—Class 1, 192; Class 2, 137. Empire—Class 1, 84; Class 2, 85. Eldorado—Class 1, 94; Class 2, 82. Forest—Class 1, 85; Class 2, 86. Fond du Lac Town—Class 1, 109; Class 2, 71. Friendship—Class 1, 38; Class 2, 59. Lamartine—Class 1, 88; Class 2, 67. Marshfield—Class 1, 89; Class 2, 62. Metomen—Class 1, 159; Class 2, 85. Oakfield—Class 1, 132; Class 2, 59.

Osceola—Class 1, 74; Class 2, 53. Ripon Town—Class 1, 116; Class 2, 55. Ripon City—Class 1, 251; Class 2, 129. Rosendale—Class 1, 117; Class 2, 84. Springvale—Class 1, 126; Class 2, 68. Taycheedah—Class 1, 101; Class 2, 81. Waupun—Class 1, 128; Class 2, 71. Waupun North Ward—Class 1, 89; Class 2, 63. First Ward of Fond du Lac—Class 1, 162; Class 2, 111. Second Ward—Class 1, 135; Class 2, 97. Third Ward—Class 1, 102; Class 2, 41. Fourth Ward—Class 1, 265; Class 2, 107. Fifth Ward—Class 1, 58; Class 2, 56. These numbers were put into the wheel, and the following quota drawn from them: City of Fond du Lac, 191; Town of Fond du Lac, 32; Friendship, 11; Osceola, 21; Eden, 30; Byron, 32; Oakfield, 39; Ashford, 36; Auburn, 22; Calumet, 19; Marshfield, 27; Taycheedah, 29; Empire, 25; Forest, 25; Lamartine, 26; Springvale, 38; Alto, 50; town and North Ward of Waupun, 65; city of Ripon, 125; Rosendale, 35; Eldorado, 29; Metomen, 45; total, 942.

This was a large draft. About 20 per cent of those who "drew prizes" when the wheel turned in Amory Hall, at Fond du Lac, presented themselves for duty. After this draft had been ordered and the enrollment begun, the melancholy feelings of men of sound body and middle age who suddenly received word that their friends in Canada were "very sick—now expected to live," was sorrowful to behold. Twenty who thus suddenly learned of illness among their Canada friends, left Fond du Lac in a single night. Thirteen left Waupun on a certain Sunday evening, and about the same number tore themselves away from Ripon. Canada did not appear to have at that time well ones enough to properly care for the sick, and the good men of Fond du Lac could not see them suffer.

In November, 1863, a Draft Association was formed, with headquarters at Fond du Lac. S. D. Stanchfield was President; Edward Beeson, Vice President; Keyes A. Darling, Treasurer, and T. D. Pooles, Secretary. Each member paid a certain initiatory fee, and if the fund thus obtained was not sufficient to pay the \$300 for each member drafted, a pro-rata assessment sufficient for that purpose was made.

After the November draft had taken place, Provost Marshal Phillips' office was thronged night and day. The substitute business was also good, but more than one-half of those hired or purchased as "subs" decamped for Canada as soon as they secured the \$300 bounty, with some additional local bonuses. These "bounty-jumpers" were mostly natives of Canada, who made a business of getting money in the manner mentioned.

The next draft was in October, 1864—the vigor with which recruiting was pushed making Fond du Lac able to escape a draft in January, 1864, even if it had not been postponed. There was another call March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for the navy, which, with the two previous calls for 300,000 and 200,000 men, respectively, swelled the number to 700,000. This made the number to come from Wisconsin large; but Fond du Lac County, as a whole, not only escaped this draft, but in some towns had credits ahead of her quota.

The Fond du Lac *Reporter* of April 26, 1864, said: "The Fourth District—Capt. E. L. Phillips, Provost Marshal—is now ahead, as it has been for a year past, of all other districts in the State in filling the calls made. It has furnished, also, a greater per cent of drafted men for duty and of commutation money than any other district in the State. This, we think, is due almost entirely to the able management of affairs at the headquarters of the district. The State does not have three more efficient officers than Capt. Phillips, Commissioner Burchard and Surgeon Carey."

The draft of October, 1864, was made in Spencer Hall, Fond du Lac, on Wednesday, October 5, for Fond du Lac County, or rather the towns of Eldorado and Auburn. Eden, Osceola and Ashford were behind, but before the draft for the balance of the district was completed had filled their quotas and no draft was had for their benefit. For Auburn, 132 names were enrolled as liable to draft, of which 74 were drawn. For Eldorado, 131 were enrolled and 84 drawn.

On the Saturday succeeding this draft, one of the Fond du Lac papers had the following, giving the names of the drafted: "More than one-half of the men drafted in Eldorado on Wednesday have run away."

On Friday, January 27, 1865, a supplemental draft was made for the more delinquent towns of the Fourth District, and the town of Eldorado was the only one in Fond du Lac County for which the draft wheel was turned. The deficiency was 17 at this draft, but only one man was secured.

The last draft in Fond du Lac County was conducted by Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, who was appointed Provost Marshal of the Fourth District, in place of Capt. E. L. Phillips, about the middle of March, 1865. This draft was for only a portion of the county, many towns and wards having their quotas more than full. The draft was for Eldorado, with a deficiency of 60; Forest with 21; Auburn, with 14; Osceola, with 16; Eden, with 11, and Ashford, with 7. The Marshal thought it necessary to post the law against draft riots in some of these towns. The men drafted this time never saw active service, the war closing soon after.

SCRAPS OF WAR HISTORY.

The first man to shed Wisconsin blood on a Southern battlefield in the rebellion, was Lieut. William A. Matthews, of Company G, First Wisconsin Volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Falling Waters, in July, 1861, in Virginia. He enlisted at Fond du Lac, his home. The last Wisconsin blood shed was at the capture of Jeff Davis, in Irwin County, Ga., May 10, 1865, when several men were wounded by volleys fired by a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry upon a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The Third Regiment was quartered during several weeks at Camp Hamilton, in Fond du Lac City. Edward Pier and John W. Carpenter had the contract to supply the men with food, which they did for 38 cents apiece, per day. The regiment was commanded by Col. Charles F. Hamilton, and consisted of ten full companies, or about eight hundred men. This regiment broke camp at Fond du Lac and left for the front on Friday, July 12, 1861. The ladies gave to nearly every soldier some article of comfort before the regiment left Fond du Lac.

Capt. Emerson's "North Star Rifles," of Taycheedah, left for camp Monday, June 24, 1861, and Capt. E. S. Bragg's "Rifles" left July 1, 1861. His company consisted of 120 men. This company was raised by Capt. Bragg.

Col. Edward Daniels' regiment of cavalry was encamped at Ripon, on College Hill, and left for the front late in 1861.

Company A, of the Thirty-second Regiment, was in camp for a while in 1861, at the fair grounds in Fond du Lac, but soon afterward joined the regiment in Camp Bragg, at Oshkosh.

August 21, 1862, the town of Fond du Lac voted to pay \$100 for volunteer recruits.

Col. Edward Colman (Sheriff in 1878 and 1879) had a recruiting office over the office of the Bank of the Northwest. Other recruiting offices were opened by Sergt. M. W. Petters and Sergt. Higgins, during 1862.

The town of Empire held a war meeting August 22, 1862, and voted \$3,000 for bounties to those who would enlist before the draft, which was expected to take place on September 1, following.

The "Fond du Lac Mill Boys" composed a company of 104 men, enlisted by Capt. Alexander White, in Fond du Lac, in August, 1862, nearly every one of whom was a mechanic, machinist or millwright. As Capt. White, Deputy Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison since 1878, was a splendid machinist and mechanic, being one of the owners of the Hiner & White Iron Works, it was said of his company, that they could build and equip a railway with cars and locomotives; build a mill, make a rifled cannon, erect a truss bridge, or do anything in the mechanical line, even to making clocks and watches. In this company, five Dornsha brothers and six of their brothers-in-law enlisted. No company in Fond du Lac ever got such a large number from one family. This company went into camp at Oshkosh September 1, 1862.

In October, 1862, nearly one hundred negroes—men, women and children—arrived in Fond du Lac, from Northern Alabama, in charge of the Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment. They were mostly taken as servants in the city of Fond du Lac.

In November, 1862, Roswill M. Sawyer and William A. Dewey were placed upon Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton's staff.

Gen. Lyman M. Ward, now of Benton Harbor, Mich., enlisted at Fond du Lac as a private, and won all his promotions by "gallant conduct on the field of battle."

Prairie Grove was one of the hottest battles of the war. Capt. Strong's company, from Ripon, was highly complimented for the part it took in that engagement.

In December, 1862, Timothy E. Strong, Jr., was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

In the Ripon papers of December, 1862, was a long letter giving a description of governing cities in the South by military law, and particularly how Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., were being governed by Maj. Alvan E. Bovay, who was Provost Marshal of those cities until the latter part of 1863.

In February, 1863, Kingman Flint, son of the late Judge Flint, was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the regular army. A few months later, he died at Pensacola, of black vomit. He was a wonderful man, physically.

In December, 1862, the County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to furnish aid after that date to the families of volunteer soldiers. Each person so aided was required to furnish evidence to the nearest Supervisor, that he or she was a relative of a volunteer soldier, and dependent upon him for support.

In April, 1863, Col. Bragg sent home the regimental colors, riddled from staff to tassel. A new set of colors had been provided.

Gen. O. H. La Grange, afterward for several years Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, enlisted at Ripon, and traveled to his final high position from the bottom round of both the military and civil ladders.

The Turners, of Fond du Lac, raised a company for Gen. Sigel's regiment, and turned over every dollar in their treasury to pay bounties for new recruits.

Jerome B. Johnson, now Superintendent of Mails at Milwaukee, was shot through the groin at Bull Run, and lay six days upon the field, without food or attendance. He lived, and, in October, 1862, was able to return to Fond du Lac. But he never was able to return to his regiment.

A Mr. Temple, of Lumartine, anxious to get into the service of his country as soon as possible, went to the front and enlisted, being assigned to Company D, of the Third Regiment. Next day he was shot dead in battle.

In October, 1862, occurred one of the largest funerals in Fond du Lac. It was at the burial of Grier Tallmadge, a son of the late Gov. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, who died at Fortress Monroe in September.

In March, 1863, Edward S. Bragg was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment.

In April, 1863, the ladies of Wedge's Prairie collected fifty barrels of provisions and some cash for the soldiers. They then formed themselves into an Aid Society and continued the work of doing for the soldiers.

In April, 1863, the members of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, sent home to their families, as the surplus saved from three months' pay, the sum of \$4,263.

The first work of the Soldiers' Aid Society of the town of Byron, in 1863, was to collect, for the boys in blue, two loads of food and clothing and \$116 in cash. The society afterward did much more in the same direction.

William Frost, of Eden, went to Memphis, where he had one soldier son dead and another fatally ill, in May, 1863, and, a few days later, his family received word that he, too, was dead, having been lost overboard while crossing the Mississippi.

War speakers were occasionally hustled, and some of them injured, in some portions of the county. At Taycheedah, R. B. Charles was set upon while speaking in favor of the war and the Administration, and quite severely injured. While this was going on, his harness was

destroyed and his wagon torn in pieces. At Ripon, there were two or three who made demonstrations of disloyalty; but after one of the parties had been led to the mill-pond, and had the depth of the water taken before him, with the understanding that water was considered excellent for treasonable utterances and demonstrations, the balance subsided.

A military company was formed in the southeast towns of the county in June, 1863, with the following officers: Captain, Fred Ballwin; First Lieutenant, Nicholas Gaffney; Second Lieutenant, E. C. Coon; First Sergeant, E. A. Whitney; Second Sergeant, O. P. Howe; Third Sergeant, E. C. Airhart; Fourth Sergeant, A. A. Bratt; Fifth Sergeant, G. N. Hatch.

The "Badger State Guards" were raised by C. K. Pier, at Fond du Lac, in the summer of 1863, with the following officers: Captain, C. K. Pier; First Lieutenant, C. T. Carpenter; Second Lieutenant, F. R. St. John; First Sergeant, D. M. Wilson; Second Sergeant, John Miller; Third Sergeant, W. R. Allen; Fourth Sergeant, John Markle; Fifth Sergeant, Solon W. Elson. This company went out, after being drilled by Capt. Pier, as Company A, Thirty-eight Regiment, three years. Pier was made Colonel of Regiment, and Carpenter Captain of Company.

The "Union Guards" were raised at Ripon, with Herman Stempel, Captain; W. T. Whiting, First Lieutenant; Lyman B. Everdell, Second Lieutenant, and N. Bowerman, of the *Prairie City Record*, First Sergeant. The company was organized in September, 1863.

One of the largest funerals ever held in Eden was that of Sergt. Walter S. Rouse, who was buried August 2, 1863.

E. W. Pride recruited fifty men at Ripon for the gunboat service. He also secured a large number in other portions of the county.

In August, 1863, Dr. Walker took from the tongue of E. H. Farr, of Company K, First Regiment, two double teeth, which had been there imbedded about a year previously by a mine ball.

Sergt. Maj. George W. Driggs, son of the late J. J. Driggs, of Fond du Lac, was war correspondent for the *Madison Patriot*.

Col. C. K. Pier and Joseph Arnold were war correspondents for the *Fond du Lac Reporter*.

In October, 1863, four small children, whose mother was dead, gathered in Eden as mourners at the funeral of their last relative, Peter B. Miller, their father, of the Nineteenth Regiment. It was a sad sight.

In January, 1864, all there was left of the Fourteenth Regiment returned home, time of enlistment having expired. The regiment, which contained only 302 privates and 19 officers, was given big receptions at Chicago, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. At Milwaukee, eloquent mention was made of Michael Mangam, of Fond du Lac, for his conduct at the terrible charge at Gettysburg. Every man in the regiment re-enlisted. Speeches were made at Fond du Lac by Gen. C. S. Hamilton and Col. Lyman N. Ward.

Capt. Woodruff recruited forty-five men for the Thirty-second Regiment, at Waupun, in the latter part of 1863.

In January, 1864, Oakfield held a festival and raised \$200 in cash for the soldier boys.

In January, 1864, the Common Council of Fond du Lac voted to pay a bounty of \$100 for recruits for the city, and, a week or two later, increased the amount to \$200 for each recruit.

Charles H. Benton was promoted, in April, 1864, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment, and Thomas Bryant, First Lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment. Soon after, Lieut. Benton was made Quartermaster of the First Regiment.

Up to June, 1864, there had enlisted from the High School at Fond du Lac seventy students.

S. D. Pitcher and others, of the Second Regiment, arrived home June 25, 1864, after serving three full years.

One of the Fond du Lac papers of June 25, 1864, had the following:

"Col. Edward Snyvesant Bragg, of this city, has been promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. Nearly three years ago, he entered the service as Captain of Company E, Sixth

Wisconsin Regiment. He rose, by grades, to be Colonel of the regiment, was in all the fights with the "Iron Brigade," and especially distinguished himself at Antietam and Gettysburg. During the recent battles in Virginia, at Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, he had command of a brigade, and handled his troops like a veteran, winning great favor from his commanders. For his gallant conduct on these occasions he has been commissioned. Gen. Bragg will be heard from whenever there is a fight, as he believes in striking to hurt."

I. W. Bowen raised a company of thirty-four men at Fond du Lac, and left for camp with them March 1, 1864.

Reuben Lindley took sixty-six men, whom he had recruited, to Madison on the 1st of March, 1864.

Charles T. Carpenter recruited fifty-eight men by April 1, 1864, for the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and was commissioned Captain.

Capt. W. W. La Grange, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, wounded through the body at Chattanooga, in December, 1863, died at Ripon, after a painful surgical operation to extract the shot, July 1, 1864.

By a general order from headquarters, Col. C. K. Pier was placed in command of the One Hundred and First New York Regiment in April, 1865.

Letters to soldiers who were prisoners within the rebel lines were required to have 10 cents upon them in Confederate stamps. Those who had friends among such prisoners were furnished with Confederate stamps free by John J. Beeson, at Fond du Lac, to whom they were sent by Lieut. Bannister. Lieut. Bannister had confiscated them, of course.

In August, 1864, the city of Fond du Lac had paid fifty-three bounties of \$100, and one hundred and three bounties of \$200 each.

On July 29, 1864, Capt. Eddy Ferris brought home a new rebel flag, captured at the battle of Tupelo.

In July, 1864, Maj. George W. Driggs published a neat book, entitled "Opening of the Mississippi: or, Two Years' Campaigning in the Southwest."

Charles F. Sayre, who died at Port Hudson of sickness and wounds, was only sixteen years of age. He was the only support of a father who had been prostrated in the service.

Col. O. H. La Grange, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, who was considered by the rebels such a valuable and successful officer that he was put "under fire" at Charleston by them, was exchanged in August, 1864. To put an officer "under fire" is where, when he is held as a prisoner, he is placed so as to be exposed to the fire directed by his own side upon those who hold him.

From August to September, 1864, over three hundred men were enlisted in the city of Fond du Lac.

In August, 1864, Capt. Delos Ward was promoted to Post Quartermaster, to take charge of Fort Morganza, in Louisiana.

In October, 1864, substitutes in Fond du Lac County commanded from \$700 to \$1,000 each.

The seventh one of the family of Derusha boys entered the army in November, 1864.

A soldiers' festival at Rosendale, in December, 1864, netted \$125.

G. H. Clark, Company K, First Wisconsin, and Ed. McGlachlin, who escaped from the rebel prisons, said that the greater share of the appalling number of Union prisoners who died in confinement was caused by starvation and brutal treatment.

In February, 1865, Edward Colman was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-ninth Regiment. At this time, Lieut. Crane, of Oakfield, was the only officer left in Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment.

February 14, 1865, the city of Fond du Lac voted \$30,000, to be used in paying bounties to soldiers enlisted to fill the quota of the city. It did so, and with some to spare.

After warm weather began in 1864, the arrival of dead soldiers in Fond du Lac County was of daily occurrence during several months. Some were brought home shot dead; some after having died of wounds, and many after dying of malarious diseases.

Capt. Milton Ewen, Miles Schoolcraft, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan and others were many months in the prison-pens of the South. They finally escaped. Schoolcraft arrived home in December, 1864, but the others were kept in prison till the following spring. His story appeared in print at the time, as follows:

"Miles Schoolcraft, of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, arrived home Wednesday night, direct from Annapolis. He was taken prisoner while out with a foraging party, near Atlanta, last summer. He was first placed in prison at Eastport, Ga. During the march of nine days on the road, the rebels only issued three crackers to each man. From there he went to Andersonville, and remained there three months and thirteen days. During that time, the daily ration consisted of a piece of corn bread three inches long by two wide and two thick, with a piece of bacon about the same size. The men were treated brutally, in every possible way. On the least provocation, and sometimes none at all, the prisoners were knocked down with clubs or shot by the rebel privates and officers who guarded them. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty Union prisoners were buried every day, most of them dying from *scurvy*. Very often, no rations would be issued for two or three days. His hat, shirt and boots were taken, and he went into the prison-pen barefoot. From Andersonville he was taken to Charleston. Here good rations were issued, and the scurvy disappeared. From Charleston he was taken to Florence, S. C., and remained two months. During this time, the rations consisted of one pint of corn-meal per day, with a half-teaspoonful of salt every other day. While at Florence, 6,000 of the Union prisoners died. Only 3,000 were in the encampment. At Florence he saw Charley Banker, of Oakfield, hale and hearty. No other Fond du Lac man was seen by him. From Florence he went to Charleston, and was paroled with the first lot of 1,000, and arrived safely at Annapolis, where he received two months' pay and commutations for rations during the time he was a prisoner. He was given thirty days' furlough."

Capt. C. T. Wyman's story is also given. He arrived home in July, 1864. These two accounts, from men well known in Fond du Lac County, will show to coming generations what was endured by thousands of the boys in blue for their country, when, indeed, they did not succumb to disease, starvation or brutality, and start on their last long journey from the festering pens of Libby, Florence and Andersonville. Capt. Wyman's story appeared in the *Fond du Lac Reporter* of July 2, 1864, as follows:

"C. T. Wyman, of Company F, Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiment, whose escape is already well known, has given us an account of the manner in which he left rebeldom. He was on the way from Danville, Va., to Andersonville, Ga., in company with a large number of prisoners, being transferred beyond the reach of Yankee cavalry. On the 18th of June, when two days' travel from Milledgeville, Ga., Lieut. Custar, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment, proposed to Wyman to jump from the cars, which was agreed to.

"After working over two hours, they succeeded in getting the caps off the guns of the two guards, and then bolted through the open door of the car, the train running about twenty-two miles per hour. On reaching the ground, they rolled up close to the ends of the ties, and thus escaped the observation of the guard on top of the train. After the train was out of sight, their exultation can scarcely be told.

"Then commenced a long, fatiguing journey, almost entirely by night, through woods, swamps, by-ways, over hills, fields, and everywhere except through villages and regular roads. They depended entirely upon the negroes for assistance, who proved true to them in every particular instance. The greatest delight of the negroes seemed to be to aid them in every possible way.

"On the tenth night, while traveling a by-road, they suddenly came upon three rebel soldiers who were hunting for a runaway slave. There was no chance to run, so they quietly surrendered and were taken to a house close by. While supper was preparing, both managed to escape to the brush, in which pursuit was useless. Two or three nights after, they were confronted by a couple of home guards (rebels) who attempted to capture them, but who were so ignorant of the use of fire-arms on such an occasion that they were left stunned and senseless on the ground

from a vigorous use of the stout canes carried by the escaped prisoners. They ran many narrow escapes, but were never recaptured.

"All along the route every plantation had several dogs, and on the slightest alarm from them the men would rush out to see if their horses were not being conscripted by the gentle Jeff, or the rough riders of the Yanks. After *twenty-three* nights, they reached the Chattahoochee River, having swam three other rivers, and the next day reached the Union lines, where there was some tall cheering. Without arms, or any food except berries, herbs and such as they could pick up on the way, they had traveled nearly three hundred miles through the heart of Georgia."

The stories of escapades like these, or of disease, starvation and death, might be lengthened out indefinitely, in writing the history of those who were taken prisoners, but these will suffice as illustrations.

On Sunday, April 22, 1865, \$1,200 were raised at Amory Hall, in Fond du Lac, for the soldiers' Christian Commission.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the city of Fond du Lac, formed early in the war, did an immense amount of work for the soldiers of Fond du Lac County. Many of the ladies who belonged to this Society devoted their entire time and attention to its labors; and the number of garments made, purchased or collected; the amount of dried fruits and food of all kinds, as well as books, newspapers and periodicals, sent to the soldiers was truly astonishing. Regular meetings did not cease to be held until about the close of the war, and the energy of its members never relaxed. The soldiers, both sick and well, sent home many a blessing to the women who were thus laboring, without hope of reward, in their behalf, and those labors will never be forgotten as long as there is a Fond du Lac County soldier left to recount his experiences.

In the public prints, the capture of Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, has always been credited to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. This is unjust to the soldiers of another State, and a falsehood on the most important leaf of American history.

The First Wisconsin Cavalry, raised in Fond du Lac County, mostly at Ripon, by Col. Edward Daniels, now of Washington, deserves most of the credit for his capture. This regiment had been lying at Macon, Ga., after participating in its capture, under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry Hearndon, now of Madison. O. H. La Grange was the Colonel, but was then in command of the brigade. A detachment consisting of four companies, the First Battalion, or about one hundred men, was ordered to capture Jeff Davis, then supposed to be passing through Georgia with a large party. The detachment, which was commanded by Lieut. Col. Hearndon, struck Davis' trail at 5 o'clock of Sunday, May 7, 1865, near the village of Dublin, Laurens County. All the darkies verified the supposition that Jeff was fleeing through these parts, but the whites declared it was only a few prisoners. Finally, a little girl standing outside of a house where the supposed Davis party had stopped, when asked if "Mr. Davis had gone away yet," innocently replied, "Yes, he's gone that way." The trail was plain, and the detachment hurried on. At Abbeyville, or "Poor Robin Ferry," a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry came up, under the command of Col. Pritchard. The two Colonels had a friendly talk, each showing the other his orders. Pritchard was to take the ferry and patrol the river. But Col. Hearndon, whose honesty gained him the name of the "Puritan Colonel," went further, and disclosed to Pritchard not only his orders, but that his men had struck Jeff's trail; had followed it several days; pointed out to him the direction the ex-President of the Confederacy was taking, and showed scraps of paper found on the trail by W. O. Hargrave, of Ripon, to prove that there was no doubt Davis was near by. Pritchard knew that the Government had offered \$100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis, but Col. Hearndon did not. The former thereupon took advantage of the latter's confiding communications, and pushed ahead of the First Wisconsin detachment, striking Davis' trail ahead of them, and coming up with the Davis party late at night of the same day.

Being weary, their course lying through the "barrens," where the clay-eaters, or "white trash," barely eke out a miserable existence, the First Wisconsin boys followed on less rapidly.



L. A. Bishop M.A.

FOND DU LAC

At dusk, various plans were talked over, Sergt. Maj. Hargrave being desirous of pushing on and making the capture that night, as the Davis party were tired too, having been longer on the march than themselves. But Col. Hearndon's horse was weakening for want of food, as were the other horses, and he called a halt at 9 o'clock, giving orders to start at 3 o'clock next morning, and make the capture before daylight. On the morning of the 10th of May, therefore, camp was broken at 3 o'clock, and forty-five minutes later, a small party, led by a scout named Hussey, advanced toward Davis' camp. In a few minutes they were fired upon, and retreated. The balance of Col. Hearndon's command then pushed forward, thinking the rebels had fired, determined to make a desperate fight. They drove the party that fired the first volley some distance, and, finally taking a prisoner or two, discovered that they belonged to the Fourth Michigan. Firing then stopped, but two of the Fourth Michigan boys had been shot dead, and several wounded on both sides. Pritchard had put a large detachment of his best men across the trail between Davis and Col. Hearndon, knowing that Hearndon was advancing from that direction upon it to make the capture, giving them strict orders to "let no one come up on that trail." He then, with another detachment, made the capture while the fight—which had been "murderously precipitated," as the Wisconsin boys have always since declared—was going on between the two squads of Union soldiers, composed of his own men and those of the First Wisconsin. When the First Wisconsin soldiers learned that Pritchard had given such an order, knowing they were advancing on the very road he had blockaded, Col. Hearndon was astounded, and his boys were, some of them, "raving mad, and swore they would then and there take by force the Fourth Michigan and Jeff Davis too;" but they were persuaded to do nothing rash.

The capture was made just in the gray of morning, May 10, 1865, at Irwinville, Irwin County, in the "white trash" country, on the Alapaha River, a branch of the Suwanee River. Jeff thought his time had come, expecting to be shot or hung; but his wife, Mrs. Davis, was defiant and saucy, telling the boys they must not call her husband such opprobrious names as "Old Jeff," or they would get hurt. When taken, Jeff had on a hood and a waterproof, with a water bucket in hand, attempting to palm himself off as an old woman. With him were Postmaster General Reagan, now a member of Congress from Texas, President Davis' private Secretary, C. Johnson, Lubbiok, Morris, and several others. Jeff at first drew a bowie-knife, but soon sheathed it, seeing resistance would prove useless.

When a report was made to the War Department of the fight and the capture, Col. La Grange indorsed on it the real facts, severely censuring the Colonel of the Fourth Michigan. No attention was paid to this, as Secretary Stanton disliked La Grange for recommendations made by him in regard to the exchange of prisoners. But, although the Committee on Claims in Congress was about to give the \$100,000 to the Fourth Michigan, Col. Hearndon sent in such evidence as knocked that plan in the head, and the First Wisconsin boys shared equally with the others. Walter O. Hargrave, of Ripon, who was a Sergeant Major, received about \$400 as his share.

Col. Hearndon is in the United States Revenue Service at Madison; Col. La Grange is in Europe, and Pritchard, whom the boys always declared should have been court-martialed, is "knocking over the country," spending his money.

Elihu Colman, of Fond du Lac, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, never has blasphemed since he left the army. Once, at dusk, he was riding past some bushes, when he heard a call for help. "My leg is shot off," said a voice, "and I wish to see a surgeon." "All right, climb on behind," returned Elihu. Mr. Colman drove several miles, through a heavy fire, to a surgeon's door. On the road, a solid shot carried away, unbeknown to Elihu, his wounded companion's head. Arriving at the tent, he called out, "Surgeon Lily, this man has had his leg shot off and wants help." "Leg off!" exclaimed Dr. Lily, "his head is shot off!" "The durned liar," exclaimed Elihu, driving the rowels into his horse's flank, "the durned liar said he only had his leg shot off!" And Colman wheeled away in disgust at being lied to so outrageously.

The following letter very properly may have a place in "Scraps of War History:"

If the unwritten history of the civil war in America were to be spread upon the printed page, it would fill more volumes than were destroyed with the Alexandrian Library, and would amaze posterity as much as it would astound the present generation. That vast human mechanism of a million units that, under the influence of organization and discipline, seemed to move as one man, would appear in its true light, as a seething caldron of human emotions and human passions, boiling and bubbling with a fearful energy, not easily suppressed nor readily controlled. A thousand motives lie beneath the gloss of patriotism, and the best is not always uppermost. To turn all these into the channel of success for a great cause and victory for the right was the hard task of a noble few, and among those, none in their sphere of duty had more to contend with and more to overcome than Maj. Bovay, of Wisconsin, as Provost Marshal of Norfolk. The estimate I formed of his character that led me, while Military Governor of Norfolk, to appoint him to the position of Provost Marshal, was confirmed by all my subsequent intercourse with him. Surrounded on all sides by greedy harpies, who would trade upon their country's woes, and on the other by open foes, he was called upon to deal with knaves and traitors as with brave and honest men, meting out exact justice with kindness, and counteracting the evils of dishonesty with keen judgment and a wise discretion. Hated by the bad, whom he thwarted in their schemes, and unthanked by the needy, whom he relieved in their distress, he bore himself in the midst of the most trying circumstances in a way that could only have been maintained by a strict integrity, an unwavering conscientiousness and a clear and courageous sense of right and duty.

[Signed.]

EGBERT L. VIELE.

In the fall of 1862, Col. Edward S. Bragg was run as a war candidate for Congress, against Charles A. Eldredge. He was nominated while in the field. On being notified of his nomination, he wrote to J. H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary of the Convention: "I can take no part in the coming campaign. My duties are elsewhere, and I shall endeavor to discharge them to my own credit and to the honor of the State whose commission I bear. * * * It has been a matter of solicitude among my friends, as I am advised by letters to-day, to know what my views are upon the great issues of the day. I recognize but one issue—For and Against the Government. This swallows up all others, and the motto that 'He who is not for me is against me' never had more truthful significance than it has to-day. I am for the Government—the iron gauntlet and not the silk glove for the enemy."

Col. Bragg was defeated by about 4,000 majority.

In January, 1863, President Lincoln nominated Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, for promotion to Major General. His name had become familiar to the whole country, a few months before, through his gallant conduct at Corinth and Iuka. The New York *Tribune's* description of the latter battle contained this paragraph:

"Amid the incessant roar of musketry and the thunder of artillery and the clash of arms, Gen. Hamilton moved, with his staff, wherever the battle raged the hottest, and gave his orders with the same quiet firmness, promptness and clearness which are his greatest characteristics in all things. His presence everywhere just when needed excited the admiration of the soldiers. His horse was killed under him, and the hilt of his sword shattered as he was moving amid the showers of balls, which fell on all sides. Yet there was no excitement or fear exhibited by him. He was soon re-mounted, on a fresh horse, and, as calmly as ever, directed the movements of the battle to the close as he had from the beginning. * * * Gen. Hamilton is a thorough soldier. He fought through the Mexican war, and, at the breaking-out of this rebellion, brought the Third Wisconsin Regiment into the field. He is a man of few words, but always to the point. He is undemonstrative, and seems to possess but little of the art of courting favor. His only care is to do his duty well. The incessant cheers by which he was greeted on the day after the battle by each regiment, as he rode past on the march in pursuit of Price, show that his modest bravery, unflinching courage and sure skill as a soldier are fully appreciated by them, and that they are ready to follow wherever he chooses to lead. He fully appreciates the intelligence, invincible courage and high character of the men under his command, and is ready to stand or fall with them in the noble contest in which we are all engaged. With such leaders and such men to fight our battles, success is certain. For the able, skillful and decisive manner in which Gen. Hamilton fought and won this battle (for he directed all the movements in the field), all, from the highest to the lowest, think and believe that he has won deserved promotion."

Fond du Lac County soldiers participated in the following battles: Falling Waters, July 2, 1861; Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; Dug Gap, September 12, 1863; Chaplin Hills, October 8, 1862; Dallas, May 28, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864; Jonesboro, September 21, 1864; Gainesville, August 28, 1862, which was considered the most stubbornly contested battle of the war; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Laurel Hill, May 10, 1864; Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, at which Col. J. A. Watrous was captured; Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861; Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864, at which Grant lost 65,000 men, but still continued the fight, and at night, when the fighting ceased, breastworks were thrown up by both sides, and when morning dawned the two lines were so close that they fought each other with the butts of their muskets; Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, at which several Wisconsin regiments, with other Western troops, massed themselves, irrespective of commanders, and held the enemy after everything appeared to be lost before the rebel charge; Fairfax Station, December 24, 1863; Winchester, May 25, 1862; Bolivar Heights, October 16, 1861; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Burnby Ford, June 9, 1863; Averysboro, March 16, 1865; Bentonville, March 16, 1865; Buckton Station, May 22, 1862; Argyle Island, December 16, 1864; Lost Mountain, June 11, 1864; Rappahannock, November 7, 1863; Petersburg, June 14, 1864, to April 2, 1865, at which Gen. Bragg commanded the Iron Brigade; Moore's Heights, May 3, 1863; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Yellow House, August 19, 1864; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865; Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864, at which Bragg commanded the Iron Brigade; Jericho Ford, May 23, 1864; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Nashville, December 16, 1864; Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Corinth, October 3, 1862; Spanish Fort, March 27, 1865; Farmington, May 9, 1862; Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864; Tapelo, July 13, 1864; Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Clifton, July 6, 1863; Lovejoy, September 3, 1864; battles of Atlanta, 1864 and 1865; Big Shanty, Ga., June 11, 1864; Brownsville, September 23, 1862; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Allatoona, October 5, 1864; Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, at which many boys were taken prisoners; Bentonville, March 19, 1865; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Chatahoochee, July 4, 1864; Stone River, December 30, 1862; Salkhatchie, February 3, 1865; Court Lane, July 27, 1864; South Edisto, February 9, 1865; Hillsboro, February 24, 1864; Ream's Station, August 25, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864; Tolopotomoy, June 1, 1864; North Anna, May 27, 1864; Fort Mahone, April 2, 1865, at which Lee's lines were broken; Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864, at which Grant dug under the rebel fortress and blew it up, or rather, he gave permission to a regiment of miners to tunnel under the Union lines to a point beneath the rebel fortress, at which two tons of powder were exploded, carrying death and consternation into the whole rebel line.

Soldiers from Fond du Lac County participated in other battles, doubtless, but in no considerable bodies.

The only officer from Fond du Lac County on the retired list, is Michael Mangan, of Fond du Lac. He enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, and left for the front in June, 1861. He served three years in that Company, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant in April, 1864. He then entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving in New York City until the close of the war, when he went to Florida in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau. In September, 1866, he was mustered out and returned to Fond du Lac, where, in December of that year, he joined the regular army as Second Lieutenant of company A, Forty-fifth Regiment. In this company he served until April, 1871, when he was retired as a Second Lieutenant on three-fourths pay. During the session of Congress of 1866 and 1877, Lieut. Mangan was door-keeper of the United States Senate. There are no other officers of his rank retired in Wisconsin; but there are four of other grades in the State on the retired list.

A RETROSPECT.

Fond du Lac County, to-day rejoicing in the pride of its strength, teeming with wealth and glittering in the sunlight of a prosperity that startles the visitor into a smile of gladness, was, in 1835, a wilderness almost as unbroken as when John Nicolet, in 1634, visited Green Bay.

The historian takes up the threads of life since then, as tangled by events, slowly. What prompted the pioneers to their advent into this land? Was it that spirit of adventure which impelled the cavaliers of the olden time to pursue with eagerness the phantom of a hope into the East? Was it a sense of duty which first found expression in the New World, in 1620, on Plymouth Rock? Perhaps, after all, it was only that they might better their condition—might here find cheap lands and soon obtain comfortable homes.

But many of them are dead, and the inquirer, who has seen so many of his idols turned to clay, and his ideals perish, comes naturally, by-and-by, to the time when he analyzes—such and such things have happened—why? Such and such men have passed away—how? Such and such events have lighted up the sky of advancing civilization as a meteor might the physical. Whence do they proceed? The men who came to the front and laid the foundations for this continuous and lovely landscape of nature, glimmering like a gem in its emerald setting, belonged to a *regime* that is fast giving place to an enterprise, which though greater, is less earnest, because Providence and nature more materially aid man's ambitions. They were the grizzled grenadiers in the army of pioneers, who never, in any sudden storm or rally, desperate melee, or sorrowful encounter, forgot to doff their plumed hats to an adversary and cry out through their gray mustaches, as they shortened their sword arm. "*En garde.*" It may be anything or nothing, but the one thing certain about it all is, they were the enterprising spirits who laid the foundation for this teeming wealth and sunny prosperity. Though dead, they live again. Not alone in the promised land beyond the swift Borysthems, but in the land they prepared for after generations.

Many of the prominent actors in the prelude are dead, but the drama goes on, and will last until the human race has run its course and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll.

Many of the singers are dead, but their song has gone on; out of the darkness has come a light, out of the sorrow an exceeding joy.

The present should profit by the past, and take examples from the views of these, which shall make heart and home happy, better men, citizens and Americans. The present should be admonished by the past, to labor with equal diligence for the personal blessings of health of body, vigor of mind, and success in life, as also for the blessings promised in the life to come.

But the hard hands which prepared the way for the fruitful fields which grew from the wilds of the county; for filling its cities and towns with the habitations of men, seminaries of learning, public edifices, and other evidences of a pronounced prosperity, are quietly folded in their mother earth, and it must be of interest to those who enjoy their possessions, to know when, where and by whom civilization was commenced, and to learn some of the incidents connected with the first settlement, as also with the steps by which Fond du Lac County has attained the importance claimed by its inhabitants and conceded by its neighbors.



CHAPTER VIII.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC.

PAST AND PRESENT—ABORIGINES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—VILLAGE OF FOND DU LAC—CITY OF FOND DU LAC INCORPORATED—CITY OFFICERS, 1852—1879—CITY OF FOND DU LAC A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO—FOND DU LAC POST OFFICE—FIRE DEPARTMENT—CITY LOCK-UP—ARTESIAN WELLS—GAS WORKS—SCHOOLS—BONDED INDEBTEDNESS—PUBLIC HALLS—HOTELS—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES—LITERARY AND OTHER SOCIETIES—PUBLIC LIBRARY—SECRET SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—BANKS—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—YACHT CLUBS—CONFLAGRATIONS—RIENZI CEMETERY—FLOODS AND FRESHETS—INCIDENTS AND FIRST THINGS—EARLY TIMES IN FOND DU LAC.

PAST AND PRESENT.

No city in Wisconsin without water-power, mines, or adjacent lumber tracts, ever arrived at a greater degree of importance, in the same time, than Fond du Lac. This is owing to the richness of the surrounding country, cheap transportation, and the indefatigable industry and perseverance of its citizens.

The city, which existed only on paper in January, 1836, contained 15,308 inhabitants in 1875; an elegant high school building, a free public library, Merrill Institute, a school for young ladies, Mann's Commercial College, a German and English academy, nineteen public schools and several parochial and private schools; eighteen church edifices, six banks, one monthly, five weekly and two daily newspapers, a dozen hotels, four distinct railroads leading in six directions, a blast furnace, four foundries and machine shops, four sash, door and blind factories, one of them the largest in the world; two flouring mills, an extensive thrashing-machine factory, the second largest wagon factory in the State, a seeder factory, ten saw-mills and various other institutions and manufacturing interests.

Who can grasp in a single thought the magnitude of this wondrous change? Gray hairs ought not now to appear on the heads of those who were born when Fond du Lac was born; yet, in the few years which have sped rapidly since that time, there have been wrought great changes. Large saw-mills, with their noisy, insatiable machinery and hurrying attendants, have been erected on the homes of the beaver and muskrat. Paved streets, heavy blocks of stores and bursting warehouses have crushed out the myriads of wild flowers that made the face of the prairie a vast and variegated bouquet, and the black smoke from scores of factory chimneys has taken the place of their delicious fragrance; hedges and lawns, fountains and miniature lakes, arbors and conservatories, have supplanted the long prairie grass, in which quail, grouse and wild birds nested and reared their young undisturbed; the river, whose clear waters flowed unruffled into Winnebago Lake, is now turbid, and crowded with rafts of logs and lumber; the solitude of the wilderness has been violated by the rush and scream of the locomotive; the delicious and soothing hum of birds and insects at eventide has been drowned by the tumultuous din of ringing bells, rattling mills, screeching whistles, and the noisy tread of eager, hurrying throngs, who have never a thought of what incomparable changes have taken place under their feet, over their heads, and on every hand, or of the possible changes, no less complete and astonishing, in store for the future, in process of development through their every move and act. The panorama of history is an interesting one, but its pictures can be fully appreciated by only those who have seen them all. In fact, no one else can even comprehend them. No description of tongue or pen can fully impress upon the minds of the gay, richly dressed throngs at a party to-day, that under the very floors where the figures of the "German" or the "Newport" are being

followed, packs of hungry wolves fought with hideous snarl and howl over the carcass of one of their own number; or that it was the place where the scarred and stoical savages gathered around the embers of the camp-fire in solemn discussion of the fate of a captive—debating how many moons should elapse before the prisoner in their midst, from some hostile tribe, should be burned at the stake; or that it was the burial place for unnumbered generations of tribes now unnamed and extinct, or that instead of the lively strains from a well-trained band, years before the brave captive, with unruffled brow and steady, cheerful voice, stoically chanted a battle-song amidst the yell of the warriors, and the hiss of the flames about him, appearing as though the boiling pitch poured upon his head, and the burning splinters thrust into his searing flesh, gave him the utmost pleasure. Yet all this may be true, for up to within less than a half-century the spot on which Fond du Lac now stands had been for many centuries, perhaps, the favorite meeting-place of both friendly and hostile tribes. Along where Forest, West Division, Doty, Cherry and Sophia streets are now located, once stood a fine grove of thrifty sugar-maples, some of which were "tapped" (incisions made for the sap) by the early settlers. This grove contained, in season, thousands of pigeons, grouse and squirrels, many of which found their way to the tables of the settlers in the form of delicious stews. Some of these maples are standing to-day, being most numerous in W. C. Hamilton's yard, on the corner of Sophia and Forest streets. Wild plants and flowers were also abundant beyond description, and every spring red and white "baths," "adder-tongue," leeks, "Indian peppers" and other wild plants are plucked by the youngsters in A. B. Taylor's ample yard, on the corner of Forest and Hickory streets, and some may be seen in J. V. Jewell's yard on Doty street. There is probably no other city of equal size, in the Northwest, where wild flowers grow in its most thickly settled parts.

Where Meyer's factory and dry-house now stand, was one of the most beautiful crab-apple groves, which was not removed until the village began to have young people to enjoy its rich fragrance in spring, its cool shade in summer, and hurl away bushels of its hard, bitter fruit in the fall, while engaged in lively but good-natured battles.

The city of Fond du Lac is situated on a level prairie, at the south end of Lake Winnebago, and is particularly free from epidemic and malarial diseases, because of its pure atmosphere and abundance of fresh spring water, from its scores of artesian wells, called fountains, whence the place derives the popular name of "Fountain City." What Fond du Lac now is may be seen of all; history requires that what she has been be more particularly dealt with.

THE SITE.

The location of Fond du Lac was, as previously explained, made by the Fond du Lac Company, who purchased a large number of acres of land in this vicinity in 1835. The village plat was made in that year, and covered what is now "lower" and "middle" town. The site was chosen by James Duane Doty, who built a house in Empire, in 1838.

One reason which induced Doty to select this as a site for a city, was the well-established fact that nearly all the largest cities of the West are built upon the ruins of important Indian villages, and such were known to have existed here at no very distant day.

Some have pronounced the choice of location a wise one, and others have expressed themselves to the contrary. The only drawbacks of any importance are the low marshy shores of the lake, rendering them undesirable for building-sites, and the shallowness of the river and harbor, rendering such commerce as was at one time anticipated, partially impracticable, although a large amount of trafficking has been carried on by water since the earliest settlement of the place.

These drawbacks are entirely lost sight of, however, when the city's many advantages are brought into comparison. On one side is Lake Winnebago, which furnishes fish, pure cool breezes and unlimited rafting and lumbering facilities; on every block are perpetual fountains of pure cold water, sufficient for private use and fire purposes; on the one side are lime-kilns and extensive stone quarries; on another, forests of hard wood; on another, pits of sand; on another, clay for the manufacture of bricks, and, stretching for miles back to the east, west,

south, northwest and northeast, is a larger section of rich, thickly settled farming country than is tributary to any other city in the State. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the choice of location was the best that could have been made, for no other city possesses so many valuable advantages.

ABORIGINES.

The place where Fond du Lac stands was a favorite camping-ground for the Indians, owing to its beautiful location. It attracted all comers at once, and was the site of several Indian villages of greater or less pretensions.

When the whites first came to Fond du Lac, ancient corn fields could be traced on either side of the river, and a short distance below where the La Belle Wagon Works now stand, on Forest street, was an Indian burial ground, from which bones have been taken in making excavations for building.

An Indian skull has been for some years in use as an emblem in the Knights of Honor Lodge, which was taken from another burial place on the high sandy point about equidistant from the foot of Harney street and Lake Winnebago. As the Indians never bury their dead except in the land of their fathers, and as the latest tribes occupying Fond du Lac came mostly for purposes of trading, rather than permanent occupation, these burial places must have been in use a great many years ago. A more beautiful place for the eternal rest of the dead could not have been chosen—the blue lake upon one side, the thickly wooded “Ledge” on the other; the rich, green prairie, decked with nearly a hundred varieties of bright and fragrant wild flowers, stretching far away to the west and south on the other, with a river flowing between—made a picture excelled nowhere in nature.

The latest Indian occupants of the land on which Fond du Lac stands were the Menomonees. They occupied the locality and the prairies in the vicinity as soon as the Winnebagoes left. The most harm these Indians ever did to the settlers was to steal a few pigs, a horse and a cow, and set fire to the prairies for the purpose of driving up game. They did not claim to have any right to the country, but took possession simply because the Winnebagoes were gone, and the locality was a pleasing one. In 1839, the settlers had a meeting at Fond du Lac, at which the matter of setting fires by the Menomonees was discussed, and their leaders were told that the practice, which had become a costly annoyance by destroying fences, crops and timber, must be stopped, or the Government would be called upon to remove them. They set no more fires, and were soon after removed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of what is now the city of Fond du Lac was, as has already been shown, the first settlement of the county.

We have seen how, in June, 1836, Colwert Pier and family became the first settlers; how they were followed in March, 1837, by Edward Pier and his family; how, soon after, other members of the Pier family arrived in the infant settlement; and how, on the 1st day of March, 1838, the relatives were called to mourn the death of Fanny, wife of Colwert Pier, the pioneer woman of Fond du Lac County, and of what is now the city of Fond du Lac. On the 3d day of that month, while the few mourners were at the grave of the departed, John Bantister, a surveyor, came from Green Bay to Fond du Lac with his family. He lived a short time (about a year) in the Company's log house, and then moved to a place south and outside of the present city limits.

About the 12th of April, 1838, Dr. Mason C. Darling arrived from Sheboygan, having been in the settlement a few weeks before. As Dr. Darling was very prominent in the early history of Fond du Lac, it will be interesting to know how and why he came here. He was, previous to 1838, a poor man, with a small practice as a physician at Sheboygan. The Fond du Lac Company was anxious to have people settle where the village had been platted, as rapidly as possible, in order to get the tide of immigration turned in this direction. Gov. Doty, as Trustee for the Company, therefore, thinking a physician and surgeon necessary, on May 21, 1838, consummated a contract with Dr. Darling, which agreed to exchange Lots 22, 37, 42, 43,

44 and 45, situated near the river, in what is now "Lower Town;" eighty acres of land in what is now the heart of the city, and a large tract in the town of Fond du Lac, for his office in Sheboygan; provided, that he should build a house on the large tract, now within the confines of the city, cultivate it as a farm, and build and put in motion the Clark saw-mill in the town of Fond du Lac, then commenced. The tract, which the contract required should be made a place of residence and cultivated as a farm, embraced all the land lying within a line drawn from the corner of Forest and Union streets south to Western Avenue, thence east on Western Avenue and between Fourth and Fifth streets to Ellis street; thence north on Ellis to Gillet and west through R. A. Baker's bank and on Forest to the corner of Forest and Union streets, and containing eighty acres. The *proviso* contained in the contract that Dr. Darling should live on this eighty and "cultivate it as a farm" was to prevent its being cut up into village lots and sold in competition with the Fond du Lac Company's land adjoining. This contract seems to have been satisfactorily fulfilled at the beginning, for, soon after, the mill spoken of was in operation and Dr. Darling had a warranty deed of all the land promised him by the company.

In a short time, however, Dr. Darling, having a few shares in the stock of the Fond du Lac Company, sued in chancery for a division of property. This suit, which tied up all the land the title of which lay in the Company, was brought before Judge A. G. Miller at Green Bay, February 19, 1844. The suit was not decided until the first Monday in October, 1845, during which time Dr. Darling was buying land in what is now the south part of the city, dividing it into smaller parcels and selling or giving it away to those who would agree to build thereon, thus advancing the value of the eighty given him by the Company, while the value of the Company's village plat in what is now "lower" and "middle" Fond du Lac, remained stationary. The Master in Chancery decided February 28, 1844, that, pending the suit, no more land belonging to the Fond du Lac Company should be sold or deeded, which was no sooner done than Dr. Darling gave to the county the tract of land on which the Court House now stands, with the proviso that a county building should be erected thereon at once. This, together with the suit in chancery and the gifts to attract settlers, of several village lots, turned immigration to the vicinity of Dr. Darling's property, and secured the location of the county seat and village where the city now is.

But to return to the matter of Dr. Darling's first settlement in Fond du Lac: On the 14th of June his wife arrived with her three children—Keyes A., Helen M. and Louie Darling. They were brought from Calumet, where they had just arrived from Sheboygan, by Gustave de Neveu and A. D. Clark, on the lake in a large yawl made by Mr. Clark—the first one ever built in Fond du Lac, which Mr. de Neveu had purchased for \$40. The boat also contained A. T. Denniston and his family of a wife and two children (whom Mr. de Neveu had hired at Oshkosh to manage his farm), and Mrs. May (whose husband was found dead in the town of Calumet a few days later), and her son, a child two years of age. A heavy storm drove the boat to Taycheedah, from which place all had to walk to Fond du Lac, a distance of three miles. Mr. de Neveu lost his hat in the storm, and it was a matter of wonder afterward that the boat, which contained twelve persons, was not swamped and its precious burden lost.

Dr. Darling lived in the Company's log house but a short time before he had erected another house where Darling's Block now stands, corner of First and Main streets, and opened it as a temperance hotel. The next year, learning the date at which John Bannister's lease of the Fond du Lac House—as the Company's house was then called—would expire, he went on horseback to Green Bay and rented it. He thereupon became John Bannister's successor as Postmaster, and as soon as Mr. Bannister's time was out, moved the post office to his own building and closed up and locked the Company's house. He also gave at that time, to his own hotel and residence, the name of the "Fond du Lac House." This has caused confusion as to where the Fond du Lac House was located—some maintaining it was at the corner of Brooke and Rees streets and others that it was on the corner of Main and First streets. Both are right, as there were two public houses by that name. The old Fond du Lac House was not kept closed very long; but Dr. Darling gained his point and got the post office moved to his portion of the settlement.

From this time on, settlers began to arrive, in too large numbers to make it practicable to follow out particularly the hardships and success of each. Properly, their history would not belong to the village or city of Fond du Lac; for, although most of them came directly to the settlement and remained at the hotels or with some private family for a few weeks or months, many of them pushed out upon the prairies beyond the present city limits, to establish homes as soon as they could.

VILLAGE OF FOND DU LAC.

On Monday, March 1, 1847, agreeably to previous notice, the inhabitants of the settlement of Fond du Lac held a meeting for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the charter for a village corporation previously prepared and passed by the Legislature. At 11 o'clock A. M., the meeting was called to order by the election of Mason C. Darling, Moderator, and J. J. Driggs, Clerk. The vote was taken by ballot, and resulted in 49 votes for the adoption of the charter, and 11 for rejection. The charter was declared adopted, and an election immediately ordered for the choice of village officers. This resulted in the election of Mason C. Darling, President; John A. Eastman, Moses S. Gibson, T. L. Gillett, Isaac Brown, S. S. N. Fuller and J. J. Driggs, Trustees; E. W. Drury, Treasurer; W. A. Dewey, Clerk, and O. S. Wright, Constable. On the 7th of April, these officers had a meeting, took the oath of office, and appointed M. C. Darling, Isaac Brown and S. S. N. Fuller a committee to prepare "a code of by-laws for the village," and T. L. Gillet, S. S. N. Fuller, J. A. Eastman, J. J. Driggs and M. S. Gibson were made a committee to draft and report ordinances for the village of Fond du Lac.

The second election of village officers was held at the Cottage Inn, where the American House now stands, corner Main and Court streets, March 6, 1848, and had to be adjourned to the next day on account of a tie vote between M. S. Gibson, A. D. Bonesteel and Cornelius Davis, for Trustees. The number of votes cast the second day was 97, and A. D. Bonesteel and Edgar Conklin were elected. After that, for a few months, the Board of Trustees had regular and special meetings in rapid succession to wrestle with the question of whether Western avenue should be opened and sidewalks built. Finally, in March, 1848, it was resolved to have "cross walks." This resolution was hailed with delight by the muddy-booted burghers, but the walks were slow in being built. Some idea of the progress made may be had from a paragraph in one of the local papers of May, 1848, which said: "Only think of it! Scarce three months have passed since the ordinance was passed to construct sidewalks, and full one-tenth of the work is now completed. At this rate, this grand, extensive improvement will be finished in the unparalleled short space of two and one-half years from the date of its commencement!"

The third election for village officers was held at the Court House, March 5, 1849. The manner of conducting these elections, of which a record was made by Samuel Ryan, would be entirely novel, if not beneficial, at the present day. E. W. Davis was chosen Moderator, and Samuel Ryan, Clerk, both of whom were solemnly sworn to do their duty, fear God, and support the Constitution of the State and the United States. In March, 1851, the village fathers had grown so thrifty that an ordinance was passed compelling every lecturer to pay a license of \$1 to the City Clerk, no matter on what subject the lecture might be. This was considered an outrage by itinerant orators, and was frequently evaded by declaring that the matter to be delivered was a sermon and not a lecture. Concerts, shows and exhibitions were granted licenses upon payment of from \$3 to \$20.

A writer, in the spring of 1847, thus speaks of the village: "Within three years has sprung up, as if by magic, our thriving village of 400 inhabitants, where three years ago stood a solitary log house. We have two taverns, four stores, two groceries, three blacksmith-shops, three tailor-shops, one cooper-shop, one wagon-shop, one harness-shop, one fanning-mill shop, two tin-shops, two cabinet-shops, three shoe-shops, one jeweler's-shop, etc., etc. As yet we have no public buildings, but the Court House and Jail are in process of erection. A grist-mill is now in course of building. Heretofore, a great inconvenience has been felt on account of a lack of lumber and building materials, but there will be less difficulty this season, as we have one steam

and one water saw-mill in operation—but the demand is very great. There are now in course of building, or to be commenced in the course of a few weeks, some thirty dwelling-houses, and to these there are to be added several stores and offices.

“The legal profession is well supplied. We have seven practicing lawyers. We have but two practicing physicians. We have also three resident clergymen. As yet there are no churches; it is contemplated, however, to build two or three during the season.

“The village is built on land heretofore owned by Dr. Darling, and has been confined to his purchase, owing to the unwillingness or inability of the Fond du Lac Company to make sales. During the last season, however, the lands adjoining the town [village] were thrown into the market, and were purchased by different individuals. Lots can be purchased to suit settlers, at reasonable prices, either for places of business or private dwellings. The country round about is of the most fertile soil, and the land generally taken.

“Our population is chiefly from New England and Western New York, and of such a character as to invite the stranger to come and dwell among us.”

Says another writer the same year: “We were not aware, until the last week, of the number of buildings which are now in a state of forwardness, or under contract to be erected in this place this season. Upon inquiring, we find that arrangements have already been made for erecting nearly one hundred buildings, among which will be two, if not three, churches; a large and commodious court house, one or more public schoolhouses, besides stores, mechanics’ shops and dwellings. Measures are being taken to form a company for the purpose of supplying the village with pure and wholesome water, from the beautiful spring on the farm of Col. Conklin, by means of a water-line pipe and reservoir. The distance is about three miles. The annals of Wisconsin cannot show a village which has sprung up with greater rapidity, or that exhibits a greater degree of prosperity and enterprise than Fond du Lac.”

A writer, on the 22d of September of the following year, says: “The prosperity of Fond du Lac is steadily advancing, and it promises soon to become one of the most thriving inland towns [villages] of the Territory. Several commodious buildings are being erected. Mr. Hebert’s new hotel [the building now called the City Hotel] will be a splendid structure when finished—it is 50 feet long by 40 wide, three stories high, and will be surmounted by a commodious observatory. * * * The frame of the new Court House was raised last week. It is a magnificent structure, and will be finished in a becoming style by Mr. Isaac Brown, the enterprising contractor. It is three stories high—the basement of stone to be used as a jail. This is the only building in the place which should remain tenantless. May the owls and bats, cats and rats, forever revel in the halls of its basement.”

A Vermonter, who afterward became a prominent citizen of the city of Fond du Lac, sent the following doggerel to the Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, in August, 1847, which was freely used by the Green Mountain newspaper publishers to prevent emigration to Wisconsin:

“Great western waste of bottom land,
Flat as pancake, rich as grease!
Where guats are full as big as toads,
And skeeters are as big as geese!”

“Oh, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffaloes and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful-looking face,
The last with dreadful-sounding tail.

“I’d rather live on camel’s rump,
And be a Yankee-doodle beggar,
Than where they never see a stump
And shake to death with fever ‘n’ ager.”

In August, 1849, the inhabitants were startled with the passage and posting of an ordinance declaring that after that time chimneys of brick or stone must be built in all houses. This was regarded by many of the villagers as an unwarranted usurpation of power, and they put forth the opinion that they could build fires under their beds if they wished, or burn down their

shanties without the consent of an upstart village council. But the war on the resolution of the "upstart council," as the village board of trustees was sarcastically named, soon came to an end, and all new houses were built with chimneys.

No election was held for village officers in the spring of 1850. The necessity for one had been entirely overlooked. This omission was the butt of numberless gibes by the press of the Northwest.

The village officers elected for 1848, and at subsequent meetings until the city was incorporated, were as follows:

Presidents.—George McWilliams, 1848; J. Bannister, 1849; Isaac Brown, 1851; D. R. Curran, 1852.

Trustees.—John C. Lewis, John Bannister, Isaac Brown and J. J. Driggs, 1848; A. D. Bonesteel, M. L. Noble, Isaac Brown and George Williams, 1849; Quartus M. Olcott, C. J. Goss, M. L. Noble, E. Perkins, M. C. Darling and David R. Curran, 1851; W. A. Dewey, F. D. McCarty, E. H. Galloway, G. F. Brownson, J. B. Wilbor and J. Q. Griffith, 1852.

Treasurers.—Isaac Brown, 1848, resigned March 11, and Selim Newton, appointed his successor; William Farnsworth, 1849; John Bonnell, 1851; Horace W. Newton, 1852.

Clerks.—A. L. Williams, 1848; O. S. Wright, 1849–51, resigned July 29 of that year, and A. W. Paine was appointed in his stead; A. H. Boardman, 1852.

Constables.—Z. L. Chapman, 1848–49; Charles McCarty, 1851; N. C. King, 1852.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC INCORPORATED.

The village of Fond du Lac was incorporated as a city in April, 1852. The charter, previously passed by the Legislature, established the boundaries and divided the territory into two wards, as it had been before. In 1869, a strip of land forty rods wide was added on the west and south sides of the city, and eighty rods on the east side, except on the northeast corner, which left Luco outside of the city.

The description of the city now is as follows: All that district of country included in the west half of Section 2 and the west half of the east half of Section 2; all of Section 3; the east half of the east half and the east half of the west half of the east half of Section 4; the east half of the east half and the east half of the west half of the east half of Section 9; all of Section 10; the west half of Section 11; the west half of the east half of Section 11; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 11; all of Sections 14 and 15; the east half of the east half and the east half of the west half of the east half of Section 16; the north half of the north half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21; the north half of the north half of the north half of Section 22; and the north half of the north half of the north half of Section 23, in Town 15 north, of Range 17 east, in the Menasha land district.

When first incorporated as a city, there were two wards, called the North and South Wards, as the village had been divided when incorporated, which form continued for a year, when the two wards were made three. In 1854, the city was re-districted, and five wards were erected. These five wards remained intact until the spring of 1875, when they were erected into eight wards, the present number. The city is governed by a Common Council, consisting of the Mayor and three Aldermen from each ward, only two of whom can vote in Council meetings. Aldermen are elected one at a time in each ward, and hold office three years, but they are entitled to no vote the first year after election. The other officers are a Comptroller, whose salary is \$300 per year; a City Attorney, whose salary is \$550 per year, both elected by the Council; a City Treasurer, whose salary is \$800, who is elected by popular ballot every spring; a City Clerk, elected annually by the Council, whose salary is now \$600 per annum, though it has been higher; a Superintendent of Schools, elected by the Board of Education, whose salary is \$500 per annum; a Chief of Police, elected by the Council, whose salary is \$600 per annum; a Chief Fire Marshal, elected by the Council, whose salary is \$250 per annum; a

City Surveyor, elected by the Council, whose salary is \$2 per day for actual service; a Sidewalk Superintendent, who is appointed by the Council, whose salary is \$450 per year, and a Board of Education, consisting of one Commissioner from each ward, elected annually by the Council. By an amendment of February 9, 1880, the Board of Health was abolished, and one Health Officer is now appointed by the Council for one year, in its place. The same amendment gave the City Council power to appoint a Poor Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The city has Constables and Justices of the Peace the same as any town, but no municipal or Police Judge. There have been, since 1877, three Justices of the Peace elected at large. They have jurisdiction over all the minor criminal cases brought before them by the police, and hold office two years.

All policemen are appointed by the Council. Their pay is \$35 per month, with no fees for serving papers of any kind. The city now has only five policemen besides the Chief, but there is an agitation in favor of increasing this number.

The Board of Public Works was abolished by an amendment to the charter, and, by another amendment, which took effect in 1879, three Assessors are now elected at large, instead of one from each ward.

In 1879, the entire city charter was revised by a committee appointed by the Council, but, when it had been passed by the Legislature, it was discovered that the city had no Second Ward—at least none in the charter. This was rectified by the Legislature of 1880.

At the beginning of 1880, each Alderman was made a Poor Commissioner, but the experiment proved so disastrously burdensome in a financial sense, that a special act was passed, as before noted, to provide for the election of a Poor Commissioner and a Purchasing Agent.

CITY OFFICERS, 1852—1879.

Mayors.—M. C. Darling, 1852; George McWilliams, 1853; Isaac Brown, 1854; M. C. Darling, 1855; D. E. Hoskins, 1856; Isaac S. Sherwood, 1857; John Bannister, 1858; John Potter, 1859; E. H. Galloway, 1860; J. M. Taylor, 1861; A. D. Bonesteel, 1862-63; J. M. Taylor, 1864-65; James Sawyer, 1866; W. H. Hiner, 1867; C. J. L. Meyer, 1868; John Nichols, 1869; T. J. Patchin, 1870; E. N. Foster, 1871-72; Alexander McDonald, 1873; H. H. Dodd, 1874; G. W. Lusk, 1875-76; C. A. Galloway, 1877; Orin Hatch, 1878; S. S. Bowers, 1879.

Treasurers.—J. M. Taylor, 1852; E. H. Galloway, 1853-54; William A. Dewey, 1855; John Petit, 1856-57; C. L. Pierce, 1858; T. S. Henry, 1859; R. Ebert, 1860-61-62; Louis Rupp, 1863; R. Ebert, 1864; J. H. Clum, 1865-66-67; R. Ebert, 1868-69; Edward Colman, 1870-71; John S. Burrows, 1872-73; J. C. Perry, 1874-75; John Spence, 1876-77; Byron Town, 1878; J. C. Pierron, 1879.

Supervisors.—E. H. Galloway and W. H. Hiner, 1852; John Nichols and Jared Chapel, 1853; Isaac Brown, J. M. Taylor and John Peacock, 1854; Henry Conklin, D. E. Hoskins, J. M. Taylor, G. W. Sexmith and E. Delany, 1855; Henry Conklin, A. Carswell, J. M. Taylor, T. S. Henry and Edmund Delany, 1856; Keyes A. Darlug, W. D. Conklin, C. A. Rider, George Williams and E. Delany, 1857; E. A. Brown, E. S. Bragg, J. M. Taylor, John Maginnis, and C. N. Parker, 1858; J. H. Hayford, E. S. Bragg, T. W. Dee, George Williams and C. R. Harrison, 1859; E. Beeson, E. S. Bragg, G. W. Sawyer, R. A. Baker and C. R. Harrison, 1860; W. D. Sherwood, E. S. Bragg, B. F. Moore, R. A. Baker and M. Lockwood, 1861; John Potter, J. Mathews, John Bonnell, R. A. Baker and James Sawyer, 1862; K. A. Darling, J. Mathews, H. A. Francis, W. M. Phelan and J. Sawyer, 1863; C. McLean, L. Rupp, P. L. Morse, James Conneughty and C. R. Harrison, 1864; A. B. Taylor, L. Rupp, A. C. Everest, C. E. Crane and James Sawyer, 1865; J. W. Valentine, E. W. Davis, W. C. Hamilton, S. A. Chase and Charles Lucia, 1866; E. R. Ferris, John Mathews, A. B. Taylor, S. A. Chase and John Killups, 1867; W. Koehne, E. W. Davis, A. P. Merriman, L.

Canfield and E. M. McGraw, 1868; N. C. Giffin, C. C. L. Webster, D. W. C. Prest, J. Fitzgerald and L. Graves, 1869; H. Shattuck, C. L. Alling, H. P. Brown, W. Reuping and U. D. Mihills, 1870; William Koehne, John Boyd, H. P. Brown, S. A. Chase and O. C. Bissell, 1871 (November 13, C. L. Alling elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the absence of John Boyd); William Koehne, C. F. Kalk, S. W. Edson, C. L. Encking and Nathan Parker, 1872; L. R. Lewis, C. F. Kalk, M. W. Simmons, C. A. Galloway and Nathan Parker, 1873; T. F. Mayham, C. L. Alling, M. W. Simmons, S. A. Chase and John W. Gill, 1874; J. E. M. Gaertner, C. L. Alling, John Spence, C. L. Encking, O. C. Bissell, Leroy Graves, A. Haberman and Orin Hatch, 1875; S. S. Bowers, Byron Town, J. C. Lowell, S. A. Chase, O. C. Bissell, Leroy Graves, David Chamberlain and A. G. Little, 1876; John Musgat, C. Serwe, B. F. Moore, C. H. De Groat, J. T. Fontana, J. M. Crippen, John Gallagher and A. T. Little, 1877; F. B. Hoskins, of the First, Joseph Radford, of the Second, B. F. Moore, of the Third, A. H. Bruett, of the Fourth, O. C. Bissell of the Fifth, George Hunter, of the Sixth, William Ladewig, of the Seventh, and Martin Kaeding, of the Eighth Ward, 1878; T. F. Mayham, of the First, C. L. Alling, of the Second, A. B. Taylor, of the Third, A. H. Bruett, of the Fourth, O. C. Bissell, of the Fifth, B. F. Sweet, of the Sixth, D. Shaefer, of the Seventh, and Martin Kaeding, of the Eighth Ward, 1879.

Assessors.—C. J. Goos and John H. Worden, 1852; J. M. Taylor and John Case, 1853; Leonard Arnold, J. M. Taylor and J. L. Henry, 1854; Charles Chandler, A. S. Gregory, John Bonnell, C. J. Goss and W. C. Little, 1855; Charles Chandler, W. T. Gibson and William Little, 1856; Isaac Brown, Q. M. Oleott, G. W. Sawyer, George Williams and W. C. Little, 1857; Charles Chandler, John B. Wilbor, Isaac Tompkins, John L. Henry and E. Delaney, 1858; E. R. Ferris, J. B. Wilbor, C. C. P. Gould, John L. Henry and W. C. Little, 1859; Isaac Brown, John Mathews, C. M. Tompkins, C. D. Gromme and E. Delany, 1860; Isaac Brown, John Mathews, William T. Gibson, William M. Phelan and W. A. Foster, 1861; Isaac Brown, J. B. Wilbor, W. T. Gibson, W. M. Phelan and W. A. Foster, 1862; Isaac Brown, E. W. Davis, C. C. P. Gould, C. Serwe and James Sawyer, 1863; E. Delany, C. D. Gromme, C. A. Rider, E. W. Davis, and E. Beeson, 1864; Edward Beeson, E. W. Davis, Stephen Hawkins, George Williams and Edward Beaver, 1865; David Babcock, E. W. Davis, A. C. Everest, George Williams and T. T. Miner, 1866; D. W. Smith, John Mathews, C. A. Rider, George Williams and E. Beaver, 1867; W. M. Phelan, 1868-69; Harvey Durand, John Mathews, D. Chamberlain, W. M. Phelan and E. L. Maloney, 1870; Harvey Durand, E. W. Davis, D. Chamberlain, E. Delany and E. L. Maloney, 1871; H. Durand, C. L. Alling, D. Chamberlain, W. M. Phelan and E. L. Maloney, 1872; Harvey Durand, E. W. Davis, D. Chamberlain, W. M. Phelan and E. L. Maloney, 1873; Harvey Durand, J. B. Wilbor, David Chamberlain, W. M. Phelan and E. L. Maloney, 1874; Charles Chandler, C. F. Kalk, N. L. Bullis, W. M. Phelan, E. L. Maloney, John D. Coon, A. Hammond and Charles Olmsted, 1875; Charles Chandler, C. F. Kalk, N. L. Bullis, W. M. Phelan, E. L. Maloney, N. N. Bissonnette, Arthur Hammond and H. Stoldt, 1876; Charles Chandler, C. F. Kalk, N. L. Bullis, W. M. Phelan, P. McMonagle, J. D. Coon, C. R. Young and H. Stoldt, 1877; Charles Chandler, James T. Greene, N. L. Bullis, W. M. Phelan, Pat. McMonagle, J. D. Coon, C. R. Young and H. Stoldt, 1878; W. M. Phelan, N. L. Bullis, and E. L. Maloney, 1879.

Altermen.—1852—E. H. Galloway, W. H. Hiner, G. F. Brownson, Isaac Tompkins and John C. Lewis. 1853—John Nichols, Kasson Freeman, Josiah Tryon, Jared Chapel, Morgan L. Noble and R. A. Baker. 1854—Isaac Brown, John Nichols, Isaac Tompkins, J. M. Taylor, William B. Brand and A. G. Butler. 1855—Henry Conklin, Z. Rice and A. Raymond, of the First Ward; D. E. Hoskins, James Ewen and Peter Rupp, of the Second; J. M. Taylor, Jason Wilkins and Josiah Tryon, of the Third; G. W. Sexmith, John Case and A. White, of the Fourth, and E. Delany, L. Canfield and William M. Phelan, of the Fifth. 1856—Henry Conklin, J. W. Valentine and D. W. Smith, of the First Ward; John B. Wilbor, Allen Carswell and Peter Rupp, of the Second; J. M. Taylor, Carlos A. Rider and Isaac Tompkins, of the Third; Thomas S. Henry, E. H. Jones and Hiram Pitcher, of the Fourth, and Edmund

Delany, C. N. Parker and William M. Phelan, of the Fifth. 1857—Keyes A. Darling, Francis D. McCarty and Thomas H. Green, of the First; William D. Conklin, Lewis Rupp and Joseph Lawler, of the Second; C. A. Rider, Thomas W. Dee and R. N. Purdy, of the Third; G. Williams, C. N. Snell and D. Pitcher, of the Fourth, and Edmund Delany, C. N. Parker and T. T. Miner, of the Fifth. 1858—E. A. Brown, F. D. McCarty and A. W. Rider, of the First; E. S. Bragg, John Petit and A. J. Reed, of the Second; J. M. Taylor, E. W. Drury and G. W. Sawyer, of the Third; John Maginnis, Riley Shepard, of the Fourth, and C. N. Parker, C. R. Harrison and James Sawyer, of the Fifth. 1859—J. H. Hayford, J. W. Valentine and Lathrop Ellis, of the First; E. S. Bragg, S. E. Lefferts and John Mathews, of the Second; Thomas W. Dee, A. C. Everest and R. L. Morris, of the Third; George Williams, John Case and C. D. Gromme, of the Fourth, and C. R. Harrison, W. C. Little and S. G. Ogden, of the Fifth. 1860—Edward Beeson, Joseph Olmsted and T. Roach, of the First Ward; E. S. Bragg, A. Carswell and C. L. Alling, of the Second; G. W. Sawyer, N. Carroll and D. A. Raymond, of the Third; R. A. Baker, James Whitton and Martin Curran, of the Fourth, and C. R. Harrison, J. B. Johnson and L. Canfield, of the Fifth. 1861—W. D. Sherwood, H. P. Olds and A. D. Ward, of the First Ward; E. S. Bragg, A. Carswell and Peter Rupp, of the Second; B. F. Moore, John McKibben and D. C. Lepper, of the Third; R. A. Baker, James Conneughty and Christopher Serwe, of the Fourth, and Monson Lockwood, James Sawyer, and H. S. Gilbert, of the Fifth. 1862—John Potter, A. B. Taylor and James W. Valentine, of the First Ward; John Mathews, W. D. Conklin and John Peacock, of the Second; John Bonnell, Caspar Buechner and Ira McChain, of the Third; R. A. Baker, James Conneughty and William Dougherty, of the Fourth, and James Sawyer, Daniel Roberts and George Hunter, of the Fifth. 1863—K. A. Darling, L. F. Stowe and Thomas Gibson, of the First Ward; John Mathews, S. A. Dudley and A. L. Crocker, of the Second; H. A. Francis, P. L. Morse and J. R. Cole, of the Third; William M. Phelan, I. S. Tallmadge and W. Dougherty, of the Fourth, and James Sawyer, George Hunter and M. Lockwood, of the Fifth. 1864—Campbell McLean, E. B. Ingram and H. Courtney, of the First Ward; Louis Rupp, Robert Flint and S. B. Amory, of the Second; P. L. Morse, A. C. Everest and G. W. Sawyer, of the Third; J. Conneughty, Anthony Grisi and John Sewell, of the Fourth, and C. R. Harrison, John Sawyer and Daniel Roberts, of the Fifth. 1865—A. B. Taylor, James W. Valentine and Charles F. Kalk, of the First Ward; Louis Rupp, Samuel B. Amory and I. S. Sherwood, of the Second; A. C. Everest, W. C. Hamilton and J. R. Deland, of the Third; C. E. Crane, G. F. Brownson and Peter Servatius, of the Fourth, and John Sawyer, W. H. Hiner and L. Beaudreau, of the Fifth. 1866—James W. Valentine, Henry Shattuck and A. D. Ward, of the First Ward; E. W. Davis, C. Serwe and J. W. Cunny, of the Second; W. C. Hamilton, A. B. Taylor and Nathan Carroll, of the Third; S. A. Chase, W. D. Davis and Charles Lucia, of the Fourth, and Daniel Roberts, John B. Killips and W. H. Hiner, of the Fifth. 1867—E. R. Ferris, L. Holmes and Charles Chandler, of the First Ward; John Boyd, John Mathews and C. Serwe, of the Second; A. B. Taylor, C. J. L. Meyer and J. R. Smith, of the Third; S. A. Chase, D. Trotter and A. H. Bruett, of the Fourth, and John B. Killips, O. C. Bissell and T. T. Miner, of the Fifth. 1868—W. Koelne, L. Holmes and W. Shattuck, of the First Ward; E. W. Davis, J. Mathews and C. Serwe, of the Second; A. P. Merriman, D. W. C. Priest and C. Branshaw, of the Third; L. Canfield, P. Servatius and C. Lucia, of the Fourth, and E. M. McGraw, C. Pierron and George Hunter, of the Fifth. May 11, 1868, L. Canfield, of the Fourth Ward, resigned, and A. J. McDonald was elected to fill the vacancy. 1869—N. C. Giffin, W. Koelne and J. S. Youmans, of the First Ward; C. C. L. Webster, M. Curran and F. Sander, of the Second; D. W. C. Priest, C. Buechner and W. Bensil, of the Third; J. W. Fitzgerald, W. Graves and J. Hebert, of the Fourth, and L. Graves, L. Beaudreau and J. Gill, of the Fifth. 1870—H. Shattuck, Byron Town and James G. Miller, of the First Ward; C. L. Alling, Paul Hauser and E. N. Foster, of the Second; H. P. Brown, J. C. Wedge and George Kingsbury, of the Third; W. Rueping, A. Stevely and Louis Pelletier, of the Fourth, and U. D. Mihills, A. J. Spear and Nathan Parker, of the Fifth. 1871—William

Koehne, L. R. Lewis and E. B. Ingram, of the First Ward; E. W. Davis, George C. Wright and John Waters, of the Second; H. P. Brown, S. W. Edson and Thomas Bryant, of the Third; Seth A. Chase, Anthony Servatius and Demas Trotier, of the Fourth, and O. C. Bissell, L. Coney and Judson Phelps, of the Fifth. E. B. Ingram failing to qualify, Dr. T. F. Mayham was elected his successor: February 12, 1872, John Bullis elected from Third Ward vice Thomas Bryant, resigned. 1872—William Koehne, L. R. Lewis and C. B. Bartlett, of the First Ward; C. F. Kalk, J. Waters and C. Serwe, of the Second; S. W. Edson, C. W. Kaler and John Spence, of the Third; C. L. Encking, J. E. Richardson and James Dillon, of the Fourth, and J. C. Pierron, L. Coney and J. Phelps, of the Fifth. 1873—L. R. Lewis, J. C. Perry and E. H. Burnton, of the First Ward; C. F. Kalk, Joseph Radford and Joseph Kaiser, of the Second; S. W. Edson, Henry Hastings and C. W. Kaler, of the Third; C. A. Galloway, James Dillon and Charles Wilson, of the Fourth, and Nathan Parker, W. H. Hiner and L. Coney, of the Fifth. January 12, 1874, W. H. Gilligan elected an Alderman from the First Ward, vice W. H. Hiner, resigned. 1874—T. F. Mayham, T. S. Nowell and Phillip Ehrhart, of the First Ward; C. L. Alling, James Harlan and Joseph Radford, of the Second; M. W. Simmons, Henry Hastings and J. B. Kennard, of the Third; S. A. Chase, James McTavy and E. Panger, of the Fourth, and John W. Gill, J. C. Pierron and John Dana, of the Fifth. 1875—Michael O'Connell and John Olmsted, of the First Ward; C. L. Alling, James Gaynor and S. Eudemiller, of the Second; J. S. Burrows, Jacob Kunze and W. A. Griffith, of the Third; C. L. Encking, M. Mangan and Lockwood Canfield, of the Fourth; O. C. Bissell, James Whitton and Connor Haley, of the Fifth; Leroy Graves, Charles Wilson and David Carrier, of the Sixth; A. Haberman, C. Cahill and B. Mulloy, of the Seventh, and Orin Hatch, Joseph Wurzburger and Martin McDonough, of the Eighth. C. H. Benton elected from the Second Ward, vice C. L. Alling, resigned, May 31, 1875. 1876—S. S. Bowers, Jacob Hirsch and Martin Franey, of the First Ward; Byron Town, John Heath and William Connell, of the Second; J. C. Lowell, Jacob Kunze and D. Y. Sabin, of the Third; Michael Mangan, John Crow and Henry Walliehs, of the Fourth; O. C. Bissell, Samuel Hotaling and Anthony Briester, of the Fifth; Leroy Graves, J. C. Beaudreau and N. Davis, of the Sixth; David Chamberlain, W. Ladewig and William Luling, of the Seventh, and A. T. Little, M. Kaeding and L. Bond, of the Eighth. May 1, 1876, C. E. Scales elected from the Third Ward, vice C. Y. Sabin, resigned. 1877—John Musgat, H. Courtney and John Hirsch, of the First Ward; C. Serwe, Joseph Radford and T. S. Weeks, of the Second; R. M. Lewis, S. P. Morse and E. F. Dodge, of the Third; A. Servatius, James Dillon and Thomas J. Vaughn, of the Fourth; William Evans, John Conway and P. Briester, of the Fifth; N. Davis, F. Grill and M. Prefontaine, of the Sixth; John Gallagher, William Ladewig and D. Schaffer, of the Seventh, and A. T. Little, M. Kaeding and L. Bond, of the Eighth. May 7, R. M. Lewis, of the Third Ward, resigned; E. N. Korner elected to the vacancy. 1878—F. B. Hoskins, of the First Ward; John Heath, of the Second; E. D. Harris, of the Third; A. H. Bruett, of the Fourth; O. C. Bissell, of the Fifth; F. H. Rondo, of the Sixth; Nathan Carroll, of the Seventh, and H. W. Newton, of the Eighth. 1879—T. F. Mayham, of the First Ward; C. S. Henry, of the Second; A. B. Taylor, of the Third; William Schwinnen, of the Fourth; I. Alexander, of the Fifth; B. E. Sweet, of the Sixth; John Gallagher, of the Seventh, and H. G. Desombre, of the Eighth.

Clerks.—W. A. Dewey, 1852; G. W. Sawyer, 1853-54; Edwin A. Brown, 1855; S. D. Stanchfield 1856-57; A. H. Boardman, 1857-59; A. Handt, 1860-61; A. H. Boardman, 1862-63; Edward Bissell, 1864; G. P. Knowles, 1865; L. Q. Oleott, 1866—resigned January 30, 1868, until when he was repeatedly elected, and J. T. Conklin appointed Clerk, pro tem, and served until elected for the ensuing term. G. F. Brownson, 1869; E. Delany, Jr., 1870-79.

Police Justices.—Robert F. Winslow, 1857; Josiah Barnett, 1858; Edward Bissell, 1867; J. J. Driggs, 1869.

City Comptrollers.—George P. Knowles, 1867-68; C. L. Encking, 1869-70; William C. Ogden, 1871; S. M. Smead, 1872; George H. Francis, 1873; George Perkins, 1874; W. F. Boland, 1875-76; H. G. Leonard, 1877-78; James T. Greene, 1879.

City Attorneys.—Jared Chapel, 1853; D. E. Wood, 1855; Edward S. Bragg, 1856; I. S. Tallmadge, 1856, also, Gen. Bragg having resigned May 12, of that year; E. S. Bragg specially retained during the year 1858; Isaac S. Tallmadge, 1860-63; Campbell McLean, 1864; N. C. Giffin, 1865-67; H. F. Rose, 1868-69; N. C. Giffin, 1870-71; Robert Flint, 1872; J. W. Bass, 1873; F. O. Thorp, 1874; N. S. Gilson, 1875; D. W. C. Priest, 1876; W. H. Hurley, 1877; F. F. Duffly, 1878-79.

City Surveyors.—F. P. Mackeleian, 1853; L. Ellis, 1853-55; W. T. Coneys, 1857-59; L. Ellis, 1862; W. T. Coneys, 1861; Lathrop Ellis, 1862; John V. De Vry, 1863-65; N. Boardman, 1866; J. V. De Vry, 1867; N. Boardman, 1868; H. W. Newton, 1870-71; J. V. De Vry, elected June 26, 1871-72; H. W. Newton, 1873; N. Boardman, 1874; H. W. Newton, 1875-76; N. Boardman, 1877-78; H. W. Newton, 1879.

Harbor Masters.—John L. Henry, 1859; C. E. Crane, 1862; Thomas Moore, 1864; T. A. Johnston, 1867-68; E. Beaver, 1869-70; no record for 1871 or subsequently, until 1875, when the appointment of L. C. Bissell is quoted; C. Johnston, 1876; Moses Robedeau, 1877; Thomas Moore, 1878-79.

School Commissioners.—George W. Weikert, J. W. Valentine, E. L. Griffin, James Sawyer, M. D. Moore, E. S. Bragg, D. A. Raymond, G. F. Brownson, U. D. Mihills and C. A. Gibson, 1867. The following Board of Education was appointed in 1868: W. W. Clark and A. Raymond, of the First Ward; Robert Flint and C. F. Kalk, of the Second; T. S. Wright and John Maginnis, of the Third; William W. Phelan and G. F. Brownson, of the Fourth, and A. J. Spear and O. Graves, of the Fifth, 1868. A. Raymond, of the First Ward; S. Eudemiller, of the Second; Dr. Lilly, of the Third; W. Rueping, of the Fourth, and M. Rapp, of the Fifth, 1869. J. H. Sisson, of the First; W. J. Hart, of the Second; David Chamberlain, of the Third; Alexander White, for term, and A. H. Bruett, to fill vacancy, in the Fourth, and John Killhps, of the Fifth, 1870. V. W. Seeley, of the First; E. L. Griffin of the Second; W. C. Hamilton, of the Third; O. C. Steinberg, of the Fourth, and J. A. Rappe, of the Fifth, 1871. T. F. Mayham, of the First; P. H. Gallagher, of the Second; D. R. Curran, of the Third; Alexander White, of the Fourth, and John W. Gill, of the Fifth, 1872. December 30, Thomas Riley elected from Second Ward, vice P. H. Gallagher, resigned. F. Dahlem, of the First; Paul Hauser, of the Second; W. C. Hamilton, of the Third; O. C. Steinberg, of the Fourth, and J. A. Rappe, of the Fifth, 1873. F. B. Hoskins, of the First; G. W. Lusk, of the Second; D. R. Curran, of the Third; Rudolph Ebert, of the Fourth, and E. L. Maloney, of the Fifth, 1874. R. L. Morris, of the First; N. C. Giffin, of the Second; W. C. Hamilton, of the Third; W. H. Hurley, of the Fourth; G. N. Mihills, of the Fifth; J. D. Coon, of the Sixth; J. D. Pitcher, of the Sixth, one year; Henry Bloedel, of the Seventh; M. W. Simmons, of the Seventh, one year; Henry Stoldt, of the Eighth, and E. B. Ingram, one year, also of the Eighth, 1875. W. McDermott, elected from the Second, vice Geo. W. Lusk, Mayor elect, who resigned May 3, 1875; C. B. Bartlett, elected from the Eighth, vice Ingram, who failed to qualify, May 24, 1875. F. B. Hoskins, of the First; M. D. Moore, of the Second; H. P. Brown, of the Third; M. McKenna, of the Fourth; E. L. Maloney, of the Fifth; J. M. Crippen, of the Sixth; M. W. Simmons, of the Seventh, and C. B. Bartlett, of the Eighth, 1876. May 7, 1877, M. McKenna, of the Fourth, resigned. John H. Gores appointed to the vacancy. April 19, 1878, on motion of Ald. Dodge, it was ordered that the members of the Board holding office from the odd-numbered wards continue to hold their positions for the ensuing year. T. F. Mayham, George P. Knowles, J. W. Hiner and James Nary, 1879.

Board of Public Works.—W. C. Hamilton, E. W. Davis and L. Holmes, 1867; W. W. Clark, John Bonnell and W. Rueping, 1868; L. Graves, W. Koehne and C. C. L. Webster, 1869; C. J. Alling, A. J. Spear and H. Shattuck, 1870; James Ewen, William Koehne and A. Servatius, 1871; William Koehne, William Bensil and Judson Phelps, 1872; W. Parker,



Alex^r McDonald

Alexander Hastings and L. R. Lewis, 1873; J. L. D. Eyesheimer, Jacob Frey and F. D. Scott, 1874. May 4, Peter Rupp was elected a member of the Board of Public Works, *vice* Jacob Frey, resigned. None were appointed in 1875, and the Board was abolished in 1876.

Board of Health.—A. Raymond, W. W. Clark and D. Babcock, of the First, W. Wiley, John Mathews and E. W. Davis, of the Second, H. M. Lilly, E. Perkins and S. W. Edson, of the Third, E. Delaney, W. M. Phelan and O. Morley, of the Fourth, and C. A. Gibson, E. M. McGraw and G. Q. Campbell, of the Fifth Ward, in 1867; L. F. Stowe, of the First, J. Peacock, of the Second, G. W. Sawyer, of the Third, J. Serwe, of the Fourth, and Dr. Gibson of the Fifth Ward, 1868; D. W. Smith, of the First, E. L. Griffin, of the Second, H. Meibucher, of the Third, P. J. Wagner, of the Fourth, and H. Reeves, of the Fifth Ward, 1869; George W. Swift, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, Dr. H. M. Lilly, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, and Henry Reeves, of the Fifth Ward, 1870; Dr. L. West, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, Dr. E. F. Dodge, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, and E. Beaver, of the Fifth Ward, 1871. November 13, Dr. E. C. Gray elected *vice* Dr. L. West, resigned. Dr. T. F. Mayham, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, Dr. E. F. Dodge, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, and Dr. L. C. Fartier, of the Fifth Ward, 1872; Dr. E. C. Gray, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, Dr. E. F. Dodge, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, and H. D. Danks, of the Fifth Ward, 1873; Dr. T. F. Mayham, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, Dr. D. A. Raymond, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, and Dr. Anton Krembs, of the Fifth Ward, 1874; L. F. Stowe of the First, W. Wiley, of the Second, D. B. Wyatt, of the Third, E. Delaney, of the Fourth, W. H. Gilligan, of the Fifth, C. Johnson, of the Sixth, O. S. Leonard, of the Seventh, and John Kehl, of the Eighth Ward, 1875; Dr. T. F. Mayham, of the First, Dr. E. L. Griffin, of the Second, Dr. D. B. Wyatt, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, W. H. Hiner, of the Fifth, C. Lucia, of the Sixth, O. S. Leonard, of the Seventh, and John Kehl, of the Eighth Ward, 1876. July 20, James Whitton, elected from the Fifth *vice* W. H. Hiner, resigned. Dr. T. F. Mayham, of the First, Dr. W. Wiley, of the Second, James Ewen of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, James Whitton of the Fifth, Camille Lucia, of the Sixth, O. S. Leonard, of the Seventh, and F. Bussewitz, of the Eighth Ward, 1877; Dr. T. F. Mayham, of the First, Dr. J. H. McNeel, of the Second, Dr. D. B. Wyatt, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, James Whitton, of the Fifth, Peter Wilbert, of the Sixth, H. Gundlach, of the Seventh, and F. Bussewitz, of the Eighth Ward, 1878; M. Mangan, of the First, Dr. E. L. Griffin, of the Second, Dr. D. B. Wyatt, of the Third, Dr. E. Delaney, of the Fourth, P. J. Breister, of the Fifth, A. Babedeau, of the Sixth, William Deheart, of the Seventh, and F. Bussewitz, of the Eighth Ward, 1879.

Justices of the Peace.—George Williams, Morgan L. Noble, Isaac Brown and C. A. Rider, 1852; J. J. Driggs and G. W. Sexmith, 1853; J. J. Driggs, L. Hazen, W. J. Wallace and George Williams, 1854; J. J. Driggs, Joseph Stowe, Parley Giltner, C. A. Rider, A. F. Peabody, C. O. Hurd and E. Delany, 1855; Josiah Barnett, J. Y. Westervelt, Royal Buck, George Williams and T. T. Miner, 1856; John J. Driggs, Louis Goldstucker, C. A. Rider, C. O. Hurd and Edmund Delany, 1857; George Williams, 1858; J. J. Driggs, W. C. Kellogg, E. Bissell, B. T. Midgley and E. Delany, 1859; J. J. Driggs, W. C. Kellogg, Edward Bissell, B. T. Midgley and E. Delany, 1863; J. J. Driggs, L. Goldstucker, E. Bissell, George Williams and E. Beaver, 1867; J. J. Driggs, L. Goldstucker, E. Bissell, George Williams and E. Beaver, 1869; S. L. Brasted, 1870; V. W. Seclay, L. Goldstucker, John Bullis and Frank Rice, 1872; E. Delany and F. G. Rice, 1873; J. J. Driggs, W. D. Conklin, W. E. Angell, Richard Dix and B. S. Phelps, 1874; A. W. Reader, W. D. Conklin; Edward Bissell, L. Goldstucker, H. D. Danks, Robert Potter, Martin Gill and J. V. De Vry, 1875; George Pier, H. E. Conmitt and L. R. Lewis, 1876; L. Goldstucker, H. B. Eastman and S. L. Brasted, 1877-79.

Constables.—W. H. Yaw and N. C. King, 1852; Frank Gerland and C. C. McCarty, 1853; George Croft, Z. L. Chapman and Robert Atkinson, 1854; Robert B. Holmes, D. Sickles, E. De Land, Samuel Fowler and John N. Curtis, 1855; Joseph Ohmsted, David Sickles,

J. H. Fancher, Samuel Fowler and W. Allen, 1856; Hiram Lindsley, David Sickles, John Shannon, W. Alseaver and W. H. Bruce, 1857; Hiram Lindsley, David Sickles, H. M. Snow, John Dobyns and T. A. Johnson, 1858; H. Lindsley, D. Sickles, L. Shannon, John Dobyns and R. Rawlings, 1859; George Barnett, M. O'Halloran, Reuben Lindly, John Dobyns and P. A. Maloney, 1860; William Sealey, M. O'Halloran, Reuben Lindly, John Dobyns and Patrick A. Maloney, 1861; Wm. Sealey, M. O'Halloran, E. H. Harrington, E. T. Midgley and W. R. Allen, 1862; W. Sealey, M. O'Halloran, Eli De Land, Herman Walther and D. W. Wilson, 1863; William Sealey, David Sickles, Eli De Land, P. Hanchy and John Tate, 1864; L. S. Allen, Charles McKinney, Eli De Land, Thomas Dobyns and John Denny, 1865; Charles McKinney, Peter Coffee, Eli De Land, Thomas Dobyns and P. A. Maloney, 1866; C. McKinney, W. W. Howe, Eli De Land, Thomas Dobyns and R. Jewson, 1867; C. McKinney, W. Howe, E. De Land, T. Dobyns and George Stevens, 1868; William Sealey, W. W. Howe, E. De Land, Thomas Dobyns and George Stevens, 1869; B. T. Miller, W. W. Howe, Eli De Land, Thomas Dobyns and George Stevens, 1870; Michael Roach, W. W. Howe, E. De Land, Thomas Dobyns and Fred Ellsworth, 1872; George A. Temple, 1873; B. T. Miller, W. W. Howe, Eli De Land, John Flood and Joseph Joubert, 1874; John G. Baizier, W. W. Howe, Warren Green, Anton Bach, A. G. Purdy, Edward Larow, Eli De Land and A. Raymond, 1876; John C. Kenealy, N. La Mouche and James Coffrin, 1877; none elected in 1878; J. C. Keneally, N. La Mouche and J. Hartnett, 1879.

Sealers of Weights and Measures.—A. B. Taylor, 1865; S. Oberich, 1867-71; John Reinig, 1872. No record for 1873-74. Robert Mentzel, 1875. No incumbent of record 1876. Adolph Mentzel, 1877-78; Luther Holmes, 1879.

Hay and Wood Inspector.—John Bonnell, 1869-70; William Kaler, 1871; H. Bruyere, 1872; L. L. Lowry, 1873. Office abolished January 6, 1873.

Street Superintendents.—A. C. Everest, 1867; J. Bonnell, 1868-69; C. L. Alling, 1870. No record for 1871 or subsequently. The revised charter, adopted in the spring of 1879, provides for a Sidewalk Superintendent, and S. A. Smith was the officer.

Municipal Judges.—E. Bissell, long term; W. D. Conklin, short term, 1871. William D. Conklin, 1873. Office abolished at the expiration of William D. Conklin's term of office.

Marshals.—C. N. Snell, 1852; F. P. Humiston, 1853; John Case, 1854; J. W. Bowen, 1855; Daniel Banks, 1856; Charles Arlen, 1857-58; E. S. Hammond, 1859; B. T. Midgeley, 1860; C. Van Norder, 1861; John Dobyns, 1862-64; Philip Zipp, 1865; Louis Ladoux, 1866. Office abolished.

Chiefs of Police.—James T. Conklin, 1867-68; James O'Connell, 1869; J. N. Welch, 1870-71; James Swineford, 1872-73; Timothy Hardgrove, 1874; G. A. Kretlow, 1875-80.

School Superintendents.—E. Hodges, 1852-55; Robert A. Baker, 1856; George B. Eastman, 1857-59; David E. Wood, 1860; G. B. Eastman, 1861-64; N. C. Griffin, 1865; O. C. Steinberg, 1866-67, and a portion of 1868; G. F. Brownson, balance of 1868; T. S. Wright, 1869-71; V. W. Seeley and A. C. Barry, 1872; V. W. Seeley, 1873; C. N. Hutchins, 1874-80.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

A writer in 1854 gives this description of the city of Fond du Lac: "At the charter election, held at the Court House April 6, 1852, Mason C. Darling was elected to the office of Mayor; J. M. Taylor, Treasurer; W. A. Dewey, Clerk; C. N. Snell, Marshal, and E. Hodges, Superintendent of Schools. In 1853, G. McWilliams was elected Mayor; E. H. Galloway, Treasurer; G. W. Sawyer, Clerk; F. P. Humiston, Marshal, and E. Hodges, Superintendent of Schools. In 1854, Isaac Brown was elected Mayor; E. H. Galloway, Treasurer; G. W. Sawyer, Clerk; John Case, Marshal; E. Hodges, Superintendent of Schools.

"The city is situated on the Fond du Lac River, the mouth of which furnishes a convenient harbor for steamboats and other craft traversing the waters of Lake Winnebago. The principal business part of the city is upon the east side of the river, and more than a mile from the Lake. Upon the west side of the stream, is a beautiful grove of sugar maple and other forest

trees, in which pleasant retreat are numerous private residences, splendid and tasteful gardens, and one elegant church edifice, erected by the Baptist denomination in 1853. The Rock River Valley Union Railroad, with its depots and machine-shops, is on the west side of the river.

“Surrounding the most populous part of the city are thousands of acres of unbroken prairie, over which freely roam vast herds of cattle and horses, luxuriating and fattening upon the rich prairie grass, and rank clover, which are sufficiently abundant to supply hundreds more of cattle and horses without inducing a scarcity of food. This wide expanse is occasionally dotted with the elegant mansion of the man at ease, but more frequently with the habitations of the humble toilers. Mechanics of small means, who labor in the city, prompted by the desire for a ‘home of their own,’ select locations where lots can be purchased at comparatively low prices, erect dwelling-houses, and thus add inducements to others, and to the value of the surrounding lands. Almost every week witnesses not only numerous buildings erecting upon the principal streets, but new settlements within the bounds of the city.

“This city, being surrounded by one of the most fertile and interesting farming countries in the State, with the peculiar advantages of its location, has required no forced effort to secure its rapid growth. Its natural and easy connection with the ‘pineries’ is, of itself, a mine of wealth. Lumber and all kinds of timber for building can be obtained in the city almost with as little difficulty as in the forest where it grows. The limestone ledge stretches along the whole length of the city, within three miles from which the best of stone may be easily quarried for building, flagging, and for burning lime, and in quantity sufficient to build a second Chinese wall. The great fountain of most delicious water which underlies the whole city, struggles for vent, and pours a grateful stream of health and comfort for as many as will approach it.

“The natural channel for communication through Lake Winnebago and Fox River to the Great Lakes, and through the latter to the Atlantic cities, connected with the inherent wealth of the city, forms a combination of advantages seldom found in one place, and have led far-seeing and sagacious business men to make investments in Fond du Lac, not for purposes of speculation, but for permanent residences and thorough business transactions. And, although the city has not grown with the rapidity which has marked the progress of many Western places, it has been continually increasing with steady pace, in population and enterprise, measuring its business by the legitimate wants of the population: hence, it has never suffered the paralytic influence of re-action from feverish excitements. The prosperity of each year has given its successor momentum, until, with its increased ratio of progress, it is becoming a city of no small importance. Eastern capitalists already manifest their shrewd forecast by purchasing real estate in Fond du Lac. Mechanics of all kinds here find ready employment and high prices for labor. Many of the buildings erected in the early growth of the city were constructed on the principle of securing the greatest amount of room with the least possible expense. The present season [1854] witnesses the erection of noble structures of stone, brick and cement.

“There are at present four school districts in the city. District No. 4 embraces more than half the population of the place. It has a spacious and well-constructed schoolhouse, a library filled with well-selected volumes, a small cabinet of geological specimens, outline maps and other useful apparatus for giving instruction. The yard is enriched and ornamented with shade trees, and has a fountain of water. The school is graded, consisting of a primary, an intermediate, and a higher department. A well-qualified teacher is employed in each about ten months during the year, and in the winter the Principal has an assistant in the higher department. There is no school in this section of the State better adapted to give a thorough English education to the youth of both sexes than this. It gives to all the children of the district the advantages of a school of a high order, and furnishes the surrounding country with some of its most approved and successful teachers. It is truly one of the noblest institutions of this thriving city. The other three districts have hitherto maintained separate schools upon the unclassified plan, but have recently agreed to unite, and establish a school of the first order. When that is accomplished, Fond du Lac may justly be proud of the educational advantages which are afforded to all the children of the city, without regard to wealth or caste. There are in the city about

nine hundred children, between the ages of four and twenty years, most of whom attend the public schools a portion of the year. The amount expended for school purposes in 1853 was \$2,072.31.

"The Wisconsin Female Seminary was established in the year 1853, by Rev. O. W. Cooley and wife, at the city of Fond du Lac. The object of its founders was to secure to the young ladies who should avail themselves of its advantages, a liberal, finished and Christian education. The institution passed the ordeal of its first term with encouraging success, and has commenced its second term with cheering prospects for the future.

"The church edifices in the city are one Roman Catholic, one Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational and one Baptist. The Catholic and Congregational have both been enlarged since their erection, but the increase of population has increased their congregations beyond their capacity for accommodation, and larger structures are demanded. The others were more recently erected, and are yet equal to the wants of the worshipers. There is a Free-will Baptist Church, but they have not a house of worship; they occupy the Union Schoolhouse. There are now eight resident clergymen, whose talents and usefulness will compare favorably with their brethren of other cities.

"The Catholic church was organized in 1848, with about thirty members, under the administration of Father Rerhl, who resided at that time in Calumet. But, as their numbers increased, they built a Church edifice, and the congregation was watched over by Father Anthony Godfert, who, after staying three years, was succeeded by Father Louis Dael, who is now [1854] in charge. The church now numbers about two thousand members, though not all residents of the city.

"St. Patrick's Temperance Society was organized on the 17th of March, 1854, with about fifteen members. It now numbers 250, not one of whom has broken the pledge. They hold their meetings the first of each month, when an address is delivered by some one of the members. The Catholics are about erecting a spacious church edifice 130 feet long and 60 feet wide, to be built of stone. They intend to have it completed the present year.

"The first regular missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who preached in Fond du Lac County, was Jesse Halsted, who formed a class in Taycheedah, in 1842. In 1848, Rev. Harvey Bronson organized the M. E. Church in the village of Fond du Lac, with six members. The Presiding Elders to the present time [1854] have been W. H. Sampson, W. Wilcox and W. G. Miller. The Pastors have been H. Bronson, Joseph Lewis, M. L. Noble, H. R. Colman, H. Requa, J. S. Prescott, E. Tucker and E. S. Grumley. There was a second church formed in the North Ward in 1852. The South Ward church now numbers [1854] 138.

"The first Baptist Church of Fond du Lac was instituted May 21, 1845, with eight members. H. Hovey, W. H. Card and S. Cornelius, Jr., have successively been Pastors of the church. Since the settlement of the present Pastor, a commodious and convenient house of worship has been erected through his persevering efforts, at a cost of \$3,000. The present number of members [1854] is about seventy.

"The Congregational Church, the largest Protestant church in the city, was organized by Rev. Stephen Peet, July 20, 1845. It consisted at its organization of nine members. In September, 1846, Rev. L. C. Spafford assumed the pastoral charge of the church, and continued in that relation until the autumn of 1852. In 1849, a house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$900. When Mr. Spafford left the church, it numbered some seventy-five members. In June, 1853, Rev. Silas Hawley, Jr., of the presbytery of Geneva, N. Y., became Pastor of the church. In the autumn ensuing, such was the increase of the congregation, that a large addition was made to the house of worship. But such has been, and is still [1854], the crowded state of their house, that the members are about to erect one of the largest and finest church edifices in the State. It will accommodate at least 1,000. They have an architect now East to procure the best model. During the brief pastorate of Mr. Hawley, there has been an increase of the members of the church of seventy-five persons.

“St. Paul’s Church of Fond du Lac was organized September, 4, 1849. The number of communicants at that time was four; at the present time [1854], forty-four. The edifice was completed and consecrated July 18, 1852. Rev. Joshua Sweet became Rector of the parish September 4, 1849, and resigned June 24, 1854.

“There are now [1854] in the city of Fond du Lac nine physicians, two dentists, sixteen lawyers, two landscape and portrait painters, three daguerrean artists, two joiner-shops, five carriage factories, five tin-shops, three saddle and harness shops, one tallow chandlery, eight boot and shoe stores, one brewery, four cooper-shops, one billiard-room, three saloons, thirteen groceries where liquors are sold, thirteen grocery and provision stores, one jewelry and music store, one gun and ammunition store, five blacksmith-shops, three livery stables, two cabinet and chair factories, one book-bindery, three bakeries, thirteen dry-goods stores, one leather store, two hat and cap stores, two drug stores, four clothing stores, two tailor-shops, one candy factory, three meat markets, one plow factory, one fanning-mill shop, three bookstores, one music store, two oil and glass stores, one tobacco and cigar factory, one cap factory, two barber-shops, one paint-shop, one water-power saw-mill, one sash, door and blind factory, two steam saw-mills, one steam-power planing machine, six millinery stores, eight hotels, one bank, one bank of exchange and brokerage, twelve lumber merchants, two hardware stores, one jewelry store, and one county jail without an occupant.

“Between the opening of the spring and July 10, 1854, there were erected in the city of Fond du Lac, ninety-seven new buildings. There were between 250 and 300 mechanics employed in the place, besides the common day laborers. The annual sales of several of the leading dry-goods houses average about \$30,000 each; the grocery and provision stores, \$10,000; clothing stores, \$10,000, and hardware, \$35,000. The annual sales of each of the tin and stove stores average about \$10,000, and of meat markets, \$10,000. The amount of lumber sold annually is estimated at over 12,000,000 feet. About 6,000,000 shingles are manufactured and sold each year. The population of the city is estimated at a fraction less than 5,000. Since 1850 [to 1854], the capital and business of the place have increased in a higher ratio than the population, which has at least doubled. In the mean time, the resident lawyers have decreased about forty per cent, and places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, about fifty per cent. These, together with the fact that in the county jail there is not a prisoner, are encouraging tokens that the civilization and morality of the city are improving. There are four daily mails to Fond du Lac, and eight weekly and tri-weekly mails. Since the post office was established in 1838, it has been in charge of John Bannister, M. C. Darling, Thomas Green, J. A. Eastman, Samuel Ryan, Jr., C. W. Tompkins and G. W. Weikert. Its present revenues [1854] are \$1,824. There are received at the office weekly, seventy-five mails, and the same number made up, besides the distribution of twenty-five bags of newspapers.”

FOND DU LAC POST OFFICE.

The first post office was opened and kept by Colwert Pier, in the Fond du Lac Company’s log house, before he had a commission and before there was any regular mail or mail carrier. He was the first Postmaster, and received the first mail on the 5th of February, 1838, which was brought by Baptiste Lavigne, a half-blood Frenchman. Thereafter, mail was received and sent once in two weeks, and consisted mostly of papers from the East, and letters which had no envelopes, but were dexterously folded and either sewed with thread or sealed with wax. The revenue of the office did not exceed, during the first year, \$1.50. Mr. Pier kept for his neighbors parcels of mail sent from Green Bay, before this time.

The second Postmaster was John Bannister, who kept the office in the same log building. He was made richer by the trust at the rate of \$3 per year. He became Postmaster soon after the death of Colwert Pier’s wife in the spring of 1838, and continued to hold the office about a year. In the meantime, a new mail-carrier had succeeded Baptiste Lavigne, whose name was Narcisse Baudoin. He was a swarthy and tireless half-Frenchman, who brought the mail once a week. He never failed, no matter what the condition of the roads or weather.

Mr. Bannister was succeeded by Dr. M. C. Darling, who removed the office from the Company's house to his own house, on the corner of First and Main streets, where Darling's Block now stands. He continued to hold it until a mail contract was secured, when he resigned, and Thomas Green, who was keeping hotel for Dr. Darling, on the corner of Main and First streets, was appointed in 1842.

John A. Eastman, now of Benton Harbor, Mich., succeeded Mr. Green in 1845, and held the office until April, 1849. The post office proper was a small blue desk, furnished by the Government, which could be carried under the arm. Mr. Eastman removed the office to his law office, which stood about half-way between First and Second streets, on the west side of Main.

In April, 1849, Samuel Ryan was appointed by President Taylor to the office to succeed John A. Eastman, being the first Whig Postmaster of Fond du Lac. He moved to a building just north of what is now Baker's Bank, on the east side of Main, near the head of Forest street.

In September, 1850, C. M. Tompkins was appointed Postmaster, and he removed the office to Davis & Tompkins' little law office, between First and Second streets, on the west side of Main. This was by far too small for the business, which was soon after, in 1851, moved to the Lewis House, on the corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, where the Patty House now stands.

In 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected President, and, as Mr. Tompkins did not expect a re-appointment, being a Whig, he resigned in favor of his partner, Alexander Davis, who was a Democrat. This scheme was defeated by Congressman John B. Macy, in the winter of 1852-53, before the inauguration of Pierce, and George W. Weikert was appointed. After a time, the office was removed by him to what is now Fuerstnow's building, on the west side of Main street, two doors below Division.

In May, 1861, J. C. Lewis was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, and the office moved to the rear of the wooden building then used by the First National Bank, on the corner of Forest and Main streets, the entrance being on Forest. Mr. Lewis was re-appointed in 1865, but resigned in May, 1866, and James M. Gillet, now deceased, was appointed to succeed him by Andrew Johnson, but was removed in the fall of the same year. Edward S. Bragg, a Democrat, was appointed to succeed Mr. Gillet.

Early in 1867, R. M. Lewis' name was sent to the Senate by the President of the United States; but it was afterward withdrawn, only to be sent in again April 19, 1867. At the second nomination, Mr. Lewis was immediately confirmed. Just before Mr. Lewis' appointment, the office was moved by Mr. Bragg to the Amory Block, corner of Macy and Division streets.

In May, 1869, James Coleman was appointed by President Grant to succeed Mr. Lewis. He moved the office into the present quarters, on the corner of Forest and Macy streets, November 1, 1873. He was succeeded by J. H. Hauser, in March, 1877. About the middle of October, 1879, Mr. Hauser was removed, and, on the 22d of the month, Thomas W. Spence, who now holds the office, took possession.

The present post-office building was erected by W. C. Hamilton in 1873, especially for the purpose for which it is now used. It is a three-story structure of brick, complete in every respect, and of ample proportions.

In July, 1865, a money-order department was established, but its transactions at that time amounted to but very little. Now it is one of the most important branches of the service. In 1838, the Fond du Lac Post Office had a revenue of less than \$3 per year, and received and sent mail once in two weeks. Now the revenues are \$15,000 per year, and 130 mails are sent and received each week. The number of pieces of mail dropped into the office in 1877 was 1,576 per day; in 1879, the number was 2,617 pieces per day. This is not included in mail matter brought from surrounding offices.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first step taken to protect the village from fires was in March, 1848, when John Banister and A. L. Ellsworth were appointed Fire Wardens. In May, of the following year, the citizens sent a petition before the Council, or Board of Village Trustees, asking that a suitable fire engine be purchased. The petition was laid on the table with dispatch, and a resolution passed that three Fire Wardens be appointed for the ensuing year. E. W. Davis, W. A. Dewey and C. A. Goss were appointed such officers, and their duties prescribed. They were to "take charge of all fires," and give orders to citizens and bucket companies engaged in fighting flames. But they could not demolish any fence or building at any fire without an order from two of the Village Trustees. This, although not intended as a joke, was bandied about as such. The ridiculous features of the matter were made prominent by the wagging citizens, who declared that if a fire should occur in the night, when the village officers were asleep, or at a time when they were absent from their place of business, everything adjoining the fire must of necessity be allowed to burn, as no consent could be had to demolish such property as might prevent further spreading of the flames.

It was also ordered by the Trustees that any person refusing to obey the Fire Wardens, should be fined \$5 and costs, and that a similar fine should be imposed on all persons who neglected to keep open a scuttle-hole in their houses, or provide ladders which would reach the roof.

On the 3d of September, 1849, a meeting of the citizens of the village was held for the purpose of organizing a bucket company, to consist of not less than thirty members. E. W. Davis was chosen Chairman, and J. Hall, Secretary. E. Perkins and J. Hall were appointed a committee to secure pledges of those who were willing "to dip, stand in line and pass it, or throw water." The company was finally organized, and buckets, hooks and ladders were procured by the city. These buckets were of leather, with peculiar bails. The bottoms and seams were stitched with "waxed ends," making a very strong receptacle, which would suffer no injury from harsh or careless handling.

There was an order promulgated, that, in case of fire, any pails or buckets offered for sale could be seized by the bucket company, and, in several instances, G. N. Lyman's store, as well as others, were emptied of their pails in short order. If any were damaged or lost, prompt payment was made to the owner.

The company, which was composed of some of the foremost citizens of the place, had many opportunities to "dip, stand in line and pass it, or throw water." On one occasion, a line was formed from the block on the east side of Main street, between First and Second, to the river. The thermometer was 22° below zero, and, when the buckets contained any water at all at the end of the line next to the fire, it was frozen to either the outside or inside of them. Very little could therefore be done to stay the flames, although a score or more worked until their hands, noses or ears were frozen. This opened the eyes of the inhabitants to the necessity of obtaining a good fire engine as a more effective means of extinguishing fires, and the matter was freely discussed. Discussion seems to have been a favorite pastime of those days, for, during the next two years, nothing else was done in the way of furnishing further protection against destructive fires. Finally, in 1854, the City Council authorized K. A. Darling to go East and purchase a fire engine. At Troy, N. Y., he found and purchased for \$2,800 a hand engine, which for that sum was delivered at Fond du Lac in October, 1854. The next month, the organization of a fire company was begun.

Washington Volunteer Company, No. 1.—The first meeting to organize a fire company was held in the rear of Darling, Wright & Co.'s bank, on the corner of Main and First streets, and was attended by K. A. Darling, George W. Sawyer, C. N. Snell, Thomas H. Green, D. W. C. Wright, L. F. Stowe, Edward Farnsworth, C. L. Pierce and C. M. Bowen. They elected K. A. Darling as Foreman; C. N. Snell, First Assistant, and Thomas H. Green, Second

Assistant Foreman ; L. F. Stowe, Captain of the Hose Company, and George W. Sawyer, Secretary. They assumed the name of "Washington Volunteer Company, No. 1," and were formally accepted by the Council as such, on the 18th day of December, 1854. John B. Wilbor was immediately ordered to make uniforms, and everything was pushed with energy.

This was the pioneer fire company of Fond du Lac, and composed the entire Fire Department of the city at that time. The "machine," as the first hand-engine was popularly designated, was an object of curiosity for some time, and nearly everybody in the city would have joined the company if they could have done so. The maximum number of fifty was easily obtained, and was composed of such as the following: D. Everett Hoskins, C. F. Kalk, E. A. Carey, Allan Carswell, E. A. Brown, C. Childs, Thomas S. Weeks, James W. Partridge, N. L. Bullis, A. B. Taylor, George Burrows, George Burrows, Jr., Thomas Heathcote, Jerome Gibson, John S. Burrows, T. W. Dee, John J. Metzgar, Louis Rupp, Charles Chandler, Dana C. Lamb, W. A. Tanner, Louis Darling, A. T. Little, O. D. Cory, S. A. Dudley, John B. Wilbor, C. N. Kendall, Henry Shattuck, Asa Pierce, T. G. Adams, I. K. Hamilton, William Burrows, D. R. Curran, S. E. Leferts, C. H. Tuttle, J. H. Gibson, D. C. Hutchinson, C. L. Alling, Oscar Bonnell, David Sickles, Delos A. Ward, J. C. Lowell, Mr. Windecker, Volney Chapman, John J. Beeson, L. W. Parmelee, John C. Kennealy, J. M. Taylor, J. G. Miller, A. G. Butler, A. P. Swineford, E. H. Little, F. N. Violet, L. F. Stowe, David Palmer, John Bonnell, William Sealey, Isaac S. Sherwood, C. M. Bowen, J. V. Frost, Fred Spink, C. L. Pierce, J. W. Benson, E. J. Hodges, John Warner, H. J. Hopkins.

The company has served under the following foremen: Keyes A. Darling, D. E. Hoskins, D. W. C. Wright, C. L. Pierce, Thomas W. Dee, Charles Chandler, A. T. Little, J. W. Benson, W. G. Curtis, Thomas Heathcote, D. R. Curran, J. G. Miller, E. J. Hodges, L. W. Parmelee, John C. Kennealy and John Davis.

It was a lively company, as many of its members were large property-owners and tax-payers, and took great interest in arriving at as great efficiency as possible. The engine in use was a "hand engine" in every respect, the pumps being worked by "brakes," which were churned up and down, and drag-ropes were attached, by which man-power was applied to haul it to and from fires. The city had few reservoirs when the company was first formed, and water was sucked out of the nearest pond or hole in case of fire. Frequently mud or rubbish would clog the pumps, although the nozzle was of unusual size. At the burning of Alexander White's house, late one fall, the machine was planted near a neighboring marsh-hole, which contained great numbers of frogs, newts and water animals. These were sucked up, and sent reeling and sprawling through the air and into the fire, greatly to the amusement of the assembled crowd.

At first the company had no engine-house, but one was soon built on First street, where the old Hook and Ladder house is located. In 1861, the building was moved to the west side of Main street to the lot next to the present American House. Two years later it was moved to the south side of West Second street, where it remained until destroyed by fire on the 22d day of December, 1865. The company had nicely furnished rooms, the portraits of all the members—those of the soldier members who never returned from the battle-fields being especially prized—and a fine set of band instruments. These, with records, clothing and miscellaneous articles, fine banners presented for valorous services on various occasions, were all destroyed. The engine was saved, and a temporary building was soon after erected on Second street, where the brick engine-house belonging to the self-propeller now stands. The citizens gave promptly and liberally; Winnebago Company, No. 3, donated \$50, and a grand ball was given by the business men which placed the company in possession of such means as sufficed to furnish the room anew and secure another set of band instruments. During its entire existence, balls were held annually on Washington's Birthday, which not only replenished the company's treasury, but were occasions of social enjoyment, the best people of the city being either members of the company or friends or relatives of members.

The City Council from the beginning voted \$2 annually to each member, and in 1867 the Legislature passed a bill to exempt all active firemen from taxation. This never took

effect, being unconstitutional, and the Council then increased the firemen's alimony to \$1 each per month. This was continued until the Fire Department was re-organized and its members hired and paid regular wages by the city.

The company participated in several tournaments, always with credit, and was called twice to Oshkosh, where it did excellent service and won much praise.

Washington Volunteer Company, No. 1, composed in part of men who were gray-headed and the prime movers in securing its organization, finally disbanded in 1878, after twenty-four years of continuous and faithful service.

The old "No. 1 Band," which furnished music for balls and other entertainments, consisted of L. N. Welch, G. W. Sawyer, A. W. Chapman, Thomas Heathcote, J. G. Miller, W. G. Hooker, Jerome Gibson, J. W. Byam and David Sickles.

Fountain City Company No. 2.—In May, 1857, a second fire company, under the name of "Fountain City, No. 2," was organized, with James W. Partridge, Foreman, Edward S. Bragg, First Assistant; J. V. McCall, Second Assistant, W. T. Coneys, Third Assistant, and Milton Ewen, Captain of the Hose Company. This company had a Button hand-engine. It was a lively and energetic organization, and did noble service at home and at Oshkosh.

Winnebago Fire Company, No. 3.—This company was organized May 16, 1857, with Charles R. Harrison, Foreman; Alexander White, First Assistant; W. B. Morgan, Second Assistant; John S. McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer. This was more of a "Lower Town" company. It was officered by some of the leading men of the city. In 1866, this company got the "A. B. Taylor" steamer and turned its old Button hand-engine over to a new company then in process of organization.

In 1857, the County Board voted \$100 to the members of the Fire Department for saving the Court House from burning.

Fire Engine Company, No. 4.—When Winnebago, No. 3, purchased a steamer, this company was organized, December 10, 1866, to take and use the old hand-engine the Winnebagoes discarded. The first officers were Frank Seymore, Foreman; C. H. Tuttle, First Assistant; Ed. Seymore, Second Assistant, and Solon W. Edson, Secretary.

Etna Fire Company, No. 5.—In 1874, the City Council purchased the self-propeller "Alexander White" for Washington Company, No. 1. A company called Etna, No. 5, was then organized to take No. 1's discarded steamer, October 25, 1874, with these officers: M. Richert, Foreman; A. M. Green, First Assistant; F. Werner, Second Assistant; F. J. Martin, Captain of the Hose; W. H. Hurley, Secretary, and Geo. P. Dana, Treasurer.

Fountain City Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—This company, which was a very strong one, was organized February 20, 1862, with S. Eudemiller, Foreman; William Karstens, First Assistant; M. Krembs, Second Assistant; Joseph Wolf, Treasurer, and C. A. Handt, Secretary. At one time this company had forty members, and did efficient service at all fires in preventing the spread of the flames, saving property and guarding goods taken from burning buildings.

This volunteer system was continued up to August 7, 1878, when the City Council disbanded all the old companies and re-organized the entire Fire Department, paying all members of it by the month. Who should become members was also determined by the Council, after recommendation by the Chief Fire Marshal. Geo. P. Dana is Chief Fire Marshal and Joseph Auchue, Assistant. The department now consists of the following companies.

No. 1, Engine Company.—M. Nightingale, engineer; Thomas Evans, steersman; C. T. Green, night watchman; James Nary, cart driver; H. Rosenow, J. Buechner, L. A. Lange, J. Niland, Will Becker and D. Fontanna, pipemen. This company runs the self-propeller "Alexander White," and is stationed on East Second street.

No. 3, Engine Company.—John Coates, engineer; F. Lohmiller, driver; John Conway, stoker; J. Kennedy, cart driver; O. Evans, J. Boomer, Joseph Auchue, J. Fontanna and W. G. Casey, pipemen. This company is stationed on Arndt street, corner of Packer.

Etna Company, No. 5.—H. Rupp, engineer; E. R. Hammond, driver; M. Chamberlain, stoker; John Haughley, cart driver; H. Bauman, F. Werner, Charles Werner, L. J. Homes, H. Sawyer and Theo. Kransé, pipemen. This company is stationed on Main street.

Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—M. Furlong, driver; H. J. Dircks, J. Q. Haas, A. Buechner, John Sharp, John Jergens and H. Rider. The driver has \$25 and the others \$8 per month.

The Chief Fire Marshal receives \$250 per year; Assistant \$100; Engineers, \$54.25 per month; drivers, \$32.50 per month; stokers, \$27.50; cart drivers \$25 and pipemen \$8 per month. The average cost of the Fire Department for salaries, fuel, repairs and incidentals is about \$10,000 per year.

The engine-houses are all of brick, well furnished with beds and accommodations for those who always remain with the engines. No. 5's engine-house, erected on Main street in 1874, cost \$20,000, and is one of the finest in the Northwest.

The different Chief Fire Marshals have been Allan Carswell, Keyes A. Darling, S. E. Lefferts, D. W. C. Wright, Azro B. Taylor, B. F. Sweet, Casper Buechner and George P. Dana. When nearly all the horses of the country were prostrated with the "epizootic," a fire broke out and no horses were to be had to haul the engine to it. As a last resort a yoke of oxen which had been purchased for the American Express Company was secured, and attached to the machine. It was novel business, not only for the frightened oxen but for the firemen, who knew nothing about driving cattle in the yoke. Ropes were attached to the horns of both oxen, and being grasped by a half-dozen firemen on either side to steer the animals, the strange team was started and the engine hauled to its destination at a rapid but very uncertain gait, to the consternation of pedestrians and teamsters.

CITY LOCK-UP.

In early days a small wooden building, hardly large enough for a smoke house, located on Portland street, served as a city lock-up. It had no cells, or its single apartment might have been called one cell, and was made secure by weak wooden shutters. It was used only for the incarceration of unfortunates who had become so drunk they could not break out of a paper house. In 1866, a more substantial structure of brick, with cells and apparatus for warmth, was erected near the corner of Macy, on First street. In 1878, this having become too small to accommodate the constantly increasing numbers of tramps, or wandering vagrants, and too dilapidated to secure criminals, the present brick and stone structure was built at a cost of \$2,300, on the same site. It is two stories high, with six single and four double cells, and a commodious office for the Chief of Police and police headquarters. The building is well provided with heating and ventilating apparatus, and is strong enough to confine any criminal. It is used merely as a place of confinement for persons charged with crime, until their trial—not as a place of punishment to those who have been sentenced to imprisonment.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

One of the most noticeable features of Fond du Lac is its large number of fountains or artesian wells. From them the place took the popular name of "Fountain City." Theodore Conkey, now of Appleton, was building the Badger House, on the corner of Main street and Western avenue, during the summer of 1846, and desiring to know how deep a well must be to reach the gravel bed, that he might calculate how many cords of stone to secure for walling it up, set Mr. Curtis to drilling for the required information. Mr. Curtis drilled to what he considered an unusual depth without reaching water, and one night about the 1st of August, thinking Mr. Conkey might not desire any more money expended, asked if the drilling should be continued. "Yes," said Mr. Conkey, "go on if you reach purgatory." The drill had then been sunk between eighty-five and ninety feet, and when Mr. Curtis returned to pull out the tools for the night, water in liberal quantities, cold and of good quality, began to flow with considerable force. The discharge was at the rate of 1,000 gallons per hour.

Since that time, fountains have been sunk in every portion of the city. The water is used for domestic purposes, to supply the Fire Department, and to furnish the boilers of steam machinery. For this latter purpose, the water of some fountains is not well adapted, the lime and mineral substances with which it is impregnated being injurious to the iron. These substances, which more strongly impregnate the water of some fountains than of others, possess medicinal properties. These are contained in the oxide of iron, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid, which have, by analysis, been discovered in liberal quantities. Hunter's Magnetic Fountain, which discharges a strong stream several feet above the surface of the ground through a two-inch pipe, became particularly famous for the cures wrought by its use in cases of kidney disease and rheumatism. The fountain was sunk to get water for a paper-mill, which proved to be unfit for the desired purpose. The analysis ordered by Mr. Hunter, to discover what the water contained to render it unfit for use in the manufacture of paper, resulted in developing the fact that it possessed valuable curative properties. A large bath-house and hotel were then erected on the spot and the fountain advertised. This resulted in bringing invalids from all parts of the Union, many of whom came on crutches and returned home cured.

For fire purposes these fountains furnished an ample supply of water at a trifling cost—without cost, in fact, except to maintain pipes and reservoirs. The water from the large fountains on the high-school grounds, at B. Wild & Co.'s bakery, on the premises of S. B. Amory, and from others, is discharged into the fire reservoirs which are located at all the necessary quarters of the city. These are all connected by large underground mains with each other, so that when water is being pumped from any one of them it receives a supply from all the others and also from the several fountains whose flow never ceases. No city has a cheaper or more effective water supply than Fond du Lac.

For ornamental purposes, the fountains can also be utilized in all possible ways, as the supply is inexhaustible and not effected by frost or drought. Those who have put up ornamental fountains with the best effect are S. B. Amory and T. F. Strong, Sr., the jets being about twenty feet in height, and of undiminished volume at all seasons. Mr. Strong's fountain throws over 100 distinct jets of water, and Mr. Amory's has three large jets in as many different localities, all supplied from one bore.

No fresher, purer, sweeter water can be found anywhere than flows from these fountains, and no city in the West is so fortunate in this respect as Fond du Lac.

GAS WORKS.

On Saturday evening, September 21, 1861, Mayor J. M. Taylor called a special meeting of the Council for the purpose of taking action on propositions to light the city with gas. There were two propositions submitted—one by J. Lockwood, of Milwaukee, and one by John P. Crothers. The latter was accompanied by an ordinance, which was unanimously adopted. It gave to said J. P. Crothers, his successors and assigns, the right to all streets, lanes and alleys, for the purpose of laying and maintaining gas mains and pipes, upon giving proper notice to the Street Commissioner; provided, that he or they repair as soon as possible, and be liable for, all damage done in laying the pipes and mains. The work of erecting and maintaining the gas works was subject to the conditions of Section 2 of the ordinance, as follows:

SECTION 2. The privileges hereby granted are upon the express conditions that said John P. Crothers, his associates successors, and assigns, shall, during the month of September, 1861, commence the work and arrange the apparatus for the manufacture of gas from coal or any other material from which gas is now or may hereafter be made, which shall be equal to and as good as any ordinary coal gas, and will prosecute said work with vigor and all diligence to completion; and that the gas furnished the city for public use shall be furnished at a price not exceeding \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet; and that the gas furnished to the citizens of said city shall be furnished at a price not exceeding \$4 per 1,000 cubic feet; and that the service pipe, from

the main pipe to the curbstone or side of any street or alley or public grounds, shall be furnished, provided, placed and fixed by the said Crothers, his associates, successors and assigns, at their own cost and expense; and that the service pipe from the curbstone or side of streets, alleys or public grounds to the building, shall be furnished, placed and fixed by said parties at a cost to the city or person using the same not exceeding 25 cents per lineal foot: the lamp-posts, containing pipes, lamps and other necessary apparatus, being furnished by and at the expense of the city. The right hereby granted shall not be forfeited by reason of accidents not the results of the acts of the said parties, provided, such accident be remedied and said work resumed and completed within a reasonable time."

The Council also passed an ordinance guaranteeing these rights and privileges to Crothers, his successors and assigns, during a term of fifteen years, without being in any manner interfered with during that time by any person or corporation claiming to have any rights in opposition to him, his successors and assigns.

On the 12th of November, 1867, the Council passed an ordinance extending the gas monopoly during a period of twenty-five years, subject to the conditions of the ordinance of September 21, 1861, and upon the new and further condition that the gas works should at all times be kept in suitable condition to supply their consumers with a good quality of gas and in sufficient quantities.

The land upon which the works were built was purchased of Isaac S. Sherwood, in Block "K," on Maey street, between Second and Court streets, and the gas works built in 1861. Their capacity was not equal to that of the present works—in fact, they were very small compared to those in existence at the present time. On the 16th of October, 1862, J. P. Crothers, the founder of the enterprise, sold his entire interest to H. J. Hayes for \$9,700, and, the following June, according to the records, Mr. Hayes sold to James G. Miller for \$12,100. In September, 1863, the firm became Miller & Bonesteel, and, September 4, 1867, James G. Miller and Augustus D. Bonesteel sold the entire works, buildings, pipes, site and good will to Jesse Beckley for \$33,000. He immediately enlarged the works to their present capacity, and laid several miles of new pipes and mains. Mr. Beckley continued sole proprietor until August 13, 1879, when he sold for \$35,000 to Joseph Andrews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, on August 16, three days later, organized and had chartered the Fond du Lac Gaslight Company, the present proprietors. The city contains 183 street lamps, which are lighted by gas at an annual cost of a little less than \$5,000.

SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding a few childless croakers who have, during many years, never failed to do what they could to cripple the efficiency of the schools of the village and city, Fond du Lac has, with one or two unimportant exceptions, always maintained a liberality toward her educational institutions which is a credit to the good sense of her citizens and a precious benefit to the young who have grown up in her midst. Excellent teachers have generally been procured, and ample accommodations provided for the children in every quarter of the city.

In former times, parents were compelled, by circumstances, to consult their resources rather than their desires, and during several years the cause of education was in any but a flourishing condition. When, however, once the limits prescribed by inexorable necessity were overcome, and the inhabitants began to accumulate faster than they expended, a lively interest was taken in all educational matters, and school affairs received the earnest attention and support of the foremost citizens of Fond du Lac. This was not spasmodic, but was continued during more than a quarter of a century, to which the city is indebted for her fine school buildings, thorough organization of teachers, and admirable system of grading.

The first schoolhouse erected in what is now the city of Fond du Lac was built on land owned by Dr. M. C. Darling, on the east side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, in 1843, and, in 1848, was moved to the north side of Fifth street, between Marr and Main streets, where it burned in December of that year. Dr. Darling did not give a deed of the land

on which the building stood for school purposes, and as building lots soon became more valuable, the modest structure, which stood on wooden blocks, was removed.

The first teacher was Theodore Conkey, now of Appleton. The following fall and winter, 1844, John A. Eastman opened a "select school" in the same building, having at one time twenty scholars, though not all of them in Fond du Lac.

The Franklin School.—The first free public school established in Fond du Lac was projected and organized under an act of the Territorial Legislature, passed and approved February 1, 1846. The more important sections are these:

SECTION 1. That School District No. 1, in the town of Fond du Lac, as now established by the School Commissioners of said town, is hereby organized into a separate school district for educational purposes; and shall enjoy all the powers of a corporation, so far as is necessary to carry out the objects of this act, to be known as the Board of Trustees of the Franklin School and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity, in all actions, suits, causes and complaints whatever, and may have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The inhabitants of said school district who are qualified by law to vote at any district school meeting, shall be authorized to levy a tax not exceeding \$2,000 in any one year, for the purpose of building or repairing a schoolhouse, and the necessary fixtures and appendages thereto, and for the payment of the wages of teachers, and for the providing of fuel, for the purchase of all needful apparatus for the use of said school, and for defraying the necessary incidental expenses for keeping the school in operation.

SEC. 4. The Board of Trustees of said district shall from time to time appoint a Board of Superintendents for such district, not less than three nor more than five in number; said Superintendents to hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Board of Trustees, whose duties shall be as follows, to wit: To determine the qualification of teachers to be employed in said school; to direct and prescribe the course of instruction in said school, and from time to time examine into its condition and make report thereof annually to the School Commissioners of the town, as required by law; to direct, in consultation with the Principal of said school, the arrangement and classification of the scholars in the several departments of study; to establish, with the advice and consent of a majority of the Board of Trustees, different departments of the school for the classification of scholars of different ages and advancement in studies, as the future wants and necessities of the district may require; to advance scholars, upon evidence of merit, from one department to another; to prescribe the proper text-books; to have power to remove any of the teachers of said school for incompetency or other sufficient cause, and to have a general supervision over the government and discipline of the school.

SEC. 6. All schools kept in said district, in pursuance of this act, shall be free to all scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years inclusive, who shall permanently reside therein. Nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit the Board of Trustees from admitting scholars not residents of said district, into said school, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem proper.

SEC. 9. All taxes raised for the purposes contemplated by this act shall be assessed upon the taxable property of such district as exhibited by the assessment roll of the town, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as now provided by law for collecting taxes for the building of schoolhouses in school districts in the counties under the township system of government.

SEC. 15. Whenever school shall be kept in said district, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the length of time now required by law, the said district shall be entitled to receive its portion of the public school moneys in the same manner as other districts.

SEC. 17. No religious creed or sectarian principle shall ever be made a requisite either for the admission of scholars into the school or for the employment of the teachers therein, and no particular religious creed or sectarian principles shall ever be taught in said school.

In January, 1848, the matter of affording better accommodations for the school children of the village was vigorously agitated. Edward Beeson wrote that the district contained 100 scholars and but one schoolroom, which was hardly large enough to accommodate 40 children. He advised that, if a suitable building could not be secured any other way, certificates of stock be issued, at 12 per cent interest, for the required amount, the debt to be paid by taxation when the district should have grown richer. The plan was not adopted.

On the 2d of February, 1848, the Board of Trustees and Superintendents of the Franklin School, consisting of Edward Pier, J. M. Gillet, J. A. Eastman, Isaac Brown, M. C. Darling and M. S. Gibson, reported a set of by-laws for the government of the school, and recommended the erection of an addition to the schoolhouse for the small children, and "the purchase of a suitable apparatus for illustrating the higher branches of education, such as a set of

globes, geographical maps and charts and a planetarium." They also ordered that Thursday afternoon of each week be set apart for the reception of visitors and school officers.

The plan of maintaining the Franklin School free to all residents of the district does not seem to have been satisfactory, for, in March, 1848, the bill chartering the school was amended so that the expenses should be paid by the scholars, at a rate not exceeding \$1.50 each for a term of three months, and the debt against any parent or guardian for "schooling" could be collected in the same manner as any tax.

Matters must have got on indifferently, for, in October, 1848, a correspondent noted that "The Franklin School District can boast of a ball-alley, a billiard-room and a number of doggeries, all well patronized, while 100 scholars are amusing themselves in the streets, for want of a school."

From bad the Franklin School affairs went to worse, and, December 4, 1848, the citizens met in the schoolhouse, and defeated, by an overwhelming majority, not only a resolution to raise a tax to pay arrearages, but a resolution to raise a tax for the ensuing year, as the following proceedings, copied from the *Fond du Lac Republican* of December 8, 1848, amply testify:

"Pursuant to notice given ten days previously, the citizens of the Franklin School District met at the schoolhouse (on Fifth street) in said district, on Monday evening, December 4, 1848, and organized by calling George McWilliams to the chair, and appointing E. W. Davis Secretary, when, on motion of Sam Ryan, Jr., *voted*, That no tax whatever be raised in the Franklin District for past arrearages, or for the support of schools the coming winter.

"On motion by Sam Ryan, Jr., *voted*, That our Representative be requested to use his influence to procure the repeal of the law organizing the Franklin School District.

"When, after considerable discussion and an *expose* of the financial condition of the Franklin District, it was, on motion of E. W. Davis, *voted* to reconsider the vote previously passed, to raise no tax whatever.

"A motion was made by M. L. Noble that we raise no tax this year: to which an amendment was offered by John Bannister, That we raise tax enough to pay up all arrearages, which was lost by 5 to 1. The original motion (to raise no tax whatever) was then put, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

"On motion by G. Henning, *voted*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers of the village."

To pay for this summary manner of depriving the village of the proper and necessary educational facilities, the schoolhouse was burned by some unknown person eight days later, December 12, 1848. The crime of arson was by no means justifiable on account of the acts of the School Board—or such a meeting of citizens as was called a School Board—but the very free expressions of opinion by those who had children whom they wished to educate without leaving the place where they had cast their lot in an endeavor to found homes and build up a creditable village, seem to have been fully justified by these acts.

This much has been devoted to the Franklin School to show the trials and tribulations through which all educational enterprises must pass before they become as strong and beneficial as those of Fond du Lac at the present time.

During the succeeding winter, that of 1848-49, the village had no school. In July, 1849, a meeting was held at the court house to elect school officers and levy a tax for school purposes. Permission of the Town Superintendent had been obtained to raise \$2,000 for the erection of a schoolhouse, but when the resolution to levy that amount came to a vote, the matter was laid on the table and the meeting adjourned. There was something of a contest over this matter, a large number of the inhabitants regarding the sum of \$2,000 for a school building as altogether too extravagant.

On the 19th of November, 1849, F. R. Kinsman was engaged "as a proper person to teach youth," to conduct a school "on the normal plan," in a building rented for the purpose of Carmin Wright. The next year, 1850, the building now known as the Marr Street Schoolhouse

was erected, and the only schoolhouse in the village. School was continued regularly thereafter, and, although there had been some growling because the Marr street building had been made so large, in a short time it was found to be too small, and the city, as it was after 1852, was divided into four common-school districts.

North and South Union Schools.—On the 5th of August, 1854, by the order of E. Hodges, who had been elected Superintendent of Schools for the city of Fond du Lac; E. H. Galloway and George W. Sexmith, of District No. 1 of the city; J. Q. Griffith, Hiram and Robert A. Baker, of District No. 2, and H. R. Colman and Edmund Delany, of District No. 3 of the city of Fond du Lac, these three districts were consolidated into one, called the Union District No. 1, or North Union, and bids called for to build a schoolhouse. Edmund Delany was elected Director; John L. Henry, Treasurer, and Robert A. Baker, Clerk of Union District No. 1, August 12, 1854.

At the same time, District No. 4 was, by the order of the Superintendent and Isaac Brown and W. H. Walker, officers of the district, changed to District No. 2, or South Union, now known as Marr Street School. The building which is in use at the present time, had been built previously to that time, and used by District No. 4.

A site was purchased of E. H. Galloway, for \$500, on Lots 52 and 53, Block 11 (the Cotton Street Schoolhouse site), and a building costing \$2,000 ordered to be built for the use of District No. 1. The structure thus ordered is now known as the Cotton Street Schoolhouse.

In September, before the consolidation took place, the Clerk of District No. 1 made a report showing that 83 children had attended school during the year at a cost for 3 teachers, fuel and other expenses, of \$250. For 10 months of school only \$184 was paid for teachers' wages. The report for District No. 2 showed 32 scholars and an expenditure for teachers' wages, fuel and incidentals of \$202. The report for District No. 3 showed 88 scholars and an expenditure of \$296 for teachers' wages and fuel. Carlos A. Ryder finished the school building for District No. 1 in 1855, at a cost of \$2,088, less \$190 damages awarded to the District by referees for neglecting to follow the plans and specifications ordered by the district. This did not include painting, sidewalks and miscellaneous items. In 1858, a fountain was dug in the school-grounds and a reservoir sunk at a cost of \$260, and \$100 was expended for a library.

A deep interest was taken in school matters, and both the North and South Union Schools were well patronized and efficiently taught. When the High School was formed, it in no wise interfered with the other public schools, which have increased in numbers and attendance.

In 1862-63, O. C. Steinberg, Principal of the High School, was impowered to grade all the schools of the city, making a course of instruction extending over a period of thirteen years and embracing every possible degree of advancement in scholarship. In the published report of the School Board in 1867, Mr. Steenberg, then Superintendent of Schools, recommended compulsory attendance of all healthy children of school age, using the following language:

"Those who attend school irregularly, and those who do not attend school, number 3,046. From the best data that can be secured, I find that at least 500 of that number are habitual truants or idlers, or have parents who are, to a greater or less extent, indifferent to their best interests. * * * Can a community ignore the moral welfare of 500 of its children? If they were diseased, either physically or mentally, hospitals and asylums would be provided for them; were they criminals, prisons would be built for them. * * * Argument seems unnecessary. In the minds of those who have the future good of our city at heart, there can be but one conclusion. It is the duty of the city not only to provide means by which our youth may become good citizens, but by its authority, to constrain those who are too young or too ignorant to appreciate and employ those advantages."

This was the first recommendation in a published educational document, of a compulsory school law. In 1878-79, the Legislature passed such a law for the benefit of cities, which took effect September 1, 1879. It is certainly beneficial in a city like Fond du Lac, where a large number of children are engaged in mills and factories.

In 1852, nine teachers were employed, at a cost of \$1,087.41, to teach 498 scholars. In 1858, the Superintendent reported 1,020 scholars, taught by ten teachers, at a cost of \$3,525.08. In 1863, there were 1,177 seats, and an average of 1,253 scholars, while during the winter term, 1,378 students were accommodated in those 1,177 seats.

The city now contains, in addition to the High School building, eighteen public schools, which, with the sites, are owned by the corporation. These are located on First street, Cotton street, Ruggles street, 2; Grant street, Walnut street, Marr street, Cherry street, Amory street, Fifth street, Hickory street, Rees street, Doty street, Sibley street, 2; Prospect street, Clinton street and Second street. These contain forty main rooms, will accommodate 2,800 students, and have a cash valuation of \$98,700. The sites are valued at \$22,000, making the city's school property worth, in cash, \$120,700. Nearly every schoolhouse is provided with a fountain.

The appended is a table showing the number of pupils and teachers, with cost of schools for a number of years:

YEAR.	Number of Children of Lawful Age.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.	Number of Teachers.	Wages paid Teachers.	Other Expenses, Including Buildings, etc.	Whole Cost of Schools.	Total Cost of Instruction per Pupil, based upon the number enrolled and the entire cost of schools.	Cost of Tuition per Pupil, based upon the number enrolled and the amount of teachers' salaries.	Average Salary paid Teachers, per year.
1852.....	639	498	9	1087 41	212 94	1300 35	2 61	2 18	129 82
1853.....	844	570	10	1242 60	331 34	1573 94	2 76	2 17	124 26
1854.....	994	635	6	1298 69	301 22	1599 91	2 52	2 04	216 41
1855.....	1338	827	9	1354 86	255 00	2209 86	2 67	2 36	217 20
1856.....	1597	972	8	2294 60	613 31	3007 91	3 09	2 36	286 82
1857.....	2040	1014	10	3143 12	917 54	4160 66	4 00	3 35	344 31
1858.....	1839	1020	10	3525 08	828 88	4353 96	4 25	3 45	352 50
1859.....	1916	1351	12	4501 07	1279 08	5780 15	4 24	3 33	375 01
1860.....	2119	1507	17	5408 75	1091 77	6410 62	4 25	3 52	318 16
1861.....	2562	1611	20	5109 44	1216 35	6325 79	3 73	3 17	255 47
1862.....	2358	1684	22	5795 66	4866 88	10662 54	6 27	3 44	263 44
1863.....	2695	2048	23	6090 00	3264 00	10254 00	5 00	2 97	264 78
1864.....	3043	2414	28	7350 00	7786 72	15136 72	6 23	3 22	262 50
1865.....	4101	3038	29	8325 00	22710 78	31035 78	10 21	2 41	273 26
1866.....	5109	2815	33	9713 50	18895 47	28608 97	10 16	3 45	294 35
1867.....		3239	32	10901 13	12042 31	22903 44	7 30	3 38	342 59
1873.....	5469	3475*	47	18898 50	10979 27	59877 77	17 23	5 72	492 12
1879.....	5900	2484	47	18136 25	12079 39	30215 64	12 16	7 30	385 87

The High School.—About the 1st of October, 1858, the citizens of the two districts into which the city was divided, sent to the School Boards of the respective districts a petition praying that a Union High School be established. The petitions were heeded at once, and George B. Eastman, the School Superintendent, authorized to take the necessary steps to accomplish the desired result. In accordance therewith, Mr. Eastman, on the 8th of October, 1858, made the following report:

"I have this day formed a Union High School District in accordance with the expressed desire of the districts comprising the same, which determination has been properly certified to by me as required by Section 2 of Chapter 138, of the General Laws of 1858, to be called the Union High School District of the city of Fond du Lac, of which the following is a description: The entire corporate limits of said city of Fond du Lac as designated in an Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Fond du Lac, approved March 19, 1852, and as exhibited in the map of said city, published by George R. Harrison, in the year 1857. Such formation to take effect immediately."

* Estimated.



A. Kingour

FOND DU LAC.

In the city districts was included a portion of the town of Fond du Lac, and when Mr. Eastman formed the High School he cut this portion off, much to the disgust of its citizens, who wanted the benefit of the school without paying any of the city taxes by which the school was supported. The act above quoted gave the Superintendent authority to appoint the necessary officers, and he therefore appointed Robert A. Baker, Clerk; W. H. Hiner and B. F. Moore, Directors. A meeting of these officers was held October 21, 1858, in Amory Hall, and \$1,951.40 authorized to be raised by tax for room-rent, teachers' wages and fuel. The tuition was fixed at \$7 per term of thirteen weeks, for non-residents. It was, of course, free to all residents of the city, whether of school age or not.

The first High School in the city of Fond du Lac was organized and opened in January, 1859, by Edwin C. Johnson and Miss M. S. Merrill, in what was known as the Sewell store on Main street, between Johnson and Merrill streets. The students perpetrated many a gibe over the fact that the nearest streets and the teachers had the same names. The school opened with nearly one hundred students, being free to all residents of the city who could pass a prescribed examination in geography, arithmetic and grammar. In 1860, Prof. Johnson resigned, and Selim H. Peabody was engaged as Principal, who opened the school in the Marshall Block, on Second street. The next year the location was changed to the Warner Block, on the corner of Main and Second streets. There was no other change of location until a High School building had been erected. In July, 1859, the first steps were taken to secure the erection of such a building, as the High School had grown into popular favor, and was considered an important and indispensable department in the rapidly advancing system of education. This resulted in opening negotiations for a site, which was an important matter.

In July, 1859, the Board adopted a resolution authorizing the establishment of a Normal Institute in connection with the High School, and the provisions of the resolution were carried into effect and during several years thereafter, Normal students were taught in the school and received annually the proper apportionment of the State Normal School fund.

In January, 1860, the School Board appointed a committee to secure the west half of the McGinty tract, situated on the north side of Merrill street and east of Amory street, at a cost of \$1,400, which they did in April of that year. In October, 1863, the Finance Committee of the School Board, presented for the approval of the Board a form of bond to be executed for the purpose of raising money to build a High School building, also a mortgage executed to S. B. Amory, of all the school property in the city as collateral security. Both were adopted, and authority given to the President of the Board and the Clerk to execute the bond and mortgage. There appeared at this time no inconsiderable amount of dissatisfaction over this location of the High School in what was called an "out-of-the-way place," and J. M. Taylor offered to donate, free of cost forever, twelve and one-half acres of land on Forest street, for a High School building, but the offer was declined on account of the advanced state of matters in another direction. In February, 1864, a plan for the proposed building by Isaac Brown was accepted, and the contract was let to W. M. Phean and William Heathcote in March, Mr. Brown, now of Harrington, Delaware, being the Superintendent. The structure was pushed rapidly to completion, but Mr. Brown was unable to supervise everything, owing to the severe illness of his nephew, George L. Arnold. A public dedication was had, and the building taken possession of by the High School, with O. C. Steenberg as Principal, in 1865.

At the dedication, William D. Conklin of Fond du Lac, delivered an address:

"Some twenty-odd years ago," said the speaker, "a school was organized by and with the children of three families, and two half-breed boys, belonging to no family in particular. It was held in a little log cabin over yonder, on Elihu Phillips' farm that now is, and was taught, ostensibly, by James Duane Ruggles. When, however, 'Duane,' as we called our teacher, lured by the more fascinating pursuits of hunting or the gentle craft, failed to make his appearance at the conventional hour of 9 A. M., we did not, like the degenerate school-boys of to-day, take advantage of the opportunity and scamper off home; but some two or three of us larger boys, taking turn and turn about as it happened, would carry the institution along for the day

in the accustomed routine. Now, some of my young friends among the school-boys here may deem this statement a little strong, and the school-boy comparison slightly invidious. Well, I will relieve them with a little further explanation. The site and surroundings of that old school-house were to us the most captivating imaginable. It was on the brink of that deep dell you all know so well. In that dell were the greatest woods for chipmunks that ever grew, and through their deep shade murmured the nicest streamlet for wading and catching crawfish, with here and there an eddy or deep hole full of chubs, possessed of a most remarkable natural affinity for pin-hooks. We were the only youngsters in the country, and absolutely had no other place to go, unless to our respective homes and the never-failing boys' work thereunto appertaining. Furthermore, our course of study bore close resemblance to that of the ancient Persian schools, where the youth were carefully instructed from their fifth to their twentieth year in three things alone—to ride, to draw the bow and to speak the truth. You may judge of the amount of magnanimity and self-denial involved in keeping that school without the master.

“In the mean time,” continued the speaker, “the Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, acting, I presume, on the hint contained in Article 3 of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, which provides that, ‘Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged’—acting on this hint, and in the plenitude of its wisdom, had enacted that ‘every town in this Territory, containing not less than ten families, shall be a school district, and shall be provided with a competent school master or mistress to instruct children.’ In due time, the country hereabout achieved a population of not less than ten families, with that ancient burgh, Taycheedah, as the center and nucleus. (Be it here known that Taycheedah was immensely larger than Fond du Lac.) The town of Fond du Lac was, territorially speaking, almost indefinite in extent. My ancient geography is a little rusty, but I think it was bounded on the north by the then State of Green Bay, on the south by the commonwealth of Milwaukee, on the east by the Sheboygan woods, while in the matter of the west line, the taste of the most fastidious could be gratified by locating it where he might choose, without fear of contradiction or interference.

“I presume this town was duly organized under the statute as a school district, and provided with a competent school master or mistress, to instruct children. I know that the Messrs. Moore and Doty, the proprietors of Taycheedah, furnished the funds and built the framed schoolhouse with the little cupola, still standing in that classic town. There was hung in that cupola a pretty, clear-toned steamboat bell, brought by Henry Conklin all the way from the dismantled wreck of the steamer Advocate, on the Hudson River, which in that day was the never-ceasing wonder of the wandering aborigines, as well as admiration of the white pioneer. And, by the way, that same old bell (appropriated without title, leave or license), even now, from the belfry of the public school, awakes the echoes and disturbs the solitudes (and, I hope, the consciences) of that quiet, peaceful haunt of somnolent humanity. The first schoolmaster here was, I think, one of the Conklin family, on whose pedagogic career the constitutional modesty of the family will forbid extended comment; but the genius and glory of that pioneer school, unquestionably, is associated with a worthy pedagogue, by name Mr. Maxon. He was a good, worthy man, a veritable, old-fashioned Yankee schoolmaster, such as the land of steady habits has ever sent forth with her legions of frontier woodmen, supplying the Union with pioneers for the mind, as well as for the wilderness. He was withal an enterprising, active little man, and, as Irving says of Ichabod Crane, ‘Truth to say, he was a conscientious man, and ever bore in mind the golden maxim, ‘Spare the rod and spoil the child!’”

“The pupils of that school were of rather a miscellaneous make-up. There were the Rugles, the Elliots and the Conklins from ‘up under the Ledge;’ the Moores, Carltons and Perrys at Taycheedah. Keyes A. Darling, his brother Lewis, and sister Helen (now Mrs. John A. Eastman),—the whole juvenile population of Fond du Lac—made their daily advent in a primitive vehicle drawn by a small pony, and followed by a large dog, while through this group was interlarded an occasional young Frenchman or half-breed.

" This school was also a kind of paradise for wild youngsters. The adjacent creek and lake shore, abounding in water-fowl and Indian canoes, tended further to stimulate and advance the aquatic and venery tastes and habits of the old log schoolhouse by the dell; and, if the course of instruction at the old place on the 'Ledge' was upon the ancient Persian system, that of Pytheodah resembled, perhaps, the ancient Athenian plan, where every citizen, under a severe penalty, was required to teach his son to read and to swim.

" The first schoolhouse was built in the village of Fond du Lac in 1843, and was situated on Main street, where now stands Valentine & Olsted's store, and it was removed, in 1848, to Fifth street, where Mr. Benson now lives, and, during the winter following (December 12, 1848), was burned down. This school was first taught, I think, by Theodore Conkey, and probably on much the same principles as hereinbefore adverted to.

" But the course of empire westward brought with it that remorseless wave of immigration, surging along, and overwhelming in its course every vestige of the romance and charm of the wilderness; and before the pioneers could well realize the change, a strange, eager and motley crowd of Celt, Gaul, Teuton and Saxon, of Yankee, York State man, Pennite and Buckeye—aye! even you whom I now address—had gained a foothold, forced back the wild man and beast, and built up the village and city of Fond du Lac.

" As if to compensate and console us for our little Utopia you had so ruthlessly invaded and blotted out, you brought to us the fruition of the ideas of Martin Luther, Pestalozzi and Fellenberg; of John Knox and Joseph Lancaster; of Henry Barnard, Barnes Sears and Horace Mann—that glorious system of public schools, evolved and perfected by the wisdom and experience of your native States.

" Those germs and cions from that 'tree of centuries' you have carefully planted in this new soil! You have jealously guarded and cultivated them with a most noble spirit of public liberality. In times of early struggle and hardship, of high taxation and large expenditure consequent on the erection of a new and vast social and political edifice, you have faithfully kept and applied the proceeds of munificent national land grants; heroically devoted a large share of local taxation; and generously contributed by private subscription to the encouragement and support of the common school. An illustration of the perfect adaptability of this admirable system to the end sought on the one hand, and on the other hand the magical growth of our young city, is furnished in the remarkable number and capacity of the school edifices erected here already.

" Through the kindness of Mr. Isaac Brown, than whom no gentleman in our city has been more closely and honorably identified with our public-school interests, I am enabled to lay before you a summary of the school-building operations, up to the period of the consolidation of all the districts embraced by our city limits. In the year 1860 (which is really the beginning of our school system proper), we had the old Marr street house, called the "Union School," comprehending within its walls three departments, and filled to overflowing with young ideas, learning to shoot at all grades of intellectual targets—in truth, it ever was, and is now, a busy hive. The Cotton street house was next erected in 1855 and 1856. These two schoolhouses furnished accommodation for about four hundred and seventy-five scholars, and have been amply filled from first to last.

" Under the present dispensation have appeared, in 1860, the Harney street house, and one on Ruggles street, with seats for 256 scholars. In 1861, another on Ruggles street, one on Rees street, and an addition to the Cotton street house, containing in gross 208 seats.

" In 1863, a new schoolhouse was built on Scott street; another on Walnut street; another on Cherry street, and another on Fifth street. These last-named houses furnish in the aggregate accommodation for 384 pupils. And now, during the past year, this splendid edifice has been erected, with ample space for 430 scholars, and at a cost of \$17,000."

The building, at the dedication of which the foregoing remarks were made, was three stories high, with brick outside, and accommodated nearly as many scholars as the present high-school building. After it had been in use about two years, the heavy ceiling of the chapel fell

with a resounding crash. Very fortunately the room was not occupied at the time, or an appalling destruction of life must have followed. The work had been improperly done, and to repair the damage cost \$3,000. The building burned in 1868, on the night of December 4, and, next morning, many of the scholars, not knowing of the conflagration, appeared at the usual place and time with their books. The cause of the fire was set down as something "very mysterious," and the public was never fully satisfied on this point, although the impression generally prevailed that it was of incendiary origin. The High School was continued in rented rooms until September, 1873, when the present building, a splendid four-story structure of brick and stone, was completed on the site where the first one was burned. It was built by Theodore Eul, and cost \$45,000, exclusive of the foundation. It is admitted to be the best high-school building in the State and to possess much the finest yard and location. It contains ten large schoolrooms, an office and library, apparatus-room, chapel, halls, and wardrobes. In front of the building is such a fountain as can be found nowhere in the Northwest outside of Fond du Lac. The water-jet is from a two-inch pipe and is discharged with great force. It is beautiful as well as useful. The school is managed with thoroughness, and affords almost collegiate advantages to those who desire them.

The following are the graduates of the High School: 1860—Isa F. Mather, Emma Jane Ward, Kate Frame, Kelsey M. Adams. 1861—Garland Gillet, Horton Drury. 1862—Kate Hamilton, Anna Longstaff, Ellen Delany, Carver N. Griffith. 1863—Isabella Perkins, Cornelia Soule, Mary Eastman. 1864—Mary Todd, Elizabeth D. Hoyt, Ella Lewis, Henry C. Moore. 1865—Angelina Munro, Alice E. Delany, Lizzie Soule, Clinton Ewen, George Todd, Ada V. Sharpe, Jenny Mason, Maggie Spears, Lucius D. Hurd. 1866—Julia Todd, Alice Arnold, Maggie Eastman, Helen Tallmadge, Viletta Fowler, Albert Dye, Edward B. Beeson, Daniel McKenna, Emma Jane Ellis, Alice Goss, Francis Crane, Lilly Camp, Evelyn Selden, Edward S. Curran, Charles Hamilton. 1867—Martha Curtis, Florence Patchen, Adelaide Lewis, Frank B. Hoskins, Annie Stow, Louisa DeGroat, Willie Johnson, George E. Weikert. 1868—Francis Mihills, Fannie Craig, Adelle Ellis, Abby W. Griffin, Mary L. Chamberlain, Anna Mason, Anna E. Hurd, Alfred L. Moore, Edwin Radford. 1869 and 1870—No graduates. 1871—Ella Raymond, Allie Boyd, Ida Gordon, Priscilla Morton. 1872—Estella Clark, Edward Doheney. 1873—Fannie Morse, Carrie Couklin, Sarah Cahill, Eliza Bancroft, Isa Reid, Ferrin Beals, R. Waters. 1874—J. Milton Adams, Calvin C. Todd, Mary Mangan, Emma J. Burrows, Mary E. Adams. 1875—Georgiana French, Martha E. Lovett, Jennie Whitton, Effie M. Newton, Emma F. Dahlem, James H. Waters, Walter I. Nichols, Harvey B. Nichols, Joseph D. Radford, John C. Hayward, William J. Burns. 1876—Lillie M. Johnson, Jenny S. Hawes, Annie Bodine, Frankie A. Airhart, Lizzie C. Tallmadge, Lucy A. Green, Inez M. Gillet, Nellie C. Wright, Georgiana M. Rose, Maud M. Murdoch, Charles Little, Luola C. Robertson, Ellie I. Cavanaugh, Edward B. Priest, Edward H. Parker. 1877—Clarence Tallmadge, Alice Cooper, Katie Jones, Maria Pinney, Alonzo H. Palmer, Evanore O. Beebe, Anna Giltner, Laura T. Burton, James H. Lyons, Jean Dodd, Fannie A. Underwood, Mattie A. Raymond, Henry A. Bush. 1878—Marcia E. Pinney, Mariam L. Rose, Kate Clark, Tessa McLean, Ella A. Roberts, Blanche Griffith, Mary V. Johnson, Sarah E. Benner, Kate E. McCourt, Stephen S. Stack, Ella M. Roche, Lizzie Carberry, Carrie E. Sizer, Mary Harlin, Anna M. Lange, Minnie E. Breitzman, Ella J. Burns, Carrie E. Riem, Thomas Lyons, Kate A. Everest, Ida M. Calkins, Lizzie M. Main, Emma L. Lilly. 1879—Charles N. Boardman, Archibald Church, Frank N. Phelan, Charles W. Hamilton, Charles N. Kalk, Alvie H. Adams, Lula C. Breitenstein, Jennie E. Mangan, Ella A. Riley, Frank H. Sweet, George H. Wiley, Jennie E. Dahlem, Edward E. Dalton, Agnes E. Deland, John B. Darling, Delia E. Halpin, Cora E. Lewis, Jeannie M. Lowell, Erick W. Lucke, Hannah Malloy, Mary J. McLean, Kate A. Morley, Mary J. Nugent, Susie B. Spears, Carrie Wright.

Marr Street Academy.—In 1859, Mrs. R. S. Palmer opened, in the town of Lamartine, a boarding-school for pupils over fourteen years of age. The text-books were the same as those in use in the High School, and the venture was a success. In 1867, the school was

moved to Forest street, Fond du Lac, where it continued with greater patronage and success until 1870, when it was moved to its present location on Marr street. It is now known as Marr Street Academy, and is under the direction of its founder, Mrs. R. S. Palmer. The curriculum is the same as that of the High School. Special branches are taught when desired.

Forest Street Association.—In 1857, a select school was organized under the name of the Forest Street Association, which built an addition to the First Baptist Church, corner of Forest and Union streets, and opened a school therein, under the direction of Miss M. S. Merrille, now of Merrille Institute. It was a successful and satisfactory school. Miss Merrille remained less than two years, and, on going to Madison, was succeeded by Miss Sarah Henry, since appointed Matron of the Wisconsin State Prison. The building is now used for church purposes, the school having been discontinued for some time.

Merrille Institute.—This school, which is exclusively for the education of young ladies, was opened on Division street, in a building now the residence of W. C. Ogden, in September, 1866, by Miss M. S. Merrille. It was not opened as a boarding-school, and has never been conducted as such. The curriculum of the High School was adopted as nearly as possible, and Miss Merrille had, the first term, as many students as her building would accommodate.

In 1868, she built a three-story brick building 56x58 feet, on the corner of Union and Cherry streets. This has accommodations for ninety scholars, and some terms has been as full as possible. To the High-School curriculum were added French and music.

Merrille Institute was chartered by the State in 1868-69, and has been an unusually successful young ladies' seminary, not depending for its pecuniary support upon furnishing food, lodging and courting rooms for young ladies. It occupies a large plat of ground in a pleasant portion of the city, near enough to depots and post office, and is pronounced one of the most wholesome schools for young ladies to be found anywhere.

German and English Academy.—This is one of the most important institutions of learning in Fond du Lac. It was organized in 1854, for the purpose of teaching English and German to German and English children in the most natural and thorough manner. French and Latin are also taught when desired. On the 4th of October, 1858, the school was incorporated, and now owns its school buildings and grounds on Portland street. The scholars, of which there are usually about one hundred, are graded into three classes, with a teacher for each. No aid is received from public taxes, and no religious belief is taught or tolerated. Twice each week, all kinds of needle and fancy work are taught, at 25 cents per month additional. To become a member of the German and English Academy Association, a fee of \$5 is required. Fees thus paid in go to make a reduction of 10, 15 and 25 cents per month, according to grade, in tuition fees for the children of members. Those not members must pay \$1.50, \$1.75 or \$2 per month, according to grade, for each student. Neatness of dress, cleanliness of person, punctuality and systematic habits are taught in addition to other studies. New classes are formed twice each year—in April and October. The ladies of the Association give annually an exhibition and fair, the proceeds of which go to better support this school. For the same purpose, a masked ball is held annually by the patrons of the school, always adding comfortable sums to the treasury.

The officers, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Directors, are elected semi-annually. The teachers are Julius F. Harthun, Dora L. Pinney and Theodore A. Lucke. The officers are: President, Franz Lauenstein; Secretary, C. L. Eneking; Treasurer, L. Muentner. Directors—F. Rueping, Joseph Lenz, F. Krumme and E. N. Korner.

The German and English Academy has turned out some of the most accomplished scholars in Fond du Lac, and is considered a most excellent school in which to thoroughly teach the German language to those whose mother tongue is English, or the English to those who speak German.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The first bonds issued by the city of Fond du Lac were by resolution of the Common Council of March 4, 1854, under Chapter 58, Laws of 1854, when \$19,800, at 10 per cent interest, was issued in bonds to the Waupun, Fond du Lac & Forest Plank Road Company. At the same time, \$1,900, at the same rate of interest, were issued to the Fond du Lac & Oshkosh Plank Road Company. In July of the same year, \$200 were issued to the Mayville branch of the Waupun, Fond du Lac & Forest Road. August 12 of the same year, \$3,000 were issued to the Green Bay & Taycheedah Plank Road Company. This makes a total of \$24,900. In 1864, \$3,075 were issued in bonds for unpaid interest on the above-enumerated plank-road bonds; total, \$27,975 in plank-road bonds. In return for these bonds, the city received the capital stock, at par, of the various plank roads.

The City Council, on May 21, 1855, voted \$200,000 of aid to the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company (Chicago & North-Western), at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the Exchange Bank of New York. May 1, 1856, the city voted to subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the same company, and issue bonds therefor at 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This second issue was on condition that \$100,000 of the first issue be surrendered by the railway company. This was done, and the bonds burned by a committee appointed by the Council.

On March 4, 1864, these two issues, with the due and unpaid interest upon them, were paid by issuing \$103,500 of new bonds at 6 per cent interest, due in 1884, and called "compromise bonds."

On the 1st of March, 1863, there were issued \$12,000 of bonds, at 8 per cent interest, for the construction of the High-School building, due March 1, 1873. In 1871, the city issued \$75,000 of 8 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually, to aid in the construction of the North-Western Union, or Air Line Railway. These are due in ten annual installments, beginning with 1881. In 1876, the city guaranteed the interest at 8 per cent for ten years, on \$200,000 of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway bonds: but these were destroyed by mutual agreement in 1879. Thus the city has issued to railroads, plank road, schoolhouses and to compromise old bonds, \$568,475 in bonds. Of this amount there are outstanding \$90,000 of the compromise bonds, due in 1884 with 6 per cent interest, and \$75,000 of the Air Line bonds due in ten equal installments, beginning with 1881.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The First Hall.—The first public hall of any consequence was in Darling's Block, erected where it now stands, corner of Maine and First streets, in 1847. The third floor is still used by various secret societies, but it has not been a public hall for a good many years. Before Darling's Hall was built, the schoolhouse on Main street, between Second and Third, was, in addition to being a court house and church, used as a public hall.

Amory Hall.—By far the largest and finest hall in Fond du Lac, is in Amory's brick and stone Block on Main, at the head of Sheboygan street, erected in 1857. It is 66x80 feet on the inside, 25 feet high and capable of seating 1,500 persons. The architect was Thomas H. Green. When this hall was finished it was the largest and finest in Wisconsin, and the decorative work still makes a costly appearance. In addition to double doors opening outward, for more complete safety in case of fire during an entertainment, a "fire-escape" was added on the south side in 1877. The hall was built and is now owned by S. B. Amory. It is estimated that from 1858 to 1880 1,500,000 people have been accommodated in Amory Hall, at a cost to them of \$250,000. During 1879 and 1880 the hall has been rented by Swift & Arnold.

Opera Hall.—In 1865, a brick block was erected at the head of Forest, on Main street, by Charles Johnson, and the second and third stories fitted expressly for a public hall. It is centrally located, and only one story from the ground, but is not capable of seating so large a

gathering as Amory Hall. During several years after 1873, the name was changed to Neocosmian Hall, being rented and controlled by the Neocosmian Society. The old name of Opera Hall was resumed after that society died. The building is now owned by A. G. Ruggles, Mrs. M. H. Galloway and J. P. Bonesteel. It will seat 800 persons.

Other Public Halls.—Music Hall, built and owned by the Amorys, situated on the corner of Main and Division streets, is now used mostly for balls, masquerades and other entertainments of that nature.

In the brick block on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, B. F. Moore owns a hall which has been used as a military headquarters, by the South-side Turners, and as a place for dancing.

J. R. Colman has a hall over his store on Western avenue; Smith & Alling have a splendid hall in the third story of their block on Main street; there is a large hall in John Reinig's Block on Main street, near the Patty House, and Miller's Hall, in "Lower Town," on Scott street.

HOTELS.

Fond du Lac House (No. 1).—The first hotel ever opened in the city or county of Fond du Lac was built by the Fond du Lac Company in 1836, at a cost of \$500 for furniture and all, and opened in June of that year by Colwert Pier. It was of logs, and is elsewhere described.

Fond du Lac House (No. 2).—In 1838, Dr. M. C. Darling erected a log house on the corner of Main and First streets, and opened it as a hotel under the name, also, of the "Fond du Lac House." It was a temperance house. About 1840, having erected a dwelling-house, and moved into it, Mr. Darling had Thomas Green come from Green Bay, and "keep tavern" in his Main street building.

Exchange Hotel.—Soon after Dr. Darling arrived in the settlement, in 1838, he sent for Theodore Hebert, a French blacksmith, agreeing to give him three-quarters of an acre of land, if he would come and permanently locate. Mr. Hebert came and built a log blacksmith-shop and residence where the Opera Hall now stands, at the head of Forest street. He, or rather his wife, who is yet a resident of the city, began to entertain such travelers as would not stop at a temperance house. Mr. Hebert had always on tap a barrel of the best whisky, and Mrs. Hebert sold the first liquor by the glass ever sold in the county of Fond du Lac, although at that time all the settlers kept whisky for the purpose of trading with the Indians. In a few months, Mrs. Hebert's custom grew to such proportions that her husband left his blacksmithing, and built a frame addition to the house. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Hebert had accumulated sufficient means to build a new hotel, which they called the Exchange Hotel. It was three stories high, and by far the largest structure in the city, and earned for its builders such epithets as "fools" and "bullheads." But it was a success. It was afterward moved down Main street to where it now stands. It is owned by W. H. Wells, and leased for hotel purposes by George Q. Campbell, as the "City Hotel," although the old lettering of "Exchange Hotel" is not yet defaced. Mrs. Hebert, who had nearly as much to do with the building and management of the "Exchange" as her husband, is a resident of Fond du Lac, in good health, and still keeping a boarding-house.

Temperance Cottage.—In the spring of 1846, John J. Driggs, now deceased, built and opened as a hotel a small building on the corner of Main and Court streets, where the American House now stands. Its name was Temperance Cottage, but the blods of the village dubbed it "Dish-water Castle," because no liquor was sold on the premises. After the "Badger House" was opened in the fall of 1846, across the Court House Square, there sprung up a lively competition between the two hotels. In 1848, the Cottage was enlarged by an addition 21x54 feet, and otherwise improved. Some time afterward, it fell into the hands of H. P. Olds, who changed the name to the Globe Hotel. When Henry Shattuck built the first American House in 1861, he used a portion of what was the old Temperance Cottage.

Badger House.—This was a popular and fashionable hotel in an early day. It was built by Theodore Conkey in 1846, on the corner of Western avenue and Main street, and was opened

November 18, 1846, by J. C. Lewis and R. L. Morris. In 1848, it was leased to Quartus Olcott, and, in 1849, was sold to E. M. and M. M. Simmons. Finally, the business portion of the city becoming established farther north, the "Badger" was moved away. A portion of it now stands on Linden street.

Lewis House.—The original Lewis House was built by Robert Wyatt in 1848, on the corner of Fourth and Ellis streets. Fourth street was then called the "Sheboygan road." This hotel Mr. Wyatt called "The Eagle," and for a sign was hoisted a very large wooden eagle, made by Henry Jens, which now serves as a sign at Lamartine. The building was 30x40, and two stories high. In 1849, Mr. Wyatt moved "The Eagle" to the corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, enlarged it to three and one-half stories, and rented it to J. C. Lewis. On October 1, 1850, James Ewen purchased the building and named it the Lewis House, after "Curt" Lewis. In October, 1860, Mr. Ewen rented the property to B. S. Patty, and sold it to him three years later. Mr. Patty was its manager and proprietor when it burned, in 1866.

In 1871, J. C. Lewis erected the present Lewis House on the east side of Main, below Division street, and opened it as a hotel. He left it after the great fire at Chicago, in 1873. It is now owned and managed by Stephen Oberreich, and is doing a thriving business.

American House.—The original American House—a portion of which is now located on Seventh street, and used as a dwelling, the balance doing duty in the rear of the present American House—was a three-story wooden building, built by Henry Shattuck in the fall of 1861, on the corner of Main and Court streets, at a cost of \$4,000. It contained forty-five bedrooms, dining-room, office and kitchen. Mr. Shattuck left the Exchange Hotel, which he had managed two years, in January, and opened business in his own building. The American House was a success at once, and remained so until 1875, when the building now occupying the same site was built. The new building is of the best cream-colored brick, four stories high, including basement, and is elegantly appointed for a public house. It fronts ninety feet on Main street, and, when the west wing is completed, will front ninety feet on Court street. The large office and reading-room and the dining-room are on the ground floor, and as pleasant as those of any other public house in the State. The grand opening ball, by which the new American House was dedicated, occurred September 27, 1875, and was a liberally attended and brilliant affair. The building, which was designed by H. P. Thompson, of Fond du Lac, is one of the noticeable features of the city. Henry Shattuck is its owner and manager.

Patty House.—The largest and costliest hotel in Fond du Lac is the Patty House. It was built on the old Lewis House site, corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, in 1867, by B. S. Patty. It was constructed of brick and "Taveheedah marble," which is a creamy-white limestone, and fronts eighty feet on Main, and 140 feet on Sheboygan street; is four stories high, and cost about \$65,000. It is the most noticeable building in Fond du Lac, and the largest hotel in the State outside of Milwaukee, containing 105 rooms, all of them large and high. The Patty House was opened to the public May 9, 1868, and dedicated by a grand ball June 9 of the same year. This opening ball was an elaborate affair, for which 1,400 tickets at \$5 each were sold. In January, 1871, B. S. Patty died. His sons, J. W. and G. R. Patty, managed its affairs until May 8, 1871, when Byron Town leased it for a term of five years. He remained three years and a half, doing a large and profitable business, after which the Patty brothers again took possession. A recent writer gives this description of the Patty House:

"The Patty House is the architectural pride of Fond du Lac. It stands on a prominent corner of the commercial center of the city. Its 220 feet of solid marble frontage on two streets point it out as an evidence of the prosperity of the city which it adorns. Designed by a leading New York architect, who had made hotels a study, and erected under his supervision at an outlay of \$65,000, it will ever remain a monument to the memory of its enterprising projector."

National Hotel.—The National Hotel is a handsome, two-story brick structure, built by Edmund N. Korrer in 1866 and 1872, on the corner of West Division and Brooke streets. It has a frontage of ninety feet on Division, and sixty feet on Brooke street. It was opened in 1872, by Mrs. Bessie Riley, who is the present lessee. It is a pleasant and neatly kept hotel, and, being near the depot, has a good trade.

First National Hotel.—In 1872, M. Van Dresar purchased the large wooden building then located on the corner of Forest and Main streets, and used by the First National Bank, whence it took its name, and moved the structure bodily to the corner of Fourth and Marr streets. The inside was remodeled, and the building opened as the "First National Hotel." Prices were put down one-half; large sheds for horses and stock were erected—the first ever built for such a purpose in the city—and the business was pushed in the direction of the farmers and laboring people. It was the greatest success of the time as a hotel, where good lodgings and plenty of wholesome food could be had at cheap rates, and cleared \$5,000 the first thirteen months after it was opened. It is now leased by Mr. Van Dresar to the Doekstader brothers, who manage it on the plan first adopted by him, and with good success.

Other Hotels.—The "Washington House," corner of Main and Fifth streets, by Martin Franey, is a large hotel, patronized largely by farmers.

The "Serwe House," by C. Serwe, on Main street, is a three-story, wooden building, which has served as a hotel during a long term of years. It is a popular hostelry with the German travelers and farmers, and has a large patronage.

Joseph Kaiser's "Fountain City Hotel," on Main street, just north of Division, is one of the popular German hotels of Fond du Lac. It is three stories high, of wood, and has its full share of patronage. Besides these, there are the following: The "European Hotel," on West Division street, kept by John C. Kennealy; the "Wisconsin House," on Main street; the "Central Hotel," by W. Korrer, at the foot of Main street; the "Milwaukee House," on Fourth street, by Julius Nast; "Brown's Hotel," corner of Scott and Juneau streets, W. Comstock, proprietor; "Gilbert House," at 373 Main street, by Adam Weikert; and "Temperance Hotel," corner of Waupun and Johnson streets, P. Scheff, proprietor.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Home for the Friendless.—The Home for the Friendless, with its ample grounds and large, comfortable building, is an outgrowth and the exclusive property of the Fond du Lac Relief Society, which was organized by the ladies of Fond du Lac, during the great fires in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Mrs. Julia Tallmadge Ruggles was the leading spirit in organizing the Relief Society. She was also mainly instrumental in securing a charter for the society, enabling it to hold property, and in raising money to purchase the building now owned and occupied as the "Home." Her original idea was to have an industrial school connected with the Home, so that needy people might be provided with employment at fair wages.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fenimore Beall, until her death in 1879, was also an earnest worker in the Relief Society. The first annual report of the Society was in April, 1875. It contained the original articles of association, as required by chapter 146, laws of 1872, showing that the following ladies were the founders of the Society: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Beall, Mary W. Stow, E. B. Tallmadge, Mary T. Hamilton, Susan A. Perry, Mary Branshaw, E. A. Walker, Julia T. Ruggles, C. L. Spears, C. F. Townsend, E. A. Hurd, Mary L. Hiner and E. P. Lusk. A large number of other ladies afterward became members, the life membership fee being \$25.

In 1876, the State made an appropriation of \$300, and until 1879, the county set aside \$300 annually for the Home. At its session in that year the County Board refused to make an appropriation. Mrs. William B. Brand, at her death in 1878, bequeathed some real estate and \$200 in cash to the Home, and the citizens of Fond du Lac have given liberally to its support. George W. Peck delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Home, and various fairs, concerts, dramas and other entertainments have been given to replenish its treasury. These have always been liberally patronized.

The building occupied as the Home for the Friendless is situated on the corner of Amory and Arndt streets, and was purchased by the Fond du Lac Relief Society August 30, 1873, of R. M. Lewis, for \$2,500. It is commodious and well arranged for the use to which it has been put, and is surrounded by a finely shaded yard and large garden. The Home is the only non-sectarian benevolent institution in the city, and has accomplished great good, extending aid to

persons of all ages and shades of religious opinion. The different Presidents have been, Mrs. E. F. Beall, Mrs. B. F. Patty, Mrs. W. H. Hiner, Mrs. J. F. Aldrich and Mrs. J. R. Smith. Secretaries—Mrs. C. W. Seaver, Mrs. J. F. Aldrich, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. M. E. Deveraux. Treasurers—Mrs. W. H. Hiner, Mrs. C. K. Pier, Mrs. Dr. Walker, Mrs. J. R. Smith.

St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy and Orphan Asylum.—In January, 1876, the Sisters of Mercy purchased the S. E. Lefferts place, on East Second street, for \$4,500, and converted it into a convent and asylum. In each of the years, 1876, 1877 and 1878, the county voted \$300 aid to the Sisters. With this, and the personal means belonging to each, the building was raised another story, fences were built and other improvements made. At the same time the debt for purchase money was reduced to \$1,127. Sister Mary Agnes is the Mother Superior, in whom rests the title to all property. She has sixteen associates. There are twenty-four orphan children now being clothed, fed and educated at the asylum. They are taught whatever trade they seem best adapted to follow. Thirty have found good homes through these Sisters, and others been put in a way to earn their own livelihood. In addition to caring for orphans, the Sisters visit and aid the poor everywhere, and take in and care for distressed women of good character. They have a commodious three-story building, well furnished; a good schoolroom and a neatly arranged dormitory for the children. The amount of good they quietly and secretly do is incalculable. By donations of the charitable and their own industry, the Sisters are constantly enlarging their field of usefulness. They are, of course, Catholic.

St. Agnes' Convent.—One of the largest and finest buildings in Fond du Lac is St. Agnes' Convent on East Division street. In August, 1871, a band of St. Agnes' Sisters came to Fond du Lac and purchased a house and several lots on East Division street. Three years later, they built another house of brick, and in 1877, erected the present structure. It is of brick and stone, with stone roof 120x43 feet, and four stories in height, with basement. Its cost was \$20,000. Preparations are constantly making for the construction of other buildings, to which the present large structure will be only one wing. This Convent is the head of all others in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. Sister Mary Agnes, the Mother Superior, is Superior General over all those States. There are 120 Sisters belonging to this Convent, who are teaching in various localities, whence the means necessary to carry forward such an extensive work are derived. In this Convent are twenty-two orphans who are clothed, fed and taught in all branches of learning and industry. The needle and fancy decorative work turned out is remarkable in design, beauty and quantity. Everything in the Convent betokens system, culture, genius and comfort. Pictures and plants are in all the rooms, in which also dwell courteousness, cleanliness and cheerfulness. All the Sisters are Catholics, and their work is a branch of the Catholic Church work.

Workingmen's Association.—This society, which is composed of Germans and was organized for benevolent purposes, meets every Friday night in the Bischoff Block, on Main street. It has been in existence since 1876. Its By-Laws provide that, in case of the sickness of any member, he shall receive \$3 per week benefit during such sickness, and, in case of death, each member shall pay \$1 to his family. If the wife of a member dies, this assessment is 50 cents each; and if a child dies, 25 cents each. The officers are Peter Pehl, President; Herman Walter, Secretary, and John Luhn, Treasurer.

La Belle Wagon Works Mutual Benefit Association.—This benevolent society is composed of the men connected with the La Belle Wagon Works, and was organized June 4, 1878, with B. F. Moore, President; C. H. Moore, Vice President; S. P. Morse, Secretary; A. L. Moore, Treasurer. The Association has two classes of mutual insurance. The one requires each member to pay 50 cents per month into the treasury, and, in case of injury, he will receive \$7 per week benefit during his disability. The other requires each member to pay one-half as much per month, and the benefits are one-half smaller. The Association numbers fifty, with the original officers in charge.

St. Michael's Society.—This is a German Catholic benevolent association, organized for the mutual benefit of its members. It was formed in April, 1870, and is a branch of the

German Catholic Central Society of the United States. In case of the sickness or disability of any member, he is paid \$3 per week from the benefit fund, and, in case of his death, \$35 is set aside for funeral expenses. In case of the death of a member's wife, \$20 is set aside for the same purpose. The Society, which has seventy-five members, meets in Reinig's Hall every Tuesday evening. The officers are Fred Wagner, President; Anton Born, Secretary, and Michael Kaufman, Treasurer. It is a strong and prosperous organization.

Concordia Benevolent Society.—This Society, which exists for the purpose of affording aid to its members and their families, was organized February 10, 1866. The Society pays \$4 per week to any member in case of and during sickness, and, at his death, the funeral expenses. It is composed entirely of Germans, has about fifty members, and holds its meetings, on the first Wednesday of each month, in J. & C. Frey's block, on Main street. The officers are Peter Pehl, President; Casper Schleiden, Secretary, and John Hirsch, Treasurer. The Society has a large surplus in the treasury.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.—This Society, formed for purely benevolent purposes, was organized April 20, 1869, by the election of John W. Gill, President. It has been continuously engaged in acts of benevolence since that time, holding monthly meetings in Weleh's Hall, on Main street. John W. Gill has been President five times—in 1869, 1871, 1873, 1877 and 1879; Maurice McKenna in 1872 and 1874; Thomas McCrory, 1876; Maurice Fitzsimons, 1875; A. A. Kelley, 1878.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Association.—This society, formed purely for benevolent purposes, was organized March 4, 1866. The charter members were Joseph Serwe, Joseph Erman, Joseph Hetwere, Andrew Hetwere, J. H. Gores, John Dana, John Merz, Nicholas Jenner, Anton Servatius, Peter Servatius, William Buchel, Jack Thellan, Peter Breister, G. Scherzinger, Martin Lohmiller and Joseph Stollenwork. The first officers were: Joseph Serwe, President; A. Servatius, Vice President; John H. Gores, Secretary; Joseph Hetwere, Vice Secretary; Joseph Erman, Treasurer. The society pays \$3 per week benefit to any member during sickness, \$150 to his heirs in case of death, \$25 in case of the death of the wife of any member, and furnishes nightly attendance during sickness. A person cannot join the Association unless he is of good character, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, in good health, and a member of the Catholic Church. The initiation fee is \$3 for persons from sixteen to twenty-five years of age, \$4 from twenty-five to thirty-five, \$5 from thirty-five to forty-five, and \$6 from forty-five to fifty; monthly dues, 25 cents. The society now has a membership of sixty-five, with \$1,500 in the treasury. The officers are: John Peter Stephanii, President; B. Serwe, Vice President; C. Serwe, Treasurer; C. Schmidt, Secretary; John Ditter, Vice Secretary. The society meets on the first Sunday of every month, over the German-American Savings Bank.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.—This Association, organized for purely benevolent purposes, for members of the Fire Department only, was formed October 18, 1876, and incorporated by act of Legislature March 7, 1877. Its officers were: A. B. Taylor, President; George W. Casey, Vice President; Charles W. Green, Secretary; L. F. Stowe, Treasurer. Directors—Fire Company No. 1, C. M. Bowen, J. C. Kenecaly; Fire Company No. 3, George W. Crosby, Henry Rosenow; Fire Company No. 5, William H. Hurley, Ferd. J. Martin; Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Henry Dirkes, John Strause. The Association received from the insurance agents of the city a tax of 2 per cent on all premiums received upon fire policies, and also, regularly, a stated sum from all members. In case of sickness or injury, any member received \$3 per week, and \$50 for funeral expenses in case of death. Aid was also given to the families of firemen at the option of the officers of the Association. This organization, which was always strong, financially, went out of existence after the city organized the paid Fire Department, in 1878. A new association was organized immediately thereafter, but the 2 per cent tax on the insurance agents was diverted to the city treasury. The new Association has the following officers; President, George P. Dana; Vice President, Henry Rosenow; Secretary, Louis A. Lange; Treasurer, Herman Rupp.

LITERARY AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Young Men's Association.—A meeting of some of the leading citizens of Fond du Lac was held in Gillet & Conklin's law office November 21, 1863, "for the purpose of forming a literary and library association." B. F. Moore was President, and H. P. Brown, Secretary, of the meeting. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, now of Milwaukee, paid the required fee and became the first member. It was decided to adopt for government the Constitution and By-Laws, with slight modification, of the Young Men's Association of Milwaukee, which was done. After the Constitution was adopted, the first election of officers under it resulted as follows: President, William H. Hiner; Vice President, C. S. Hamilton; Secretary, H. P. Brown; Treasurer, James B. Perry; Directors—J. M. Gillet, Rev. H. M. Robertson, B. F. Moore, E. L. Griffin, James Coleman. Any person could become a life member upon the payment of \$25. With the proceeds of the sale of life memberships, the first books were purchased.

As soon as in working order, the Association set about securing a course of lectures. This was the first regular lecture course ever inaugurated in the city, and consisted of lectures by Charles D. Robinson, of the *Green Bay Advocate*; Judge Arthur McArthur, of Milwaukee, now of Washington; Dr. O. H. Tiffany, now of New York; Edward G. Ryan, now Chief Justice of Wisconsin; Prof. J. D. Butler; Rev. E. Nisbet, of Fond du Lac, and Rev. C. D. Helmer. Dr. Tiffany received the highest fee, \$50, and Edward G. Ryan, whose lecture was highly praised, received the smallest, \$10.

In May, 1864, a library room was secured in H. P. Brown's wooden building, since burned, on the corner of Main and Forest streets. George P. Knowles was elected Librarian, and \$225 voted to be used in the purchase of books, which was expended by A. M. Blair. The Association continued to increase in membership, enlarge its library and strengthen its financial condition, furnishing a course of lectures, at moderate figures, each season, until 1869, when the expenditures began to exceed the receipts, and the members found their organization in debt \$220. In December, a meeting was held to make arrangements to consolidate with the Young Men's Christian Association. This fell through, and Dana C. Lamb moved that the Trustees secure \$220 upon a mortgage on the property of the Association, or secure the creditors by such mortgage. E. H. Galloway advanced the money, and secured himself by taking a mortgage on the library.

In August, 1870, George W. Carter introduced a resolution to the effect that all officers who could not or would not attend to their duties had better resign. This renewed the energy of the slow ones for a time. Mr. Galloway's mortgage was paid, with interest, on the 1st of December, 1870.

May 9, 1871, the Association again found itself in debt, after settling for the lecture of M. Du Chailln, to the extent of \$42.68. The lecture course of the following seasons did not wipe it out, and, February 11, 1873, a committee was appointed to see how the increasing indebtedness could be paid, and, February 22, the Secretary was instructed to close the library and box up the books. The debt was then \$125. In 1874, Ann Eliza Young was secured for a lecture, but the receipts did not pay the debts of the Association, and George H. Francis, the Librarian, was compelled to collect bills for arrearages of dues for his pay, and to accept for his payment in full whatever he could collect. In May, 1876, a resolution was adopted instructing the officers to turn the books and property over to the city, provided the city would establish and maintain a free reading-room and public library.

The last meeting of the Directors was held February 27, 1877, when all the books, numbering 1,500 volumes, and other property, were formally delivered to the city, the vote on maintaining a public library having been favorable. Thus the foundation of the present public library was laid by the Young Men's Association, which existed fourteen years; furnished the first course of lectures, opened the first library in the city, and went out of existence in debt.

The last President was N. S. Gilson, and the last Secretary, J. F. Ware. The records are not all extant, but the following is a list of the life members of the Association: C. S. Hamilton, S. B. Amory, A. M. Blair, William H. Hiner, I. K. Hamilton, Woodman C. Hamilton, Edwin H. Galloway, James Ewen, Robert Flint, Charles A. Eldredge, Hiram K. Laughlin, Robert A. Baker, John Sewell, B. S. Patty, B. F. Moore, John S. McDonald, C. J. Pettibone, Allan Carswell, James M. Gillet, Edward Pier, William B. Brand.

American Red Ribbon Association.—In February, 1879, Dr. McCollister came to Fond du Lac and began a series of temperance meetings, first in Amory Hall and later in Opera Hall, the Free Baptist Church, on the corner of Marr and Second streets, and the Unitarian Church, on Division street. These continued, with varying success, until May, when he left, and the meetings were continued by local managers. May 29, a permanent organization was perfected by the election of John S. McDonald, President; E. Delany, Jr., Vice President; T. S. Nowell, S. P. Morse, Dr. D. B. Wyatt and Robert Wyatt, Directors; Samuel H. Hammond, Secretary; Robert Wyatt, Treasurer, and Rev. F. A. Marsh, Chaplain.

The purpose of the organization, as set forth in its Constitution, is to promote the cause of temperance and sobriety by abstaining from the use of all intoxicating liquors. The members are interested and active enough to meet three times each week—on Sunday evenings, for temperance work and addresses; on Tuesday evenings, for the transaction of business, and on Friday evenings, for charades, music, recitations, socials and general entertainment. To these an admission fee of 10 cents is charged, which all, whether members or not, must pay. All members are also required to pay 5 cents per week for dues. At its organization the Association contained 2,360 members, which number is steadily increasing, the present membership being 2,500. The meetings are held in the Unitarian Church, on Division street, which was remodeled for the use of the Association. The building has movable seats, an elegant, though small, stage, and a wing in the rear for cooking and to be used preparing for sociables and other entertainments. Some of the foremost and wealthiest citizens of Fond du Lac are active members, and the Association is in a flourishing condition. Besides paying a rental of \$350 per annum for the church and all other expenses, the organization has a surplus in the treasury. When this surplus is sufficiently enlarged, it is the purpose of the Association to purchase the building it now rents. S. H. Hammond was succeeded in January, 1880, by Mrs. C. H. De Groat.

Neocosmian Society.—This literary association was organized in the Congregational Church parlors Wednesday, January 17, 1872, by the election of Dr. D. B. Wyatt as President; Miss F. C. Mihills, Vice President, and S. G. Leland, Secretary. A Constitution and By-Laws proposed by D. B. Wyatt and N. S. Gilson, were adopted, and the business of furnishing entertainments began at once. The membership began from the start to increase rapidly, and in three years had reached 450. The Society rented Opera Hall at \$500 per year, changing its name to Neocosmian Hall. Its fixtures and stage property were overhauled and embellished; a paper called the *Neocosmian* was issued, and the Society became a power, furnishing a lecture course every winter, and scores of fine entertainments during other portions of the year. On the 23d of March, 1874, the Society opened a free reading-room in the Sewell Block, next to the First National Bank. The library was accessible to all who paid 25 cents per quarter for the use of books. In 1875, the Society, owing to the very large rent paid for the hall, other large expenses and the loss of \$100, which was collected for, but never realized by, the Society, found itself in debt to the extent of \$600. This was mostly for hall rent, and the proprietors, Oberreich & Bonesteel, becoming anxious lest it should not be paid, sued the officers and Directors of the Society. This added to the already burdensome debt, but it was all paid promptly by subscription. This subscription paper is worthy of preservation, as it demonstrated the great liberality of several of the citizens of Fond du Lac. In 1876, the Society began to weaken very materially, and its officers were instructed by resolution to join with the Young Men's Association, which was likewise in debt and near its end, in making a proposition to the city to take the books of both societies and establish a free public library, as provided for by law. The proposition was accepted, and, in the spring of 1877,

the books, nearly nine hundred volumes, were turned over to the Public Library, and the furniture sold for \$57 to the city for the use of the library. The Neocosmian Society was the most active and enterprising of any ever organized in Fond du Lac, and furnished a greater variety of entertainments. The first President and Secretary were D. B. Wyatt and S. G. Leland; second, J. W. Bass and George W. Todd; third, George W. Todd and John D. Wyatt; fourth, George W. Todd and Dr. E. Mitchell; fifth, C. E. Shepard and Mrs. E. H. Jones; sixth, J. W. Bass and C. E. Dailey; seventh, J. F. Ware and W. F. Boland; eighth, C. H. De Groat and W. F. Boland; ninth, H. R. Farnum and W. F. Boland; tenth, eleventh and twelfth, George E. Sutherland and John D. Wyatt; thirteenth, E. S. Curran and John E. Kent; fourteenth, George W. Todd and J. E. Kent; fifteenth, C. D. Otis and J. E. Kent; sixteenth, O. T. Williams and John E. Kent, who surrendered to the Public Library.

Erina Dramatic Society.—This Society, which devoted itself entirely to the preparation and presentation of dramas and comedies, was organized August 1, 1875, and consisted then of L. F. Haas, P. H. Hannigan, A. A. Kelley, W. F. Boland, D. W. McKenna, Harry Shafer, T. C. Doheny, L. Pelletier, William Cahill, William Bischoff, Mrs. M. Haas, Miss Ella Roach and Mary Burke. L. F. Haas was Manager; P. H. Hannigan, Secretary; Mrs. Maggie Haas, Treasurer, and Henry Shafer, an actor of the early times with Langrishe & Atwater, stage manager. August 30, 1875, the company put "Ireland as It Is" upon the stage, and cleared \$200 for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church. For the benefit of the same church, they played "Robert Emmet" to a crowded house, November 17, 1875. After playing in Fond du Lac, the company put this piece and others on the stage in adjoining cities and villages. Various and very difficult plays have been presented to the public by them in creditable style. The leading characters are taken by P. Hannigan, William Bischoff, Mrs. Maggie Haas, Miss Julia Mullen and A. A. Kelley. The proceeds of all entertainments always go for charitable purposes. The manner in which "Con the Shaughraun" was rendered by this company could be equaled by few professional troupes. In May, 1876, the members presented to the late Mr. G. I. Burrows, the veteran janitor of Amory Hall, a handsome silver cup, for kindnesses rendered.

Turnverein Fond du Lac.—This is one of the oldest Turner societies in Wisconsin. Under the name of the Socialer Turnverein, it was organized April 18, 1855, with twenty members, all Germans. The first officers were: President, Louis Goldstucker; Secretary, Charles A. Handt; Treasurer, Casper Buechner; Teachers, Thomas Boebel and A. Vogt. The first meetings were held in J. & C. Frey's brewery building, corner of Macy and Division streets. The first ball and exhibition ever given was in September, 1855. In July, 1856, a lot on Portland street was purchased of Mason C. Darling. The original building, now occupied by the Turners, was purchased by them of the Plymouth branch of the Congregational church, and moved from the corner of Macy and First streets in 1866. The land on which it first stood belonged to the German and English Academy, from which the Turners had a lease. The building is well equipped for balls, theatricals, masquerades and socials, having an orchestra, dressing-rooms and ample stage. The stage was added by erecting an addition to the building in 1871, at which time a lot adjoining the Academy was purchased of Mrs. Caroline Martin for \$1,000, and the hall moved thereon. In 1874, the State Turnfest was held in Fond du Lac, the visiting Turners being guests of the Fond du Lac society. A picnic was held in Taylor's Grove, concert by Bach's Band in Amory Hall, and a ball at Turner Hall. The festivities lasted four days. In 1874, the society was incorporated as the Turnverein Fond du Lac. At a meeting of the Turner delegates at Sheboygan in 1878, Fond du Lac was chosen as the headquarters for the State, and the following officers were chosen: Grand President, R. Katz; Vice President, G. Burghardt; Secretary, J. Thomsen; Treasurer, L. Goldstucker. Their terms were from September 1, 1878, to September 1, 1879.

Those of this society who went to Milwaukee to join the Turner volunteer company during the rebellion were G. Binghardt, C. Schnell, L. Camtz, H. Rube, Aug. Hecker, F. Grassel, A. Vogt and H. Feldrapp.

The society has eighty members. As 1880 is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization, L. Goldstuecker, the first President, was chosen to the same office. The society is preparing for a grand anniversary celebration.

Young Men's Club.—This is an organization for mutual pleasure and improvement. It was formed in October, 1874, with these charter members: Robert C. Baker, F. M. Dana, E. A. Burnton, W. L. Bishop, A. Tallmadge, F. L. Clark, E. E. Boyer, John Sewell, Jr., W. P. Findeisen. The first meeting was held October 4, 1874, when R. C. Baker was elected President; F. M. Dana, Vice President; E. A. Burnton, Secretary, and W. L. Bishop, Treasurer. Meetings are held monthly in Smith & Alling's Block, where the Club has a room tastefully furnished with books, papers and musical instruments. The officers for 1880 are: Frank B. Hoskins, President; Frank M. Dana, Secretary; Ed S. Curran, Treasurer, and E. A. Burnton, Director.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the 9th of October, 1876, the City Council received a joint proposition from the Young Men's Association and the Neocosmian Society to donate to the city the libraries of these two literary societies, provided the municipality would establish and maintain, as allowed by the law of 1872, a Free Reading Room and Public Library. This law provides that villages and cities, of not over fifty thousand inhabitants, may each year levy a tax of one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of such village or city, for the establishment and maintenance of a free reading room and public library, provided that the matter be submitted to a vote of the people and be approved by a majority of them. The Council acted favorably upon the proposition, and resolved to submit it to the vote of the city at the next general election, with the provision that the amount of tax to be raised and set aside as a library fund should not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill on the dollar of all taxable property. The election was held Tuesday, November 7, 1876, and resulted in 1,258 votes being cast for establishing a Public Library and 151 against it. The Council, at its meeting on December 4, after the election, directed the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill to be levied, and appointed a Board of Directors for the Library, consisting of the following: S. S. Bowers, N. C. Giffin, George Perkins, O. T. Williams, Charles E. Shepard, George P. Knowles, A. M. Blair, Elihu Colman and C. A. Hutchins. This board held its first meeting in the Council-rooms December 8, 1876, and elected C. A. Hutchins, President; N. C. Giffin, Vice President, and Elihu Colman, Secretary. Directors for one, two and three years were chosen by lot, C. A. Hutchins, N. C. Giffin and Elihu Colman being chosen for one year from July 1, 1877; George Perkins, O. T. Williams and George P. Knowles for two years, and S. S. Bowers, A. M. Blair and C. E. Shepard for three years from the same time.

January 5, 1877, Miss Augusta Ball was chosen Librarian, at a salary of \$250 per annum, with a bond, guaranteeing faithful performance of duty, of \$500. February 3, 1877, John Amory's proposition to rent the two rooms now occupied by the Library, in the second story of 454 Main street, at \$125 per annum during five years, was accepted. The furniture used by the Neocosmian Society was purchased at \$57, other necessary fixtures were obtained at once, and the Reading Room opened March 1, 1877. The Library was opened to the public April 5, and consisted of 1,200 volumes of books, donated by the Neocosmian Society and the Young Men's Association. These two societies donated to the city 1,559 volumes, but only 1,200 were found available, the balance consisting of duplicates or unreturned books, which could not be delivered. The tax levied— $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mill instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill—became available January 1, 1877, and \$500 of the amount raised was used to purchase new books. The balance, nearly \$800, was used for furniture and running expenses.

At the first annual meeting held July 27, 1877, C. A. Hutchins was re-elected President; N. C. Giffin, Vice President; Elihu Colman, Secretary, and Miss Augusta Ball, Librarian. Her salary was fixed at \$250, as before. At the second annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held August 9, 1878, C. A. Hutchins was re-elected President, George P. Knowles, Vice President, and O. T. Williams, Secretary. At the third annual meeting of the Board, held

August 8, 1879, C. A. Hutchins was re-elected President, George P. Knowles, Vice President, and Joseph W. Hiner, Secretary.

The Library now contains 3,500 volumes of standard works, and the Reading Room is well supplied with magazines, weekly and daily newspapers, and the various other periodicals of the day. The Library is free to all residents of the city, and its advantages may be enjoyed by non-residents upon the payment of \$2 per annum. The library and reading rooms are connected by a high arch, thus throwing the two into a single apartment, 98x16 feet, facing Main street on the east and Macy street on the west. Printed catalogues are sold to those desiring them, and the institution is patronized liberally by all classes. New standard works are added as fast as published, but the Library contains nothing frivolous or immoral. The sum raised by taxation for 1877 was \$1,128.98; for 1878, \$1,638.52; for 1879, \$1,621.62. The Library has a small income also from the sale of catalogues.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Fountain Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M.—Fountain Lodge, No 26, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under a "dispensation" dated September 13, 1849, which was granted to Mason C. Darling, George H. Beech, Arnold Friedman, N. Perry, George D. Ruggles, S. J. Lusk, James Meyers and John C. Reeve. The organization was perfected September 28, 1849, and the charter granted by the Grand Lodge, December 15 of the same year. The first petitioners were E. W. Davis, still resident of Fond du Lac, and John Bannister. The first members admitted (that is, those who had become Masons elsewhere) were O. J. Soper, John Petit and Rev. Joshua Sweet.

The officers consist of a Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary, elected by ballot; and a Senior and Junior Deacon, two Stewards, Tiler, and an Organist, appointed by the Worshipful Master. The meetings or "communications" are held the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, in the fine Masonic Hall, in the third story of the First National Bank block. This is the oldest Masonic Lodge in the city and county of Fond du Lac. It is now composed of 131 members. Its elective officers from the date of its organization to date are as follows:

For 1849—M. C. Darling, W. M.; George H. Beech, S. W.; Arnold Friedman, J. W.; N. Perry, Treas.; George D. Ruggles, Sec. 1850—M. C. Darling, W. M.; George H. Beech, S. W.; John Bannister, J. W.; E. W. Drury, Treas.; O. B. Tyler, Sec. 1851—M. C. Darling, W. M.; O. B. Tyler, S. W.; H. B. Bullong, J. W.; W. H. Hiner, Sec. 1852—M. C. Darling, W. M.; W. H. Hiner, S. W.; A. G. Ruggles, J. W.; J. L. Henry, Treas.; E. B. Livingstone, Sec. 1853—W. H. Hiner, W. M.; O. J. Soper, S. W.; E. W. Drury, J. W.; J. L. Henry, Treas.; A. W. Paine, Sec. 1854—W. H. Hiner, W. M.; I. S. Sherwood, S. W.; F. D. McCarty, J. W.; M. C. Darling, Treas.; D. E. Wood, Sec. 1855—I. S. Sherwood, W. M.; John Bannister, S. W.; O. J. Soper, J. W.; J. L. Henry, Treas.; A. W. Paine, Sec. 1856—John Bannister, W. M.; A. W. Paine, S. W.; A. S. Gregory, J. W.; George McWilliams, Treas.; C. F. Kalk, Sec. 1857—A. W. Paine, W. M.; D. E. Wood, S. W.; D. A. Ward, J. W.; George McWilliams, Treas.; C. F. Kalk, Sec. 1858—W. H. Hiner, W. M.; D. A. Ward, S. W.; T. S. Weeks, J. W.; George McWilliams, Treas.; J. B. Perry, Sec. 1859—O. J. Soper, W. M.; T. S. Weeks, S. W.; D. C. Wright, J. W.; J. B. Perry, Treas.; A. H. Boardman, Sec. 1860—W. H. Hiner, W. M.; D. C. Wright, S. W.; A. H. Boardman, J. W.; J. B. Perry, Treas.; J. V. McCall, Sec. 1861—I. S. Sherwood, W. M.; D. C. Wright, S. W.; J. V. McCall, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; George W. Sawyer, Sec. 1862—W. H. Hiner, W. M.; D. C. Wright, S. W.; J. V. McCall, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. H. Hayford, Sec. 1863—D. C. Wright, W. M.; J. V. McCall, S. W.; K. A. Darling, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. S. Burrows, Sec. 1864—D. C. Wright, W. M.; J. V. McCall, S. W.; K. A. Darling, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1865—J. V. McCall, W. M.; D. C. Leper, S. W.; I. K. Hamilton, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1866—I. K. Hamilton, W. M.; J. S. Burrows, S. W.; P. L. Morse, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.;



D R Van Deyne
ROND DU LAC.

J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1867—I. K. Hamilton, W. M.; N. C. Giffin, S. W.; O. C. Steenberg, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1868—N. C. Giffin, W. M.; J. S. Burrows, S. W.; John Spence, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1869—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; John Spence, S. W.; Samuel Smith, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1870—N. C. Giffin, W. M.; John Spence, S. W.; W. C. Hamilton, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; J. C. Waterbury, Sec. 1871—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; Samuel Smith, S. W.; D. Chamberlain, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1872—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; Samuel Smith, S. W.; C. W. Smith, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1873—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; Charles Marks, S. W.; W. M. Hawkins, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1874—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; C. W. Smith, S. W.; Samuel Smith, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1875—John Spence, W. M.; C. W. Smith, S. W.; S. H. Cheney, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1876—John Spence, W. M.; S. H. Cheney, S. W.; Samuel Smith, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; Thomas Bryant, Sec. 1877—S. H. Cheney, W. M.; C. W. Smith, S. W.; R. Katz, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. 1878-79—J. S. Burrows, W. M.; C. W. Smith, S. W.; A. C. Burnham, J. W.; J. C. Lowell, Treas.; S. W. Townsend, Sec. The charter members are all dead.

Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 140., E. and A. M.—For the organization of this Lodge, a "dispensation" was granted August 21, 1862, to I. S. Sherwood, A. B. Taylor, H. A. Francis, George McWilliams, C. F. Kalk, S. A. Dudley, D. Ladd, A. H. Boardman, Ed Farnsworth, J. B. Perry, George W. Sawyer, Thomas S. Weeks, J. O. Roorbach, A. G. Ruggles, D. R. Curran, John Petit and George W. Jones. The Lodge was organized in due form, September 3, 1862, and a charter granted June 10, 1863, by the Grand Lodge. The first petitioner was L. M. Wyatt, and the first member admitted was A. M. Blair. The regular meetings or "communications" of this Lodge are on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, in the Masonic Hall, third floor of the First National Bank building. The number of members is now eighty-six, and the officers, from its organization to date, have been:

For 1862—A. H. Boardman, W. M.; Thomas S. Weeks, S. W.; J. B. Perry, J. W.; George McWilliams, Treas.; G. W. Sawyer, Sec. 1863—A. H. Boardman, W. M.; Thomas S. Weeks, S. W.; J. B. Perry, J. W.; I. S. Sherwood, Treas.; L. M. Wyatt, Sec. 1864—A. M. Blair, W. M.; B. F. Moore, S. W.; Edward Beeson, J. W.; I. S. Sherwood, Treas.; J. B. Perry, Sec. 1865—D. C. Lamb, W. M.; B. F. Moore, S. W.; S. Oberreich, J. W.; Edward Beeson, Treas.; C. L. Enking, Sec. 1866—D. C. Lamb, W. M.; A. P. Mapes, S. W.; George P. Knowles, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; M. W. Simmons, Sec. 1867—D. C. Lamb, W. M.; George P. Knowles, S. W.; C. L. Enking, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; F. A. Hoffman, Sec. 1868—George P. Knowles, W. M.; A. L. Hall, S. W.; W. F. Lewis, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; F. D. Carson, Sec. 1869—D. C. Lamb, W. M.; George P. Knowles, S. W.; C. L. Enking, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; F. A. Hoffman, Sec. 1870—George P. Knowles, W. M.; A. A. Shepherd, S. W.; J. E. Hilts, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; L. D. Hurd, Sec. 1871—A. A. Shepherd, W. M.; E. G. Main, S. W.; H. Sherer, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; C. S. Patton, Sec. 1872—A. A. Shepherd, W. M.; H. Sherer, S. W.; William Stearns, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; I. N. Welch, Sec. 1873—A. M. Blair, W. M.; E. G. Main, S. W.; M. Wagner, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; L. R. Lewis, Sec. 1874—E. G. Main, W. M.; L. A. Bishop, S. W.; C. Zickerick, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; K. E. Clark, Sec. 1875—E. G. Main, W. M.; L. A. Bishop, S. W.; S. E. Wade, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; K. E. Clark, Sec. 1876—L. A. Bishop, W. M.; M. Wagner, S. W.; E. B. Beeson, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; L. Muentner, Sec. 1877—L. A. Bishop, W. M.; M. Wagner, S. W.; E. B. Beeson, J. W.; William Rueping, Treas.; L. Muentner, Sec. 1878—J. H. McNeel, W. M.; E. B. Beeson, S. W.; J. W. Lockin, J. W.; G. W. Lusk, Treas.; L. Muentner, Sec. 1879—J. H. McNeel, W. M.; E. B. Beeson, S. W.; G. A. Knapp, J. W.; G. W. Lusk, Treas.; J. W. Lockin, Sec.

Darling Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons.—This Chapter, one of the higher degrees of Masonry, was organized under a "dispensation" bearing date February 24, 1859, granted to Isaac S. Sherwood, Mason C. Darling, E. W. Davis, William H. Hiner, Elijah Hawkins, Stephen Hawkins, I. J. Seligman, George G. Gould and Benjamin Granger, empowering them "to form and open a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and to confer the several degrees belonging to the Chapter." Isaac S. Sherwood was appointed the first High Priest; Mason C. Darling the first King, and E. W. Davis the first Scribe. The charter was received February 3, 1860, and, on the 9th of March of the same year, the Chapter was instituted in due form. The first candidates to take the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry were Thomas S. Weeks, L. O. Barnard and J. V. McCall. The lodge now consists of eighty members and is closely attended. The officers of this Chapter are a High Priest, King, Scribe, Treasurer and Secretary, who are chosen by ballot, and Captain of the Host, Principal Sojourner, Royal Arch Captain, three Grand Masters of Vails, an Organist and a Guard, appointed by the Grand Council. The meetings, or regular "convocations" of the Chapter are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Masonic Hall in the First National Bank building. The elective officers of Chapter No. 20, from its first organization, have been as follows:

1859—Isaac S. Sherwood, High Priest; Mason C. Darling, King; E. W. Davis, Scribe.
 1860—Isaac S. Sherwood, H. P.; Mason C. Darling, K.; E. W. Davis, S.
 1861—A. H. Boardman, H. P.; E. W. Davis, K.; George McWilliams, S.
 1862—Isaac S. Sherwood, H. P.; E. W. Davis, K.; B. T. Miller, S.
 1863—Isaac S. Sherwood, H. P.; E. W. Davis, K.; W. H. Hiner, S.
 1864—Isaac S. Sherwood, H. P.; E. W. Davis, K.; A. P. Mapes, S.
 1865—Isaac S. Sherwood, H. P.; A. P. Mapes, K.; DeWitt C. Wright, S.
 1866—William H. Hiner, H. P.; William Wiley, K.; A. M. Blair, S.
 1867—William Wiley, H. P.; A. M. Blair, K.; George McWilliams, S.
 1868—William Wiley, H. P.; A. M. Blair, K.; D. C. Lamb, S.
 1869—A. M. Blair, H. P.; D. C. Lamb, K.; A. L. Hall, S.
 1870—D. C. Lamb, H. P.; John Spence, K.; J. H. Hauser, S.
 1871—A. M. Blair, H. P.; John Spence, K.; Charles Marks, S.
 1872—William Wiley, H. P.; J. H. Hauser, K.; John S. Burrows, S.
 1873—William Wiley, H. P.; John S. Burrows, K.; George H. Ferris, S.
 1874—J. H. Hauser, H. P.; John S. Burrows, K.; George H. Ferris, S.
 1875—J. H. Hauser, H. P.; John S. Burrows, K.; A. H. Filbey, S.
 1876—J. H. Hauser, H. P.; N. C. Giffin, K.; A. H. Filbey, S.
 1877—J. H. Hauser, H. P.; L. A. Bishop, K.; J. H. McNeel, S.
 1878—L. A. Bishop, H. P.; J. H. McNeel, K.; M. Wagner, S.
 1879—L. A. Bishop, H. P.; J. H. McNeel, K.; J. W. Lockin, S.

Fond du Lac Commandery, K. T., No. 5.—A dispensation was granted, and Fond du Lac Commandery, Knights Templar, was organized March 2, 1863, with the following charter members: Mason C. Darling, Isaac S. Sherwood, W. H. Hiner, George G. Gould, Benjamin Granger, Joseph Boles, S. Bailey Page, Arch Bishop and H. S. Baird. The first officers were: William H. Hiner, Eminent Commander; Mason C. Darling, Generalissimo; Arch Bishop, Captain General. The lodge now numbers sixty members, and meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in the third story of the First National Bank building. The officers for 1879 were: John Spence, Eminent Commander; A. H. Dorris, Generalissimo; L. A. Bishop, Captain General.

Zeruah Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.—This is the Rebecca Degree of Odd Fellowship, to which the wives of Odd Fellows are admitted, and was instituted August 9, 1869, by Samuel Ryan, Jr., of Appleton. The charter members were, Henry Burwell, William Mason, H. P. Graves, A. Bachelder, J. V. Jewell, J. L. Ward, L. Reinhardt, David Roberts, Amelia Burwell, Frances Mason, Nellie Graves, E. A. Bachelder, H. Jewell, E. A. McComber, Jennet Ward and A. E. Reinhardt. The officers are: A. J. Decker, N. G.; Mrs. I. L. Hunt, V. G.; E. McNair, R. S.; H. Newton, F. S.; M. Tompkins, Treasurer. Meetings are held in Odd Fellow's Hall, on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.—This lodge is the oldest secret society in Fond du Lac County, having been organized September 4, 1848, by the M. W. G. M. Wilson, assisted by W. W. Holden as Grand Marshal; Isaac Valentine, as Senior Warden; L. B. Hills, as

Junior Warden; J. C. Bishop, as Conductor; M. D. Henry and J. C. Lowell, as S. S. The charter members were, D. R. Curran, John C. Bishop, E. S. Disbrow, Charles Chandler, S. Ryan, Jr., John Bannister, J. C. Lowell, Keyes A. Darling and M. D. Henry. These are now all members in good standing, except John Bannister (deceased), J. C. Lowell and Keyes A. Darling. At the organization, Moses S. Gibson, S. S. Stebbins, J. S. Buck and William Ditson were admitted by card, and Orrin S. Wright, W. B. Ellsworth, F. D. McCarty, Edgar Conklin and Amazi L. Williams were the candidates initiated. The following officers have been elected: 1848—Milton D. Henry, N. G.; John Bannister, V. G.; D. R. Curran, R. S.; K. A. Darling, P. S.; E. S. Disbrow, Treasurer. 1849—J. Bannister, N. G.; D. R. Curran, V. G.; G. W. Weikert, R. S.; K. A. Darling, P. S.; O. S. Wright, Treasurer; D. R. Curran, N. G.; William Ditson, V. G.; J. C. Bishop, R. S.; E. G. Disbrow, Treasurer. 1850—William Ditson, N. G.; F. D. McCarty, V. G.; C. A. Eldredge, R. S.; O. S. Wright, P. S.; Q. M. Olcott, Treasurer; F. D. McCarty, N. G.; Charles A. Eldredge, V. G.; P. V. Sang, R. S.; E. D. Mattison, Treasurer. 1851—C. A. Eldredge, N. G.; E. D. Mattison, V. G.; A. B. Bowen, R. S.; K. A. Darling, P. S.; E. D. Finney, Treasurer; Amos Reed, R. S.; C. Graham, P. S.; A. H. Boardman, R. S.; E. D. Mattison, N. G.; C. J. Goss, V. G.; Nat Waterbury, R. S.; J. B. Wilbor, Treasurer. 1852—C. J. Goss, N. G.; G. W. Weikert, V. G.; A. H. Boardman, R. S.; J. B. Wilbor, Treasurer; G. W. Weikert, N. G.; John Nichols, V. G.; George W. Sawyer, R. S.; Peter Rupp, Treasurer. 1853—John Nichols, N. G.; K. A. Darling, V. G.; George W. Sawyer, R. S.; Charles Chandler, P. S.; A. Bachelder, Treasurer; K. A. Darling, N. G.; S. D. Stanchfield, V. G.; C. Chandler, Treasurer. 1854—S. D. Stanchfield, N. G.; George W. Sawyer, V. G.; S. Mann, R. S.; C. Chandler, Treasurer; G. W. Sawyer, N. G.; S. Mann, V. G.; Louis Scheffer, R. S. 1855—S. Mann, N. G.; Charles Chandler, V. G.; D. R. Curran, R. S.; D. E. Hoskins, Treasurer; C. Chandler, N. G.; C. F. Bowen, V. G.; J. H. Clum, R. S.; G. W. Sawyer, Treasurer. 1856—C. F. Bowen, N. G.; J. H. Clum, V. G.; T. S. Weeks, R. S.; D. E. Hoskins, Treasurer; J. H. Clum, N. G.; T. S. Weeks, V. G.; G. W. Sawyer, R. S.; C. F. Bowen, Treasurer. 1857—T. S. Wickes, N. G.; S. Mann, V. G.; D. R. Curran, R. S.; C. F. Bowen, Treasurer; John Nichols, N. G.; G. W. Sawyer, V. G.; Charles Chandler, R. S.; D. R. Curran, Treasurer.

Lodge surrendered charter to District Deputy Charles Chandler. Charter restored in December, 1859.

1860—John Nichols, N. G.; K. A. Darling, V. G.; Charles Chandler, R. S.; C. F. Bowen, Treasurer; K. A. Darling, N. G.; A. H. Boardman, V. G.; Charles Chandler, R. S.; John Nichols, Treasurer. 1861—K. A. Darling, N. G.; A. H. Boardman, V. G.; P. L. Morse, R. S.; John Nichols, Treasurer; S. M. Smead, N. G.; P. L. Morse, V. G.; John S. Burrows, R. S. 1862—P. L. Morse, N. G.; J. S. Burrows, V. G.; L. Q. Olcott, R. S.; John Nichols, Treasurer; S. W. Edson, R. S.; J. S. Burrows, N. G.; S. W. Edson, V. G.; A. P. Simmons, R. S. 1863—S. W. Edson, N. G.; B. F. Sweet, V. G.; Paul Reichman, R. S.; John Nichols, Treasurer; B. F. Sweet, N. G.; A. P. Jones, V. G.; J. S. Burrows, Treasurer. 1864—A. P. Jones, N. G.; P. Reichman, V. G.; C. C. L. Webster, R. S.; J. S. Burrows, Treasurer; J. Nichols, N. G.; C. C. L. Webster, V. G.; S. E. Hatch, R. S.; Daniel Roberts, Treasurer. 1865—C. C. L. Webster, N. G.; Daniel Roberts, Treasurer; P. Reichman, N. G.; S. E. Hatch, V. G.; A. P. Jones, R. S. 1866—S. E. Hatch and B. Garvin, N. G.; W. Karsten and Ben Garvin, V. G.; C. Marks and J. Underhill, R. S.; E. H. Gould, P. S.; D. Roberts, Treasurer. 1867—J. Underhill and J. R. Morton, N. G.; J. Underhill and J. R. Morton, V. G.; A. A. Wilson and H. Burnell, R. S.; O. A. Bonnell, P. S.; F. Seymour, Treasurer. 1868—H. Burwell and A. A. Wilson, N. G.; H. Burwell and A. A. Wilson, V. G.; A. A. Wilson and A. Bachelder, R. S.; W. Mason and D. Roberts, Treasurers; H. S. Kimball, P. S. 1869—A. Bachelder and W. Mason, N. G.; A. Bachelder and W. Mason, V. G.; T. J. Vaughn and J. R. Morton, R. S.; H. Burwell, P. S.; W. Mason and H. P. Graves, Treasurers. 1870—E. D. Harris and H. P. Graves, N. G.; E. D. Harris and H. P. Graves, V. G.; H. P. Graves and D. Roberts, R. S.; A. Bachelder, P. S.; B. F. Sweet and H. Burwell, Treasurers. 1871—J. D. Babcock and L. Rhinehart, N. G.; L. Rhinehart and E. G. Main, V. G.; E. G. Main and A. W. Roberts, R. S.; J. S. Lawrence and John

Sawyer, P. S.; Jacob Marks and Daniel Roberts, Treasurers. 1872—E. G. Main, C. W. Smith and J. A. Watrous, N. G.; C. W. Smith, J. A. Watrous and A. Lindow, V. G.; J. D. Babcock, A. Lindow and E. G. Main, Secretaries; T. M. Bowen and H. S. Russell, P. S.; D. Roberts, Treasurer. 1873—August Lindow and C. W. Berkley, N. G.; C. W. Berkley and E. H. Little, V. G.; E. H. Little and J. C. Bishop, Secretaries; E. S. Disbrow and T. D. Roberts, P. S. 1874—E. H. Little and J. C. Bishop, N. G.; J. C. Bishop and S. L. Brasted, V. G.; S. L. Brasted and E. D. Harris, Secretaries; R. F. Allen, P. S.; J. D. Babcock and H. G. Leonard, Treasurers. 1875—S. L. Brasted and S. P. Morse, N. G.; S. P. Morse and A. D. Somervaille, V. G.; O. A. Bennell and R. F. Allen, Secretaries; R. F. Allen and Jerome Gibson, P. S.; H. G. Leonard and A. W. Martin, Treasurers. 1876—A. D. Somervaille and R. F. Allen, N. G.; R. F. Allen and E. C. Tompkins, V. G.; E. C. Tompkins and J. Beckley, Secretaries; E. T. Brown, P. S.; D. R. Curran and S. L. Brasted, Treasurers. 1877—E. C. Tompkins, R. F. Allen and George Stevens, N. G.; George Stevens and G. M. Johnson, V. G.; George M. Johnson and F. Dequine, Secretaries; J. C. Bishop, P. S.; S. L. Brasted and E. C. Tompkins, Treasurers. 1878—G. M. Johnson and F. Dequine, N. G.; F. Dequine and H. W. Newton, V. G.; H. W. Newton and E. F. Ford, Secretaries; J. C. Bishop, P. S.; S. P. Morse and E. C. Tompkins, Treasurers. 1879—H. W. Newton and E. F. Ford, N. G.; E. F. Ford and A. A. Bishop, V. G.; A. A. Bishop and W. H. Masson, Secretaries; J. C. Bishop and D. R. Curran, P. S.; E. C. Tompkins and R. F. Allen, Treasurers.

The present number of member is 142, holding 209 policies of insurance in the Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Pillar Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted September 21, 1866, with these charter members: Charles Marks, Paul Reichman, Joshua Underhill, John Nichols, Keyes A. Darling, Daniel Roberts and A. A. Wilson. The officers are: C. P., F. Dequine; S. W., R. F. Allen; H. P., I. L. Hunt; Scribe, E. D. Harris; Treasurer, E. F. Ford; J. W., T. W. Fish; Trustees—S. L. Brasted, A. D. Somervaille, D. R. Curran. The lodge now contains forty-six members, and is in a prosperous condition. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, over the post office.

Goethe Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.—This is called the "German Lodge," being composed entirely of Germans. It was organized March 12, 1866, but the charter was not received until January 17, 1867. The charter members were, William Karstens, Charles Marks, Ph. Stamm, Henry Bloedel, S. Eidemiller and Paul Reichman. The first officers were: N. G., William Karstens; V. G., Charles Marks; Recording Secretary, Henry Bloedel; I. G., Ph. Stamm; P. S., Paul Reichman; Treasurer, S. Eidemiller. The present officers are as follows: N. G., Henry Bloedel; V. G., Paul Petersen; R. S., Peter Ehlers; P. S., Jacob Thomson; Treasurer, William Karstens. The Lodge numbered 104 members at the beginning of 1880. The Past Grands make a list as follows: William Karstens, Henry Bloedel, Charles Marks, Paul Reichman, S. Eidemiller, Ph. Stamm, John Fick, Casper Buechner, W. Ladewig, William Eichmeier, H. Walliehs, Raphael Katz, Peter Pehl, Jacob Gerhard, Hans Rosenow, G. A. Kretlow, Franz Padeond, Martin Sichter. Meetings are held every Monday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, over the post office.

Knights of Honor.—Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 381, Knights of Honor, was organized October 9, 1876, by Deputy Supreme Dictator Tuples. The charter members were, Henry Butterfield, Elinu Colman, W. N. Coleman, William D. Conklin, C. Chadbourne, E. D. Curtis, Dr. G. M. Dixon, Dr. A. H. Dorris, W. S. Finley, Dr. E. C. Gray, J. H. Hauser, Frank B. Hoskins, John Heath, H. M. Kutchem, George W. Lusk, M. D. Moore, J. C. Perry, Alexander Stewart, Thomas J. Vaughn, J. A. Watrous, D. B. Wyatt, Rev. O. J. Cowles, Edward Colman, John K. Ross, C. K. Pier, Henry Shattuck and G. A. Knapp.

The first election, held at the time above mentioned, resulted in choosing the following officers: Past Dictator, J. H. Hauser; Dictator, M. D. Moore; Vice Dictator, George W. Lusk; Assistant Dictator, Alexander Stewart; Guide, Thomas J. Vaughn; Reporter, John

Heath; Financial Reporter, W. S. Finley; Treasurer, J. C. Perry; Guardian, Henry Butterfield; Sentinel, W. N. Coleman; Trustees, W. D. Conklin, George W. Lusk and A. H. Dorris.

The Order of Knights of Honor is a secret benevolent society, composed of a Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Lodges. It was established in June, 1873, by persons who felt that the various systems of relief to the families of deceased members, as adopted by other orders, were deficient in important respects, and who believed that an order established with the purpose of paying a death benefit as one of its main objects, would meet with approval and success.

The objects of the Order are stated briefly by the Supreme Lodge, as follows: 1st. To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business or occupation. 2d. To give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the Order, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting one another to obtain employment. 3d. To establish a benefit fund, from which a sum not exceeding \$2,000 shall be paid at the death of a member, to his family, or to be disposed of as he may direct. 4th. To establish a fund for the relief of sick or distressed members. Subordinate lodges are composed of members of good social and moral standing, who are admitted upon petition, by ballot, after passing a favorable medical examination. The petitioner must be a white, male person, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-five.

The first meetings were held in the Knights of Pythias Hall, in Darling's Block, and were continued there until June, 1878, when the Lodge rented a hall in the third floor of G. Kuenne's Block, which was dedicated publicly. The meetings are now held therein on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. This hall is handsomely furnished, and the Lodge, which numbers fifty-five members, has a large surplus in its treasury.

Its Dictators have been M. D. Moore, Elihu Colman, two terms; Alexander Stewart, two terms; C. Chadbourne and George W. Carter. Elections occur once in three months.

Economical Lodge, No. 2,021, K. of H.—This Lodge, the second in the city, was organized January 13, 1880, by Grand Dictator John H. Hauser, of Fond du Lac, with the following charter members: A. G. Breitenstein, S. S. Bowers, Noel Bengley, N. B. Barker, B. Buchholz, Ferd. Blankenburg, J. W. Marsh, C. E. Huber, W. B. McLean, W. D. Fuhrman, J. C. Fuhrman, A. J. Alley, D. C. Lang, J. H. Lang, Charles Hartman, W. B. Rae, S. W. Schermerhorn, J. H. McNeel, Jacob Frank, Robert Powerie, F. A. Jones, Charles Youmans, C. N. Galland, Frank Wallace, George B. Koerner and Charles Schuler. The first election of officers was held on the same evening, and resulted as follows: Dictator, S. S. Bowers; Past Dictator, J. H. McNeel; Vice Dictator, J. W. Marsh; Assistant Dictator, A. G. Breitenstein; Reporter, W. B. Rae; Financial Reporter, Noel Bengley; Treasurer, B. Buchholz; Guide, S. W. Schermerhorn; Guardian, Ferd. Blankenburg; Sentinel, W. D. Fuhrman; Chaplain, N. B. Barker. This Lodge meets every two weeks in Knights of Honor Hall, in Kuenne's Block, on Tuesday evenings.

Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.—Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted by Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh, Deputy Grand Master Workman, February 4, 1879, with the following charter members: Elihu Colman, George W. Carter, D. P. Frame, E. B. Beeson, George M. Pier, A. Lindow, B. F. De Voe, Dorton Mihills, W. J. Austin, George C. Aldrich, E. F. Ford, F. M. Givens, J. H. Hauser, Robert A. Wilson, James A. Spence, G. L. Benjamin, A. H. Richardson, J. A. Markle, H. G. Hanson, C. K. Carter, George W. Yancy, I. L. Hunt, G. D. Danks, S. L. Brasted, George H. Patty, Charles Wilson, G. S. Cryne, Theodore Treleven, F. J. Rose, R. F. Sexmith, F. A. Brasted, A. G. Coffman, H. M. Kutchin and D. G. Allen. The first officers were: Past Master Workman, Elihu Colman; Master Workman, George W. Carter, General Foreman, D. P. Frame; Recorder, F. M. Givens; Financier, E. F. Ford; Receiver, E. B. Beeson; Guide, G. M. Pier; Inside Watchman, W. J. Austin; Outside Watchman, Dorton Mihills; Medical Examiner, E. B. Beeson.

The purpose of the organization is to secure benefits to its members during sickness, and \$2,000 to the heirs of any member in case of death. The fees for membership, which are \$5 for the first degree, and \$2 each for the two following degrees, remain in the treasury of the Lodge to be expended for charitable purposes. The beneficiary fund of \$2,000 is paid to the heirs of the deceased immediately after death, the Lodge furnishing its own proof. The organization now contains forty-two members, who meet in Knights of Protection Hall, in Kenne's Block, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

Royal Arcanum.—The "Royal Arcanum" is an offshoot of the "Knights of Honor." The objects and aims are substantially the same. It was organized in Massachusetts, in 1877, by men prominent in the Knights of Honor, and has since spread over all the Northern States. It does not take in the Southern States, or any regions liable to epidemics. It is a secret order, its objects being social and beneficent. The Order gives to the widow or heirs of every deceased member the sum of \$3,000.

A Council was organized in Fond du Lac, December 7, 1878, with George P. Lee as Regent, and forty-three charter members. The Council holds its sessions, twice each month, in Knights of Honor Hall, in Kenne's Block, and is in a very prosperous condition, having fifty-five members.

The following is a list of the charter members: Elihu Colman, J. H. Hauser, A. H. Dorris, J. L. Thwing, A. L. Moore, D. B. Curtis, Benjamin Wild, L. A. Bishop, George P. Lee, W. W. Wild, G. N. Mihills, John Heath, C. W. Seaver, A. De Land, H. Altpass, C. P. Congden, M. L. Norman, D. C. Lang, J. H. Lang, H. R. Allen, W. F. Kent, W. D. Conklin, J. C. Waterbury, M. Hobbs, Newell Nightingale, Dorlon Mihills, George M. Pier, S. G. Leland, S. R. Emerson, C. Chadbourne, P. B. Haber, Alexander Stewart, C. W. Flower, George W. Carter, James T. Greene, U. D. Mihills, H. B. Lange, B. B. Spencer, Ed. Lange, E. H. Jones, J. B. Wade, George Patty, J. G. Smith.

The present officers are: Elihu Colman, R.; J. T. Greene, V. R.; George P. Lee, P. R.; H. R. Allen, C.; C. Chadbourne, Sec.; S. G. Leland, C.; W. F. Kent, T.; A. D. Parker, G.; M. L. Norman, Chap.; George M. Pier, W.; C. W. Mihills, S.; George P. Lee, Benjamin Wild and C. K. Pier, Trustees.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias.—This Lodge was instituted September 17, 1875, with the following charter members: Jesse Beckley, Charles Marks, C. L. Alling, John C. Bishop, C. W. Barnes, Richard Murphy, Charles H. Hawes, H. Clay Wills, John W. Dillon, Edward F. Riem. It meets every Friday night at Castle Hall, in Darling's Block, corner of First and Main streets. The object of this Lodge is friendship, charity and benevolence. There is connected with it a "section of the K. P. Endowment Rank, No. 41," the object of which is to afford members of the Order a safe and reliable life insurance at a very small cost. The insurance is divided into two classes of \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively, and any member passing the required examination may enter one or both classes and be assessed in each class as deaths occur. The section now numbers thirty-eight members, with a total insurance of \$96,000. The officers of this section are: Byron Town, President; E. F. Riem, Vice President; C. H. Hawes, Secretary and Treasurer. The total membership of this Lodge is ninety-three; the Order is in a prosperous condition, and is growing rapidly. The Grand Chancellor of the State, Howard M. Kutchin, resides at Fond du Lac, and is a member of this lodge. The officers, since the organization of this Lodge, are as follows: For the term commencing September 17, 1875, Jesse Beckley, P. C.; Charles Marks, C. C.; C. L. Alling, V. C.; J. C. Bishop, P.; Edward F. Riem, M. A.; John Dillon, M. F.; C. W. Barnes, M. E.; C. H. Hawes, K. of R. and S.; H. C. Wills, I. G.; R. Murphy, O. G. For the term beginning January 1, 1876: Charles Marks, P. C.; C. L. Alling, C. C.; H. M. Kutchin, V. C.; N. S. Gilson, P.; F. B. Hoskins, K. of R. and S.; J. A. Merryman, M. F.; D. Y. Sabin, M. E.; W. H. Tousley, M. A. These officers were re-elected July 1, 1876.

January 1, 1877—C. L. Alling, P. C.; John C. Bishop, C. C.; N. S. Gilson, V. C.; C. A. Galloway, P.; George L. Arnold, K. of R. and S.; C. W. Henry, M. F.; J. C. Wedge,

M. E. ; Edward F. Riem, M. A. July 1, 1877, these officers were re-elected. January 1, 1878—N. S. Gilson, P. C. ; C. A. Galloway, C. C. ; J. A. Merryman, V. C. ; Thomas Bryant, P. ; C. J. Hunter, K. of R. and S. ; C. W. Henry, M. F. ; Byron Town, M. E. ; C. H. Hawes, M. A. ; George W. Church, I. G. ; William Reynolds, O. G. July 1, 1878—C. A. Galloway, P. C. ; J. A. Merryman, C. C. ; Thomas Bryant, V. C. ; Edward F. Riem, P. ; George H. Lusk, K. of R. and S. ; C. W. Henry, M. F. ; Byron Town, M. E. ; C. H. Hawes, M. A. ; C. W. Church, Jr., I. G. ; William Reynolds, O. G. January 1, 1879—J. A. Merryman, P. C. ; Edward F. Riem, C. C. ; H. C. Wills, V. C. ; C. H. Hawes, P. ; Joseph D. Radford, K. of R. and S. ; C. W. Henry, M. F. ; Byron Town, M. E. ; Edward Kent, M. A. ; R. Wilkins, I. G. ; W. Reynolds, O. G. July 1, 1879—E. F. Riem, P. C. ; H. C. Wills, C. C. ; C. D. Otis, V. C. ; E. C. Gray, P. ; J. D. Radford, K. of R. and S. ; C. W. Henry, M. F. ; Byron Town, M. E. ; Edward Kent, M. A. ; R. Wilkins, I. G. ; P. G. Dick, O. G.

Excelsior Temple of Honor, No. 8.—Wisconsin is famous for the great number and influence of her temples and Templars, and Excelsior Temple, No. 8, of Fond du Lac, being the father of this branch of temperance work, has a good claim to an elaborate history. This brief sketch was furnished for this work by one of the charter members, and but mildly describes the immense work done by the Temple, and the beneficial results of its endeavors to spread the Order into other localities and States. Excelsior Temple of Honor, No. 8, was organized on the 14th of January, 1873, with about twenty charter members. During its first year it lost more members than it gained, but, late in February, 1874, it commenced to grow. This was after the members had decided to ignore the counsel and instruction of an old-fogy element. During that year nearly two hundred were initiated. The number of the Temple, "No. 8," would indicate that there were seven other temples in the State, but there were not. At the time Excelsior commenced work (in 1874) there was but one other temple in Wisconsin, and it was doing little or nothing; so it may be said that Excelsior was the only *live* Temple in the State at that time. The good work of the Temple in reforming men—not initiating boys and girls—during the year 1874, attracted the attention of the press, pulpit and people. The first call for the Order, after its establishment in Fond du Lac, came from Oshkosh, when forty of the members went over and organized No. 9. A few weeks later, an equal number, with many from Oshkosh, took the Order to Appleton. The first regular session of the re-organized Grand Temple, met in Fond du Lac in June, 1875, when Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh, was chosen Grand Worthy Templar, J. A. Watrous, of Fond du Lac, Grand Worthy Vice Templar, and August Lindow, of Fond du Lac, Grand Worthy Recorder. In September, 1875, Dr. Gordon resigned, and J. A. Watrous succeeded him, and has held the office ever since, having been unanimously re-elected on four occasions. When he came into office there were twelve temples, nine of which he had assisted in organizing. Now there are 225 temples in Wisconsin, and new ones are being added every month. Among the members are thousands of as good and prominent men as the State affords. The Order was introduced to Nebraska and Minnesota, through the Wisconsin Chief Templar, and there are now in Nebraska about fifty temples. There are hundreds of men in Fond du Lac, who have been educated to lives of sobriety through Excelsior Temple of Honor. It may be said that the Order, as it exists in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, sprang from Excelsior Temple. The following-named persons have been Worthy Chief Templars of this lodge: August Lindow, H. Clay Wills, J. A. Watrous, two terms; W. H. Bowe, George M. Benedict, Alexander White, two terms; D. B. Bailey, Charles M. Green, three terms; Reuben Wilkins and Joseph Crippen. The meetings of the Temple are held every Tuesday evening in Sewell's Block, next to the First National Bank, and are well attended.

The Druids.—The Fond du Lac Division of the Order of Druids was organized April 18, 1875, with the following charter members: Henry Stoldt, F. Kromme, Fred Weyer, Nick Jacoby, H. Abel, P. Breister, F. Abel, George Zaehel, John Steltzer, William Bischoff, Henry Hartman and J. W. Gerhardt. The object of the Order is benevolence. At the death of any member the heirs receive \$800, and during sickness \$5 per week. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in Bischoff's building. The officers are: N. A., Henry Stoldt; V. A.,

George Zacherl; Secretary, Zettler; Treasurer, F. Kromme; Conductor, F. Weyer; I. G., F. Abel; O. G., P. Briester. This organization consists of twenty-six members.

Fond du Lac Lodge, No 410, I. O. G. T.—This lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted January 21, 1878, with the following charter members: W. H. Brown, Grace Chesbro, C. A. Morrison, Miss M. T. Reed, Frankie Shannon, Jesse Beckley, Emma F. Dalhem, Mrs. S. R. Mathews, Nellie Roblee, May Stewart, Sarah Bryant, Linda Hibbard, Mrs. T. W. Martin, W. J. Stewart, Ida E. Van Norder, Laura Bryant, Edwin Lange, Mary Martin, Sarah Stewart, J. A. Watrous, Alice M. Blodgett, M. C. Martin, Mary Palmer, Emma Stewart, Miss J. Ward, Ida M. Blodgett, Nathan Main, J. W. Reynolds, S. C. Sayles, Emma Ward, Lillie Bryant, Mrs. J. L. Main, Ella Raymond, John Shannon, G. W. Yancy, H. J. Stewart. The first officers were: W. C. T., W. H. Brown; W. V. T., Miss J. Ward; W. C., N. Main; W. R. S., G. W. Yancy; W. T., Laura Bryant; W. M., J. W. Reynolds; P. W. C. T., W. J. Stewart. The present membership numbers seventy-seven, with the following officers: W. C. T., N. Main; W. V. T., Jennie Gould; W. C., J. W. Aldrich; W. R. S., J. S. Lake; W. T., Mrs. S. Morrison; W. M., Charles Gould. Meetings are held once each week.

CHURCHES.

There are eighteen church edifices in the city of Fond du Lac, and three buildings either owned or rented for missions. They are all singularly prosperous, with perhaps two exceptions, and pushing their work with vigor.

Division Street M. E. Church.—The strongest of the many Methodist Episcopal organizations in Fond du Lac County is the Division Street Church, in the city of Fond du Lac. It claims for itself, and has good evidence in proof, to be the very foundation, the pioneer of all religious organizations in Fond du Lac. The first sermon ever preached in the city was at the house of Dr. Mason C. Darling, a log structure, located where Darling's Block now stands, on the 17th of November, 1839, by Rev. Jesse Halsted, now of Rockford, Ill. The whole county then did not contain 300 people. After 1839, there were no regular services until 1843, when Rev. H. S. Brunson was appointed to take charge of the "Fond du Lac Circuit," then including a vast amount of sparsely settled territory; but exhorters and itinerant ministers had preached and held services at different private houses, so the few Methodists who composed the first church felt that they had maintained a very profitable though inexpensive organization. Rev. Brunson immediately formed a class, as it was termed, composed of Charles Olmsted and Sarah B., his wife; D. C. Brooks and Eliza Ann, his wife; Norman Pier and Sarah, his wife; Mrs. Parsons (mother of Frank and Henry Parsons), and Francis McCarty. All of these, except Norman Pier and Mr. McCarty, are still living. The meeting which resulted in forming this class was held in the house owned and occupied by Edward Pier, situated where H. R. Skinner now owns a house, two miles south of the city. Services were held regularly after the class was formed, in private houses, until the erection of a schoolhouse in 1843, on Main street, about where May's Block now stands. This schoolhouse was used for religious worship, although soon after moved to Fifth street, until it burned, December 12, 1848, when the Court House, being completed, was used for church services.

In 1844, Rev. Joseph Lewis was appointed to the Fond du Lac Circuit, and was succeeded the next year by Rev. Morgan L. Noble, who was in great demand at all weddings. In 1847, Rev. H. R. Colman, now a resident of Fond du Lac, was appointed Pastor, continuing two years. An unusual amount of work, to which was added great exposure, fastened a throat disease upon Mr. Colman which compelled him to retire from the ministry, and from which he never has recovered. He made the first move toward building a church edifice, which resulted in the erection of a wooden building on the corner of Marr and Third streets. Mr. Colman's salary for these two years was \$400, of which he gave one-fourth to build the new church of which they were so much in need.

In 1849, while the church edifice was building, Rev. Henry Requa was appointed to the "circuit," remaining one year. His successor was Rev. J. S. Prescott, who was a great worker.

He remained two years, and succeeded in finishing the building on the corner of Marr and Third streets, and erecting another on Arndt street. The Marr Street Church was dedicated in 1852, by Bishop Ames, and the one on Arndt street by Rev. W. G. Miller. [The balance of the history of Arndt Street Church will be found under the title of "Cotton Street Church."] What was called the "circuit" was then abandoned, and Rev. Ezra Tucker "stationed" at Marr street, where he preached one year, being followed by Rev. E. S. Grumley. He remained, doing a good work during two years, and, in 1855, was succeeded by Rev. T. T. Kutchin. Being a man of great mental and oratorical powers, Mr. Kutchin stirred the people and filled the church to overflowing. In 1856, Mr. Kutchin withdrew to form a Free Methodist church—Rev. Cyrus Seammon taking his place—and quite a number followed him. They soon after returned. In 1857, Rev. A. P. Allen was appointed Pastor, and remained one year. He was followed by Rev. H. B. Crandall, under whom the organization suffered seriously from an important church trial, which at one time threatened to divide the organization. In 1859, came the Rev. J. T. Hollister as Pastor, who remained two years.

In 1861, the Wisconsin Conference of the M. E. Church was held in this church, Bishop Baker presiding, at which Rev. W. Lattin was appointed to succeed Mr. Hollister as Pastor. In 1863, Rev. John T. Woodhead was made Pastor, and the church was in a thriving condition. The building was getting too small for the swelling congregations, and, on July 25, 1865, Spencer Hall, on Division street, was purchased, together with the site, for \$5,000, and soon after dedicated and occupied. The other building was sold to the German Evangelical Brethren, and is now owned and occupied by them on the old site. The Arndt street organization came back to the parent church in 1869, helped purchase Spencer Hall, and, in 1866, under Mr. Woodhead and his successor, Rev. O. J. Cowles, began to rebuild it; but later that year, they returned again to Arndt street, about fifty strong, weakening the old church society. In the spring of 1866, Spencer Hall was raised; a tower erected, and a commodious and airy basement built under it. The new building, which is 110x55 feet, with the auditorium of the largest capacity in the city, was dedicated by T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Chicago, May 5, 1867. Its total cost at that time, including site, was \$20,000. Although of wood, and a modest white structure in outward appearance, the inside is light, high, comfortable and beautiful—by many pronounced one of the pleasantest churches in the State. It will comfortably seat 900 persons. The basement contains a lecture-room 50x50 feet; three large and pleasant classrooms, and a kitchen. It is completely equipped for festivals, suppers and preparing refreshments for any church entertainments.

In 1868, while Rev. H. C. Tilton was Pastor, the Free-Will Baptists formed a society, taking most of their members from the Division Street Church, as it was now called. These decimations, with hard times, checked progress, but only temporarily, as in February, 1869, a splendid bell, the finest toned and largest in the city, was hung in the tower, and money was expended for other improvements. In 1874, the orchestra was built, the auditorium was frescoed, and stained windows put in, and in 1875, a splendid pipe organ built by Johnson & Sons, and costing \$3,000, was put in. Mr. Tilton remained three years, and was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Haddock, in 1871; Rev. W. W. Case, in 1873; Rev. O. J. Cowles, in 1875; Rev. S. N. Griffith, in 1877, and Rev. S. Halsey, the present Pastor, in October, 1879. During Mr. Griffith's pastorate there was some dissatisfaction in the church, because he engaged in mercantile pursuits—buying land and horses and putting them to use—but it was nothing serious, although diminishing the church revenues.

The organization is now strong and entirely harmonious, with about 300 members and a debt of \$2,000. A Sabbath school was organized almost as early as the church itself (its first meetings being jointly with the Congregationalists), which has been successfully maintained ever since. Rev. Tracy Bingham was the first Superintendent, in 1846. James L. Thwing is the present Superintendent. The first Board of Trustees was composed of D. C. Brooks and two others, but their names are not left on record, nor recollected by the surviving members. The truth is, one member was about as much a trustee as another—all acted together for the

common good. The present Board of Trustees is thus constituted: M. D. Moore, Chairman; Judge N. C. Giffin, Charles Heth, Capt. J. H. Hauser, Dr. A. H. Dorris, Thomas W. Spence, G. W. Sexmith, Elihu Colman and A. H. Hall.

In 1867, the Young Men's Christian Association of the Division Street M. E. Church opened a mission Sunday school, at the Grant Street Schoolhouse. It was continued by them about four years, when it was turned over to the Sunday-School Board of the church, by whom it has since been managed. The school is held every Sunday in Ingram's Hall, corner of Main and Ninth streets, and is largely attended, there being no other Sunday school in that vicinity.

Cotton Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1850, having some means left after finishing the edifice on the corner of Marr and Third streets, and as there were a number of Methodist people in what was then, as now, called Lower Town, a small mission house or chapel was erected on Arndt street, on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. W. Wilkie. This building now stands across the river in the Sixth Ward, and is owned and occupied by the Presbyterians with a mission or Sunday school. The original intention of the Marr street Methodists, as appears from unwritten history, was to furnish the Lower Town Methodists a place for holding class meetings and Sunday schools, rather than for regular services of a permanent organization, as Lower Town was growing very rapidly, the principal mills and factories being located in that quarter. The first action taken toward building a church edifice on Arndt street, was at a meeting of the Marr Street Church officers, held at the residence of J. J. Driggs, on the 15th day of July, 1850, and which was presided over by Rev. J. S. Prescott. It was then resolved to build a church on Arndt street, and Mr. Prescott was constituted a committee to let the contract as soon as possible, "and collect the come-atable funds and materials." The money on hand and the lumber donated enabled the building to be rapidly pushed to such a state of completion as would make it fit for occupancy. In 1852, the Trustees of the Marr Street Church had a meeting and authorized the building to be entirely finished, and at its dedication, which occurred in October, 1852, under Rev. W. G. Miller, to take collections and subscriptions to pay for it, "provided, that it should not cost above \$125 more than is now on hand." The Wisconsin Conference, in session at Marr street about the time of dedication, appointed Rev. M. Himebaugh, an earnest, hardworking Pennsylvanian, to the Arndt Street Station. He was its first Pastor, and remained one year. In 1853, Rev. W. Spell was appointed to succeed him, remaining two years. In 1855, Rev. J. C. Robbins, a great worker, took charge of the church and immediately began a revival, which resulted in liberal accessions to the society. He was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. T. C. Golden, who took charge just as Lower Town began to decline by reason of the business portion of the city moving farther southward and the great decrease of lake commerce, consequent upon the new railroad to Oshkosh and other points. These changes caused many church members to remove, and made others unable to give as liberally as before, and before the end of his first year the society was not self-supporting, and he resigned. What there was left of his church thereafter attended services at Marr street until 1859, when the Conference sent Rev. H. R. Colman, now of Bay View, and brother of Hon. Elihu Colman, of Colman, Carter & Kent, to revive the society. He preached one year, at the end of which, in 1860, the society joined with the Marr street organization, and remained with it until the fall of 1866, when, a desire being expressed for a separation and re-organization, Rev. M. D. Warner was appointed Pastor. Under his energetic administration the church membership increased to such an extent that the edifice was incapable of accommodating those who attended his services. In the spring of 1867, therefore, the old building was sold to J. S. McDonald and others, of the Presbyterian Church, being moved by them over the river, as before mentioned, and the present snug, durable and comely structure commenced. The mill men and manufacturers took unusual interest in the erection of the building, which is located on the corner of Cotton and Juneau streets, and to them the society is largely indebted for their fine edifice. It was completed in 1868, and dedicated and occupied in the same year. It is an exceedingly well-built brick structure, with tower, pleasant auditorium above and basement below, containing lecture-room, two classrooms and a prayer-room.

The total cost was about \$15,000, of which \$5,000 was unpaid at the dedication, and existed in the form of claims for labor and material by various parties. Some of these parties sued the church, and, in June, 1869, the building was mortgaged to the Northwestern Insurance Company and these claims were paid. The mortgage was for \$4,000, at 8 per cent interest. It was paid July 1, 1874, by popular subscription, and the organization is clear of all debt. As soon as the debt was paid, the building was frescoed and beautified, and the lot well fenced, money to pay for all being left from the subscription.

In 1868, Rev. John Hill was appointed Pastor, remaining one year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Windom, in 1869, two years; Rev. George Feilows, in 1871, one year; Rev. C. R. Pattee, in 1872, one year; Rev. J. T. Woodhead, in 1873, two years; Rev. W. R. Jones, in 1875, one year; Rev. John Faville, in 1876, one year; Rev. J. S. Davis, in 1877, one year; Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, in 1878, one year, and Rev. W. D. Ames, in October, 1879, present Pastor.

The records of the church do not show who were the first Trustees. The present Board of Trustees consists of John C. Bishop, W. C. Ogden, O. E. Pritchard, Austin H. Richardson, Thomas Peep, William May, B. S. Gillet, F. F. Parsons and George S. Bryant. There has always been a Sunday school connected with the church, which now, under John C. Bishop as Superintendent, is a prosperous and profitable auxiliary in the work of the society.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the 28th of October, 1854, the Quarterly Conference of the German Fond du Lac Mission passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a house of worship in Fond du Lac, and appointing Rev. H. Wiethorn and two others as a committee to secure a proper site. The matter was allowed to drop here, and nothing further was done until 1857, when Rev. F. Kluckholm purchased two lots on the corner of Wingate and Merrill streets for the sum of \$350. A wooden building was immediately thereafter erected at a cost of \$543. A debt of \$75 which remained unpaid at that time grew afterward into a larger sum, and the society became embarrassed. This financial difficulty was threatening the church organization with disaster, when, in 1862, Robert A. Baker and Henry Hamilton came to the rescue, and its affairs are now on a safe foundation. The society numbers fifty-eight members, and their church property is valued at \$5,800. During the pastorate of the Rev. B. Becker, the old church building was raised, bricked up, and a pleasant basement placed under it. The parsonage, which is in the yard with the church edifice, and a pleasant house, was built while Rev. H. Wegner was Pastor. The church has had the following Pastors, and in the order here written: H. Wiethorn, F. Kluckholm, F. W. Conrad, C. Wenz, H. Wegner, F. Gottschalk, C. Eberhardt, C. Thalheim, Charles G. Becker, John Schmell, 1869–70; R. Schafer, 1870–71; B. Becker, 1871–74; E. Fitzner, 1874–77; Charles Iwert, 1877–79; P. Rich, 1879–80. An interesting Sunday school has always been maintained in connection with the church society.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The brick edifice belonging to the colored Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, was erected in 1867. The first Pastor was the Rev. S. Hutchinson; second, Rev. W. A. Douglas; third, Rev. Moses Gale; fourth, Rev. James T. Nease; fifth, Rev. J. W. White; sixth and present Pastor, Rev. Gardner Benson. The officers are, Van Spence, Samuel Anderson, Daniel Brown and Robert Biggers. During any pastoral interregnum Daniel Brown fills the pulpit. The church maintains a Sunday school, has regular services, sends delegates to the colored conventions, and occasionally has religious revivals which are remarkable for the peculiar religious manifestations, the earnestness of the members and the excellent singing. Several times during each year the members give festivals for public patronage, the proceeds being devoted to the expenses of the church.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Fond du Lac is one of the largest and most flourishing Protestant religious organizations in the city. Its foundation was made by Jerry Homiston, a farmer living three miles west of Fond du Lac, who gathered for religious worship whomsoever were inclined in that direction. The first meeting to found a church was held July 19, 1846, in a schoolhouse located where May's Block now stands, on Main

street, and nine persons joined the new organization. These were: Jerry Homiston and Mary, his wife; James Wright and Martha, his wife; William Carey and Polly Ann, his wife; Mrs. S. S. N. Fuller, Mrs. Margaret Perry and Amanda Bannister. The Rev. Stephen Peet was present to perfect the organization. William and Polly Ann Carey were the parents of Mr. E. A. Carey, of Laughlin & Carey, and Mrs. Margaret Perry was mother to James B. and J. C. Perry, of the First National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, who live about three miles south of the city, are the only survivors of the original members of the church.

Mr. Homiston was chosen Deacon, and Mr. Wright, Clerk. They had no building and no Pastor. Meetings and such services as they could themselves provide were held in the school-house mentioned until autumn, when the Home Missionary Society sent Rev. L. C. Spafford to take charge of the infant church. He continued services in the schoolhouse, although it was moved to Fifth street, his little land having been, in December, 1846, increased by Deacon K. Gillet and Hon. James M. Gillet and families—nine new members. In February, 1847, a move was made for the erection of a church edifice. Dr. Mason C. Darling deeded to the church, without cost, a lot on the corner of Marr and Second streets, on which a small, cheap building was erected. This was soon after enlarged, but great scarcity of means made it impossible to render the building fit for occupancy until March, 1850, and, during several months thereafter, benches, blocks and chairs took the place of permanent seats. The work of building this modest edifice was done mostly by Rev. Spafford and the members, and the material, in the rough, was donated by those who were able. After the Court House was finished, and the old school-house burned, services and meetings were held therein until the completion of the church edifice, in 1850.

In July, 1853, Rev. Silas Hawley was called to take charge of the church, and continued its Pastor four years, many new members joining during that time. In the early part of his pastorate, Hon. J. M. Gillet, E. W. Drury and others withdrew to form the Presbyterian Church, and later, in 1856, thirty-seven members withdrew and formed a separate organization, called Plymouth Church. At this separation, Rev. Hawley resigned, and Rev. E. Brown filled his place for six months, until Rev. W. A. Baldwin was secured. Mr. Baldwin preached two years. In the meantime, a building committee, composed of Dr. T. S. Wright, Dr M. C. Darling and others, began the stone building now occupied as a grist-mill, on Forest street, for a church edifice. The walls reached a height of fifteen feet when the division occurred, and the building committee sold the half-finished church as best they could, to re-imburse themselves for means advanced.

The Plymouth organization built a chapel on the corner of First and Macy streets, and, under the pastorate of Rev. W. L. Mather, occupied it during four years, after which the two organizations re-united, occupying the Plymouth Chapel. The old edifice was sold to the Free Baptists, and is now occupied by them, on its first site, corner of Marr and Second streets. When the two organizations re-united, Rev. R. H. Williamson was chosen Pastor, and continued in the pulpit four years. He was followed by Rev. C. W. Camp in July, 1863. The chapel was becoming too small for the constantly increasing congregation, and, in 1865, a movement was made to secure more commodious quarters. The result was the erection of the present edifice, a handsome brick structure, located on the corner of Wingate and Sheboygan streets. It was finished and dedicated in October, 1869. Its cost was \$43,000, and its seating capacity in the auditorium is about seven hundred.

In November, 1868, Rev. Arthur Little took charge of the organization, which finished the church edifice and greatly thrived under his ministrations. On occupying the new building, Plymouth Chapel was sold to the Turners, and is now used by them, on Portland street. On the 19th of July, 1870, the church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization with extended services, thanksgiving and historical papers and addresses. March 25, 1877, 100 persons, mostly young people, joined the church, as the result of a protracted meeting managed by the Methodist and Congregational Churches.

Early in 1878, Mr. Little was called to the New England Church, Chicago, and his resignation was accepted, his place being soon after filled by E. M. Betts, the present Pastor. The church now consists of about four hundred members. Since Mr. Betts became its Pastor, the church has liquidated the last of its mortgaged debt, and the splendid edifice is now unencumbered. It is richly decorated, has fine stained-glass windows and is an ornament to the city.

Rev. Spafford, the first Pastor, never received over \$400 per year salary, and generally not so much, which was paid in everything, now and then a little cash included. A portion of even this meager stipend was cheerfully expended for the feeble little church over whose affairs he presided. Now the church pays a salary of \$1,500 per year, and the Pastor is granted annually a vacation of six weeks. The first Deacon was Jerry Homiston. The present Deacons are Dr. E. L. Griffin, James Bass, Henry Hastings and James Sylvester. The Prudential Committee consists of these four Deacons, and E. Delany, W. Wilkie, Mrs. Susan H. Lockwood and Mrs. James Bass, including, also, the Sunday-school Superintendent. O. C. Steinberg is Superintendent of the Sunday school, a feature of the church services for old and young, which has been maintained with great success from the earliest organization of the society, though the first Sunday school was held jointly with the Methodists, in the old schoolhouse in which the first religious services were held. The school now has about two hundred pupils, and is prosperous, harmonious and pleasant. The first Pastor was Rev. L. C. Spafford. After him came Silas Hawley, four years; E. Brown, six months; W. A. Baldwin, two years; W. L. Mather (of the Plymouth organization), four years; R. H. Williamson, four years; C. W. Camp, four years; Arthur Little, nine and one-half years; E. M. Betts, present Pastor.

First Presbyterian Church.—Among the early settlers who located in the vicinity of what is now the city of Fond du Lac, were some Congregationalists, and a few Presbyterians, the former being the greater in number. These two parties united, and a Congregational church was organized. They remained together until about the year 1854, when the Presbyterian section of the united congregation decided to enter into an organization of their own more in accordance with their ideas of a scriptural form of church government—which organization was perfected at the house of D. R. Van Duyne, on February 26, A. D. 1855. Those who entered into this organization were James Monroe Gillet and his wife, Emeline E. Gillet; E. W. Drury and his wife, Deborah Drury; D. R. Van Duyne and Phebe Van Duyne, his wife; William Jones and wife, Joseph S. Trigg and wife, Miss Brodie and Mrs. Smith. After the organization was effected, a house of worship was to be provided, and a minister secured and supported. Prayer-meetings were at once commenced, and held at the residences of the members, and preaching on Sabbath when a minister could be secured, these services being held at Darling's Hall, and in the schoolhouse. These enterprising people were not contented to continue their worship in this manner, and soon commenced the arduous task of providing a house of worship. But, in this case, when the subscription paper was circulated, there were only four men who were in a position to subscribe. Mr. William Jones subscribed \$100, regretting that this amount was all he could give. The balance was assumed by the other three, viz., Messrs. Drury, Gillet and Van Duyne. The latter of these gentlemen was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the Wolf River pineries, and at once set about getting out the lumber. A building site was purchased from John B. Macy, on Main street.

The lumber was brought from the north to the ground; but, on its arrival, it was found to be too light for the purpose. Another bill of lumber was then furnished, and, upon investigation, it was found that one of the timbers for the tower was defective. Mr. Van Duyne, therefore, took an ox team, went to the woods, and, with the permission of the owner, cut and prepared a large tree, and hauled it to its place. Mr. McGinnis, the carpenter, and Messrs. Gillet and Van Duyne were the principal ones in raising the building. The entire cost of ground and building was \$7,000, which amount was all paid by Messrs. Drury, Gillet and Van Duyne,

excepting the \$100 paid by Mr. Jones. Previous to the erection of the building, the organization of the church was effected, as taken from the church records as follows, viz.:

Be it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, pursuant to previous requests made, and notices given, in accordance with the rules, regulations and usages of the Presbyterian Church, the following persons, having received letters of dismission in the usual form unanimously granted to them by the First Congregational Church of the city of Fond du Lac, were duly organized into a Church of Christ by the Rev. Henry M. Robertson, Chairman of the Committee of the Winnebago Presbytery, duly appointed for that purpose. Said church, by vote, adopted the name of the First Presbyterian Church of the city of Fond du Lac, and also adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith as the articles of faith of said church.

After the organization of the church, three ruling Elders were elected by ballot, D. R. Van Duyne, Joseph S. Trigg and Erastus W. Drury.

Rev. Reuben Frame, who had preached in the city for two Sabbaths, was invited to become the first Pastor, at a salary of \$700 per annum.

Rev. Reuben Frame commenced his labors on the 1st day of April, 1855, and preached his first sermon in Darling's Hall. On the 8th of April, 1855, Daniel R. Van Duyne, Joseph S. Trigg and Erastus W. Drury were ordained by Rev. Reuben Frame as Ruling Elders of the church. Mr. Frame continued his services from the 1st day of April, 1855, until February, 1858, when his connection was severed, and the church was closed from that time until the 1st day of April, 1860, when the services of H. M. Robertson were secured. The membership of the church at the time of Rev. Mr. Frame's leaving had reached forty-six communicants. On September 12, 1861, the members of the church convened for the purpose of electing additional Ruling Elders. William Dobie and Dr. A. L. Hoyt were unanimously elected. On September 27, 1861, these were duly ordained.

The church building remained on the corner of Main and Rees streets until 1865. The city having grown toward the south instead of to the north, as had been anticipated when the church was built, the society found they were laboring under a great disadvantage, and therefore decided to move the building to the corner of Sheboygan and Wingate streets. Before moving, it was found that the title of the building was not held by the congregation, it having been built by individuals, as before stated. In view of business complications which had arisen, the interest held by one of the parties having passed out of his hands, the Trustees bought that one-third interest. They also bought the one-third interest of E. W. Drury, by exchanging the land on which the building then stood for it. The other one-third interest was owned by James M. Gillet, who, when asked by the Trustees what he would do, said, "the church was built with a view of donating it to the congregation, and he stood ready to do as he had originally intended," and then and there did it. Although what he deeded to the society had cost about \$2,300, Mr. Gillet paid his full share of the expense of moving and re-fitting the church edifice upon its new location. Upon the first Sabbath of December, 1865, the congregation worshiped in the building situated on the location where it now stands. To aid in moving the building, Mr. Robertson subscribed \$100, which was afterward remitted to him.

September 26, 1866, owing to ill health, Mr. Robertson resigned. He commenced his labors at a salary of \$700 per annum, \$400 of which was paid by the Board of Home Missions. During the year 1864, it was decided by the Trustees, on motion of J. S. McDonald and C. J. Pettibone, that the congregation become self-sustaining. After this, the congregation prospered and increased in numbers to such an extent that the minister's salary was raised to the sum of \$1,200, thereby raising the amount paid by the congregation to \$900.

At a meeting of the members of the church at Empire, held at the house of A. S. Wilson July 1, 1867, it was resolved that the remaining members of that church take their original letters and unite with the Presbyterian Church in Fond du Lac. These members were received into this church October 5, 1867.

During the ministry of Mr. Robertson with this congregation, ninety-six persons were added to its roll of communicants, and the Sabbath school numbered 150 members.

During November, 1866, a legacy of \$1,000 was left the church by William B. Brand, one of its honored and efficient members, whose death occurred a short time previously. At a meeting of the Trustees, November 13, 1866, held at the office of James M. Gillet, it was *Resolved*, That the Board tenders hereby its grateful remembrances to Mrs. Brand, with our hearty acknowledgments for the generous gift of her late husband, William Bradley Brand, Esq., in whose death our society has lost one of its most ardent friends and liberal supporters, and we have lost a kind neighbor, a good citizen and a generous friend."

At a meeting of the congregation, on the 20th day of November, 1866, the Rev. T. G. Smith was unanimously elected, and was soon after installed as Pastor.

At a meeting held at the office of J. M. Gillet, May 21, 1867, it was decided to purchase, for a parsonage, the residence owned and occupied by Dr. T. J. Patchen, situated on First street, for the sum of \$4,000; which purchase was effected. This property was kept and used as a parsonage until April, 1872, when it was sold, inasmuch as the Pastor, Rev. T. G. Smith, had built and was occupying a house of his own.

An election of Elders occurred on March 25, 1869, at which C. W. Pinkham, Hugh McDonald and P. C. Macomber were elected additional Elders. At the same time there were also elected Deacons, Alexander Stewart and Alexander Mason, all of whom were ordained April 11, 1869.

During the spring of 1869, it was decided to enlarge the church building in accordance with plans presented by J. M. Gillet. During August, 1869, the contract for such enlargement was let to Mr. Phoenix, for the sum of \$2,200, to include all expenses of labor and material. When the work was completed, and the contractor had been paid, the congregation learned that the mechanics had not been paid, and that a large portion of the material had not been paid for by the contractor. Therefore it was decided to pay all bills presented for material and labor, although the church was not legally bound to such payment.

The plan pursued for raising funds for defraying the necessary expenses of the church had been by the system of pew rents.

On December 10, 1872, it was resolved that for one year after January 1, 1873, the collecting of pew rents be suspended.

At a meeting of the congregation on December 15, 1872, a statement was made of the financial condition of the church, and all delinquencies were paid, thereby leaving the church free from debt. This system of raising money has been in successful operation to the present time. Rev. T. G. Smith continued his services as Pastor until April, 1874. A few weeks previous to this time, however, Mr. Smith handed in his resignation, having received a call from Kingston, Canada. The congregation reluctantly received the same and referred it to the Presbytery, who declined to grant his release. A few weeks later, this call from Kingston was renewed, and the Presbytery granted the request. The church had received into its membership, during Mr. Smith's ministry, 161 members.

The church being without a Pastor, a meeting of the church and congregation was held April 13, 1874, when it was voted to elect Rev. P. C. Kirkwood as Pastor, at a salary of \$1,600 per year.

At a meeting of the congregation held in the church June 18, 1874, C. W. Pinkham, P. C. Macomber and Hugh McDonald were re-elected Elders. Alexander Mason and Alexander Stewart were re-elected Deacons, and Robert Powrie and Robert Hoffman were elected as additional Deacons.

At a congregational meeting held June 7, 1876, John S. McDonald and C. Vallette Pettibone were elected additional Elders for a term of five years.

Mr. Kirkwood commenced his labors in June, and remained as Pastor until the fall of 1878, when his resignation was given to the congregation, and, at his own request, accepted.

During the fall and winter of 1876-77, it was decided to hold revival meetings in the Mission Chapel, which were continued ten weeks, then transferred to the church building, and continued four weeks. As a result, there were received into the church 100 persons. The

whole number received into its membership during Mr. Kirkwood's ministry was 161. After the resignation of Mr. Kirkwood, the pulpit remained vacant one year. Regular services were held during this interval by temporary supplies. October 20, 1879, Rev. Donald Ross, by invitation of the Session, came to supply the pulpit, and is now residing with this people.

The music of the church was placed in the hands of Dr. A. L. Hoyt in September, 1869. From that time until January 21, 1870, it remained under his management, and at a meeting held by the Session July 9, 1869, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we gladly embrace this opportunity to express our deep sense of obligation to Dr. Hoyt and all the members of the choir for their untiring devotion to the interests of the church, and for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged these duties for a long period of years.

Many of those who have been so actively and intimately associated with the history of this church have been called to the Elysian Fields. In this connection could be mentioned scores of names; but prominent among those who have served in an official capacity is John E. Peabody. It was during his superintendency that the Hope Mission Sabbath School was organized, which enterprise has proved such a blessing to the community as well as church, to which it has long been attached. He removed to San Francisco, Cal., whence both himself and wife were called to the better land. Of those who were active and efficient in this connection was B. S. Patty. He was one of the Trustees for years, and none was more ready to render assistance, nor more hospitable toward its members. He was called away by death January 28, 1871. From the organization of this church to the time of his death, J. M. Gillet was one of the few men to give liberally of time, means and counsel. During the infancy of the church, he was ever ready to aid, and never swerved from his original purpose to do all in his power to complete the great work of establishing the church upon a firm basis. In consequence of his energy, his health was undermined, and he was prematurely called away. "Though dead, he yet speaketh" in the works which follow him.

The Trustees have been as follows: E. W. Drury, J. E. Peabody, C. J. Pettibone, J. S. McDonald, O. W. Bennet, J. M. Gillet, L. A. Griswold, B. S. Patty, C. S. Hamilton, Alexander McDonald, E. N. Foster, Alexander Wisnom, Alexander Stewart, Allan Carswell, Frank Taylor, John Mills.

The church has always maintained a Sabbath school. Its average attendance is 200. The Superintendents have been E. W. Drury (who was the first), A. L. Hoyt, C. J. Pettibone, John S. McDonald.

Hope Mission was established by the Presbyterian church in 1864. John S. McDonald owned the old Arndt M. E. Church building, and gave it to the Presbyterians for mission purposes, and B. F. Moore gave the two lots, on which the building now stands, for a site, on condition that the school be continued during ten years. It has been a successful school for sixteen years, and Mr. Moore gave a deed of the lots, as promised. It is in a remote part of the city, on the west side of the river, where churches are not easily accessible. It now has a regular attendance of 120. The Superintendents have been, J. E. Peabody, C. E. Hill, C. V. Pettibone (who served ten years), W. H. Williams and John Benton.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized at the Court House, in the village of Fond du Lac, by the Rev. Joshua Sweet, September 3, 1848. The first members were: N. P. Tallmadge, ex-United States Senator from New York, and ex-Governor of Wisconsin; A. W. Stow, Chief Justice of Wisconsin; Lieut. Gov. Samuel W. Beall, Gen. George D. Ruggles, George McWilliams, Charles Doty (Gov. Doty's son), Charles Stevens, A. L. Williams, Nathaniel Waterbury, and A. G. Ruggles, now President of the First National Bank. The first Rector was Rev. Joshua Sweet, and services were held in the Court House. The first officers were chosen September 4, 1848, and consisted of John Hamilton and Newell Case, Wardens; and N. P. Tallmadge, George McWilliams, A. D. Bonesteel, S. W. Beall, George D. Ruggles, Carson Graham, Nathaniel Waterbury and A. G. Ruggles, Vestrymen. On the 8th of December, 1849, a meeting was held to take steps toward erecting a church edifice, and, February 12, 1850, it was resolved to build after plans furnished by Mr. Wyatt, of Milwaukee, on lots donated by John B. Macy, on the



J. F. Mayhew M.D.

FOND DU LAC.



corner of Follet and Bannister streets. Rev. Joshua Sweet and Carson Graham were appointed a committee to solicit and take subscriptions to defray the expenses of building. Rev. Homer Wheaton, of Lithgow, N. Y., and N. P. Tallmadge, of Fond du Lac, brothers-in-law, gave the largest sums, Rev. Wheaton's donation being \$500. April 15, 1850, a building committee, consisting of A. D. Bonesteel, Carson Graham and Nathaniel Waterbury, was appointed, and the church edifice was begun on the corner of Follet and Bannister streets, on lots donated by John B. Macy. July 12, 1850, the church rented a hall in Darling's Block, for the use of the congregation. March 14, 1852, the first services were held in the new edifice, the tower of which had been donated and erected by M. J. Thomas and Thomas McDonough. There was a portion of the building expenses unpaid, and, May 24, 1852, a mortgage of \$300, at 12 per cent interest, was executed to Thomas McDonough, to "pay in full the contract with Mr. Barber," the builder. The building, which is standing yet, and in occasional use, is 30x50 feet, and will seat 200 persons. The mortgage was soon paid, as the building could not otherwise be consecrated, and, July 18, 1852, the consecratory ceremony was performed. On August 24, of the same year, Rev. Joshua Sweet tendered his resignation on account of ill health, which was accepted October 26, 1863.

On the 26th of June, 1854, a call was extended to Rev. George B. Eastman, of Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., to become Rector, which he accepted, coming to Fond du Lac immediately, where he still resides, though not engaged in active work.

During the rectorship of the Rev. George B. Eastman, arrangements were made for the erection of a new church building of stone, on the corner of Division and Sophia streets. The lots were given by Robert A. Baker, and three additional lots were subsequently bought by the corporation. A Gothic church, after plans of Lloyd, of Detroit, was begun and partially finished, the woodwork in the interior being of solid oak, and the workmanship thorough in every particular. The tower was carried up to the base of the spire, and temporarily capped. The total cost of the building was about \$20,000.

In 1866, Mr. Eastman resigned, and his place was temporarily filled by the Rev. Mr. Davenport and Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson. In January, 1868, the Rev. Hiram W. Beers, of Chicago, accepted the rectorship, and remained three years, being succeeded, in 1871, by the Rev. William Dafter, now of Oconto, Wis., and in May, 1875, by the Rev. John Townsend, of Albany, N. Y. The Diocese of Wisconsin, which formerly embraced the whole State of Wisconsin, had become so unwieldy, that in 1874 a new diocese was erected, consisting of the twenty northeastern counties of the State, under the title of the Diocese of Fond du Lac. The Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D., was consecrated the first Bishop December 15, 1875.

Promptly on coming to this diocese, the Rector and Vestry of St. Paul's Church at Fond du Lac offered the realty belonging to the corporation to the Bishop for cathedral purposes, and all the owners of pews decided their rights to the Bishop, that the cathedral might be forever free. After a year's consideration, the Bishop accepted the proposition, and, on the feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul, January 25, 1876, took formal possession of the property, and instituted St. Paul's Cathedral. A temporary organization was effected, to remain in force until the Cathedral shall be completed and consecrated. The plan contemplates a chapter composed of the Bishop, eight canons and eight laymen, to whom all the interest of the Cathedral shall be committed. The Rev. John Townsend became the Dean of the Cathedral in 1876, and resigned in May, 1877. The Canons in office at present are the Rev. F. S. Jewell, Ph. D., and the Rev. N. D. Stanley.

During the rectorship of the Rev. H. W. Beers, a schoolhouse capable of accommodating 300 pupils was erected on the Cathedral grounds, at a cost of about \$10,000. Soon after the institution of the Cathedral, a corporation was formed and a charter obtained to enlarge the scope of educational work, and to give the school a diocesan character. The following were the first Trustees: The Rt. Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D., President ex officio; Rev. F. S. Jewell, Ph. D., Vice President; Charles A. Galloway, Fond du Lac, Secretary; Hannibal Woodworth, Fond du Lac, Treasurer; Rev. F. R. Haff, Oshkosh; Rev. Fayette Durlin, Ripon; William

Dafter, Oconto; Rev. R. W. Blow, Sheboygan; Rev. W. E. Wright, Waupun; Rev. M. V. Averill, Manitowoc; Rev. George Vernor, Appleton; Rev. James A. Upjohn, Plymouth; Rev. George A. Whitney, De Pere; Rev. G. W. Harrod, Green Bay; Messrs. Charles J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac; August G. Ruggles, Fond du Lac; Timothy F. Strong, Fond du Lac; James B. Perry, Fond du Lac; James Jenkins, Oshkosh; George Gary, Oshkosh; E. L. Browne, Waupaca; George L. Field, Ripon; H. D. McCulloch, Stevens Point; R. W. Welles, Waupun.

The school has been opened with about sixty pupils in attendance, in charge of three teachers.

St. Joseph's Church.—The present St. Joseph's Church stands on the site of the first Catholic chapel erected in Fond du Lac, corner of Marr and Second streets. From it, in the course of time, have gone forth, by successive divisions, all the other Catholic congregations of the city, arising from the rapid increase of the Catholic population. Rev. F. X. Bonduel, one of the first missionaries of Wisconsin, attended to the wants of the Catholics here prior to the year 1847, in which year he erected a small chapel which was named St. Louis Church. At this time, that small house of worship was amply large to accommodate the Catholics of all nationalities. Rev. C. Rehl, at present at Barton, Wis., succeeded Father Bonduel, and was the first resident Pastor stationed here. He attended numerous missions, not only in Fond du Lac, but in all the surrounding counties. In 1850, Rev. E. A. Godfert assumed charge of the St. Louis Church, and remained its permanent Pastor till July, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Dael, who enlarged the church and built a pastoral residence.

About this time the congregation became too numerous to be accommodated in one church edifice. A part, therefore, separated, and selected the present site of St. Patrick's Church for a new house of worship. The foundation of this new edifice was laid in 1855.

In June, 1860, Rev. L. Dael was succeeded by Rev. Perrodin, in the charge of the St. Louis Church, the Germans, French and a portion of the English-speaking Catholics still worshipping there. During the pastorate of Rev. Perrodin St. Patrick's congregation was given over to the charge of Rev. James Colton, the present Pastor, who completed the building, a very large one of stone, and erected a pastoral residence, at No. 7 East Follet street.

Notwithstanding two additions which had been made to the old St. Louis Church, and the withdrawal of St. Patrick's congregation, the building was soon found too small to accommodate the remaining Catholics, so, in 1866, the German portion of the community separated, and laid the foundation of St. Mary's Church, a large wooden structure, at No. 15 Merrill street.

The last division took place in 1871, when the French resolved to erect a church in which their own language would be spoken. Rev. Father Perrodin was, therefore, appointed to the task of erecting this new edifice and placed in charge of the French congregation, the title St. Louis being transferred to that parish. Rev. G. Willard, in 1871, assumed charge of the mother parish, which was from this time called St. Joseph's. He laid the corner-stone of the present structure in 1874, and officiated as Pastor till February of 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph J. Keenan, the present Pastor. St. Joseph's Church will be, when completed, the largest and most imposing church edifice in the city; its length is 135 feet, width 75 feet, the tower is to be 216 feet high. Work upon this building will be resumed as soon as the present indebtedness has been paid off.

St. Louis Catholic Church.—Early in 1871, the French Catholics separated from the Irish congregation, and began, under Rev. John C. Perrodin, the large stone structure for a church, which stands on the corner of Follet and Bannister streets, opposite the old St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The cost of the building thus far has been \$25,000, and the tower and spires are yet unfinished. It is 65x120 feet, the main room being 30 feet in height. Father Perrodin died June 9, 1873, and was succeeded, June 22, by Rev. E. Masean. Father Masean resigned October 1, 1874, and was succeeded by Father Louis Dael, who built the priest's house, a fine two-story brick structure, located near the church, at a cost of \$4,000, and dedicated the church in

November, 1874. Father Dael died March 6, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. Oliver Comptois, the present Pastor, June 22, 1879. Although in debt, the church is now prospering. In the fall of 1879, Father Comptois organized a parish school at which French and English are taught, and which is also prospering. This church has the oldest church bell in the city. It was bought in 1864 by Father Perrodin, at Troy, N. Y., and cost \$637.48. Its weight is 1,020 pounds. It is held in high esteem by the members on account of Father Perrodin's connection with it.

The first Trustees of St. Louis Church were Michael Baltazare, Leander Landermann and Michael Pariseau.

First Baptist Church—The first Baptist organization in this jurisdiction was the one at Fond du Lac. The second was at Waupun. May 21, 1845, eight persons residing at Fond du Lac and vicinity, who believed in the doctrines of the Baptist Church, organized themselves into a church society. Their first Pastor was Rev. H. Hovey. The church edifice now used by this society, on the corner of Forest and Union streets, was erected in 1853, for \$3,000; is the most pleasantly situated of any in the city, and has been continuously used by the same denomination and society longer than any other church edifice in Fond du Lac. In 1877, the building, which is of wood, was enlarged and repaired, and is now a comfortable and cheerful place of worship. Rev. F. A. Marsh is Pastor, with a membership of about one hundred.

Free Baptist Church.—The Free Baptist Church society was organized May 31, 1869, the first Pastor being Rev. Rufus Clark. The first officers were: Daniel Roberts, C. A. Rider, G. B. Carpenter, E. A. Randall and S. L. Brasted, Trustees; S. L. Brasted, Secretary and Treasurer. The society purchased the wooden building corner of Marr and Second streets, which was built by the Congregationalists, of the German Lutheran society, for \$1,100, and immediately thereafter expended \$600 for enlarging and improving it. The building now is in comfortable condition, is 30x60 feet in size, and has a debt of \$900. The second Pastor was Rev. O. H. True; third, Rev. A. B. Taylor; fourth, Rev. T. S. Roberts, and fifth, Rev. W. C. Hulce. The church is now without a regular pastor, although services continue to be held.

The present officers are: C. A. Rider, Nathan Main, T. A. Root, D. W. Smith and William Crawford, Trustees; D. W. Smith, Secretary. A Sunday school is maintained in connection with the church organization.

German Evangelical Church.—Salem's Church, a branch of the Evangelical Church of North America, was organized in 1865, by H. Altpass, E. Weise, H. Friederich, A. Zahn, G. Guell, F. Rhoening, W. Dehnert, J. Felter, J. Smith and W. Treder. Their church building is the one built by the Methodists on the corner of Marr and Third streets, in 1851-52, of whom it was purchased in 1865, for \$2,700. Rev. J. T. Viel was their Pastor, and the society embraced sixty members. In 1867, Rev. Viel was removed and Rev. William Horn appointed to fill his place. He remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Huelster in 1869, and Rev. A. Tarnutzer in 1871. In 1874, \$800 was expended in improving and repairing the church building, the society then numbering eighty members. In 1875, Rev. A. Tarnutzer was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Runkel, who remained until 1878, when he was removed, and Rev. J. Schneller, the present Pastor, appointed to the charge. The congregation now numbers fifty-four families and one hundred and fifteen members, these numbers being constantly on the increase, although old members very frequently move to other cities. The church property, which was improved during the summer of 1879, is valued at \$3,000, and consists of the church, a wing for a parsonage, and a small but comfortable building for the parish school, taught by the Pastor. This school is attended by forty-five scholars. One of the very prominent features of this church is its large Sunday school, in which old and young take a deep interest. It has a regular attendance of 110, and every Christmas indulges in an elaborate festival. The officers of the church are: Herman Friederich, President; W. Rhoening, Vice President; William Dehnert, Secretary; E. Weise, Treasurer, and F. Mund, Librarian.

Salem's Evangelical Church.—In order to be distinguished from the other church of the same name in Fond du Lac, this may be called Salem's Evangelical Church No. 2. It was organized October 11, 1869, the first members being Phillip Broecker, William Luling, C. A. Fuerstnow, Martin Sasse, B. De Sombre, C. G. Reichman, Charles Blankenburg, A. Soll and Franz Werner. The first Pastor was Rev. G. F. Off; and the first officers Martin Sasse, C. Blankenburg and William Luling. The building, which stands on the corner of Military and Ruggles streets, was finished in 1870; is 38x80 feet, with basement below and auditorium above, and cost \$13,000, site included. It was built mostly by Phillip Broecker, who gave most of the brick of which it was constructed, C. Blankenburg and Martin Sasse. The present Pastor is Rev. H. Buehrig, and his congregation numbers forty-six members. The building is one of the most substantial in the city of its class, and is owned entirely by the church society.

The First Universalist Church.—The first meeting to form the Universalist society was held in Music Hall, corner of Division and Main streets, March 20, 1871. This meeting made Andrew Steveley, Dr. Tera J. Patchen, Elijah Hawkins, D. W. C. Priest and Orin Hatch, a Board of Directors to act authoritatively in perfecting the organization according to law. On the 8th of June, 1871, the Board made a contract with Rev. A. C. Barry to preach one year for \$1,000 and a vacation of eight weeks. The services were held in Music Hall, which was rented for the purpose. The first officers were: T. J. Patchen, Moderator; D. W. C. Priest, Clerk; Q. M. Olcott, Treasurer; Jesse Beckley, Andrew Steveley, Orin Hatch, E. M. May and David Howland, Standing Committee for the year. May 20, 1872, this Committee adopted plans for a church made by T. H. Green, of Fond du Lac, and, on July 11 of the same year, let the contract for the building which now stands on East Division street, and which is occupied by the Red Ribbon Association, to C. A. Ryder, for \$2,647, on condition that the structure should be finished and ready for occupancy by September 1. The building was called Universalist Chapel, and was dedicated November 4, 1872. Dr. Barry, the Pastor, loaned a large sum to clear the church of debt, and took the notes of his parishioners for security. He was the first and last regular Pastor, the church having been without regular services since his resignation. During 1879, E. N. Foster, who now owns the building, remodeled it for the use of the Red Ribbon Association, which has exclusive control of it, with the privilege of purchasing. The first members of the Universalist Church were T. J. Patchen, Q. M. Olcott, Andrew Steveley, J. Beckley, L. R. Lewis, Q. M. Olcott, O. E. Wilkins, Mrs. Dr. Patchen, J. A. Chitterling, John V. Frost, J. Eudemiller, E. M. May, A. H. Raymond, Joseph Ohasted, David Howland, Elijah Hawkins, U. D. Mihills, Orin Hatch, G. W. Carpenter, L. F. Stowe and their families.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This flourishing church organization has a fine brick church edifice and parsonage on the corner of First and Marr streets. The church was erected in 1869, and is one of the substantial edifices of the city. The membership, which is constantly increasing, now embraces 175 families. In 1878, a fine pipe organ, built at Milwaukee, was added to the church furniture, at a cost of something over \$1,000. The real estate belonging to this church extends from First to Second street, and on the Second street front is a two-story wooden schoolhouse, at which 200 children attend. It is supported by this church organization, and is a thorough and comprehensive institution of learning. The teachers are Rudolph Fritzsche and Charles Brenner. The Pastor is Rev. Phillip Hoelzel, who took charge in 1877.

BANKS.

The Exchange Bank.—In the early part of 1849, Dr. Mason C. Darling and Keyes A. Darling, his son, opened a private bank in the second story of Darling's Block, as it now stands. Before this Dr. Darling had kept an office in his residence—first in the log house built where Darling's Block now stands on Main street; afterward in his residence on Macy street, near to and just south of the location of the present post office; in 1847, in a building which he purchased of S. S. N. Fuller, located where D. R. Curran's old store, No. 529 Main street, now stands, and soon afterward in the building now called Darling's Block. This office was mostly

for the entry of land and payment of taxes, although he occasionally bought exchange. This new firm did but little real banking business at first, but carried on a large business in land warrants, real estate and collecting. In the latter part of May, 1851, Dr. T. S. Wright, now a practicing physician of Fond du Lac, purchased M. C. Darling's interest in the concern, and the bank was organized as the Exchange Bank, by Darling, Wright & Co. The "company" was John Warner, Dr. Wright's father-in-law, who furnished some of the means on which the business depended. The business of the new firm was transacted at the old stand until a temporary building of wood could be erected where Wells' Bank now stands, corner of Main and First streets, on land owned by K. A. Darling. Mr. Darling, immediately after finishing this temporary structure, built the stone block which now stands next to Wells' Bank, occupied by Coffman's meat market. This he rented to the firm until he could build more especially for the business, the stone building next to it on the corner, now occupied by Wells' bank. The wooden building first used by the bank had no good safe, and on the occasion of a fire near by, January 19, 1852, which threatened to destroy it, Dr. Wright entered the limestone vault and filled his pockets with bills, after which he went out to fight the flames. His coat pockets alone contained \$20,000. He lost none of the money, however, and the bank building did not burn. During five years after 1852, the Exchange Bank had the contract to carry the government money from the land office at Green Bay, afterward moved to Menasha, to Chicago. The trip had to be made once each month, or oftener if \$20,000 was accumulated. The money was usually gold and was locked in an oaken box large enough to hold \$20,000. This box was put by Dr. Wright, (who generally made the trip), in a meal bag, and placed under the seat of the stage coach, no one but himself being aware of its contents.

In 1852, Darling & Wright engaged A. G. Ruggles, who had been a bank clerk in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to copy some accounts and straighten out others, at \$1 per day for a month. The bank was then in the wooden building just mentioned, on posts, and did not have a first-class vault or safe, being only a temporary affair. To guard the building, Darling & Wright kept a large, reddish dog, half Indian and half Newfoundland, and generally covered with fleas. He was always kept in the building, as he was considered too valuable to lose and was sure to run away if let loose. Fleas were active in those days, as were banking and real estate, and the dog put in a large share of his time in scratching them. Every time he did this it would set the whole building into a flutter, and everybody had to suspend operations until the dog had mastered that particular flea. This was a source of much amusement to incomers as well as of great annoyance to those connected with the bank, as many a blot and illegible, scattering scrawl on the old books bear evidence to this day.

Darling, Wright & Co. took advantage of the State law of 1852, which provided for the emission of bills, soon after its adoption. The capital stock was \$75,000, and the amount of bills issued nearly as great. In May, 1860, Dr. Wright withdrew from the firm, and the business was then carried on by Keyes A. Darling. The circulation was called in after the passage of the National Banking Act in 1862, but the bank continued to do a banking business until May 11, 1868, when it failed with disaster alike to itself and its patrons. Mr. Darling had made many injudicious loans when the Exchange was a bank of issue, and, in re-organizing to continue business after his circulation was called in, burdened his affairs with the old debts. On Friday, May 8, 1868, Mr. Darling left Fond du Lac, his clerk said, to get some money at Chicago. On Saturday, the following day, more drafts were presented than could be paid, and the bank was quietly closed. That it was bankrupt, however, did not become generally known until the following Monday. Mr. Darling never returned to Fond du Lac. The bank owed \$30,000, and it was thought at first that its assets would aggregate \$20,000. The creditors petitioned the Bankruptcy Court to have Selim Newton appointed assignee of the bank, and it was done. Harvey Durand, Deputy United States Marshal, being placed in charge of the office, books and papers. The bank fixtures and other property were sold by order of the court, but the creditors realized only a small amount of what was due them. Mr. Darling is now in Colorado, and a poor man.

The Bank of Fond du Lac.—The early records of this institution have been lost. Its proprietors were the founders of the first real banking institution in Fond du Lac—that is, were first to organize under the State banking law. In August, 1852, McRae & Bell, of Milwaukee (Augustus L. McRae and William J. Bell), purchased of E. Doolan the land situated on the northwest corner of Main and Division streets, and began, immediately thereafter, the erection of the low, round-cornered building, of stone, which now stands thereon. Hearing that other parties were arranging to begin the business of issuing bills in Fond du Lac, and being desirous of having the prestige of starting first, Mr. A. G. Butler was sent to the city to open an office before the bank building was finished, which he did in the wooden building located on the opposite corner (of Main and Division streets), built by John B. Macy for an office. This was known as McRae, Bell & Butler's Bank, and was continued as such until the institution was organized under and according to the State law, in 1853, as the Bank of Fond du Lac. Its capital stock was to be \$25,000, although business was at first begun with a much smaller amount. The stockholders of the re-organized bank were George McWilliams, James Ewen and Lyman Phillips, Fond du Lac, and O. P. Chandler, of Vermont. A. G. Butler was President, and Charles W. Whinfield, Cashier. Mr. Whinfield is now connected with the bank at Beaver Dam.

The Bank of Fond du Lac failed in 1857, and T. W. Dee was appointed Assignee. The stockholders lost heavily by its failure. Depositors lost but little by the failure. The firm of McRae, Bell & Butler had banks at Racine, Janesville and other places in the State.

Robert A. Baker's Bank.—In 1854, Robert A. Baker and John Sewell, Sr., began the business of banking in a wooden building which stood on the site of the present bank building, and which now stands on the corner of Johnson and Marquette streets, as a dwelling-house. In a short time Mr. Sewell withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Baker continued the business alone until June 26, 1858, when the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank was organized under the State law of 1852, as a bank of issue, with \$25,000 capital stock. Of this Robert A. Baker owned 212 shares; Rev. George B. Eastman, 37 shares, and W. J. Hamilton, 1 share. The first officers were, S. B. Amory, President, and R. A. Baker, Cashier, who continued in the same offices until the bank went out of existence, in January, 1867. Since that date Robert A. Baker has been sole proprietor of the business, under the title of Baker's Bank. John S. Burrows, who has been connected with this bank during twenty-two years, is cashier, and Robert C., son of Robert A. Baker, is teller.

The bank carries on a general banking business, except to receive savings on interest and deal in foreign exchange. It is located in a solid brick building erected at the head of Forest street, in 1860, especially for banking purposes, and occupied September 1 of that year. The building was erected for Mr. Baker by John Waller and Robert Wyatt.

The First National Bank.—The foundation of the present First National Bank of Fond du Lac was the old Bank of the Northwest, which was organized in December, 1854, and opened for business January 1, 1855. It was organized under the State law of 1852, and was a bank of issue with a capital stock of \$25,000, which was soon after, owing to the success of the institution, increased to fifty thousand. The first officers of the Bank of the Northwest were B. F. Moore, President, and A. G. Ruggles, Cashier. The principal stockholders who lived at Fond du Lac were B. F. Moore, A. G. Ruggles and Edward Pier, the other stockholders residing in the East. The bank was opened in a concrete building, located on West First street, in the rear of where A. H. Hall's millinery store now stands. A more central location was desirable, and the bank was soon after moved into John B. Wilbor's building on Main street, now occupied by John Haberkorn's clothing store. The next move was into a wooden building erected by John Sewell, which stood on the site of the present bank building, corner of Forest and Main streets, and which is now the First National Hotel, owned by M. Van Dresar, and located on the corner of Fourth and Marr streets. The fine three-story structure, with basement, now occupied by the First National Bank, was built by the bank, and completed and occupied in October, 1873. Its cost was \$27,000, exclusive of the site, which the corporation also owns.

It is of the best brick and stone, and one of the handsomest, as it is one of the most substantial, buildings in the city. The basement is occupied by W. E. Cole's bank; the first story by the First National Bank, with private offices, handsomely furnished, for the President and cashier; the second story by the offices of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway Company, the law offices of Hauser & Thomas and Colman, Carter & Kent, and by Drs. Wiley & McNeel, and the third story is the splendid Masonic Hall, in use by Darling Chapter and all the other Masonic Lodges of Fond du Lac.

The second President of the Bank of the Northwest was Edward Pier, and the third President, A. G. Ruggles, at which time J. B. Perry was cashier.

December 12, 1864, the bank was re-organized under the National Banking Act. The capital stock was \$75,000; Edward Pier was President; A. G. Ruggles, Cashier, and J. B. Perry, Assistant Cashier. In July, 1865, the capital stock of the institution was increased to \$100,000, which is the present amount, and which cannot be purchased at any ordinary figure. In January, 1866, Edward Pier was re-elected President; A. G. Ruggles, Vice President, and James B. Perry, Cashier. The next President was A. G. Ruggles. The present Directors are A. G. Ruggles, John H. Martin, Orin Hatch, H. D. Hitt (of Oakfield) and J. B. Perry. The officers are: President, Augustus G. Ruggles; Cashier, James B. Perry; Teller, Henry C. Moore; Book-keeper, George L. Arnold; Correspondent, J. C. Perry; Messenger, Joseph D. Radford.

The First National Bank is the leading bank of Fond du Lac County in the amount of capital and business transacted, except in one or two special departments. It does all the business transacted by any bank, except to loan money on bond and mortgage, pay interest on deposits, and buy and sell foreign exchange. It receives deposits, but pays no interest on them. Its rate of discount on loans is 8 per cent, although the law allows, and almost all other national banks charge, 10 per cent. The Government requires of this bank, as it does of all national banks, that a sworn statement of its affairs be published quarterly, which is done, the report appearing in the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*. The special agents of the Treasury Department have access to all books and papers of all national banks at all times, without notice, and all their affairs are completely under Government espionage, being examined at least once in each quarter. Last year, 1878, the taxes paid by the First National Bank amounted to \$3,000, as the capital stock was assessed at its full face value by the local assessors, in addition to the tax imposed by the Government. Its record in all respects is second to no bank in the State.

German American Savings Bank.—In the fall of 1866, Rudolph Ebert and J. C. Perry established a private bank, which was managed by them as such until September, 1873, when it was re-organized under the State law as a savings bank, under the name and style of the German American Savings Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

The first officers were R. Ebert, President, and J. C. Perry, Cashier, the former holding the same position still. The stockholders are Rudolph Ebert, Louis Muentner, Frederick Rueping, Louis Rueping, Alexander McDonald, J. C. Perry and Franz Lauenstein. Of these, R. Ebert, President; Alexander McDonald, Vice President; Louis Muentner, Cashier; Frederick Rueping and Franz Lauenstein constitute the Board of Directors.

The institution carries on a general banking business, buys and sells foreign exchange, receives money on deposit and pays interest thereon; and has the agency for three ocean steamship lines. The bank has a large business. The bank building, which is a substantial brick structure built expressly for the business, is located in Main street, near the Serwe House.

The Savings Bank of Fond du Lac.—This was first organized by State charter March 28, 1867, with Elihu L. Phillips, Edward Pier, Edwin H. Galloway, Augustus G. Ruggles, George W. Weikert, Joseph Wagner, George F. Wheeler, James B. Perry, Edward Colman, James Coleman and Orin Hatch, as holders of the capital stock subscribed, and which was placed within the limits of \$50,000 minimum and \$500,000 maximum. The original corporate name was "Fond du Lac County Savings Institution," which was changed in 1874 to "The Savings Bank of Fond du Lac," which name it still retains.

E. L. Phillips was the first President of the Board of Directors, then composed, in addition to himself, of Edward Pier, A. G. Ruggles, Edwin H. Galloway, George W. Weikert, Joseph Wagner and George F. Wheeler.

June 20, 1867, the Fond du Lac County Savings Institution opened its doors and books for business. Col. Edward Colman was Treasurer, Teller and Book-keeper. On that day, Willie M. Weikert wrote his name on the first line of the first column of the first page of the "Signature Book," and started the first savings account ever opened as such in Fond du Lac County.

During that month, two other accounts were opened, making three: but in July, the number ran up to forty-six, and before the following October, when the first report required by law was made, the books showed 168 depositors, aggregating a total of \$13,700, an average of over \$80 to each savings depositor. A year later, there were 544 accounts, and \$53,486 of savings deposits, being an average of over \$90 each. During the year following, this was increased to 881 accounts and \$71,000 of deposits. During succeeding years the growth of the institution was undiminished, until nearly \$500,000 of deposit lay to the credit of its patrons. The panic of 1873, followed by the unparalleled depression of business and the consequent enforced idleness of many workmen, caused a withdrawal of savings deposits everywhere, which ceased only with the recent return of employment and commercial prosperity throughout the country. Up to the present time, over six thousand accounts, from first to last, have been opened, which have been distributed more than \$78,000 interest money.

Among its patrons are a large number of women and children, the special act of the Legislature, secured by the charter, according to these classes protection of their savings placed in the bank, against any act of husband, parent or guardian.

In 1870, President Phillips resigned his position, and was succeeded by Edward Pier, with whom was associated, in the Board of Trustees, Edwin H. Galloway, Vice President, and C. K. Pier, Director, the required number having been previously reduced by law to three.

In May, 1876, Mr. Galloway died, leaving a large and valuable estate. His widow, Maria H. Galloway, was elected to his former position in the management of the bank, and, on the death of the President, Edward Pier, in November, 1877, she was elected to fill the vacant office of President. The Board now consists of Mrs. M. H. Galloway, President; C. K. Pier, Vice President, and G. A. Knapp, Treasurer.

Up to May, 1874, the institution had occupied a rented building on Forest street. During that year was completed a fine two-story brick structure, specially adapted to the business, into which they moved and where they still remain. This building is fully supplied with all the modern improvements necessary to the business, such as fire-proof vaults, burglar-proof safes and time locks, and is a most substantial, safe and convenient bank building.

The German Savings Bank.—September 1, 1872, Charles L. Encking opened a bank under the First National Bank, corner of Main and Forest streets, under the name and style of the German Savings Bank, Robert H. Wharton, Cashier, with a capital of \$10,000. In addition to receiving deposits on interest, loaning money and carrying on a general banking business, Mr. Encking engaged largely in real estate, brokerage, insurance, making abstracts and collecting, besides being an active agent for the leading trans-Atlantic steamship lines. The bank prospered until the monstrous shrinkage in real estate, in which Mr. Encking was heavily involved, began to cripple its resources. It continued regularly in business, however, until September 23, 1878, when Robert H. Wharton, the Cashier, left the city in the night, it was reported, with all the available cash of the institution. Mr. Encking continued in the bank only a few days to settle up, as far as possible, with his creditors. The German Savings Bank ceased to exist October 1, 1878. Mr. Encking rented another office, and continued all his former business, except that of banking, and has now straightened out nearly all the affairs of his defunct bank, so that, so far as can be ascertained, the losses by its suspension will be small.

Wells' Bank.—About the first of May, 1870, W. H. Wells came from New York and opened a private bank in the building, corner of Main and First streets, formerly owned and

occupied by Keyes A. Darling for the same purpose, purchasing the property from R. Ebert. Mr. Wells does a general banking business, buys and sells bonds, receives money on deposit, paying interest therefor; loans money and transacts all other business pertaining to a first-class bank. The affairs of the institution are carried on by Mr. Wells, its owner, and M. T. Simmons, Cashier.

W. E. Cole's Bank.—On the 1st of January, 1879, William E. Cole opened an office for the transaction of a general banking business, as a private banker, under the First National Bank Building, corner of Main and Forest streets. Mr. Cole has a large fire and burglar proof safe depository for the safe-keeping of valuable papers, and carries on, in addition to loaning and collecting money and selling foreign exchange, the business of general ticket agent for all the leading steamship and railway lines. The business of making collections is a specialty.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

First Saw-Mill in Fond du Lac.—In 1844, Mason C. Darling gave a contract for a deed to John J. Driggs, deceased, and Warren Morley—a man now eighty-four years of age, and living on the lake shore at Morley's Point—of a parcel of land lying west of Court street and south of Western avenue, "contained in the bend of the East Branch River, and known as the 'Hydraulic Reservation,'" provided they should build a saw-mill and have it in running order at a certain time. The mill was not running as soon as specified, but, on the 11th of July, 1846, "for \$165 in hand paid," he gave a warranty deed of the property. Mr. Driggs remained only a short time in the proprietorship of the mill, and was succeeded by Truman Wheeler, father of the Rev. L. N. Wheeler, now the Presiding Elder of Fond du Lac. Mr. Wheeler was killed, in 1847, by the fall of a tree, while engaged in getting out timber for a grist-mill. The framework of this mill was erected near the saw-mill, back of where the Court House now stands, but was never inclosed or used, owing to Mr. Wheeler's death. After Mr. Wheeler was killed, the saw-mill lay idle, or was in charge of a Green Bay man for the Wheeler heirs, until August, 1849, when it was got into running order by Horace Seymour, who now resides in Fond du Lac, and is blind, although in early times he was credited with having the best eyes, capable of making the quickest and most accurate measurement, of any one in the vicinity. In September, 1849, Mr. Herman Bissell, who had arrived from Connecticut the year before, and who was killed in the terrible Angola railway disaster, December 18, 1869, bought the mill of Mr. Morley and the Wheeler heirs; but, as there was some flaw in the title, he never gained a deed of the half belonging to these heirs, though no rent or interest was ever required of him. His son, L. C. Bissell, now Superintendent of the Fond du Lac Boom Company, was put in charge of the mill, which, with early rising and late retiring, would turn out 2,500 feet of lumber per day. The young man had no help about the mill to assort, carry away or pile the lumber, or tend the mill; and, small as these figures look, they are actually large, for the best mill in Fond du Lac does not now manufacture 2,500 feet of lumber per day to each man engaged in tending it. The logs, of course, were larger then than now, as 720 of which Mr. Bissell kept account averaged 557 feet of lumber each. Now it is a good lot of logs that average 250 feet each. The first logs sawed by Mr. Bissell were owned by Pier & Newton (Edward Pier and Selim Newton, both deceased), and were hauled from Bannister's Landing on trucks drawn by oxen, and driven by Charles Colman, now a millionaire lumberman of La Crosse, and brother to Elihu Colman, lawyer, of Fond du Lac. Sometimes, when these logs were so large that Mr. Bissell could not roll them on to the "carriage," his wife would come from the house, near by, and render such assistance as was sufficient to accomplish the task.

Before the first lot of logs was sawed, they were purchased by Curtis Lewis, now of Escanaba, Mich. The contract was to the effect that the saw-bill should be paid every month, but he couldn't always fulfill it, and at such times gave his notes at 5 per cent a month—60 per cent a year! The notes were all paid.

About this time, home-made lumber became scarce and was higher, the mills at Fond du Lac (two in the village and one in the town) not being able to supply the demand, and rafted

lumber was brought from the Shioct mill, two miles below Shiocton, and from the Shawano mill. These were both water-mills, the one at Shawano being owned and run by Curt Lewis, who also was managing the Lewis House, on the site of the present Patty House. He had life and vim enough in those days for a score of men, and it was nothing uncommon for him to start for his mill at Shawano on an "Indian trot," and not stop to sleep or eat, except to partake of such food as he put in his pocket and could be eaten on the run, until he reached his destination. The return journeys were made in the same manner, and in an almost incredibly short time.

This old Wheeler & Morley mill was quite a curiosity in its day, and was visited by almost everybody. The dam extended across the East Branch, a few feet below where the sidewalk now crosses, on the north side of Western avenue, near Meyer's factory. It only furnished about seven feet head of water. The wheel was a curiosity, being of wood, and built like the modern iron or brass turbine water-wheels. Sometimes the water couldn't start it without a lift from the sawyer; but, once started, it furnished a large amount of power. The saw was the ancient "sash," the jerking of whose heavy framework kept everything in a shake. The mill building was 24x36 feet, and the wooden carriage on which the logs were sawed ran out over the pond. On this carriage, flocks of shouting children, now the prominent men and women of the city and State, were in the habit of riding, in a slow, hitching manner, out over the pond, to be "giggled back" with a rush.

In September, 1855, a great freshet swept the dam away, and, as other and more modern mills had sprung up near the lake, where logs were more easily reached, the Wheeler & Morley mill was never again put in operation. The site is now owned by C. J. L. Meyer.

First Steam Saw-Mill.—The first steam saw-mill built in Fond du Lac or Northern Wisconsin was erected in 1846 by Davis & Ruggles, on the east bank of the river, just above where Cotton street now is. Cornelius Davis, using the name of his brother, E. F. Davis, furnished the "experience," and A. G. Ruggles, now President of the First National Bank, furnished the money. The logs and timber for the mill were cut on the Wolf River, in the summer of 1846, and rafted to Fond du Lac, after which Mr. Ruggles went East and bought the engine, boiler and machinery. These were put on to the Hudson at Cleveland, and among the passengers with Mr. Ruggles was David R. Curran, ever since a resident of Fond du Lac, then making his first trip to the West. A terrific storm overtook the boat, and the frightened passengers for a time were determined to heave the heavy mill machinery overboard, to insure the safety of the vessel, being very free in making threats of this character. Mr. Ruggles was far more thoroughly frightened at their threats than at the storm, bad as it was, for all he had in the world was represented in the machinery, which seemed in a fair way to be dumped into the lake. The storm subsided, however, and the machinery was landed in safety. It was then brought to Fond du Lac and put in place during the winter of 1846-47, and, in the early spring of 1847, sawed the first lumber ever cut by steam in Northern Wisconsin, for B. F. Moore, now owner of the La Belle Wagon Works. In June of that year, the mill sawed its own logs.

The first saw used in the mill was an old-fashioned "sash saw," the whole frame in which it was fastened resembling a window sash, and churning up and down with terrific jerks. Soon after, a muley saw was put in, which was regarded as a great innovation in milling. After the new saw was put in, the mill was run night and day, in season, cutting about eight thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours, and proving a profitable investment. In 1847 or the beginning of 1848, Davis & Ruggles dissolved partnership. The mill was finally burned, but the machinery in it was taken out by George W. Sexsmith, and used in his first milling operations in Fond du Lac.

First Planing-Mill.—In 1851, A. G. Ruggles, now President of the First National Bank, purchased several lots on the east bank of the river, where Johnson street now is, and staked out a site for a planing-mill, which seemed to be in good demand. In the fall, Mr. Ruggles went East and purchased the best planing-mill machinery then to be had, and when he returned, in February, 1852, he found his mill-site overflowed by the river as far as what was later called

East Water street, the water being several feet deep. For some days the cause of the overflow was a mystery, until it became known that the first dam had been erected at Menasha. The set-back of the water caused by the erection of this dam had overflowed Mr. Ruggles' mill-site, and much other property as well. He crossed the street, however, and built his planing-mill that year. But no one could sharpen a planer or "hang" the knives, and everything moved under difficulties. There was business enough, but no one could be had who was expert enough to do it properly. Mr. Ruggles was compelled to run the engine himself. In 1852, he did his last work with the planing-mill on a job of basswood boards which Jason Wilkins wanted dressed for the manufacture of baby carriages. The building and engine were afterward used for a saw-mill.

McDonald & Stewart's Factory.—In 1867, a large wooden building was erected on the corner of Arndt and Brooke streets, for a sash, door and blind factory. It was run a short time by a Mr. Jones, now deceased, and, in 1869, fell into the hands of Alexander McDonald and Alexander Stewart, by whom it has since been owned and managed. The factory gives employment to about fifty persons, and turns out \$120,000 worth of manufactured stock per year.

City Stone Mills.—This substantial stone structure was begun by a branch of the Congregational Church for a church edifice. Before it was finished, the two factions re-united. The walls remained as they were left by the church, until April, 1858, when Dr. M. C. Darling bid them off, with the site, for \$1,000. They were soon thereafter completed for a flouing-mill, and the mill put into operation. In 1869, the property was purchased by Moore & Aldrich, and in 1874, by Allen & Aldrich, the present proprietors. The mill has four runs of stone, which receive motion from an ample steam engine.

J. C. Huber's Drug-Mill.—Mr. Huber began in a small way in 1868, on Main street, to grind spices, herbs and roots. In 1872, business having outgrown his capacity, he erected a large steam drug-mill on the corner of Sibley and Marquette streets. He employs ten men, and grinds spices, mustard, herbs, roots and all medicinal plants and barks. About 300 of these are found in Wisconsin, to gather which he has agents in all parts of the State, the Indians being especially valuable and skillful in this work. Mr. Huber imports all spices and medicines not obtainable in America. At the session of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in January, 1880, samples of drugs and spices from nearly every mill in the country were tested and none found pure, except from J. C. Huber's mill, at Fond du Lac. This report was officially published.

G. W. Sexmith & Sons' Saw-Mill.—Mr. Sexmith is one of the pioneer lumber men of Fond du Lac. He has operated a mill continuously since 1854. Sexmith & Sons' Mill, corner of Cotton and Satterlee streets, gives employment to fifty men in season. Last year it turned out 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The mill building was erected by A. G. Ruggles, and contained the first planing, dressing and matching machinery in Fond du Lac.

Alexander McDonald's Saw-Mill.—This mill building was erected in 1853 by E. A. Galloway for a warehouse. In 1855, T. S. Henry & Co. transformed it into the first rotary saw-mill ever run in Fond du Lac. In 1865, two rotary saws were put in, after which Henry & Co. sold out. Mr. McDonald has been alone in the business since 1870. The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day. The boilers now used in it were built in 1856, and are now considered better than first-class modern boilers. Mr. McDonald saws hard lumber for the thrashing machine works, and special grades for McDonald & Stewart's sash, door and blind factory.

Fond du Lac Spring Wagon Company.—In 1875, A. T. Perkins and C. L. Clement purchased from the J. A. Archibald estate the small shops near the corner of Macy and Court streets, and began the manufacture of carriages and cutters, under the firm name of Perkins & Clement. Their business continued to increase, until now they have five buildings, employ twenty-two men, and turn out 1,000 jobs per annum. Their machinery is driven by a thirty-five-horse power steam-engine, built by the Novelty Iron Works. In 1879, the firm added a

complete saw-mill to their factory, and now saw all the boards and stock used. No other carriage factory in the Northwest has facilities for sawing its own lumber. The especial lines of work turned out at this factory, are cutters, all styles of carriages, and the celebrated platform-spring wagons, which are called "mountain wagons."

Fond du Lac Building Association.—This corporation, whose factory is on Scott street, near Main, was organized January 4, 1876, and incorporated January 4, 1879. Its capital stock is \$10,000, paid up. C. K. Pier is President, and G. W. Mihills, Manager. The concern has out 280 agents, who make 70,000 sales per year of screens, window blinds and articles of that class. No firm in Fond du Lac sends out and sells as great a number of articles as this institution, though several others receive much larger amounts of cash in return for manufactured articles sold.

Galloway Mills.—This large flouring-mill, situated on the corner of Arndt and Packer streets, was begun by John Maginnis and Charles R. Harrison. In 1866, the property was purchased, rebuilt and finished by T. S. Henry & Co., the present owners. The mill is well equipped with all the most modern milling machinery, and is constantly busy. Its capacity is 120 barrels of flour per day.

Fond du Lac Steam Bakery.—The large business of the steam baker, located at 35 East First street, in a handsome brick building built especially for it, was begun by Benjamin Wild, in a small way in 1860. Trade constantly increased, and in 1869 the business was transferred to Second street, where it now gives employment to nineteen men, who make into crackers, all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, about fifteen barrels of flour per day. The manufacture of candies is also extensively and successfully carried on. The firm has three traveling salesmen; a retail store on the corner of Main and First streets, under the charge of H. L. Noble, and does a business of \$80,000 per year. The sales extend into adjoining States.

J. Q. Griffith & Sons' Saw-Mill.—J. Q. Griffith began the lumbering business as early as 1856, and in 1859 operated the old Wilbor & Henry mill. In 1860, he purchased the mill, which then stood on Forest street. It was built in 1856, by Deacon Fuller, Nathan Leavitt and George Hunter, and was known as the Fuller & Leavitt Mill. It had a muley saw and siding machine. The company failed after operating it several years, and the property was purchased by Mr. Griffith, who operated it until he built the present mill, in 1871, on West Division street. In 1866, his son, Carver N. Griffith, became a partner in the business, and in 1870, Wilber A. Griffith, another son, took an interest, and the firm name then was J. Q. Griffith & Sons. In 1872, a planing-mill was added to the facilities of the mill, and in 1879, machinery for grinding everything but flour. The yards and mill give employment to thirty-five men, and a corps of loggers and raftsmen is kept in the woods, securing logs for each season's work.

Steenberg's Sash, Door and Blind Factory.—In 1867, H. H. Lewis, now a resident of Kansas, erected a sash, door and blind factory on the corner of McWilliams and Juneau streets. In 1871, Prof. O. C. Steenberg was taken in as a partner, and, in 1877, became sole proprietor. When running to its full capacity, the factory gives employment to sixty men. Its products are sold mostly in the West and South, for which there was demand enough during the panic to keep the factory in operation.

George W. Lusk's Saw-Mill.—In 1856, Asa Pierce, now of Racine County, Daniel W. Smith, Charles Chandler, W. D. Sherwood, now of Chicago, and L. C. Bissell, built the mill now owned and run by George W. Lusk, on Moore street, the capacity of which is about forty thousand feet per day. It was called the Pierce, Smith & Co. Mill. The boilers were made of the best locomotive boiler iron, and have never had a cent expended on them for repairs. The mill had a forty-eight-inch saw, a double-cutting sider, shingle and lath machines. Pierce, Smith & Co. failed, and, in 1867, George W. Lusk became a member of the firm of Merryman & Co., which consisted of A. C. & R. W. Merryman, George W. Lusk, Lewis Rood, of Monroe, Wis., and E. A. Newton, of the same place. In 1869, A. C. Merryman withdrew from the firm. In June, 1877, Mr. Lusk purchased Mr. Newton's interest in the business; in April, 1878,

purchased that of the Merrymans, and, in March, 1879, secured the interest belonging to the Rood heirs. He is now sole proprietor of the mill and lumber-yard.

Fond du Lac Manufacturing Company.—In 1873, a company consisting of Alexander and John S. McDonald, and Benjamin Nightingale, was incorporated for the manufacture of straw boards, building and wrapping paper. The capital stock was \$54,000, all paid up. The factory ran two years, giving employment to a large number of men, and producing first-class articles, after which it was closed on account of the costliness of fuel. The building and machinery therefore lay idle until the spring of 1878, when they were destroyed by fire.

Alfred K. Hamilton's Saw-Mill.—In 1856, I. K. and W. C. Hamilton built a mill at Luco, between Fond du Lac and Taycheedah, on the lake shore, and, in 1857, began the manufacture of all kinds of lumber. In 1868, A. K. Hamilton and W. S. Finley became partners in the business, under the firm name of A. K. & W. C. Hamilton & Co. In 1871, A. K. Hamilton and W. S. Finley became the proprietors, and continued in business together until May, 1879, when Mr. Finley sold to A. K. Hamilton, who is now sole proprietor of the business. In addition to the lumber-yard at the mill in Luco, a yard and an office are located on Main street, in Fond du Lac. This mill, which employs fifty men, and has a capacity of 6,000,000 feet of lumber per year, has not been idle a season since it was first started, in 1857. About forty men are kept at work in the woods securing logs, on which to keep the mill in operation.

Fond du Lac Harrow Company.—In the spring of 1876, the manufacture of "H. B. Fargo's V-shaped, steel-toothed harrow" was begun by H. B. Fargo, W. A. Knapp, M. D. Moore, C. A. Galloway and W. B. Galloway, under the name of the Fond du Lac Harrow Company. The Company was organized in 1878, and incorporated October 1, of that year, by W. A. Knapp, C. K. Pier, G. A. Knapp and Frank A. Knapp; with a capital of \$10,000. The officers of the corporation are C. K. Pier, President, and W. A. Knapp, Secretary and Treasurer. The act of incorporation gives the Company the right to make all kinds of agricultural implements, though only Fargo's patent harrow is made at present. The factory is on East Division street, and turns out 3,000 harrows per year, making a business worth \$35,000. These harrows are mostly sold in Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The business is increasing.

The Fond du Lac Trunk Factory.—The business of making trunks was first started by Andrew Payne, who entered to the retail trade only. He sold to D. C. Lang in 1874, who enlarged and carried on the business until March, 1875, when John H. Lang, his brother, became a member of the firm. The firm name then became, and now continues, D. C. & J. H. Lang. The factory is a large brick building on East First street, in which is the office. The business is now wholly carried on for the wholesale trade, and gives employment to eighteen men. The sales in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, amount to over \$25,000 per annum.

McDonald Manufacturing Company.—This was first known as the Fond du Lac Threshing Machine Company, which was organized in 1874, and built threshing machines until 1876, when the Company failed. The following year, March 14, the present Company was organized, with John S. McDonald, President; Alexander McDonald, Vice President, and John Spence, Treasurer and Secretary. These, with C. H. Benton, constitute the Board of Directors. The present officers are the same as just recorded. The capital stock of the concern is \$100,000, all paid up, and its principal business the manufacture of the "Pride of the West" threshing machines, which were invented in Fond du Lac, and which are becoming celebrated for several superiorities in construction and manner of doing work. There are also made by this firm the "Common Sense" sleigh, for lumbering purposes, and Berry's Stump Puller. Since the formation of this Company, its business has increased from 100 to 300 per cent per year, and new facilities are constantly added. The large shop is located on Scott street and gives employment to forty men.

Mihills Manufacturing Company.—The foundation of the immense business now carried on by the Mihills Manufacturing Company in sash, doors and blinds, on the corner of Brooke,

Sibley and Juneau streets, was laid when Uriah D. Mihills began the manufacture of lumber, in 1864, in the old dismantled mill now standing near the Scott street bridge. In 1868, he added to his business the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and continued both the mill and the factory until 1874, when he became involved, and the establishment was taken in charge by the present Mihills Manufacturing Company December 24, 1874, with a capital of \$200,000. Of this corporation, Parlan Semple, of Shawano, was President; R. A. Baker, Vice President; C. K. Pier, President; G. N. Mihills, Secretary and Superintendent. These, with Welcome Hyde, of Appleton, constitute the Board of Directors. The present officers are R. A. Baker, President; C. K. Pier, Treasurer; G. N. Mihills, Vice President, Secretary and Superintendent. The factory, which is a fine brick building, contains 160 employes, and the articles manufactured are sold in all the States of the Union, except New York and New England. The business now amounts to \$300,000 per year. The Mihills Manufacturing Company also owns a large saw-mill at the foot of Hone and Spring streets, which is leased by Henry Sherry, of Neenah, and managed by A. D. Parker. During the last two seasons, it has been run to its full capacity, night and day a portion of the time; running in winter also, logs being received by rail.

Fond du Lac Wheel & Seeder Company.—In 1872, Daniel Y. Sabin, J. B. Bushnell and Henry Hastings began, under the name and style of Sabin, Bushnell & Hastings, the manufacture of the Fountain City Seeder and patent buggy wheels. In 1874, this firm sold out to the Wheel & Seeder Company, which was chartered August 31, 1874, and which was composed of D. Y. Sabin, J. B. Bushnell, Henry Hastings, J. C. Wedge, Alexander McDonald, Frank Dillingham (of Milwaukee), M. W. Simmons, E. C. Gray, Byron Town, Kalk & Kent, J. F. Aldrich, P. Conrad, A. T. Perkins and Ela C. Waters. The first officers were: Alexander McDonald, President; J. C. Wedge, Vice President; Byron Town, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Bushnell, Superintendent. The capital stock was \$50,000. The company ceased manufacturing wheels in 1876, because they were too costly for the market. The manufactures, which now consist of grain-drills and force-fed, broad-cast seeders, with clover and timothy seed attachments, are sold mostly in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Their number is 1,500 seeders and drills per year, and their value about \$75,000. The shops give employment to seventy-five men, and the business is annually increasing. The present officers are: Alexander McDonald, President; J. C. Wedge, Vice President; Byron Town, Secretary and Treasurer. The shops are located on Forest street, next to the river, and with the additions of the season of 1879, complete throughout.

Moore & Galloway's Saw-Mill.—The business of this firm was begun in 1864 by M. D. Moore, who then engaged in the manufacture of lumber, lath and pickets, with Charles Crane. The partnership, if such it could be called, was a novel one. Mr. Crane had built the saw-mill in 1863, but was financially embarrassed. Mr. Moore therefore purchased an undivided half-interest in it, and paid for it, and for two years thereafter Mr. Crane operated the mill one week and Mr. Moore the next week. The same crew worked for both, but the lumber cut by each was kept separate, as well as all the business affairs. In 1866, Mr. Moore bought out Mr. Crane, and soon after, in the same year, C. A. Galloway became a partner with Mr. Moore in the business, and several years later, in 1870, W. E. Baker purchased an interest in the business, which embraced extensive operations in the lumber districts, in addition to operating the mill and yards at Fond du Lac. In 1878, W. E. Baker withdrew from the firm, which is now composed of M. D. Moore and C. A. Galloway. The firm gives employment to eighty, and at some seasons to 150, men, and cuts from five to eight and one-half millions of lumber. The mill and office are located on Packer, near McWilliams street.

Peerless Job Office.—November 13, 1878, P. B. Haber and Charles H. Swift opened a job printing office in the rear of Wells' Bank building, corner of Main and First streets, under the title of the Peerless Printing Office, by Haber & Swift. The material was all new and the office has had a liberal share of business since it was opened. Mr. Swift has in connection with the office, the business of city bill-posting.

Globe Job Office.—On the 1st of August, 1872, Thomas Bryant, now of the Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* newspaper, opened a job printing office over J. C. Whittelsey's store on Main street. In the fall of 1874, George C. Hicks, now of Minneapolis, purchased an interest in the office, continuing as one of the proprietors until 1876, when Mr. Bryant became sole proprietor. In 1878—April 25—John W. Lockin purchased the entire establishment and moved it to the ground floor of No. 6 Forest street, September 20, 1879. He added a large cylinder press and engine in 1879, and the office now contains 150 fonts of type, four presses and good steam machinery. The *Wisconsin Farmer* is published at the Globe Office.

La Belle Wagon Works.—In 1869, what is now the second largest wagon factory in the State was begun by Farnsworth, Knapp & Co., on the site now occupied by the works. The firm changed soon after to Farnsworth, Woodward, Knapp & Co., and then to Farnsworth Brothers & Knapp, who continued in the business until February, 1874, when B. F. Moore and A. G. Ruggles purchased the entire property and business interests. This firm began immediately to increase the business, although the works had a capacity of 2,000 wagons per year under Farnsworth Brothers & Knapp. Mr. Ruggles continued in the establishment only eight months, when B. F. Moore became sole proprietor. He went on with making improvements and increasing the facilities, until in January, 1879, when a stock company was formed and incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, consisting of B. F. Moore, President; A. L. Moore, Vice President and Superintendent; James H. Farnsworth, Secretary, and C. H. Moore, Treasurer. The business, that of manufacturing wagons, gives employment to 200 men, who turn out twenty complete wagons per day. The shops, which are located between the West Branch River and the Chicago & North-Western Railway, on Forest street, are run to their utmost capacity, and turn out \$300,000 worth of wagons per year. During the past year an immense fireproof, stone, iron and brick storehouse has been built by the La Belle Wagons Works Company, which is capable of holding 3,000 finished wagons; also an oil-house of stone. Every foot of room is utilized, and preparations are going on to increase, next season, the capacity of the shops. The wagons turned out are sold mostly in California, Oregon, Texas and British America.

Novelty Iron Works.—The Novelty Iron Works building, a large, substantial structure of brick with cast-iron door and window frames, was built by Horace and George O. Trowbridge, on the corner of Doty and Rees streets, in 1866. Horace Trowbridge now resides at Sheboygan Falls, and George O. at San Francisco. C. H. De Groat purchased G. O. Trowbridge's interest in 1875, and soon after A. E. Bosworth became a member of the firm. In 1876, George Giddings bought an interest in the business, since which time the firm has been De Groat & Giddings. Their business is that of manufacturing agricultural implements, saw-mill machinery and general repairing. They also manufacture the famous Gowan head-blocks and set works for saw-mills, which are in use by nearly all the mills in the vicinity.

C. J. L. Meyer's Factories, Mills and Furnaces.—One of the most extensive and successful manufacturers in Wisconsin, or in the Northwest, is Charles J. L. Meyer. No history of Fond du Lac, or of Wisconsin, would be complete, therefore, without a more or less elaborate account of his business. Mr. Meyer arrived in New York from his native place in Prussia, in 1849, at the age of eighteen. He had been educated under the thorough Prussian school system, and had also learned the sash and door trade, which he now carries on, by working in his father's shop, which had turned out a fine quality of sash, doors and furniture since the beginning of the present century. Not finding employment at his trade at once in New York, Mr. Meyer engaged at farming for a short time, but soon found employment with one of the best millwrights of the East, thereby acquiring practical knowledge which has since been of great value in carrying on his business. In 1855, being desirous of engaging in business on a larger scale, and in a timbered country, Mr. Meyer made a tour of the West and settled upon Fond du Lac as offering the best advantages on account of healthful climate, fine soil, great timber resources and contiguity to navigable waters. He did not settle at Fond du Lac through accident, but after a thorough examination of various other places in the West.

In 1856, he started in business at Fond du Lac, in a very small way, doing such miscellaneous jobs as his limited means would allow. In 1859, Mr. Meyer went East, spending five months in careful examination of manufacturing establishments in that section. He resolved, as a consequence, to enter upon the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and returned in the fall of that year to lay the foundation of his present immense business. In 1860, himself, a brother and an apprentice were working with rented power. In 1861, mostly with his own hands, he erected a small wooden shop on Western avenue, purchasing a small portable engine for power. In this shop he planed lumber, made sash, doors and blinds, and did various jobs; not on a large scale, as that business was not then heavily patronized. In 1864, however, having got a firmer foothold, and trade having received a strong impetus from the war, Mr. Meyer put his goods on the Chicago market. The excellent finish and thorough workmanship displayed marked them at once as superior to any then before the public, and, as if by magic, the demand for them outstripped that of all competitors. From that time, the demand for his goods rapidly and constantly increased. A large factory was erected on the north side of Western avenue—since demolished—and a branch was permanently opened in Chicago. In 1866, he erected the present wood-working building, which is 200x100 feet on the ground, and three stories high, of brick. There were large additions built for boiler and engine rooms. In 1867, a large brick warehouse, 44x128 feet and two stories high with basement, was erected on the corner of Western avenue and the Chicago & North-Western Railway. In 1868, being desirous of obtaining lumber for his factory, at more advantageous terms, Mr. Meyer erected a saw-mill in "Lower Town," in Fond du Lac, which had a capacity of 80,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1874, finding it necessary to protect his interests in that city, he erected a model sash, door and blind factory in Chicago, which has a capacity equal to that of any other in the Garden City. Owing to its perfectness and completeness, this factory has several times been examined by officials sent from foreign countries to learn the details of American manufacturing. As logs began to grow more scarce on the Wolf River, Mr. Meyer found it necessary to purchase large tracts of pine lands, which he did in Michigan, fifty miles north of Menominee. Here he built a large saw-mill, which runs all the year round, a planing-mill, stores, offices and boarding-house, making a village all his own, called Hermansville, after his son Herman. The product of these mills is mostly used in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in his own factories. In 1870, fearing a scarcity of logs on the Wolf River would render Fond du Lac less advantageous as a wood-manufacturing point, and expecting, therefore, to change his business to that of manufacturing iron, he erected a large blast furnace at "Lower Town," with ample charcoal kilns, which was hardly completed when the panic laid its iron hand upon all manufacturing interests. Since then railways have been pushed into the most productive timber countries, thus indefinitely postponing the time when there will be a scarcity of lumber in Fond du Lac for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Meyer, therefore, has continued to increase his wood-manufacturing business, erecting in 1879 an additional factory, 100x100 feet, just east of the main building.

On the corner of Western avenue and Macy street Mr. Meyer has one of the best equipped machine shops and foundries in the Northwest, at which all his own engines and iron machinery are made, and a general business in manufacturing heavy mill furnishings carried on. During 1880, the blast furnace will be put into operation under a company organized for that purpose, and his sash, door and blind factory will consume over twelve million feet of lumber—an increase over any previous year.

To keep in motion the large amount of machinery in all of Mr. Meyer's shops—not including his blast furnace—are required ten steam engines and twenty-one boilers. The former are made at his Western avenue iron works, and the latter by J. C. Pierron, of Fond du Lac, of whose work Mr. Meyer speaks in the highest terms.

The Chicago shops furnish employment to 300 persons; those at Hermansville, to over 200 and those at Fond du Lac to 400—making a pay-roll with over 900 names.

The products of C. J. L. Meyer's factories are sold in Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina,



A. S. Gibson

FOND DU LAC.

Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota—twenty-four States, besides Wisconsin.

Breweries.—The oldest brewery in Fond du Lac is that of J. & C. Frey, near the corner of Macy and Division streets. The buildings now used in the business have all been built by the Frey Brothers at different times, the first dating back to 1848. They have an extensive trade at home and abroad, and do also a large business in bottling and exporting beer.

On Portland street, south of Division, is situated the large brick building erected by Paul Hauser, for a brewery. It is a well-built and convenient structure for the business of brewing, and is now leased by Antony Voght.

Bechaud Brothers' Brewery, on Eleventh street, west of Hickory, is doing a large and increasing business, additional buildings being required and erected during 1878 and 1879. The Bechaud Brothers are practical brewers. They have a large trade outside of Fond du Lac, their beer being bottled by H. W. Eaton.

Joseph Schussler, a practical brewer, has a brewery on Hickory street, south of Grove. His method of brewing is different from others, and known only to himself. His operations are less extensive than those of the other city brewers.

Rueping & Son's Tannery.—In 1854, William Rueping erected a small wooden building on Doty street, and began the business of tanning leather. Two of his elder sons had learned the tanner's trade in Germany, and they carried on the business after the manner learned in that country. In 1870, the present building, a brick structure, 170x42, feet and three stories high, was erected to accommodate the increasing business. Thirty men are constantly employed, who turn out 8,000 hides and 7,000 kip and calf skins per year. No vitriol or acid is consumed in this tannery, hemlock bark alone being used for tanning, of which 1,000 cords, costing \$6,500, are required annually. This tannery turns out mostly harness leather, which is of the most durable quality, and sells largely to Boston, New York and St. Paul jobbers. The firm consists of Frederick, Louis, Charles and Henry, the four sons of the late William Rueping.

Other Manufactories.—A very important branch of business in Fond du Lac is C. L. Pierce's Plow Works, corner of Macy and Court streets. It is also an old established branch, the Pierce Brothers having a shop open on Division street before any other houses had been erected in that vicinity. The shop is equipped with steam machinery, and turns out a large number of plows adapted to Western soil.

Goddard & Burrows, on Macy street, have as large a business as their buildings will accommodate, in the manufacture of patent carriage tops.

Sherrer's File Works, on Johnson street, employ five or six men at making new and cutting over old files. There are but few file works in the country, hence Mr. Sherrer has a large business.

Albert Buechner, at his shops on Forest street, is a manufacturer of heavy wagons.

Edson & Son, on Western avenue, near the railroad, have a large factory, run by steam, for the manufacture of bed frames, springs, hay-cutters, and to do a general business in wood turning.

Wolf & Potter have a large shop on Macy street, for the manufacture of cutters, sleighs, phaetons and buggies.

E. G. Main, corner of Macy & Second streets, has a steam factory, where harrow frames and the wood for other agricultural implements are made.

B. F. & H. L. Sweet, on Arndt street, are manufacturers of Sweet's "Common Sense Sleighs." They are very large and strong, for work in lumbering, and are pronounced superior to any other lumbering sleigh. Smaller sizes, with the same patent improvements, are made for farmers and general purposes.

The old Hiner & White Iron Works, on Arndt street, employ fifteen men. Up to 1877, while owned and run by Hiner & White, the works gave employment to 125 men, and turned out great quantities of milling machinery, some mowing machines and all kinds of iron machinery. A stock company composed of Hiner & White's creditors now run the shops.

The only boiler works in Fond du Lac are situated on Arndt street, and owned by J. C. Pierron. He has all the local trade, and constructs large boilers for mills and steamboats in various portions of the country.

Jacob Kunze has a wagon-shop on Division and Sophia streets, at which mostly heavy work is turned out.

YACHT CLUBS.

Of all the Wisconsin lakes, there is not one to compare with Winnebago for yachting. The shores are low, and, as a usual thing, cultivated, with very little timber, save the beautiful wooded points, with here and there just a fringe, to screen the growing crops from the strong winds. Thus storms approaching the lake can be seen, prepared for, or a safe harbor reached. Even if it were necessary to beach a boat, it could be done anywhere, on either shore, without the slightest damage to the craft, and with nothing more than a partial wetting of the persons in it.

This lake is also one of the finest for the concomitant of yachting, that is, camping out, either beside the cool springs of the east shore, or in the shady groves which are still left on most all the high, projecting points on the west shore.

But the greatest blessings are sometimes the least prized—at least, it appears so in the case of Fond du Lac people, who are just beginning to appreciate what they have for so long neglected. But they are rapidly making up for lost time.

Indulgence in these aquatic sports, however, has become a habit only, so to speak, to the few. The many are yet to taste the joys and reap the benefits to mind and body that they are sure to give. Their growth has been slow, but, at this writing, it is a good, healthy growth, and possibly, by the end of another decade, the lake, large as it is, will be insufficient for the demands put upon it in this regard.

The pioneers in yachting were good men, all possessed of an ardent desire to be good yachtsmen: good swimmers, plucky fellows, but without a particle of experience as to building, rigging, manning or sailing a yacht.

In 1865, an organization was perfected, as follows: S. A. Dudley, Captain (qualifications—related to a ship carpenter); R. A. Baker, Capitalist (qualifications—served a term of years as purser on board the United States steamer Michigan); John Mathews, First Officer (qualifications—crossed the Atlantic in a sail vessel); T. S. Weeks, Second Officer (qualifications—went across the Hudson in a skiff when a small boy); James Coleman, wader (qualifications—height, and ability to walk ashore in case of accident).

During the winter of 1865, they bought an old fishing boat, and with the aid of Col. Ewen and Capt. Johnson, rigged it out, in April of that year, with a lug sail and steering oar. During high water in the spring, they launched it in what is known as "Meyer Sluice," which, at that time, extended up from the lake to Scott street, opposite W. H. Hiner's residence. Here the first naval school was established for Fond du Lac. They cruised up and down this sluice during the entire season. When the wind was abeam, the sailing was fair both ways; but with a north wind, they had to tow their craft down and sail back, and with a south wind, vice versa. Their skill and efficiency being approved (by themselves), the yacht Water Lily was ordered built in Milwaukee, to be delivered here in time for the season of 1866.

This little boat, just sixteen feet over all, rigged with portable mast, sprit-sail and oars, took the city by storm, and yachting commenced in earnest.

The Water Lily's complement of men being six, another man was shipped, and George P. Knowles was taken in the capacity of cook.

Long excursions were taken in this boat, frequently making the entire circuit of the lake. She proved an excellent sea boat, and soon established a reputation for safety. This snug little craft is still afloat, at her moorings, off R. A. Baker's cottage, at Green Lake.

The next accession to the yachting interest was the yacht Rosendale, built at Rosendale, in this county, and put into the waters of Lake Winnebago in 1868, her owners being the Rev. H. W. Beers and H. H. Tenbrock, then a candidate for orders, and subsequently ordained a priest. He made, during the summer months, this boat his home, using it as a means of transit

to the various points on the lake to which he was assigned for missionary labor. Being no sailor, he depended upon any one he could pick up who professed to have the slightest knowledge or experience in this line. The consequence was that the *Rosendale* was continually overdue, either being ashore, wind-bound, or in some creek, or high and dry on the beach; so that, when Mr. Beers had occasion to want the boat for his favorite fishing excursions, recourse was had to the *Water Lily's* crew to hunt her up and bring her into port.

A choice amusement of Tenbrock's was to take six to eight of the parish schoolboys on board this vessel and put out for a day's sport, the outcome being that when night set in, and the boys had not returned, so many anxious mothers had started out as many anxious fathers, to go in search of the supposed lost vessel and crew. As a usual thing, about 9 o'clock in the evening, Capt. Johnson, of the tug *Minnie*, would be got up and dispatched to the relief of the *Rosendale*. As a matter of course, he returned no wiser than he went. In the mean time, the boys would have found their way home, some on foot, some in farmers' wagons, and foot-sore, tired and half-famished, to gladden the hearts of their distressed parents. Tenbrock, in the end, became a good sailor, keeps the boat still, which now makes one of the fleet on Green Bay.

The advent of the *Daisy*, in 1870, was an event of marked importance to yachting, which was not confined to any one locality on the lake. This vessel was a Boston-built yacht, 19 feet 6 inches over all, by 8 feet 6 inches beam, and the best weather vessel ever sailed on the lake. She had fair speed and great beauty. She was hailed with delight all along shore, and stimulated a generous rivalry, that has led to the present state of yachting on the lake.

Her Captain, the lamented Dudley, had made himself master of the art of managing water craft of this description, and to his zeal and enterprise, more than anything else, were the yachtsmen indebted for the *Daisy* being placed upon these waters.

He was assisted by R. A. Baker, H. H. Dodd, L. L. Lowry, John S. McDonald, and I. K. Hamilton, in the purchase and transportation of this little craft to Fond du Lac Harbor. Messrs. Baker and Dodd, who have fallen heir to this little old lady of a yacht, keep her now at Green Lake.

Next the *Gipsy* was built here by Z. & I. W. Maxim, in 1871, the same gentlemen who have since built the *Belle*, and the steam yacht *Guy*. The first formal organization was made in 1871, with but these four boats represented, viz., *Rosendale*, *Liberty*, *Daisy* and *Gipsy*. The organization was styled the Fond du Lac Yacht Club. The first officers were: H. H. Dodd, Commodore; R. A. Baker, Vice Commodore; S. A. Dudley, Fleet Captain; George P. Knowles, Secretary and Treasurer. This club continued to be the nucleus around which the yachting interest gathered, until 1878, when the great number of yachts and diversity of interests demanded a new organization, which was perfected by the election of the following officers: H. H. Dodd, Commodore; C. H. Benton, Vice Commodore; H. C. Dittmar, Fleet Captain; Thomas Terrell, Measurer; Robert H. Wharton, Secretary; R. C. Baker, Treasurer.

The number of yachts now is fifteen of all sail, of which the *Mystic*, *Pinafore*, *Lolita*, *Lulu*, *Hawk*, *Aquila*, and the steam yacht *Guy*, may be noted as equal to any in the State as to beauty, speed and safety.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Fond du Lac, when compared with other cities of equal size, has, fortunately, suffered from few conflagrations resulting in great loss of life or property. As it is largely a wooden city, this freedom from destructive fires is considered remarkable by those who are not acquainted with the promptness and efficiency of its Fire Department and its admirable water-supply for fire purposes. The earliest fires, of which no record was kept because there was no organized fire department, entailed the greatest comparative loss, because the inhabitants were poor, insurance companies were little patronized, and building material was scarce.

On the 13th of May, 1847, Charles Kenkall's house, with all its furniture and all the money he possessed, was consumed by fire. This was an almost irretrievable loss, as the property was not insured.

Under the head of "Terrible Conflagration," some person, name not known, wrote, in December, 1848, an extravagant account of the destruction by fire of the first schoolhouse erected in Fond du Lac. The building was located on Fifth, between Marr and Main streets:

"On the evening of the 12th inst., our quiet village was visited by the most destructive fire ever known in this place, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant! The Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the former Court House, the Academy, the Town Hall, the Franklin Schoolhouse and lecture-room, besides the spacious room occupied as the public room of the Lyceum, together with their valuable contents and all the outbuildings, were, in the short space of a few hours, entirely consumed!!

"Although it was not discovered until near the dread hour of midnight, and the weather was intensely cold, still our efficient and well-trained Fire Department was soon on the ground, endeavoring, by its magnanimous and almost superhuman efforts, to stay the devouring element; but, in defiance of their utmost efforts, the flames continued to spread with great rapidity from one to another of the above-mentioned buildings, until the whole were completely wrapped in one enveloping sheet of flame!! It was truly a grand and appalling sight.

"It is uncertain, as yet, how or by what means this terrible catastrophe was brought about: but it is generally believed to have been caused by the contact of fire with the wooden portion of the schoolhouse.

"The calamity is much more severely felt at this particular season of the year, as the building cannot, probably, be replaced before next summer. The ruins present a sad appearance, indeed, comprising the entire number of buildings in the block. Our village wears a really forsaken aspect. Not a public building of any consequence is left, except the jail, ball-alley and billiard-room, besides a few other holes of a worse sort!"

The substance of the above inflated account of the destruction of the small wooden schoolhouse was telegraphed to some of the leading newspapers, from which news went to the people of the entire Union that Fond du Lac had been wiped out of existence by fire. Newspapers, published in other cities and States, could not know that a single pine building of one room was used as a church for several denominations, a court house, lyceum, "academy" and all the other purposes enumerated in the account sent abroad; and these localities, doubtless, which to this day have not been disabused of the impression, believe that Fond du Lac was at that time laid in ashes. The joke was a very good one, but it caused much needless anxiety in the hearts of those who lived in other States and had friends in Fond du Lac, and, the next week, the labors of the Postmaster were increased by the numerous letters inquiring about the "terrible fire."

On Saturday night, January 17, 1852, the wooden block belonging to E. W. Davis, situated on the east side of Main street and occupied by Drs. John Pantillon, W. T. Galloway, N. W. Howard and L. Kellogg; Johnson's saloon and Mr. Norwood's store were burned. Adjoining buildings were saved by tearing down a small building belonging to Mrs. Rapelje.

This was considered a large fire, and the enthusiastic ones who turned out with buckets and pails to carry water, had not finished reciting their exploits when, on Monday morning (two days later), the row of wooden blocks between First and Second streets, on the east side of Main street, was discovered to be on fire. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer indicating 22° below zero, and the few gallons of water the citizens attempted to carry frequently congealed before they reached the fire. That entire block was burned, except Darling, Wright & Co.'s Exchange Bank, which stood on the corner of First and Main streets, where Wells' Bank now stands. This was a wooden building, built for temporary occupation, and Dr. Wright rushed in, as soon as he reached the scene of destruction, and filled his ample pockets with \$20,000 in bills, and then went out to fight fire. D. R. Curran and A. P. & G. N. Lyman were the heaviest losers, Mr. Curran's store and stock of goods being burned, and his dwelling-house, near by, damaged to the extent of \$300. The Lyman Block was valued at \$2,500. Case & Alling lost \$3,000 in stock; Carswell & Dee, \$1,000 in dry goods; Mr. Nash, on building, occupied by Carswell & Dee, \$1,200; John H. Martin, on building occupied by Case

& Alling, \$500, and other losses, the amounts not given, by H. C. Keys, A. D. Bonesteel, Z. L. Chapman, W. A. Dewey, D. Lyon and others. There was a finger, an ear, a toe or a nose frozen for every thousand dollars of damage wrought. The liveliest scene was at the reservoir, on the corner of Main and Second streets, where those who attempted to save goods were showering each other to extinguish burning clothing.

One of the greatest losses by fire at one time was in 1866, when the east side of Main street burned from Robert A. Baker's bank north to, and including, the Lewis House, which stood on the present Patty House site; and east on Sheboygan street far enough to destroy the dwelling-house and outbuildings belonging to Richard Dix.

March 4, 1868, the High School building burned to the ground. Loss, \$16,000.

In the spring of 1878, a small dwelling in "Lower Town" caught fire from an unknown cause, and was totally destroyed. George Hewins, a maimed soldier, who had lodgings in the building, was burned to death.

On September 8, 1879, five wooden buildings on the east side of Main street, between Second and Third, were burned. The fire began, from an unknown cause, in Thomas Gibson's store, in which himself and an eight-year old daughter were burned to death. The buildings were old, and the greatest loss was that of life.

The burning of the McDonald & Nightingale paper-mill, in 1878, entailed a loss of \$25,000.

In the winter of 1874-75, the row of wooden buildings from Opera Hall to the Rottman Block, on the east side of Main street, were burned.

The fire that probably entailed the greatest loss of property was set, July 15, 1871, by sparks from the steamer Gabe Bouck in the Bannister warehouse, on Scott street. Twenty-two buildings, including the Mihills Mills and Factory and a large quantity of lumber and wood, were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000, with less than \$10,000 insurance.

RIENZI CEMETERY.

In an early day, as is the case with all new settlements, Fond du Lac had no burial place. Matters ran along thus past the usual period when action is taken in this direction, and when Eastman & White took possession of the *Journal*, they trained their guns on what was termed the barbarity of the people of the village for neglecting to provide a suitable burying-place for the dead, and in their issue of May 4, 1849, published the following article:

"Fond du Lac Village, containing 1,200 inhabitants, has no public or private burial ground, but buries her dead in the public highway. We never before saw a village without a graveyard of some kind. In the wildest times of the wildest State of the West, her people always respected the dead, and gave them some decent habitation. The Indian tribes honor the dust of the departed, and protect their graves from destruction. But Fond du Lac, whose people claim relationship with the oldest, the most Christian-like, moral and enlightened of the old States, dig their graves by the roadside, and bury their friends where the cattle's hoofs and passing vehicles will soon obliterate all marks of their resting-place! Whose duty is it to see to this matter? If the duty of nobody, who will volunteer to rescue Fond du Lac from its reputation? The act incorporating our village says: 'SECTION 14. The Trustees shall have the following powers: To purchase, hold, own and lay out graveyards or cemeteries, to regulate the burial of the dead, and to make and enforce any regulation or ordinance relating to the same.'"

But no public burial place was secured, and the high land on the east side of Main street, a mile south of the city, was used as a cemetery, as it had been from the earliest settlement of Fond du Lac, the first interment being that of Fanny Pier, wife of Colwert Pier, who died March 1, 1838. Later, the beautiful knoll, now occupied by the "old grounds" of Rienzi Cemetery, was used by a few who would not bury their friends by the roadside; but it was only used as such by sufferance, being owned and occupied by N. P. Tallmadge. The spot contained a grave, however, before it was seized upon by any portion of the public as a burial place. Mr.

Tallmadge had been contemplating making a gift of land for cemetery purposes, and walked out, one day, with his son, William D., then a young man, to look over the place now called Rienzi. The "Governor," as he was popularly called, thought what is now known as the "new grounds" would be suitable for burial purposes; but the son chose the lower hill, or what is known as the "old grounds," saying, "When I die, I wish to be buried right here." It was a beautiful spot, and, four weeks later, he was buried on the very ground he stood upon when the wish was uttered. That settled the choice of location, and Mr. Tallmadge laid out around his son's grave eight and one-half acres for a cemetery. This was the beginning of what finally became the beautiful Rienzi Cemetery—William D. Tallmadge being the first to choose the location and the first to sleep in its bosom.

The following is the record of the incorporation of Rienzi Cemetery, as found in the Register's Office:

WITNES, On the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, pursuant to agreement and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the following persons, residing in the county of Fond du Lac in the State of Wisconsin, desirous to form an association for the purpose of procuring and holding lands to be used exclusively for a cemetery, or burial place for the dead—namely, N. P. Tallmadge, M. J. Thomas, A. D. Bonesteel, Robert A. Baker, Napoleon Boardman, Isaac S. Tallmadge and A. G. Butler, met at the banking-house of A. G. Butler, in the city of Fond du Lac, and proceeded to appoint the undersigned, N. P. Tallmadge, Chairman, and A. D. Bonesteel, Secretary, by a vote of a majority of the persons present:

Now, therefore, the undersigned Chairman and Secretary, as aforesaid, do certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that, at such meeting, N. P. Tallmadge, M. J. Thomas, A. D. Bonesteel, Robert A. Baker, N. Boardman and A. G. Butler, attended, as associates; that the corporate name of the association determined upon by the majority of the persons who met was "The Rienzi Cemetery;" that the number of Trustees fixed upon to manage the concerns of the association was seven; that the names of the Trustees chosen at said meeting are N. P. Tallmadge, M. J. Thomas, A. D. Bonesteel, Robert A. Baker, N. Boardman, I. S. Tallmadge and A. G. Butler, for the purpose of managing the affairs of said association, to be known by its corporate name as "The Rienzi Cemetery;" that the undersigned, as Chairman and Secretary, aforesaid, proceeded to divide the said Trustees into three classes, by lot, as follows: Those of the first class to hold their offices one year, those in the second class two years, and those in the third class three years, as follows: First class, N. Boardman and A. G. Butler; second class, Robert A. Baker and M. J. Thomas; third class, N. P. Tallmadge, A. D. Bonesteel and I. S. Tallmadge.

And the undersigned Chairman and Secretary, aforesaid, do further certify that the future annual election of Trustees of said association, known as "The Rienzi Cemetery," was fixed to be held on the second Monday of August, in each year, at such place as said Trustees shall from time to time appoint. All of which, the undersigned Chairman and Secretary, as aforesaid, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and, in witness whereof, have hereunto set their hands this 15th day of August, 1853.

(Signed)

N. P. TALLMADGE, *Chairman*,
A. D. BONESTEEL, *Secretary*.

This act of incorporation, duly sworn to, was recorded, on the same day and year, in Vol. 1 of "Cemeteries and Power of Attorneys," page 61. On August 17, 1853, a meeting of the officers was held, and N. P. Tallmadge chosen President; A. D. Bonesteel, Secretary, and Robert A. Baker, Treasurer. It was then decided to purchase, for \$400, thirty-nine and six-tenths acres of land of N. P. Tallmadge for cemetery purposes (a portion of which had already been laid out and used as a cemetery by Mr. Tallmadge), and to grant to him, free of charge, forever, such a plat or tract as he might choose as a burial place for his family. At a subsequent meeting, held in December of the same year, N. P. Tallmadge offered to convey to the association, free of charge, a tract of eight and one-half acres which he had already inclosed and laid out as a cemetery, which offer was accepted. That tract is now known as the "old grounds," and is composed of the first knoll of land at the entrance to the cemetery, in Sections 18 and 19, town of Empire, situated two and one-half miles southeast of the city. The tract of thirty-nine and six-tenths acres was, therefore, not purchased.

N. Boardman was authorized to survey and lay out lots, walks and avenues in the cemetery, the expense of which should be paid out of the sale of lots, and proceeded immediately to do so.

In October, 1863, the Trustees authorized the purchase, at \$20 per acre, of N. P. Tallmadge, a tract of twenty-four acres of land, lying east of the "old grounds," which was done, and the land was immediately laid out and offered for sale. Rienzi now contains thirty-two and

one-half acres, composed of beautiful hills and valleys, covered with oaks, and carpeted in summer with a profusion of wild flowers. It is one of the most charming spots in nature, lying nearly a half-mile from the street, and reached by a smooth carriage-way, shaded on either side by thrifty trees, and refreshed by a clear spring brook. In the valley between the old and new grounds is a miniature artificial lake, fed by a never-failing spring, as though from the very resting-place and ashes of the dead gushed forth the water of life. An extract from the report of the Trustees in 1877 is here made:

“It is the natural feeling of the human heart that it would lie down by the side of its kindred after it has ceased to beat; that one inclosure should garner its ashes. Our dust is sacred. In this cemetery we expect to bury our friends, and we expect they will bury us there. In those sacred shades now rest the remains of its founder. N. P. Tallmadge died in the month of November, 1864, and was interred upon the spot selected and beautified during his life. There he sleeps by the side of his wife and sons who had gone before; distinguished in life as a statesman, Senator, Governor and literary man, he is at last gathered to his fathers.

“Since our organization, in addition to our clearing the grounds (which was a dense wood) and fencing it, including the lane leading to it, we have purchased and paid for twenty-four acres, built an observatory and a handsome stone vault, a house for the sexton, and expended nearly \$200 for a fountain near the sexton’s house, besides keeping the grounds in good order.”

At a meeting of the Trustees of Rienzi Cemetery, held August 12, 1875, the prices of lots were fixed as follows: In the old grounds, \$30 each; in the new grounds, \$50 (to be paid in cash to the Treasurer, before an order will be given to open the ground for interment); single graves for adults, \$5; single graves for children under twelve years of age, \$3. Sexton’s fees, digging graves, \$3. For use of vault for one month, or less, \$5; over one month, \$1 per week additional.

The “old grounds” contain a “potter’s field,” a lot belonging to the Freemasons and one owned by the Odd Fellows.

FLOODS AND FRESHETS.

No one who drives over the smooth, solid pavements and splendidly macadamized roads in and about Fond du Lac, can form any adequate conception of the condition of the streets, roadways, streams, prairies and dooryards in early times, nor can any pen record a description that will do justice to the subject. The site on which the city stands was level, and but a few feet in its highest place above the lake or rivers. The soil was deep, rich and mellow, finely adapted in every way to the production of mud. This mud, which was black in some places, and a dirty yellow in others, was endowed with such consistency and stickiness as could be boasted of by no other article in the same line. In wet times, the whole prairie in and surrounding Fond du Lac would be covered by water, on which myriads of ducks appeared in season. The roads were almost wholly impassable, teams being frequently from three to five days on the road to Sheboygan, and the stage three or four days on the road from Milwaukee. On these occasions, the rich verdure and beautiful wild flowers of the prairies did not always suppress profusely, and the most dejected, forlorn and bedraggled horses and men ever beheld, were those arriving in the village with the stage.

The main street in the spring and fall had the appearance of a long vat of blacking, and the other streets were successions of bottomless sloughs and prodigious ruts. Nor could any of them be avoided, for one portion of the fenceless prairie was as soft and sticky as any other. The stickiness of this mud can be likened to nothing but the irresistible grip of the octopus. Whenever a wheel or a foot sunk into an unusually deep hole, it seemed to be grasped at once by some immeasurable power below, which would not diminish or let go.

The Fond du Lac *Journal* of June 16, 1847, mentioned the public roads in the following comprehensive paragraph:

“We would earnestly call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the public roads and bridges in this vicinity, and especially between Fond du Lac and Taycheedah, where, within a few days, several accidents have happened. It is mortifying in the extreme to

hear the comments of strangers on the public spirit of the people of this town, and we hope to see the evil remedied without delay."

In 1850, when James Ewen was keeping the Lewis House on the corner where the Patty House now stands, the mud was as universal and deep as it had ever been. In fact, everything was blocked by muddy roads, and business was almost at a standstill. He waded out into the street before the inmates of the hotel were up in the morning, and placed a pair of boots and a hat in the mud, in such shape as to resemble a man just disappearing in the earthy mucilage. Knowing the possibilities of the surrounding country in wet times, many of the burghers at first thought a man had been indeed drowned on land, and the frightened children refused to pass on their way to school until "the man" was helped out of the mud.

On another occasion, a prominent lumberman rented for his family the house situated on Macy street, in the rear of Amory Hall, in which the family of the late Robert Flint resides, to the end that during his absence in the woods there should be no trouble in reaching the main street for provisions and groceries. He was absent a little over three weeks, and on his return, was informed the children hadn't been out of the house, which was surrounded by water, during that time. When anything was wanted from the stores or neighbors, Milt. Ewen, now a resident of Fond du Lac, then a boy ten years of age, rolled his pantaloons up as near to his waist as possible, and went barefoot on the errands.

As late as September, 1855, a man rowed a canoe from Oshkosh to the Rock River Valley, the water being deep enough on the marsh in Oakfield Township for his passage to the Rock River.

In 1855, the mill-dam back of the Court House, and the bridge on Western avenue, were carried away by a flood, and more than a dozen times have thousands of feet of lumber, and hundreds of cords of wood been afloat in Lower Town. In 1869, occurred a remarkable freshet, in which nearly every portion of the city was flooded; cellars without number were full, and water stood in the rooms on the ground floor of scores of residences. A swift stream of muddy water, as broad as the street, rushed down Fourth and Main streets, leaving a large shed or outbuilding—which had been brought from another quarter of the city—on Main street, near the American House; carrying lumber, wood, boxes, barrels and furniture out into the lake, and destroying the newspaper files and a stock of paper for the *Commonwealth* newspaper. These floods were owing mostly to the fact that the de Neveu Creek, which is a narrow, tortuous stream, flowing through the east portion of the city, is several feet higher than Main street, or any street between it and Fond du Lac River. Whenever, therefore, its banks were overflowed, the city was flooded. In 1870, the "Dutch Gap," a deep, wide canal extending across the south border of the city to the river, was dug at public expense, and, in 1879, de Neveu Creek bed was deepened, widened and straightened, so that the disastrous floods of the past will never occur again.

When any one has a desire to verify the stories told of the early mud embargoes, they have only to repair to some spot on Main street where gas or water pipes are being laid, where first stone, then plank, then gravel, then plank, and, finally, sticks and brush will be found extending several feet below the surface, and showing the different efforts made to rise above the canals of black mucilage, which were the most serious drawbacks to the early growth and development of Fond du Lac.

INCIDENTS AND FIRST THINGS.

On Thursday evening, January 14, 1847, Eli Hooker, now of Waupun, then of the Fond du Lac *Journal*, delivered a temperance lecture at the schoolhouse.

In the winter of 1847-48, the people of the village convened twice for donation purposes. The first time Rev. H. R. Colman, now a resident of this city, received about \$150, and the second time Rev. L. C. Spofford received \$123.21—amounts fully equal to those resulting from donations of the present time.

In May, 1848, the first circus and menagerie—Raymond & Co.'s—visited Fond du Lac Village. Everybody went, and it was the talk of the villagers during several weeks afterward.

The ground where S. B. & J. Amory first built their gunshop, and where Amory Hall now stands, cost \$10 per foot. The site is now worth \$14,000.

Main street, beginning at Forest street, bears to the east several degrees, which makes "jogs" in the streets, extending either way, perpendicularly from it. The main street of the Fond du Lac Company's plat was thus diverted by Dr. Mason C. Darling, who turned it eastward from the East Branch River in order to preserve the "water-lots." He had an idea the stream would be made navigable at some future day, and lots next to it (for wharves and warehouses) would be valuable. His idea was never realized, and Macy street afterward cut through the land intended for "water-lots."

In 1845, the citizens of the village of Fond du Lac congregated to discuss the action of the County Commissioners, who had purchased, for the Sheriff, a pair of brass and steel shackles, at a cost of \$2.50. The heavy taxpayers characterized the transaction as an "outrageous extravagance," while those slipshod-and-go-easy citizens who occasionally fell into the custody of the Sheriff vehemently protested that it was the height of indignity to put shackles on a man in a free country.

The famous Taycheedah Democratic Convention was held the day on which Edward Beeson published his paper, the *Fond du Lac Journal*. He was anxious to lay the proceedings before his patrons, but could not do so and "catch the mail." He therefore wrote out an elaborate account of the proceedings of the convention and inserted it, the papers being all delivered before the convention had fairly met. In order to have everything jibe, he started for Taycheedah with the bogus proceedings in his pocket and actually had the same persons appointed for chairman, secretary and committee as were named in his article, and so manipulated the convention as to make the nominations tally exactly with those announced several hours before in the *Journal*. For nearly thirty years it was not settled whether Mr. Beeson was a wizard or had a vision.

On Monday, August 23, 1847, Dr. Cator's house was entered by robbers and \$142 in cash taken. This was a heavy robbery for those days, and was a serious loss to Dr. Cator.

The first real steamboat excursion was in July, 1847, which went around Lake Winnebago on the steamer Manchester.

Upon one occasion, in the early fifties, J. C. ("Curt") Lewis and Nathaniel Waterbury desired to enter some pine lands above Shawano, 100 miles from Fond du Lac. Mr. Waterbury started on horseback, taking a good animal from the livery stable, and Mr. Lewis started on foot. The friends of each laid wagers on which would reach the destination first. Those who bet on Mr. Lewis won, for he reached the place, located his lands and met Mr. Waterbury on a jaded horse several miles south of Shawano. On these wonderful journeys, Mr. Lewis rested himself by running when he got tired of walking, and by walking when he was tired of running.

The first celery ever brought to Fond du Lac to be sold was grown by James Smith, an English gardener—who is now a resident of Empire—and driven about the streets and to the different groceries. For some time no one was found who knew what it was, and, after smelling of the neatly tied bunches, the people would turn up their noses, wag their heads and pass by on the other side. Finally, Dr. T. S. Wright, seeing Mr. Smith's wagon, seized a bunch of the celery and began to devour it, much to the astonishment of those who had been entirely satisfied with the smell of "the truck." Finally, James Ewen, who kept the Lewis House, purchased the entire lot, and thereafter Mr. Smith found a market for his "decayed pie-plant," as some of the citizens called the celery.

J. W. Partridge was badly injured in the famous Belleville railway disaster of November 1, 1859. He boarded at the Lewis House, which stood on the corner of Main and Sheboygan streets, where the Patty House now stands, and had a room in the third story. The polls for that ward were held in the same building, on the ground floor, and directly under Mr. Partridge's bedroom window. He had a strong desire to vote, but could not leave his bed. He asked the inspectors to allow a friend to deposit a ballot for him, but they refused, as they did of course, to carry the ballot-box to his room. But T. F. Strong, Jr., mastered the situation.

He moved Mr. Partridge's bed to the window, got a string of sufficient length to reach the ground. Mr. Partridge attached a ballot to the string and leaned out of the window, so that the chairman of the ward could know and identify him, and the ballot was lowered and received.

The first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Fond du Lac was in 1848, when speeches were made by S. Judd, of Fox Lake, and S. W. Beall, G. D. Ruggles, Alexander W. Stow and E. W. Drury. The Sunday-school scholars had a picnic, and the day was generally observed.

While searching for his oxen, Charles Bigford was drowned in Fond du Lac River, on the 18th of October, 1848.

In October, 1847, Finley & Morrow established a stage line between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and, in the following November, a weekly stage and mail line was established between Fond du Lac and Watertown.

On the 22d of October, 1847, considerable excitement was caused by the lecture of a fugitive slave, named Lewis Washington, on the condition of negroes in the South. He was the first negro to appear in public in Fond du Lac.

In 1844, George McWilliams sold 300 bushels of potatoes, which he had raised the year before on the west side of the river and kept through the winter in "heaps," covered with prairie grass and earth, for three shillings per bushel. Settlers came from twenty miles in either direction to secure them. He also fattened a ton of pork, which was the first exported from the settlement or fattened, except for family use.

After cars began to run to Fond du Lac in 1859, on what is now the Chicago & North-Western Railway, the "devil" on one of the city papers, who had been left in charge of the office during the editor's absence, lost his position and pay by writing and publishing with all due gravity the following descriptive paragraph: "The cars are quite long, and capable of holding sixty passengers with doors at each end!"

John A. Eastman built the first law office in Fond du Lac. It stood on Main street, about half-way between First and Second streets.

On the 27th of January, 1849, a public meeting was held at the court house to organize for protection against horse-thieves and burglars, their depredations having become unbearable.

A fellow came from Racine to Fond du Lac in the latter part of 1848 to take one of the Fountain City belles to wife, and, the next week, the following paragraph in the paper set the society gossipers into a flurry:

"A FINE WEDDING GIFT.—Giving the bride the prairie itch while vowing at the altar to love, cherish and protect. The idea is not original with us. We deal only in facts."

In the days before artesian wells were known in Fond du Lac, and even as late as 1846-47, the settlers were compelled to go for fresh water to a spring situated three-quarters of a mile west of Main street, where B. F. Moore's stone quarry now is.

There were few gardens belonging to the first settlers of Fond du Lac which were inclosed by fences, and the potatoes and "sass" raised therein by the thrifty, but needy, inhabitants were very frequently stolen by the Indians, who were numerous. They were bold about their depredations of this sort, solemnly entering the gardens in broad daylight, and often, despite all protests and threats, appropriating whatever they desired.

Edward Beeson, now editor of the *Wisconsin Farmer*, gave to Fond du Lac the name of "Fountain City," by referring to it in his paper as "the city of fountains," finally reducing the expression to "Fountain City."

In August, 1848, a tri-weekly mail was established between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

In September, 1849, two persons, a woman and her child, died in Fond du Lac with the cholera. For a few days there was great consternation lest the disease should spread, but it did not.

The city of Fond du Lac was lighted by gas the first time on the evening of Thursday, September 18, 1862.

The Common Council ordered at its second meeting, in September, 1862, that a committee, composed of its members, go to Chicago as a guard of honor for the body of Edward S. Bragg,

who had been reported killed in battle. The committee went, as directed, but found instead of Gen. Bragg's body, that of E. A. Brown. Mr. Brown was buried in the grave dug for the body of Mr. Bragg.

In May, 1867, Charles Susan sold in Fond du Lac 150 bushels of wheat for \$500 to John Marshall. On the same day, C. B. Bartlet paid \$105 to John H. Martin for a fat cow. Those were war prices.

EARLY TIMES IN FOND DU LAC.

BY JOHN A. EASTMAN.

"When I was Postmaster of Fond du Lac (1845 to 1849), remuneration came from a percentage on receipts. In 1845, I kept the office in a small United States blue desk. Mail came twice a week from Green Bay, Milwaukee and Fort Winnebago. The mail carrier, whose name was Conklin, rode on horseback. All the letters were kept in one small pigeon-hole, and when any one asked for mail I took all there were in the office in one hand and looked them over with the other.

"Before I left the office I had to have a full set of alphabetical cases and a clerk. Three times a week there would be ten to twenty bushels of mail matter to look over and distribute to different routes—mostly single transient newspapers—and, as the heavy mails came in during the night, it was not a luxury to distribute them, especially when the mercury was 20° below zero.

"The first term of Territorial District Court was held in June, 1844, with A. G. Miller, Judge; Tom Sutherland, United States District Attorney; Isaac Brown, Clerk; John J. Driggs, Sheriff; Theodore Conkey and Alonzo Raymond, Deputies. Court was held in a small frame schoolhouse standing on the east side of Main, between Second and Third streets. The present Court House was built some years after, and was very well in its day, but it now seems to be a standing disgrace to a large, wealthy and populous county. The grounds for the Court House and public square were donated by M. C. Darling, and I doubt if the condition of the gift is well performed by maintaining such a burlesque.

"Of course, the first lawyers to attend courts were from other older counties. It was the practice then for lawyers to 'travel the circuit;' so there came to Fond du Lac, Marshall M. Strong, E. G. Ryan, A. W. Stow, Squire Palmer, W. P. Lynde, J. E. Arnold, M. L. Martin, H. S. Baird and S. R. Cotton.

"The first resident lawyer was Stephen S. N. Fuller, from Great Bend, Penn. He settled in Fond du Lac in 1843, and lived and had his office in a small frame house opposite the Court House east, where Bannister & Eldredge's office afterward was. He built the house with his own hands. He moved to Hudson, and is now dead.

"The second resident lawyer was myself. I came from Franklin County, Me., and settled at Fond du Lac in September, 1844.

"The third lawyer was W. H. Harmon, who only remained about one year and emigrated to Iowa. The fourth was James Monroe Gillet, who came from Ellicottville, N. Y., in 1846. He drove a flabby, yellow, long-legged mare the entire distance from Ellicottville to Fond du Lac, and traded her to M. C. Darling for the lot where Cornwell's hardware store is on Main street, next to D. R. Curran's drug store. Myron C. Eaton, who was drowned at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., Amzi L. Williams and E. W. Drury followed later in 1846.

"The first school taught in the county was taught by Miss Harriet Harding, from Hingham, Mass., in 1840-41, in the log house built by Edward Pier, which stood opposite the fair grounds, then occupied by Russell McCarty.

"A school was taught at Taycheedah by Edgar Conklin in 1842, to which scholars from Fond du Lac went. In 1843 and 1844, Theodore Conkey taught school in the then new schoolhouse in Fond du Lac. In the winter of 1844 and 1845, I taught a 'select school' in the same building; had about twenty scholars, though they were not all from the village of Fond du Lac.

“The first physician was Dr. M. C. Darling, and the next was Dr. William H. Walker.

“Daniel W. Bromley was the first merchant in Fond du Lac. His store was opened in 1842. Dr. Darling gave him one and one-half acres of land as an inducement to open a store there.

“Moses S. Gibson brought a stock of goods by the way of Sheboygan in 1844. He was from Genesee County, N. Y. O. S. Wright came with him as clerk.

“Clock & Weikert came to Fond du Lac with a stock of goods in October, 1844. They went to Indian ‘payment’ at Shawano, and after ‘payment’ returned to Fond du Lac and opened a store in the Fond du Lac Company’s house, which was then occupied by George McWilliams, who kept ‘bachelor’s hall.’ The next spring, 1845, they came ‘up town’ and occupied Bromley’s store, as he had gone to Milwaukee.

“Walter Smith and George W. Gillet opened a stove and hardware store in 1845. T. L. Gillet opened a general store in 1846. George N. Lyman, of Sheboygan, opened a branch store (W. A. Dewey, manager) in 1846, and David R. Curran opened the first drug store in the fall of the same year.

“In 1844, Rev. William H. Sampson was residing at Fond du Lac, and was Presiding Elder of that (Methodist) district. Mr. Joseph Lewis was circuit minister. After that came Morgan L. Noble. He and T. P. Bingham, a Methodist minister, built a house on ‘West Prairie.’ They occupied the house together, but disagreed, and, to divide interests, sawed the building in two parts, and thus divorced themselves.”

“ INFORMATION WANTED.”

Under the heading “Information Wanted,” the *Badger State* newspaper at Portage City published October 1, 1853, the following :

“Will some of our Fox River boatmen inform us if the persons who attempted to make a settlement at Fond du Lac have all moved away and abandoned the project? A. Hyatt Smith told us there *was* such a place as Fond du Lac, and that he proposed running a branch of his railroad to it, but we suppose the erection of the dam at Menasha has drowned it out. At all events, we have sent copies of our paper regularly to the *Union* and *Herald*, directed to ‘Fond du Lac,’ and have received no answering tidings : from which fact it is to be inferred there is nobody there, and, consequently, no such place as Fond du Lac!”



CHAPTER IX.

CITY OF RIPON.

FIRST OWNERS OF RIPON—EARLY SETTLEMENT—RIPON'S EARLY PROGRESS—CITY INCORPORATED—CITY OFFICERS, 1858 TO 1880—POST OFFICE—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—RIPON WATER-POWER—FIRE DEPARTMENT—GAS-WORKS—HOTELS OF RIPON—PUBLIC HALLS—CHURCHES OF RIPON—BANKS—SECRET SOCIETIES—BENEVOLENT, LITERARY AND OTHER SOCIETIES—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—RIPON CEMETERIES—CONFLAGRATIONS—RIPON'S FIGHTING CAREER—"THE BOOTH WAR"—FIRST THINGS—GROWTH OF THE CITY—RIPON OF TO-DAY.

FIRST OWNERS OF RIPON.

The land on which is located the principal portion of the city of Ripon (not including Ceresco) was bid off at the public-land sales in Green Bay, by John S. Horner, November 5, 1838. The "Patent," which was issued to Mary Eleanor Watson, of Washington, assignee of John S. Horner, is dated October 2, 1840. The next transfer was by Mr. Horner, as attorney in fact for Mary Eleanor Watson, to David P. Mapes. This deed was as follows:

WARRANTY DEED.—This indenture, made this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1840, between John S. Horner, as attorney in fact of Mary Eleanor Watson, of the city of Washington, pursuant to a power of attorney hereto annexed, of the first part, and David P. Mapes, of Fond du Lac County, Wis., of the second part, witnesseth; That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$500, to him in hand paid, receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, does grant, bargain, sell, remise, release and convey unto the party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following lots in the town of Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac, Wis., according to the plat of said town to be of record, to wit: Nos. 2 and 4, of Block 1; Lots No. 2, 3 and 5, of Block 2; all of Block 3; Lot No. 5, of Block 4; Lots No. 2 and 3, of Block 5; Lots No. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8, of Block 6; Lots No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11, of Block 8; Lots No. 2, 4 and 5, of Block 9; Lot No. 2, of Block 10; also Outlots No. 1, 3 and 4; and he, the said Horner, as aforesaid, his heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said David P. Mapes as follows: First, that she, the said Mary Eleanor Watson, is lawfully seized of the said premises; second, that she, the said Watson, has good right to convey the same, so that the same is free from encumbrances; that the said Watson and the said Horner will forever warrant and defend the title of the same against all lawful claims.

Witness my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

JOHN S. HORNER, *Attorney in fact for Mary Eleanor Watson.*

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Mary Frisbee and J. Wilber.

State of Wisconsin, Fond du Lac County, ss.—On April 28, 1840, came before me John S. Horner and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed.

A. P. MAPES, *Notary Public*

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF RIPON.

Under the deed just recited, Mr. Mapes and his two sons struck the first blows for the beginning of Ripon early in the spring of 1840. The transfer of land was burdened with certain conditions, one of which was that Mr. Mapes should build and have in running order a public house and a grist-mill within one year, and that the hotel should be kept open by him personally during the following year.

The buildings called for by Mr. Mapes' contract with Mr. Horner, required an outlay of about \$10,000, but was accomplished according to agreement, the mill being located a few rods from the present Ripon Mills, and the hotel, called the Ripon House, where Wood's Hotel now stands.

In order to induce settlers to locate at Ripon, Mr. Mapes gave away lots, upon condition that the recipients should make certain improvements or erect thereon specified buildings before a given time. The first was given to E. L. Northrup, on the east side of Public Square. The terms imposed were that he should keep thereon a stock of goods open for sale one year. This was

the first store in Ripon. The second was to Mr. Pedrick, on condition that he would erect and paint a two-story building. The third was to Alexander Beardsley, who stipulated that he would erect a blacksmith-shop, which he did, and which is the stone shop now standing just east of Wood's Hotel on Jackson street.

The first building erected in Ripon was a board shanty, by Samuel Pedrick, near where the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway depot now stands. It was 12x24 feet, in one room, and finished April 9, 1849. The lumber was sawed at Strong's Mill, Ceresco. Its occupants, the Pedrick family, consisted of Samuel, his wife and five children—Marcellus, Charles R., Cyrus, Zebulon and Mary J. They occupied this house until Mr. Pedrick built another, on the corner of Scott street and Public Square, in 1850, when their first house became a school-house. Samuel Pedrick died that year (September, 1850), that being the second death in Ripon.

Ezra Lathrop Northrup, who opened the first store in Ripon, arrived in November, 1849, and had a stock of goods ready for customers in about six weeks. He is still a resident of the city.

In May, 1850, Samuel Sumner and Dana F. Shepard began the mercantile business in Ripon as one firm. Mr. Shepard sold out a year later and built Shepard's Hotel. Mr. Sumner has retired from business, still making Ripon his home. Mr. Shepard is in the West.

John P. Taggart arrived in Ripon in September, 1850, and opened a stock of hardware and general merchandise. In 1852, William M. Taggart arrived and became a partner in the business, under the firm name of Taggart Brothers. John P. has retired from business, still living in Ripon. William M. is in Missouri.

Alvan E. Boyay came to Ripon in August, 1850, and was the first lawyer in the place. He is yet a resident of Ripon.

Jehdeiah Bowen came to Ripon in June, 1850, and erected a store for merchandise, on the northwest corner of Public Square, which he occupied in December of that year. Since that time he has erected more buildings than any other man in Ripon, having averaged one a year for the thirty years he has resided in this city. Mr. Bowen has not yet retired from business.

David Greenway came to Ripon in August, 1850, with his wife and three children. He soon engaged in the grocery and drug business, which he followed nearly twenty years. He still resides in Ripon.

After 1850, Ripon, having a mill, hotel, post office, blacksmith-shop and several stores, attracted many settlers, and grew rapidly and constantly.

RIPON'S EARLY PROGRESS.

The Ripon country is one of beauty. The Creator fashioned it in His smiling moments. As it came from His hands, before man had furrowed it with the plow and scratched it with the harrow and divided it off with fences and dotted it with barns and houses, it was one of nature's most perfect landscapes. There is just as much scenery in it as is consistent with the highest degree of agricultural wealth; if there were more, some of the land must be waste, if there were less, tameness would begin to mar the perfectness of the scene. There is prairie and timber, water and stone, hill and vale, bluff and ravine; and none of them in excess. It is beautiful.

But what makes the city of Ripon? There is nothing, or at least not much, in the spot, or in the surrounding country to determine the fact that here shall grow up one of the finest, handsomest and most vigorous cities in the Northwest; but here the place is. And what brought it here? Well, it is what might be called an accident, or a series of accidents. It was that of those early settlers who first looked upon this beautiful spot, and said to themselves, "This is good; I will plant myself and my family here, and help to make a town and grow up with the country," a large number were men of strongly marked characteristics. They were clear-headed, liberal, brave and persistent men; and this was the secret of the early success of Ripon. Such men were

not going to stick themselves down here, or any where, and grow up like so many transplanted Eastern basswoods: it was not in their nature to do anything of the kind. They said, "We are going to make the utmost of the capabilities of this spot," and they did. First, they said: "In process of time, all over this beautiful country will be scattered educational institutions of a high order; the needs of an intelligent people will demand it. What is to hinder us from building a college on this hill, which overlooks one of the most lovely landscapes in the world? Nothing is to hinder; let us do it." And it was done. At that time there were fourteen houses and shanties in this little hamlet of Ripon, all told; and the commencement of anything so pretentious as a college, in so small a community, without a penny of foreign aid, would have seemed preposterous to the average mind, but it was done nevertheless, and there stands the college to-day, the chief supporting pillar of Ripon. Considering all the circumstances: the times, the poverty of the county, the sparseness of the population, the infinitesimal size of the village—the erection of the first college building—stone, fifty feet square, three stories high, with observatory, and so on—was a great achievement. It is safe to say that four persons, or four families, subscribed four-fifths of all the money it cost, and it is also safe to say that three of the four contributed one-tenth of all they were worth in the world to this single enterprise. True, they reckoned that this money for some of it would come back to them in after times; and it did. There the college stands, three noble buildings in a campus, which, when time has produced its results upon the shrubbery and trees, will scarcely be surpassed by any college campus in the country. This is the result of the efforts of those far-sighted, persistent, self-sacrificing men.

After the college came the railroad. Now Ripon was not on any great line. It was a little community away off by itself. The Chicago and North-Western Railway was projected—and begun—to strike a line of cities, north and south, through the center of the State; the Milwaukee & La Crosse was projected to run east and west through the State, but neither was to come here, nor was any line projected to come here or in this direction. What then? The men of Ripon did not propose to be cut off from the rest of the world merely because they did not happen to be located on one of the world's highways. They forthwith determined to have a railroad, and they got it. They held little informal gatherings among themselves to talk over the matter: they sent committees to Berlin and Waupun to arouse an interest in those places in the matter—a thing quite easy to do, for the railroad fever was beginning to take on the epidemic form throughout the county—Brandon was not then in existence. When the home energies were sufficiently concentrated, they sent a committee to consult the railroad magnates in Milwaukee, as the thing which seemed most feasible to do next. These magnates scarcely knew of such a place as Ripon, and knew nothing of the splendid capabilities of the county. But after the due amount of solicitation, a committee of them came up here to look the ground over. It was good; on that there was no discount. But railroads cost money, in fact, a great deal of money, and would Ripon, Berlin, Waupun and the farming population between, do the handsome thing by a company that would undertake to build a railroad to them? Ripon thought it would do about \$130,000 worth, Berlin thought it would do about as much more, and Waupun half as much; which the same Ripon and Berlin did, but Waupun did not. The promises, however, were cheering and the road was undertaken. This was in the autumn of 1853; and, in the autumn of 1856, Ripon had direct communication, by rail, with Milwaukee, a year or more before Fond du Lac had reached the same achievement. \$130,000, at that time, for the little community in and about Ripon, was an immense subscription; \$80,000 of it was in cash and mortgage subscriptions, and \$50,000 in an issue of town bonds. All the individual subscriptions, of course, were paid years and years ago, and this present year the last of the bonds has been redeemed and canceled, which brought Ripon out of debt.

CITY INCORPORATED.

By an act approved April 2, 1853, the villages of Ceresco and Ripon were consolidated and named Morena. The inhabitants, however, paid little attention to this change, retaining,

as they have since done, the original name; and when incorporated it was as the city of Ripon. The first charter was for a city government, and was secured by E. L. Runals, a member of the Assembly, in 1858. The measure met with strong opposition from some of the Fond du Lac County members of the Legislature, who were backed by quite a number of the citizens of Ripon, who did not want the city incorporated on account of adding the expense of building sidewalks and making other improvements. The members of the Legislature opposed the charter because it provided for three wards, each with a Supervisor, which would give Ripon, they thought, too large a representation in the County Board. Although the charter had been adopted in a large mass meeting at Ripon, section by section, and was entirely satisfactory, it had to be amended so that it should provide for but two wards before its passage could be secured.

The city contains, ponds and waterways included, 2,560 acres, described as follows: The west half of the southwest quarter of Section 15; the south half of Section 16; the south half of Section 17; the whole of Sections 20 and 21; the west quarter of Section 22; the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 27 and the north half of Section 28.

Ripon is governed by the Mayor and two Aldermen from each ward, called the Common Council, who are aided by a City Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, and one Constable and one Justice of the Peace in each ward. These are all elected annually except the Justices of the Peace and the Clerk, whose terms extend over two years. The latter was elected annually until 1863, when the charter was amended as just mentioned.

The Council has power to open streets, appoint special policemen, elect a Street Commissioner and a City Attorney.

The City Clerk receives \$1 per day, and fees; the Marshal, \$1 per day, and fees for serving papers; the Treasurer, a percentage on the taxes collected; Assessor, a per diem during actual service, and the Street Commissioner \$1.50 per day for actual service. The Mayor and Aldermen receive no pay for their official labors.

By a special act of the Legislature, in 1863, the City Clerk was made *ex officio* Clerk of the Municipal Court. His compensation consists of the usual court fees, and \$3 per day while the court is in session.

In January, 1880, the city of Ripon paid the last of its bonded debt, thereby freeing itself from all debt burdens whatsoever.

During the ten years ending with 1879, there have been levied and collected in the city of Ripon, \$257,122.54 of taxes. The lightest tax was \$20,306.88, in 1870, and the next lightest \$23,284.38, in 1879. Why the village was named Ripon has already been explained. Naturally the city, which was but the development of the village, received the same name. It is popularly known as the "Prairie City."

CITY OFFICERS—1858 TO 1880.

Mayor.—Harvey Grant, 1858; J. Bowen, 1859; H. S. Town, 1860; Philo England, 1861; Ceylon North, 1862; C. F. Hammond, 1863; Bertine Pinkney, 1864; H. T. Henton, 1865; A. M. Skeels, 1866; Samuel Sumner, 1867; J. Bowen, 1868; William Workman, 1869; George L. Field, 1870; Aaron Everhard, 1871; O. U. Akin, 1872; O. J. Wolcott, 1873; A. Everhard, 1874-77 (at the election of 1877, A. Everhard and S. Sumner each received 368 votes. They agreed to cast lots for the office, the lot falling upon Mr. Everhard); A. Everhard, 1878; Samuel Sumner, 1879.

Treasurer.—Solon G. Dodge, 1858; D. E. Shepard, 1859-60; Jacob Woodruff, 1861; N. H. Wyckoff, 1862-65; C. E. Bennett, 1866; George W. Peck, 1867; C. E. Bennett, 1868; Edward Wood, 1869; Charles E. Bennett, 1870; J. H. Wyckoff, 1871-73; P. H. Jussen, 1874; John Irving, 1875; P. H. Jussen, 1876; N. H. Wyckoff, 1877; D. W. Akin, 1878; G. E. Bushnell, 1879.

City Clerk.—Alfred W. Hewitt, 1858; W. K. Wyckoff, 1859; J. J. Foote, 1860-61; George Perkins, 1862; J. J. Foote, 1863-66; H. B. Baker, 1867-69; A. T. Glaze, 1870-72; G. F. Horner, 1873-78; I. M. Dakin, 1879-80.



J. Robb

RIPON.

City Marshal.—Gilbert Lane, 1858; E. B. Pride, 1859; L. Grant, 1860; E. B. Pride, 1861; N. C. Strong, 1862; C. V. N. Brundage, 1863; O. R. Ellis, 1864-67; H. J. Goodall, 1868; O. R. Ellis, 1869; O. C. Stickle, 1870; O. R. Ellis, 1871; E. T. Efner, 1872-75; George L. Riggs, 1876; I. F. Stickle, 1877; George H. Jussen, 1878-79.

Superintendent of Schools.—G. B. Cooley, 1858; George Perkins, 1859; L. H. D. Crane, 1860; C. J. Allen, 1861. After 1861, the system was changed and the city was placed under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent.

Aldermen, First Ward.—William Starr and William M. Taggart, 1858; H. S. Town, G. W. Dellinger and W. B. Kingsbury, 1859; W. B. Kingsbury, L. Turner and G. W. Dellinger, 1860; H. S. Town, R. D. Mason and Benjamin Pratt, 1861; O. J. Clark, C. N. McLane and S. R. Patton, 1862; W. B. Kingsbury, J. Hitchcock and W. H. Deming, 1863; A. B. Pratt, N. Mason and B. G. Webster, 1864; B. Pratt, W. Workman and O. P. Reed, 1865; T. G. Luther, W. Workman and Asa Kinney, 1866; B. Pratt, C. Pedrick and S. B. Clark, 1867; O. P. Reed, O. U. Akin and Norman Mason, 1868; C. B. Seward, H. B. Bateman and O. U. Akin, 1869; J. J. Foote, P. M. Potter and Samuel Sumner, 1870; S. Sumner, N. Hunter and S. A. Coe, 1871; H. S. Town, S. Sumner and R. D. Mason, 1872; George E. Sutherland, W. B. Kingsbury and B. P. Mason, 1873; J. Bowen, C. T. Shepard and R. D. Mason, 1874; E. L. Northrup, J. Hitchcock and Matt Lambert, 1875; John P. Taggart, N. Mason and W. M. Treanore, 1876; E. L. Northrup, A. Osborn and R. D. Mason, 1877; W. B. Kingsbury, E. Manville and D. P. Parkhurst, 1878; J. M. Geery, O. U. Akin and C. B. Hart, 1879.

Aldermen, Second Ward.—Lyman Turner and E. L. Runals, 1858; G. W. Mitchell, H. T. Henton and J. S. Barnes, 1859; H. T. Henton, J. L. McCord and D. L. Harkness, 1860; J. L. McCord, H. Pierce and E. L. Northrup, 1861; M. W. Secley, A. M. Skeels and I. S. White, 1862; E. L. Runals, T. J. Olmsted and J. S. Barnes, 1863; H. T. Henton, W. W. Robinson and G. W. Dellinger, 1864; T. J. Olmsted, C. F. Dodge and G. W. Dellinger, 1865; H. S. Town, C. F. Dodge and A. C. Nye, 1866; A. Cook, N. G. Hurlbut and C. M. Cooley, 1867; George L. Field, A. B. M. Lindsley and A. Cook, 1868; C. P. Dunning, A. Zinth and A. W. Pettibone, 1869; William Workman, J. N. Foster and J. S. Barnes, 1870; J. Dobbs, C. E. Bennett, and H. D. Phelps, 1871; William Workman, C. F. Dodge and John Bush, 1872; J. Dobbs, J. M. De Frees and William Ralston, 1873; J. Dobbs, H. D. Phelps and C. A. Shepard, 1874; J. Dobbs, Charles Cowan and G. W. Dellinger, 1875; J. Dobbs, S. W. Dodge and August Zinth, 1876; J. Dobbs, C. M. Cooley and A. Wood, 1877; J. Dobbs, W. M. Treanore and F. S. Wilson, 1878; E. L. Runals, N. Mason and T. R. Freeman, 1879. (Mr. Freeman moved into the First Ward after his election, thereby losing his office, to which C. E. Bennett was elected by the Council.)

Justices of the Peace, First Ward.—O. J. Clark, 1858 and 1859; L. Hazen, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Justices of the Peace, Second Ward.—L. Hazen, 1858 and 1859; P. B. Kissam, 1860 and 1861; E. B. Pride, 1862 and 1863.

Justices of the Peace elected at large.—H. Williams and Thomas Harris, 1866 and 1867; Thomas Harris and W. Workman, 1868 and 1869; Thomas Harris and N. H. Wyckoff, 1870 and 1871; W. W. Robinson and Thomas Harris, 1872 and 1873; Thomas Harris and A. Cooley, 1874 and 1875; A. Cooley and J. W. Hall, 1876 and 1877; A. Cooley and J. W. Hall, 1878 and 1879.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—S. Valentine, 1867; only one ever elected.

Assessor, First Ward.—Norman Mason, 1859; G. W. P. Pew, 1860; W. B. Kingsbury, 1861; B. Pratt, 1862, 1863 and 1864; Jacob Woodruff, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868; S. R. Patton, 1869, 1870 and 1871; N. H. Wyckoff, 1872, 1873 and 1874; D. W. Akin, 1875 and 1876; W. B. Kingsbury, 1877; L. M. Carlisle, 1878 and 1879.

Assessor, Second Ward.—S. Hazen, 1859 and 1860; Darius Phelps, 1861; L. P. Rivenburg, 1862; W. W. Robinson, 1863; C. P. Dunning, 1864; J. S. Barnes, 1865; W. W. Robinson, 1866 and 1867; Thomas Harris, 1868 and 1869; W. T. Whiting, 1870; D. Y.

Sabin, 1871; W. T. Whiting, 1872 and 1873; L. M. Carlisle, 1874, 1875 and 1876; E. Wilson, 1877 and 1878; J. P. Stone, 1879.

NOTE.—For the year 1858, Daniel Y. Sabin served as Assessor for the whole city.

Constable, First Ward.—C. Linkfield, 1858; N. C. Strong, 1859; H. Rivenburg, 1860; N. C. Strong, 1861; J. Landon, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865; N. C. Strong, 1866; Frank Woodward, 1867; T. P. Smith, 1868; S. Valentine, 1869, 1870 and 1871; W. R. Pearson, 1872; L. Martin, 1873; B. Cheeny, 1874; S. Valentine, 1875; T. Lambert, 1876; T. R. Freeman, 1877; W. H. Lambert, 1878; C. J. Derby, 1879.

Constable, Second Ward.—I. A. Norton, 1858; E. B. Pride, 1859, 1860 and 1861; J. P. Smith, 1862; T. Parmalee, 1863; O. R. Ellis, 1864; Spencer Whiting, 1865, 1866 and 1867; A. Wood, 1868; Spencer Whiting, 1869; O. R. Ellis, 1870; S. Whiting, 1871; J. E. Cook, 1872; A. P. Matteson, 1873; E. C. Mayham, 1874 and 1875; George Jussen, 1876; J. E. Cook, 1877; W. S. Howe, 1878 and 1879.

POST OFFICE.

The name of the first place for the reception and delivery of mail in Ripon was Ceresco. The office was located in Ceresco—for there was not even one house on “the hill” where Ripon now is—and Lester Rounds was Postmaster, receiving his commission in 1844. The mail was carried during the winter of 1844–45, from Ceresco to Fond du Lac by John Lambert once a week. He went on foot, and had one of Nathan Hunter’s pillow-cases for a mail pouch. Sometimes he was well laden. The second Postmaster was William Starr (now deceased), and the office still remained in Ceresco. In 1849, D. P. Mapes made an exertion to remove the post office from Ceresco to “the hill,” which had been named Ripon. The Whigs were then in power, and, as the members of the Wisconsin Phalanx were mostly Democrats, the task was accomplished, and E. L. Northrup was given the appointment. Mr. Northrup did not secure possession of the office until March 30, 1850, although appointed the latter part of 1849. In 1853, Mr. Starr made an effort to secure the appointment of Postmaster again, and to move the office back to Ceresco. His competitor was David P. Mapes, who, of course, desired to retain the office at Ripon. The contest was a spirited one, both candidates making the journey to Washington to plead their cause. Mr. Mapes was successful, however, and that ended all efforts to get the post office at Ceresco. When the members of the Wisconsin Phalanx first lost the post office, they formed themselves into a funeral procession and turned their loss, which was really a serious one, into a joke. In January, 1854, in order to induce A. M. Skeels (now deceased) to settle his business at Ripon, Mr. Mapes resigned the office of Postmaster to him. The name of the office was changed from Ceresco to Ripon in 1855. Mr. Skeels was succeeded in May, 1861, by Jehdeiah Bowen, who erected a stone building on the east side of Public Square especially for the post office. During the month of February, 1864, Mr. Bowen received the mail but once on time, owing to the snow blockade. He therefore employed a man and team to fetch the mail from the cars wherever they might be blockaded. This he deemed necessary, as the war of the rebellion was at its height and people were anxious to receive intelligence from their soldier friends. Many times during that winter the post office was kept open all night, the lobby being crowded until 3 o’clock in the morning by men and women who had friends in the army. Mr. Bowen resigned and was succeeded in September, 1866, by David McKercher, who had just become a resident of Ripon at the time of his appointment. Mr. McKercher was succeeded in 1870 by Hiram S. Town, the present incumbent. In the spring of 1879, the post office building burned, together with a quantity of mail matter and valuable records. A room on the ground floor of Greenway’s Block was then arranged for the post office, which is the most commodious and convenient Ripon ever had. The post office at Ripon is second-class, with a salary of \$2,000 per year to the Postmaster, and an allowance of \$450 for clerk hire. When the office was first removed from Ceresco, the revenues were \$1.60 for the first quarter. Now the receipts are \$1,000 per quarter, aside from the money-order fees, which amount to \$150 per year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Ripon was in the fall of 1844. Lester Rounds was teacher, and the schoolroom was in the Wisconsin Phalanx building in Ceresco. The next year, the Phalanx people erected a stone schoolhouse on Lot 1, Block 5, corner of Church and Liberty streets, in which Mr. Rounds was also a teacher. This was not at first a public school, for it was maintained by the citizens of Ceresco for the benefit of their own children, there being no others in the vicinity. As the surrounding country became settled soon after, they took advantage of the law which allowed ten families to erect themselves into a school district, and it became a public school.

District No. 5.—The following contract shows that the schools of this district were organized in 1849:

It is agreed between School District No. 5, in the town of Ceresco, and Edward Daniels, a qualified teacher of Green Lake, that the said Edward Daniels is to teach the common school of said district for the term of five months, for the sum of \$26 per month; and for such services, properly rendered, the said district is to pay to the said Edward Daniels the amount that may be due according to this contract by the 1st day of May, 1850.

Dated November, 1849.

[Signed] M. E. MORSE, *District Clerk.*

[Signed] EDWARD DANIELS.

Mr. Daniels taught this "term of five months" in the stone schoolhouse erected by the Wisconsin Phalanx, which was afterward, February 27, 1852, deeded by them to School District No. 5, for the sum of \$225.

The deed is a quaint document. The Phalanx seal, a piece of yellow linen cloth about one-half an inch wide and three times as long as wide, appears next to the names of the grantors, which are signed in a small hand. The grantors are Warren Chase, R. D. Mason, Russell Smith, Jacob Woodruff, Jacob Beckwith, James Clarkson, J. M. Boutelle, Carlton Lane and John Irving. The old school building here deeded has disappeared.

In March, 1857, Hiram S. Town and his wife, for the sum of \$200, deeded Lot 5 in Block 1, Ceresco, to District No. 5 for a schoolhouse site, and that same spring, Gilbert Lane and Seth G. Strong gave bond to build for \$2,000, and furnish all material, the octagon-shaped building of mortar and gravel, now called the Ceresco Schoolhouse. When first finished, it contained but two rooms, one above and one below. These have since been partitioned so as to furnish rooms above and below for study and for recitations. Up to 1879, the building had been sadly neglected, having gone without repairs, paint, sidewalk and proper outbuildings. It was surrounded by gullies or mud, and was a dreary place. During the year mentioned, several hundred dollars were expended in repairs. The scholars have laid out tasty flower-beds and gardens; purchased through their own efforts an encyclopedia, and now contemplate erecting a fountain, for which abundant water is near.

The school is prosperous. A high-school department was established in this district in 1877, as the following minutes, taken from the school record-book, show:

July 23, 1877, 8 P. M.

Adgurn meetin Cald To order By the Director L E Nole R D Alen was elected Chairman The Comity Report the Clerks Books is Correkct With one or to Mistake.

The Reporte of the Comity it is exepected moved and cared that the Report of the Clerk is a dopted.

Motion made to Re Consider the motion to adopt the Clerks Report motion lost

Motion made to exepect the Report of the Comity is exepected Motion mad to adopt the Treasurers Report adopted.

Motion to adopt the free high school law amenament to adopt the high school law if it dont in Criese our expences Motion Loste Vote on motion to adopt free high schoole was adopted

Motion mad to pay the Clerk Twenty Dollars Per yeare

Motion Card

moved to adjoirn for four weekes.

Motion cared Adjoirned

The district employs four teachers, who have charge of four departuents—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School—all in one building. The total number of children of school age in District No. 5 is 324.

District No. 2.—Notice for a meeting to be held at Mapes' Hotel (the Ripon House), October 21, 1850, for the formation of District No. 2, was posted about the 1st of October, of that year, by Levi Parker, Superintendent of Schools of the town of Ceresco. The meeting was held at the house of H. D. Scott, in Ceresco, instead of at the hotel. D. F. Shepard was chosen Director; E. L. Northrup, Treasurer, and C. R. Pedrick, Clerk. Those present voted to erect a school, and raise for that purpose a tax of \$300. Arrangements were made for the use of the house then occupied by D. F. Shepard for a schoolhouse until one could be erected. This building was the one erected in 1849, near where the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway depot stands, by Samuel Pedrick. The following contract shows who was the first teacher in the district:

It is agreed between School District No. 2, in the town of Ceresco and Emily E. Turner, a qualified teacher of said town, that the said Emily E. Turner is to teach the common school in said District for the term of three months, for the sum of \$1.75 per week; and for such services, properly rendered, the said District is to pay the said Emily E. Turner the amount that may be due according to this contract, on or before the 1st day of April, 1851.

Dated, Ripon, December 5, 1850.

[Signed] C. R. PEDRICK, Clerk.

[Signed] EMILY E. TURNER.

I hereby consent to the within contract.

E. L. NORTHRUP, Treasurer.

In April, 1851, the first school tax, amounting to \$69.05, was collected in District No. 2, to pay teacher's wages and other expenses, which had been advanced by E. L. Northrup. Finally, in October, 1852, it was voted to add another \$100 to the sum (\$300) already voted to be raised to build a schoolhouse, and to erect a building 22x36 feet. The Building Committee were: H. Sabin, Mr. Bearss, A. E. Bovay and A. P. Mapes, who furnished the plans and specifications. The building, now occupied as a dwelling, was erected on what is now called the "Park," opposite the present brick schoolhouse on Fond du Lac street.

The main portion of the brick schoolhouse was erected in 1860, by G. W. Sawyer, for \$2,900, who furnished all materials. The site, which is Lot 40 on Fond du Lac street, was purchased of E. P. Brockway for \$600. In 1871, Samuel Allen built an addition to the brick schoolhouse, 25x35 feet, for \$2,615, and furnished everything. The building is now in good condition.

The district being large and the number of scholars constantly increasing, two wooden schoolhouses were erected in 1860 for the accommodation of small scholars. The one on the corner of Shepard and Doty streets cost \$485, and the site \$150. The one on Howard street cost \$500, and the site \$150. The number of scholars still continuing to increase, the Mapes dwelling, next to the brick schoolhouse, was purchased in 1877 and made into a schoolhouse, at a cost of \$1,038.89 for the site and building.

The total expenditures in District No. 2 during the last ten years have been \$41,847.60, as follows: 1870, \$2,700.62; 1871, \$5,948.02; 1872, \$3,732.26; 1873, \$3,124.45; 1874, \$3,378.24; 1875, \$3,816.64; 1876, \$4,168.18; 1877, \$4,442.33; 1878, \$5,536.59; 1879, \$5,000.27.

The total number of scholars in 1879 in District No. 2 was 724. The district employs ten teachers, who have charge of four Primary Schools, two Intermediate, one Grammar and one High School.

RIPON WATER-POWER.

The privilege of using for manufacturing purposes the heavy fall of water in Silver Creek, where it flows through the city of Ripon, was purchased by David P. Mapes, of Mary Eleanor Watson, through her attorney, John S. Horner, in 1849. It was first improved by Mr. Mapes, in 1849 and 1850. The first dam was built by him where Eureka street now is, the road-bed being originally the dam. The next dam was built by Mr. Mapes at Scott street, in 1853, for the Gothic Mill. The Eureka street dam was tapped when Mr. Dellinger built the new Ripon Mills power, in 1866. The very first utilization of the water in Silver Creek was in 1844, at Ceresco, by the Phalanx. The fall is about 100 feet from Scott street to Ceresco Mills, and before the large marshes east and south of Ripon were drained and cultivated by the farmers,

water was abundant for all purposes. Before such drainage, these marshes acted as reservoirs from which the water came down slowly. Now the water runs off much more rapidly, thus making the supply somewhat inadequate after the marshes are once drained.

As a compensation for the privilege of laying the trunk which conveys water to G. W. Dellinger's mill, he was obliged to stipulate that the city might always take water from his bulk-head for fire purposes and for sprinkling streets. It has a "head" (fall) of fifty feet, thus furnishing a tremendous power.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city of Ripon was without a fire engine or fire department until 1875, when a chemical engine was purchased for \$2,500, and a volunteer company organized with Hazen R. Hill as Chief Fire Marshal. He was succeeded in a few months by H. J. Goodall, who has since held that position. The company numbers fifty members, who are divided into "Engine Company, No. 1," and "Prairie City Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1." The members receive no pay from the city, but after serving seven years they are exempt from poll tax, jury duty and military service, except in case of an invasion of the State. They have good uniforms and a sum of money in the treasury which was obtained from firemen's balls and the 2 per cent tax on premiums from the insurance agents of the city.

For gallant service at the great fire in Oshkosh, in 1876, the company received two silver trumpets. The city erected, on the north side of Jackson street, a two-story wooden building in which the engine and hook and ladder truck are kept, and in which fire meetings are held. The city has a standing reward to the teamster who has the first load of water to the fire, and also pays a private individual for hauling the engine to and from fires.

The officers are: H. J. Goodall, Chief; W. B. Allen, First Assistant; A. Lanning, Jr., Second Assistant; B. F. Keenan, Secretary; W. H. Vermilye, Treasurer.

GAS WORKS.

In 1872, C. L. Lightburn began the erection of the Ripon Gas Works, on Pond street, on the south shore of the upper mill-pond. Although comparatively small, the works cost upward of \$25,000, being thoroughly built and well equipped. The city advanced \$1,000 in cash to Mr. Lightburn, to aid in their construction, which was returned to the municipality in gas at \$30 per lamp-post per annum. In 1876, A. L. Dobbs came into possession of the works, which had been idle for some months. Mr. Dobbs entered upon the manufacture of gas, which, however, he discontinued after eighteen months, the business being unprofitable. The works now lie idle. They are now owned, except a claim of the county for two or three years' taxes, by a Milwaukee firm.

HOTELS OF RIPON.

Ceresco had no hotel at first, but travelers and strangers were lodged and fed at the large boarding-house belonging to the Phalanx people, or by D. P. Mapes, who lived on a farm east of the present city, or by the Dakins, who lived a few miles west. The Central House, which now stands opposite Bateman's flouring mill, was erected in one or two years after the Wisconsin Phalanx began business, but Ceresco has had no hotels for many years.

Ripon House.—In 1850, David P. Mapes erected on the site of Wood's Hotel, at the north end of Public Square, a two-story, square, wooden building, which he called the Ripon House. A grand opening was had when the house was completed, at which were present people from Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Berlin, Milwaukee, Green Lake and other places. It was a memorable affair. This hotel was afterward called the American House, and, in 1859, Larrabee & Fargo ran it as a temperance house. From 1861 to 1866, it was owned and managed by Town & Fargo, who, at the end of that time, sold it to Wood & Fisk. When Wood's Hotel was built, the American House was moved down into the valley back of its original site, where it now stands unoccupied. It was the first business building erected in Ripon—that is, in the portion of

Ripon not known as Ceresco. Among its early proprietors were E. P. Ketcham, Henry D. Scott, Larrabee and D. P. Mapes.

Wood's Hotel.—This is a brick building, the largest and finest in the western portion of Fond du Lac County. It was erected in 1872 by Alanson Wood, the present proprietor. At the opening ball, which occurred on the very spot where D. P. Mapes had the first hotel opening in Ripon, in 1850, over \$1,200 was realized from the sale of tickets. The building is of brick and stone, and five stories high. It is commodiously arranged, with parlors, reading-room, office and dining-room level with Public Square. It is well furnished, well kept, and has seventy-five rooms. The building faces Public Square on the south, with streets on its east and west fronts. It is one of the most noticeable buildings in Ripon.

Mapes House.—The Mapes House, a large, four-story stone structure, located on the west side of Broadway, at the corner of Blossom street, was erected in 1853, and opened by T. J. Mapes. It was the largest hotel in the western portion of the county until the erection of Wood's Hotel, in 1872, and secured a large share of patronage. It has been kept at various periods by T. J. Mapes, Wheeler & Peck, J. J. Smith, Gilbert Lane and John Weisgerber, the present proprietor, who is doing a profitable business.

Shepard's Hotel.—In 1851, a building was erected on the corner of Public Square and West Fond du Lac streets, for a hotel. It was called Shepard's Hotel, and managed by Dana F. Shepard. The first "Independence ball" held in Ripon was in this unfinished building, July 4, 1851. During the dance it was several times set on fire by fireworks. In 1853, the name of the hotel was changed to the National, and so continued until the building was destroyed by fire about the year 1856.

Lum's Hotel.—This was built by L. Portugal in 1870, for a public house, and called the Commercial Hotel. He was its proprietor and manager until 1877, when he moved to Milwaukee. In 1879, H. Lum remodeled the inner portion of the building and opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is comparatively a small hotel, but is kept in a neat and homelike manner, and draws its full share of patronage.

Princeton House.—This is a German hotel, situated on Jackson street west of Public Square, and caters mostly for the custom of farmers. It is owned and managed by H. Kohl, who enjoys a large share of the hotel business of Ripon.

PUBLIC HALLS.

City Hall.—The first public hall in Ripon was built by David P. Mapes, over two stone stores on the west side of Broadway or Main street, in 1851. It was first called Henton Hall, and afterward City Hall. It is now used as a storeroom in connection with Gehbe's furniture store. At the opening ball, by which it was dedicated, enough tickets were sold to net \$250 in cash.

Greenway Hall.—This hall was built by David Greenway in his V-shaped, three-story brick building in 1861. Until the opening of Opera Hall, it was the best place for public meetings in Ripon. It now is mostly used for balls, socials and masquerades, for which its large size and absence of galleries make it desirable.

Opera Hall.—This is the principal hall of Ripon. It was built by Marcellus Pedrick in 1869, of stone and brick, on the corner of Blossom street and Broadway. It has a gallery on three sides, a neatly arranged stage and two good entrances—one on Broadway by a stairway, and one on Blossom street, direct from the sidewalk. It has admirable acoustic properties, and will seat 600 persons comfortably. It is now owned by M. Pedrick, its original builder and proprietor. It is an exceedingly safe and substantial place for public gatherings.

CHURCHES OF RIPON.

Congregational Church.—There was held, at the Ripon Hotel, November 21, 1850, a meeting for the purpose of organizing a church. Rev. D. Clary, of the American Home Missionary Society, was Moderator, and Rev. J. H. Kasson, Clerk. The organization was effected

by admitting the following persons, who had been members of churches before coming to Ripon, on presentation of the proper papers: Winthrop C. Lord, Elizabeth Lord, Mary Parker, Wilson Holt, Abigail Holt, Francis A. Strong, Merriam B. L. Strong, Andrew Sherwood, Clarissa Sherwood, William Dunham, and Griffith Beynon. Rev. F. G. Sherrill was there invited to become acting Pastor, which he did. In the fall of 1853, a small wooden church edifice, which had been erected just north of the old college building, was dedicated as a place of worship. In 1857, the increased number of members made it necessary to enlarge the building, which was done in June of that year. In 1867, the present splendid stone structure was begun on College Hill, which was finished and dedicated in February, 1868. The old church building, which stands only a few rods north of the new one, was then sold to the Temperance Germans, who now use it for a church. The present structure is the largest, finest and costliest in Ripon. It was built entirely of Ripon stone, except the trimmings, and cost \$22,000.

The following persons have acted as Pastors of this church: Rev. F. G. Sherrill, three years; J. W. Walcott, one year; H. M. Chapin, one and one-half years; B. B. Parsons, three years; H. W. Brown, one and one-half years; J. A. Hawley, three years; W. E. Merriman, E. W. Cook, R. W. Sawyer, L. Curtis, L. J. White, Carter and S. M. Newman. The first real Pastor—one duly installed as permanent Pastor—was Rev. H. M. Chapin. Mr. Newman has also been installed as permanent Pastor.

The following persons were elected Deacons: Andrew Sherwood and Wilson Holt, in 1850; Griffith Beynon, in 1851; William Dunham, in 1852; Sylvester Richmond, in 1855; Darius Phelps, in 1856; Ceylon North, in 1861; G. R. Slaw, in 1865; A. C. Chittenden and A. M. Phelps, in 1870; William M. Bristol, in 1873; Ira C. Lyon and Charles F. Hammond, in 1874; A. P. Harwood and C. A. Kenaston, in 1875. The following have been elected Deaconesses: Mrs. E. N. Harris, in 1870; Mrs. C. B. Woodward and Mrs. Mariam B. L. Strong, in 1873.

The bell which now hangs in the old college building, and which was the first one in Ripon, was procured through the energy of Rev. H. M. Chapin, who solicited subscriptions both in Ripon and among his friends abroad. It was first hung in a wooden frame near the old wooden church. This frame was paid for with funds raised by the Ladies' Aid Society. When the little church had been enlarged and this bell hung, the members of the church felt proud of their achievement. People not acquainted with those times can hardly appreciate the magnitude of this work.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.—In September, 1859, having been previously heralded by kind letters of introduction, Bishop Jackson Kemper sent Rev. Fayette Durlin to Ripon, expressing the wish that he might become the "settled minister" of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the place. Mr. Durlin was heartily received, and a determination to erect a house of worship and establish a regular parish at once obtained. The first inscription on the church records is as follows:

RIPON, Wis., March 1, 1860.

On opening the records of this parish, hereinafter to be inscribed, some few preliminary words may be of interest to those who shall peruse them hereafter. I believe that I am the first *resident* Episcopal Clergyman ever engaged in the work of organizing and building up a parish in this place. Several different clergymen—among them the Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, the Rev. L. D. Brainard, the Rev. Thomas Greene and the Rev. Peter B. Morrison—have held services here at rare intervals; but no organization of a parish was ever effected, nor anything undertaken at the request of the Bishop, and, through the invitation of some interested in the services of this church, particularly that of Dr. B. B. Spalding, I arrived here to take up my abode and begin my labors, on Monday, February 13, 1860. The following Sunday, February 19, I held my first service here, in the Baptist meeting-house, having but the morning service, there being no place for us in the afternoon. During the week, a hall was procured and rented for our exclusive use, over H. F. Olmsted's store, and being neatly and properly fitted up for the purpose, we now have regular services there every Sunday morning and afternoon, and expect to until we are able to build a church.

Thus much I thought it well to put down here, as what might be of interest, as matter of reference, in future years. It is a humble beginning; but, relying on God's blessing and the all-sufficient presence, guidance and help of the Great Head of the Church, we cannot doubt that somewhat will grow out of it to the glory and honor of the ever-adorable Trinity and to the everlasting good of souls.

[Signed]

FAYETTE DURLIN,

Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Wisconsin.

It was resolved, April 10, 1869, to erect a church, and B. B. Spalding, A. E. Bovay, William M. Taggart, George W. Mitchell and E. P. Brockway were appointed to secure plans and specifications. Afterward, Mr. Bovay resigned and Mr. Durlin took his place.

Rev. Fayette Durlin was formally elected Rector of Grace Church, as it was then called, May 16, 1860. Three days later, he accepted.

The contract for erecting the church edifice was let to A. Lanning for \$2,800, the site being at the head of Blossom street, and secured from John S. Horner. The building committee consisted of H. S. Eggleston, G. W. Mitchell, William Starr and Rev. F. Durlin. The subscriptions taken for the erection of the church amounted to nearly \$3,350. Taggart Bros. and E. P. Brockway each gave \$200; A. E. Bovay, B. B. Spalding, D. F. Shepard, G. W. Mitchell, W. H. Dakin and H. S. Eggleston each gave \$150; M. W. Seeley, William Starr, T. B. Robbins and A. M. Skeels gave each \$100; H. Willard and B. Pinkney gave each \$75; L. H. D. Crane, H. S. Townen, J. Bowen, D. Greenway, C. Pinkney, Prairie City Bank, E. Root, H. Pierce, George Marshall, A. D. Foote, Mrs. E. F. Peck and A. B. Beardsley gave each \$50. The balance was made up by numerous, smaller subscriptions.

The building was completed, consecrated and occupied for worship early in 1861. The consecration was by Bishop Kemper, January 23, 1861. The parish schoolhouse was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$1,897.12, including the site, which was purchased of George W. Lyman for \$300.

The rectory or parsonage, erected west of the schoolhouse in 1866, on a lot purchased of G. N. Lyman, cost about \$2,300, and was constructed by Samuel Allen. All three of the buildings are of the Gothic style of architecture and of wood.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 20, 1866, the name of Grace Church was changed to St. Peter's, the style of the corporation being "The Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, in the city of Ripon, Wis."

The different Rectors have been: Fayette Durlin, from February 13, 1860, to June 11, 1865; George Armstrong Whitney, August 1, 1865, to May 20, 1866; E. F. Baker, June 1, 1866, to September 1, 1868; Jubal Hodges, May 30, 1869, to July 5, 1869; M. V. Averill, May 15, 1870, to December 31, 1872; Fayette Durlin, November 30, 1873, to date. The brief term of Jubal Hodges' rectorship was owing to a renewed attack of an old brain difficulty, which finally resulted in death.

The Clerks have been Henry S. Eggleston, George W. Root and George L. Field, the present official, who has held the position since April, 1863.

Those who have held the office of Warden are as follows: A. E. Bovay, E. Root, Edward P. Brockway, H. S. Eggleston, Howard Pierce, Bertine Pinkney, William Starr, J. M. De Frees, John Corbett, W. L. Gillett and Robert Allen. Mr. Brockway was Senior Warden from 1861 to 1867, with the exception of one year, when he was absent.

At the beginning of 1873, the parish being somewhat in debt, George L. Field presented a resolution, which was adopted by the Vestry, providing that, from that day forth, no expense whatever should be incurred unless sufficient cash or pledges were available to pay it. This novel resolution in church government made it impossible to secure a Rector, and, from that time, lay services only were held until the debt was wiped out, which was done at the close of that year. The parish is now out of debt. The present number of communicants is 96. The baptisms have been, altogether, 275; the confirmations, 170; the marriages, 50; the burials, 52.

One notable feature in the management of the affairs of this parish is that it never owed any of its rectors a dollar, even over night.

The first Wardens were A. E. Bovay and E. Root. The first Vestrymen were B. B. Spalding, M. W. Seely, H. S. Eggleston, William M. Taggart, George W. Mitchell, E. P. Brockway and William Starr.

The present Wardens are W. L. Gillett and Robert Allen. The present Vestrymen are George L. Field, Charles Cowan, J. M. De Frees, D. W. Akin, J. P. Taggart, W. W. Davy and O. U. Akin.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the Methodist Church was first organized in 1852, the class consisting of only three members, of whom George Limbert was appointed leader. He also held the office of local preacher, having first united with the Wesleyan Church in England. He remained a worthy and useful member till his death, which occurred December 29, 1879.

The first church was a small structure, located in that part of the city then called Ceresco. In this building the church worshiped till the summer of 1860, when the present edifice, on Jackson street, was built. This building is 40x82 feet. It is a fine wooden structure, very well finished, with an audience-room the full size of the building; a commodious lecture-room and two classrooms in the basement. A good and convenient parsonage was purchased in 1863, located on Liberty street, in Ceresco. Mr. Corliss contributed \$800 toward the purchase of the building, the final securing of which was due largely to the efforts of Rev. J. T. Woodhead, who was then Pastor.

The different Pastors have been: 1857-58, R. Moffat; 1858-59, J. M. S. Maxon (died June 19, 1858; W. Morse filled out the year); 1859-60, W. Morse; 1860-61, W. Morse; 1861-62, J. T. Woodhead; 1862-63, J. T. Woodhead; 1863-64, J. Anderson; 1864-65, H. Requa (died at Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1865, while in the service of the Christian Commission, in the army); 1865-66, Wesley Lattin; 1866-67, Wesley Lattin; 1867-68, George C. Haddock; 1868-69, George C. Haddock; 1869-70, W. G. Miller; 1870-71, Rev. W. G. Miller; 1871-72, A. C. Manwell; 1872-73, A. C. Manwell; 1873-74, J. Lavelle and W. F. Randolph; 1874-75, J. M. Craig and A. A. Reed; 1875-76, J. H. Jenne; 1876-77, I. Wiltse; 1877-78, I. Wiltse (died March 28, 1878; year filled out by E. B. L. Elder); 1878-79, George Fellows; 1879-80, C. D. Pillsbury, who is the Pastor at the present time.

The church has experienced severe trials, but its present state is one of very general harmony of feeling and of unity of action, with a good degree of spiritual interest.

Baptist Church.—In 1852, Elder D. Sabin, still a resident of Ripon, and in his eighty-fifth year, began Baptist preaching in the schoolhouse on Fond du Lac street, alternating with the preacher of some other denomination, who also held services at the same place. In April, 1853, a meeting was held at this schoolhouse for the formation of a church. Elder Sabin was Moderator, and Henry Lansing, Clerk. The organization was perfected, the following persons becoming members: D. Sabin, Carrie Sabin, Rev. Roswell Osborn, W. W. Robinson, Mrs. S. Robinson, Mrs. George N. Lyman, Mrs. H. H. Mead, John Russell, Elizabeth Russell, Mrs. Mary M. Russell, Henry Lansing, David I. Parks, Philander Parks and Avery Brown. In May, 1853, a Baptist council was held at the Congregational Church in Ripon, and re-organized the new organization. Elder Sabin acted as Pastor until 1854, and was succeeded by Rev. M. Hutchinson, who died soon after. In 1855, the church received a charter from the State, and Avery Brown, J. A. Barnes, H. H. Mead and W. W. Robinson were chosen Trustees.

In 1856, the erection of a church on Fond du Lac street, the present structure, was begun. It was finished, dedicated and occupied in December, 1857. In 1867, blinds were added, the building was painted and other repairs made, so that it is now an exceedingly tasty and comfortable place of worship. During this same year, 1867, twenty-five new members were received into the church, which is the greatest number received at any one time. The church is entirely out of debt, and has been for some years. The Pastors (those before this having been merely "supplies" or acting Pastors) have been: H. I. Parker, 1856 to 1860, who preached in the City Hall until the church was completed; C. T. Tucker, who was the first to devote his whole time and attention to the church; E. L. Walker, 1860 to 1863; A. Latham, September, 1863, to March, 1864; P. Work, July, 1864 to August, 1869; J. C. Burkholder, a portion of 1869 and 1870; L. L. Gage, 1870 to 1872; R. W. Arnold, 1873 to 1877; D. Crosby, June, 1877, to date, being the present Pastor.

This church first belonged to the Marquette, but now to the Winnebago Association. It has a resident membership of eighty-three.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was formerly called "Grace" Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an "independent" organization formed by Alfred E. Bishop, Elizabeth

Bishop, Albert P. Corliss, Hattie Corliss, Mathew Miller, Rosa Miller, Edward Smith, Judith Smith, Cornilius Brundige, Katherine Brundige, Alphonso S. Crooker, Miss Emeline M. Crooker. It was incorporated under the laws of the State May 8, 1877, by E. J. Smith, E. Babcock, A. P. Corliss, D. Furniss, R. T. Graves, Alfred E. Bishop, D. G. Woodward, Edward Smith, John Martin and B. Kingsbury.

Rev. J. M. Craig was the Pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, as he now is of the new Presbyterian organization, which was effected January 19, 1880, on petition of the congregation. After entering the Presbyterian denomination, an organization was completed by the election and ordination of R. T. Graves, A. S. Crooker, John Martin and Dan Furniss, as Elders, and Edward Smith and D. G. Woodward as Deacons. Services have always been held in the Unitarian Church,* which is rented for that purpose.

The members of this church were those who left the old Methodist Church on account of some difficulty or dissatisfaction. It is in a prosperous condition.

Immanuel's Kirche.—This is a branch of the German Evangelical Church of North America. It was organized May 8, 1870, at the house of W. Luck, with the following members: Rev. A. Huelster, August Buchholz, W. Luck, A. Scheewe, W. Aker, A. Zank, G. Burger, G. Rad-drenzel, M. Drahim and F. Hoft. A. Scheewe, W. Aker and W. Luck were elected Trustees. At this first meeting, arrangements were made to erect a place of worship, and Rev. A. Huelster, August Buchholz and A. Zank were elected Building Committee. A lot was secured in Ceresco plat, on Jackson street, on which, in September, 1870, a building, 30x44 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2,273. The dedication was by Bishop J. J. Escher, in October, 1870, at which time the entire indebtedness of the church was liquidated. In 1875, the congregation had grown so rapidly that more land, costing \$175, was purchased, on which additional accommodations for teams were built, and on which an enlargement of the church building will also be erected soon. The congregation numbers 200 members, and money enough is on hand to make all contemplated improvements. The different Pastors have been: Revs. A. Huelster, six months; C. F. Finger, two years; John Koch, two years; Fr. Stroebel, three years; O. Kuederling, the present Pastor, two years.

Evangelical German Lutheran Church.—In 1866, Rev. G. Thiele, who built the stone church on Scott street, and had been its Pastor about two years, took a few of its members, among them F. Leistikow, C. Bremer and C. Daluege, and started a Temperance Lutheran Church. Services were first held in the college building until a small dwelling near the end of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad bridge was purchased, which is now the parsonage and schoolhouse. In this services were held, the Pastor resided, and school was held until the Congregationalists erected their new church, when the Lutherans purchased of them the old wooden building on College Hill.

The church now is composed of seventy families. The school, in which only children who are thirteen years old are taught, contains thirty-six scholars. The Pastors have been, G. Thiele, E. Meyerhoff, G. Hoelzel, A. Liefert and Joseph Westenberger, the present Pastor, who came in 1878. The Trustees are W. Wallschlaeger, Gustave Ruestau and W. Ponto. The Elders are C. Daluege, E. Neuenfeld and William Schmidt. The church has no debt and is in prosperous circumstances.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—During the month of February, 1864, a German Protestant minister, named G. Thiele, arrived in Ripon and attempted to organize a church. He succeeded in securing pledges from thirty men to sustain him as their Pastor and erect a church. Accordingly, in 1865, a church edifice, 36x52 feet, was begun on Scott street. It was constructed entirely of stone from the Ripon quarries; had a basement for school purposes and ornamented with a graceful spire. In 1866, Mr. Thiele was dismissed, and the name of the church changed to the Evangelical Lutheran, with by-laws and ritual in conformity with this

* This church was erected mostly by Elder Striborn at the beginning of West Fond du Lac street, as a Universalist house of worship. The number embracing this form of religious worship being small, the church was changed to the Unitarian denomination. But this maintained a formal organization for only a short period, and the house had been without worshippers, for several years, until it was rented by the above-mentioned.

religious subdivison. The new minister was Rev. W. Schmidt, who resigned on account of ill health at the end of the year. In 1868, Rev. David Tunkele was chosen Pastor, who remained with the congregation five years. He was succeeded by Rev. Conrad, who filled the pulpit about eighteen months, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Dalies, the present Pastor. Under the ministration of Mr. Dalies many improvements have been made on the church property. A handsome and commodious parsonage was erected in 1879, and the surrounding grounds fenced and beautified. The school, taught in the basement of the church, has 125 students, who have books, maps, charts and a fine organ. The inside of the church edifice is neatly finished and furnished, having an organ which cost \$700. At present the church has 185 members, and is in a prosperous condition.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—This church was organized by Rev. E. Gray in January, 1859. Those present at the first mass were N. Roche, Thomas Leo, Michael Lyman, M. Spellman, James Flattery and M. Bannon. The church, a well-built wooden structure, is located on the south side of Oshkosh street. Formerly a portion of the church yard was used as a cemetery, but is no longer. The parochial residence is a fine brick structure, two stories in height, located near the church on Oshkosh street. For some years the church was heavily in debt, but, through the efforts of Father Graves, the present Pastor, and his congregation, this has been nearly wiped out, and the finances are now in a sound condition. The church is constantly increasing in membership, its members constituting a strong and active temperance society.

BANKS OF RIPON.

The very first exchange, or banking business, done in Ripon was in 1853, by E. P. Brockway, who opened an office for that purpose, and which was really the beginning of the present First National Bank. In 1855, Catlin & Brockway—Richard Catlin and E. P. Brockway—opened a banking and exchange office. This continued until the organization of the Bank of Ripon.

Bank of Ripon.—In December, 1856, the exchange office of Catlin & Brockway was organized as a bank of issue; capital, \$25,000, with E. P. Brockway, Richard Catlin, H. H. Mead, E. L. Northrup, Thomas B. Robbins, George W. Mitchell, B. B. Parsons and A. M. Skeels as stockholders. After October, 1860, until the organization of the First National Bank, E. P. Brockway and H. H. Mead owned all the stock of the bank.

First National Bank.—This bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000, March 19, 1864. The stockholders and directors were E. P. Brockway, H. H. Mead, George L. Field, William M. Taggart and Bertine Pinkney, the three first named being the principal holders of stock. The first election of officers was held April 1, 1864, and resulted in the choice of E. P. Brockway, President; H. H. Mead, Vice President, and George L. Field, Cashier. These men still retain the same offices. In 1869, S. T. McKnight and S. Richmond succeeded William M. Taggart and Bertine Pinkney as Directors, who still continue in office. This bank, from its commencement, has been a prosperous and successful institution; the growth of its business has been such that it now ranks among the safest and best in Wisconsin. It has always maintained in circulation the full amount of bills allowed by law. The bank building, a solid structure of Ripon stone, was erected in 1855, especially for banking purposes, on the west side of Public Square.

Prairie City Bank.—This was a bank of issue, organized in 1861 or 1862 by Julius Burdick, as President, and C. H. Smith as Cashier. Its circulation—amount of bills issued under the State law—was \$20,000. The charter was sold at the end of the first year to Oshkosh parties, the bank thereupon going out of business at Ripon.

Oneida Bank.—L. H. Kellogg opened, for a few months, in Ripon, a branch of the Oneida Bank at Berlin. The concern proved disastrous to its patrons, and soon closed its doors.

Bowen & Wheeler's Bank.—This is a private banking institution, the business of which is carried on by Jehdeiah Bowen and Charles F. Wheeler. They formed a copartnership in

May, 1864, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, except to issue bills, and first opened in Mr. Bowen's stone building, in which was located the post office, on the east side of Public Square at that date. The affairs of the bank are managed by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Bowen having other business to occupy his attention.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ripon Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M.—In September, 1857, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge to the following persons: Robert O. Selfridge, David N. Hosmer, A. B. Pratt, Philo England, David P. Mapes, Charles Hopkins, Thomas Ford, G. P. Bragdon, J. E. Brown and J. K. Hunt. The Lodge was duly chartered and numbered June 9, 1858. The first officers were: R. O. Selfridge, W. M.; A. B. Pratt, S. W.; D. M. Hosmer, J. W.; J. M. S. Maxon, S. D.; Thomas Ford, J. D.; J. E. Brown, Secretary; B. Dailey, Tiler. The Past Masters are R. O. Selfridge, A. B. Pratt, W. M. Taggart, H. S. Town, Jay Mayham, A. B. Russell, H. L. Barnes, L. E. Reed, E. Babcock, G. F. Horner, W. T. Whiting and J. C. Miller. The present officers are L. E. Reed, W. M.; A. Zinth, S. W.; A. S. Crooker, J. W.; J. Hitchcock, Treasurer; G. F. Horner, Secretary.

The Lodge has 107 members, and meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall.

Ripon Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F.—On the 11th of March, 1868, Samuel Ryan, D. G. M.; E. M. Loomis, D. D. G. M., and Charles Marks, G. W., instituted this Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Ripon. The charter members were L. S. Shepard, A. E. Olin, Daniel Stafford, O. R. Ellis, and H. McArthur. The first officers were L. S. Shepard, N. G.; Daniel Stafford, V. G.; S. G. Dodge, R. S.; George W. Peck, P. S.; A. E. Olin, Treasurer. Thereafter the following officers were duly elected:

1868—D. Stafford, N. G.; C. Combs, V. G.; P. N. Dellinger, S.; D. W. C. Root, P. S.; A. E. Olin, Treasurer. 1869—C. Coombs, P. N. Dellinger, N. G.; P. N. Dellinger, H. T. Henton, V. G.; H. T. Henton, C. B. Valentine, S.; D. W. C. Root, H. Bowerman, P. S.; G. E. Bushnell, H. R. Hill, Treasurers. 1870—H. T. Henton, T. Harris, N. G.; T. Harris, H. R. Hill, V. G.; I. W. Gaylord, S.; R. Stuart, P. S.; H. R. Hill, A. P. Matteson, Treasurers. 1871—H. R. Hill, I. W. Gaylord, N. G.; I. W. Gaylord, G. E. Bushnell, V. G.; G. E. Bushnell, R. Stuart, S.; R. Stuart, C. R. Stickle, P. S.; Ed Smith, Treasurer. 1872—G. W. Bushnell, A. E. Olin, N. G.; A. E. Olin, R. Stuart, V. G.; R. Stuart, E. A. Bradish, S.; C. R. Stickle, L. M. Allen, P. S.; Ed Smith, D. Stafford, Treasurers. 1873—R. Stuart, A. P. Matteson, N. G.; A. P. Matteson, L. M. Allen, V. G.; E. A. Bradish, W. W. Davy, S.; L. M. Allen, J. E. Chappell, P. S.; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1874—L. M. Allen, J. Rogers, N. G.; J. Rogers, J. M. Bonnell, V. G.; J. M. Bonnell, J. E. Chappell, S.; J. E. Chappell, R. Stuart, P. S.; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1875—J. M. Bonnell, J. E. Chappell, N. G.; J. E. Chappell, W. W. Davy, V. G.; C. N. Hodges, W. T. Runals, S.; R. Stuart, E. W. Sylvester, P. S.; O. E. H. Zobel, Treasurer. 1876—W. W. Davy, O. E. H. Zobel, N. G.; O. E. H. Zobel, John Mulvey, V. G.; W. T. Runals, S.; E. W. Sylvester, C. H. Milliman, P. S.; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1877—John Mulvey, N. G.; W. T. Runals, C. J. Derby, V. G.; E. H. Upham, S.; C. H. Milliman, D. Stafford, P. S.; C. N. Hodges, C. H. Milliman, Treasurers. 1878—C. J. Derby, C. H. Milliman, N. G.; C. H. Milliman, E. H. Upham, V. G.; E. H. Upham, R. Stuart, S.; L. M. Allen, P. S.; R. Stuart, D. Stafford, Treasurers. 1879—E. H. Upham, C. S. Latimer, N. G.; C. S. Latimer, Ed Smith, V. G.; G. E. Bushnell, A. E. Olin, S.; L. M. Allen, P. S.; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1880—Ed Smith, N. G.; H. J. Goodall, V. G.; R. Stuart, S.; L. M. Allen, P. S.; D. Stafford, Treasurer.

The Lodge is prospering, owning all its furniture and having a sum of money out at interest. The present membership is eighty-five, though 200 persons have belonged to the Order since 1868.

Ripon Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F.—A dispensation was granted to this lodge February 10, 1870, and a charter January 18, 1871, with the following charter members: H. R.

Hill, H. Bowerman, D. Stafford, J. B. Crossan, P. N. Dellinger, A. E. Olin, S. B. Taylor and D. P. Inson. The elective officers have been :

1870—H. R. Hill, G. W. Dellinger, C. P.; S. B. Taylor, A. E. Olin, H. P.; G. W. Dellinger, G. E. Bushnell, S. W.; H. Bowerman, H. J. Goodall, J. W.; J. B. Crossan, S. B. Salisbury, Scribes; A. E. Olin, D. Stafford, Treasurers. 1871—G. E. Bushnell, D. Stafford, C. P.; H. J. Goodall, T. Harris, H. P.; D. Stafford, S. B. Salisbury, S. W.; S. B. Salisbury, J. Mulvey, J. W.; T. Harris, H. N. Williams, Scribes; E. Smith, Treasurer. 1872—A. E. Olin, E. Smith, C. P.; E. Smith, A. E. Olin, H. P.; J. Mulvey, H. N. Williams, S. W.; H. N. Williams, R. Stuart, J. W.; G. E. Bushnell, L. M. Allen, Scribes; T. Harris, D. Stafford, Treasurers. 1873—G. W. Dellinger, R. Stuart, C. P.; G. E. Bushnell, L. M. Allen, H. P.; R. Stuart, C. J. Derby, S. W.; J. E. Cook, A. P. Matteson, J. W.; L. M. Allen, J. E. Chappell, Scribes; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1874—C. J. Derby, H. J. Goodall, C. P.; J. E. Chappell, D. Stafford, H. P.; A. P. Matteson, T. J. Lynch, S. W.; T. J. Lynch, C. S. Latimer, J. W.; R. Stuart, W. W. Davy, Scribes; D. Stafford, A. E. Bishop, Treasurers. 1875—J. Mulvey, C. S. Latimer, C. P.; J. M. Craig, H. P.; C. S. Latimer, J. D. Owen, S. W.; R. Stuart, J. E. Chappell, J. W.; W. W. Davy, O. E. H. Zobel, Scribes; D. Stafford, E. Smith, Treasurers. 1876—J. M. Craig, C. P.; W. R. Pearson, A. E. Bishop, H. P.; A. E. Bishop, O. E. H. Zobel, S. W.; W. T. Runals, C. H. Milliman, J. W.; O. E. H. Zobel, W. T. Runals, Scribes; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1877—O. E. H. Zobel, C. P.; J. M. Craig, C. H. Milliman, H. P.; C. H. Milliman, E. H. Upham, S. W.; J. D. Owen, A. P. Matteson, J. W.; W. T. Runals, C. S. Latimer, Scribes; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1878—C. H. Milliman, C. P.; E. H. Upham, H. P.; E. Smith, S. W.; A. P. Matteson, J. W.; C. S. Latimer, Scribe; D. Stafford, Treasurer. 1879—E. H. Upham, C. P.; A. E. Bishop, H. P.; Thomas Harris, S. W.; L. M. Allen, J. W.; C. S. Latimer, Scribe; D. Stafford, Treasurer.

By an order from the Grand Encampment, the officers of this and other encampments hold office for one year. Meetings are held twice each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Ripon Lodge, K. of H., No. 1,328.—This Lodge was instituted January 15, 1878, by W. H. Ballou, D. P. D., of Oshkosh, with the following charter members: C. B. Hart, I. M. Linderman, John Haas, Henry Lum, C. F. Dodge, J. J. Luck, M. Vankirk, G. F. Wilson, Geo. H. Jussen, C. G. Thompson, S. R. Patten, Alanson Wood, H. L. Barnes, I. M. Dakin, H. S. Town. The first officers were: P. S. H. S. Town; Dictator, I. M. Linderman; V. D., S. R. Patten; A. D., J. Haas; R., C. G. Thompson; F. R., H. Dauben; Treas., A. Wood; G., G. H. Jussen; C., H. L. Barnes; Guardian, J. J. Luck; Sentinel, G. F. Wilson; Rep. to Grand Lodge, H. S. Town; Alternate, I. M. Linderman; Trustees—J. J. Luck, one year; C. B. Hart, two years; M. Vankirk, three years.

At the second election, held June 27, 1878, I. M. Dakin, who has since held this office, was elected Reporter in place of C. G. Thompson. The same Treasurer and Financial Reporter were chosen, and have held the office ever since. The Dictators have been I. M. Linderman two terms and S. R. Patten. The Lodge now has nineteen members. Meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month, in the Sons of Herman Hall, over Graf & Jussen's store.

Living Water Lodge, No. 328, I. O. G. T.—This Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted by Rev. James Lavelle, November 5, 1866, with the following charter members: Fred S. Veeder, Will F. Bundy, Geo. C. Duffie, J. C. Oaks, C. F. Hammond, O. Vanorman, H. L. Strong, T. P. Smith, George W. Peck, N. S. Bristol, Clarence Skinner, L. M. Allen, Z. A. Pedrick, C. V. N. Brundige, Mrs. C. F. Hammond, Hattie Hammond, Mrs. H. L. Strong, Mrs. O. Vanorman, Mrs. E. N. Harris, Mrs. C. Allen, Mrs. J. C. Oaks, Miss C. M. Oaks, Miss Minnie Cook, Miss M. Anness.

The first officers were as follows: W. C. T., Fred S. Veeder; W. V. T., Mrs. E. N. Harris; W. R. S., Z. A. Pedrick; W. F. S., J. C. Oaks; W. Treasurer, Hattie Hammond; W. M., George C. Duffie; W. I. G., Mrs. C. M. Oaks; W. O. G., N. S. Bristol. George Washington Peck, now proprietor of *Peck's Sun* newspaper, at Milwaukee, was chosen Lodge Deputy. The Trustees were Z. A. Pedrick, J. C. Oaks and H. L. Strong.

Living Water Lodge has continued to meet regularly every week since its first organization, and has initiated 1,000 members. The highest number of members in good standing at one time was 150. The present active membership is 50. The lodge-room in old Masonic Block, on the west side of Public Square, was nicely furnished at a cost of \$300. Of the original charter members only one remains, L. M. Allen, who is hardly ever absent from the regular meetings.

Ripon Grange, No. 57.—Ripon Grange, No. 57, was organized February 4, 1873, by C. W. Foster, Local Deputy of National Grange. The charter members were Jabin Lawson, Mrs. Jabin Lawson, L. K. Hyde, A. Chisholm, Miss Lizzie Chisholm, Robert Kuderling, Mrs. Robert Kuderling, A. G. Kellogg, Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, W. O. Hargrave, H. W. Kellogg, H. S. Hunt, Fred Nohl, Jr., Fred Nohl, Sr., L. Nohl, James Henderson, Sr., Miss Aggie Henderson, E. C. Stewart, Mrs. E. C. Stewart, C. W. Kurz, M. W. Meyer, A. W. Sage, Mrs. A. W. Sage, F. Everez, E. Babcock, A. R. Hargrave, Mrs. A. R. Hargrave and R. Sheldon.

The first officers were: W. M., E. Babcock; W. O., Robert Sheldon; W. L., E. C. Stewart; W. S., James Henderson, Sr.; W. A. S., H. S. Hunt; W. C., F. Nohl; W. Treas., A. R. Hargrave; W. Secy., W. O. Hargrave; W. G. K., Jabin Lawson; Ceres, Miss Lizzie Chisholm; Flora, Mrs. A. R. Hargrave; Pomona, Mrs. R. Kuderling; L. A. S., Mrs. J. B. Ager.

The organization was effected, and, for some time thereafter, meetings were held in the hall over O. J. Clark & Co.'s hardware store. Subsequently the lodge moved into Good Templars' Hall, and finally into the Grange Hall in Salisbury Block, which they now occupy. Business meetings are held in the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month. Special meetings were held weekly for two years after its organization. The Grange has always had a large membership of enterprising and intelligent farmers. It has lost some members by withdrawal demits and suspension, but the loss has been well made up by the addition of new members. E. Babcock, J. B. Ager, O. H. Chamberlain, J. M. Little, Henry Willard and A. R. Hargrave, the present Master, have held the office of Master in succession. W. O. Hargrave, J. M. Bonnell, Mrs. H. E. Chamberlain, J. B. Ager and J. M. Bonnell have been the Secretaries. It is now in good working condition, out of debt, and looks forward to a long time of usefulness and prosperity. Its membership is made up of successful farmers, representing a large portion of the wealth of the farming community in the vicinity of the city. The annual meeting is held on the first Saturday in December of every year.

Ripon Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 13.—This lodge, which is a secret fraternal as well as temperance organization, was instituted March 19, 1875, by Jerome A. Watrous, with forty-five charter members and the following officers: W. C. T., H. L. Barnes; W. V. T., J. D. Owen; W. R., W. R. Lyle; W. F. R., Robert Stuart; W. T., N. H. Wyckoff; W. W., P. Hales; P. W. C. T., Byron Kingsbury; Chaplain, J. M. Craig. The Temple increased rapidly in numbers until it contained 250 members, and then decreased no less rapidly, until only enough members in good standing were left to hold the charter and keep up the form of organization. The lodge is financially prosperous, owning its furniture and paraphernalia, and having a sum of money out at interest.

Ripon Lodge, No. 37, Sons of Herman.—The formation of this Lodge was secured by Hyp. Dauben, May 18, 1878, with the following charter members: Hyp. Dauben, Gust. Muller, George H. Jussen, J. J. Luck, Hugo Shultz, Emil Schaff, A. Singer, F. W. Butzke, John Haas, Frank Jupp, August Zinth, William Quast, F. Schoeffler, S. Schmudlach and H. Mathwig. The first officers were: President, Hyp. Dauben; Vice President, J. J. Luck; Reporter, Wm. Butzke; Financial Reporter, Robert Giese; Treasurer, Hugo Schultz; Guide, G. Muller; Inside Guard, George H. Jussen; Outside Guard, S. Schmudlach. This Lodge now has twenty members and a surplus capital of over \$400. The Order is one for purely benevolent purposes. It has forty lodges in the State, and a membership of 2,319. During the last year, it has paid out in benefits to sick brothers, \$5,262.72, and to the families of nineteen brothers who died, \$19,000. Its real estate was valued, January 1, 1880, at \$56,178.98. Ripon Lodge holds its meetings regularly in Sons of Herman Hall, over Graf & Jussen's store on Main street.

BENEVOLENT, LITERARY AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

Young Ladies' Guild.—The first meeting to organize this benevolent society was held at the house of W. L. Gillett, in the fall of 1876. This portion of the constitution adopted at that time, shows the objects of the society:

“We, the undersigned, do hereby organize ourselves into a society, to be called the Young Ladies' Guild. Our object—to visit and sew for the poor, and give them such other assistance as we may see fit. We agree to meet weekly; to pay an initiation fee of 25 cents, and a fine of 5 cents for absence from any meeting.”

The first officers were: President, Miss Nellie Skeels; Vice President, Miss Alice Taggart; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Carrie Wolcott; Directors, Misses Anna Gillett and Lizzie McCracken. The first funds were \$30, as the proceeds of selling the furniture of the old “Library Association,” and \$10 donated by the members of the society. The “Guild” has done much to relieve the sufferings of the poor, giving entertainments and resorting to various commendable means to secure funds to make their labors more comprehensive. It started out with a membership of forty, which has increased since the date of organization.

American Red Ribbon Club.—In the spring of 1879, W. L. McCollister began a series of revivals in Ripon, which resulted in securing the signatures of several hundred persons to a pledge of total abstinence, among them many of the prominent citizens of the city. Having secured the names of 1,400 persons, a permanent organization of the signers was effected the 1st of May, by electing Hiram S. Town, President; A. L. Dobbs, Recording Secretary; Edwin Wilson, Financial Secretary; C. F. Wheeler, Treasurer. At the annual election of officers, in January, 1880, C. H. Upham was chosen President; Mrs. S. F. Crosby, Recording Secretary; Edwin Wilson, Treasurer; G. R. Shaw and O. J. Wolcott, Managers. The Club supports a reading-room opposite Opera Hall, at which papers and periodicals are free, and where members congregate to indulge in social games and amusements. The Club has 200 active members.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.—A total abstinence society was organized in St. Patrick's Church, of Ripon, October 17, 1875. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the work of securing converts at once begun. The Society has been very successful, constantly increasing its numbers and influence. It now consists of 250 members, including women and children. Its meetings are held regularly on the fourth Sunday of every month, in the basement of St. Patrick's Church. The officers of the Society are as follows: President, Rev. E. A. Graves; Vice President, E. Raymond; Secretary, B. F. Keenan; Treasurer, William Brennan; Marshal, James Brennan.

Ripon Improvement Association.—The idea of forming an association of this kind originated through an article in the August number of *Scribner's Monthly* for 1878, written by Dr. B. W. Dwight, of Clinton, N. Y. George L. Field, of the First National Bank, wrote to Dr. Dwight in relation to the article, who sent the constitution of the “Rural Art Association,” of Clinton, which had been in existence many years. With this information for a foundation, Mr. Field began the labor of forming a similar association in Ripon. An informal meeting of invited persons was held January 26, 1880, at the residence of J. Bowen, but no organization was perfected, though George L. Field, Prof. C. A. Kenaston, E. L. Runals, A. Everhard and J. Bowen were appointed to draft a constitution. They reported at the residence of A. Everhard, February 2, 1880, at which meeting the constitution was adopted. Article II gives the objects as follows: “The objects of this Association shall be in general the improvement and advancement of public and private grounds, the cultivation of rural art and taste among its members, and the development of such enterprises as may furnish a field for co-operation in rendering the place more desirable as a place of residence.”

At a meeting held at the residence of George L. Field February 16, 1880, the following officers were chosen for one year: President, J. Bowen; Vice President, A. Everhard; Secretary, O. U. Akin; Treasurer, L. E. Nohl; Executive Committee, C. A. Kenaston, C. B. Seward

and G. L. Field. In no city has an association of this kind a more promising field for its labors. The natural beauties of Ripon are acknowledged; its inhabitants are wealthy, and for the most part cultured, and the soil is rich, deep and productive. One of the objects of this Association is to lay out a fine drive-way to Green Lake from Ripon.

Ripon Educational Club.—The idea of forming a club of this sort was brought to Ripon by Mrs. S. F. Crosby, from Lansing, Mich., and took material shape in 1878, with the following charter members: Mrs. S. F. Crosby, Mrs. A. M. Cowan, Mrs. L. F. Chamberlain, Mrs. M. F. Hanchett, Mrs. A. V. Everhard, Mrs. P. Thompson, Mrs. J. M. De Frees, Mrs. W. B. Kingsbury, Mrs. J. Grant, Mrs. H. H. Mead and Miss Lizzie Clark. The first officers were as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Crosby; Vice President, Mrs. C. T. Tracy; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Cowan; Assistant Secretary, Miss Lizzie Clark; Treasurer, Mrs. A. V. Everhard; Membership Committee, Mrs. W. W. Robinson. The object of the club is mutual mental improvement only, and it has been an unexpected success. It is on a firm foundation, and considered an established feature of Ripon.

Ripon Rifles.—This is a military company organized, drilled and equipped under the Wisconsin militia law. It was organized March 28, 1877, with Hugo Schultz, Captain; Ferdinand Thiel, First Lieutenant; Ed Kaath, Second Lieutenant, and the following privates: F. Steinbring, William Mathwig, A. Steinbring, F. Degner, M. Kruger, H. Willwock, S. Schmudlach, F. Dannalls, John Mathefes, Charles Giese, William Kohl, William Reck, Martin Wizard, George Bishholz, G. Derizen, William Dregor, F. Butzin, William Drews, C. Eggart, M. Gartzke, G. Gehlhaar, H. Grutzmacher, F. Grutzmacher, John Haas, G. Hildebrandt, A. Hildebrandt, John Hasse, O. Johnson, William Kaath, G. Kohl, G. Litz, R. Lubitz, Tom Lambert, John Milahn, H. Martwig, F. Manthei, H. Martin, Fred Milke, G. Otto, J. Pischke, L. Prutz, John Prill, W. Rapp, Ed Steinbring, T. Steinbring, M. Streich, F. Schrandt, H. Schrader, A. Sauger, E. Tobolt, F. Tumm, Charles Timm, C. Tobolt, G. Teske, William Wegner, A. Weishaar, John Weinke, M. Wizinske, William Zimmerman, C. Zimmerman, F. Zweiger, William Zweiger, Aug. Zick, F. Ziebart, William Quast, Henry Kohl. Meetings are held in Grange Hall, but the company has an armory in Kleifoth's block. It has a good martial band. The state donates \$300 annually.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Wisconsin Phalanx Mills.—The first mill in Ripon, or Ceresco, was the saw-mill built by the Phalanx or Fourierites in 1844, and run by a "flutter-wheel." The first grist-mill was also built by them a little more than two years later on the site of the Ceresco Mills. It had but one stone, with a capacity of about three bushels per hour. But this was ample for the time. Mr. Dellinger, who took charge in 1848, was the first practical miller, and he made some improvements in the wheel, which increased the capacity of the mill to six bushels per hour. The water-wheel for driving the flouring-mill consisted of a hollow wooden "log," attached in the center to the shaft, from which the machinery received its motion. Both ends of this "log" were closed and a large hole cut in opposite sides of it near each end. The water being let into this "log" from below rushed out at these holes, and the re-action gave motion to the "log," or wheel. This quaint little mill was rebuilt by Brockway & Dellinger in 1851, who had purchased it from the Phalanx the year before. It is still standing across the street from the Ceresco Mills.

Stephen Bates was the first man to do grinding in the Phalanx Mill. In 1845, buhrs for grinding coarse flour were fixed in the saw-mill and served the purpose of something better until the grist-mill was completed.

Gothic Mill.—The "old stone mill," as it is now called, was erected on Silver Creek, where that stream crosses Scott street, in 1853, and was opened for business in December of that year. It was a stone building, three stories high, and run by water. D. P. Mapes, the proprietor, was its builder. It was in use about twenty years, coming into the hands of G. W. Dellinger in 1862, who is the present owner of the building and the water-power. The Gothic was always a custom mill.



W. Stan
(DECEASED)
RIPON



Treanore & Blodgett's Wagon Factory.—In 1853, Harvey Dodge & Son erected a two-story shop on the corner of Jackson and Blackburn streets and began the manufacture of wagons, carriages and sleighs. In 1860, the firm became Dodge & Manville, consisting of C. F. Dodge and E. Manville. They erected, as their rapidly increasing business demanded, four additional shops, three of brick and stone and one of wood. They gave employment, finally, to forty men, and turned out a large amount of work, making lumber-sleighs in lots of 100 during several years. In 1874, the firm became Dodge & Mitchell; in 1877, C. F. Dodge, and, in February, 1878, Treanore & Blodgett, the present proprietors. This firm carries on the most extensive business in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, cutters, phaetons and sleighs of any in the western portion of Fond du Lac County. This firm owns the business, but not the buildings.

Ripon Mills.—The milling operations of G. W. Dellinger, owner of Ripon Mills, extend far beyond his present mill property. He at one time owned the entire water-power of Ripon, extending from Scott street one mile west to Ceresco, and owned and had in operation at once the three flouring-mills then within its limits, giving personal attention to all of them. He erected into their present shape the Ceresco and Ripon Mills, and the water-power which now drives them. In 1862, Mr. Dellinger bought the Gothic Mill and water-power of H. T. Henton, and also three-eighths of the old Ripon Mills, built in 1850 by D. P. Mapes, at the foot of Mill street. He at the same time owned and run the Ceresco Mills. In 1864, he purchased of J. B. Maxfield the balance of the Ripon Mills. In 1865, he sold half of the Ceresco Mills and purchased the woolen-mill water-power of Dodge & Manville for \$1,600. In 1866 and 1867, Mr. Dellinger converted the Gothic, Ripon and woolen mills water-powers into one power, with a head of fifty feet, which is greater than that of any similar one in the State. During these two years, he also erected the present Ripon Mills at the foot of Mill street. This building is five stories high, has six run of stones and a capacity of 1,100 barrels of flour per week. The usual product, when all the stones are running, is 1,000 barrels per week. The total cost of the mill and water-power was \$36,500. The mill is one of the best in the Northwest, every stick of timber being dressed and of the best quality. The "trunk" which carries the water from the Scott street dam to the mill is ninety-four rods long and cost \$3,600. It contains 40,000 feet of lumber and 19,000 pounds of iron. In 1869, Mr. Dellinger sold the Ripon Mills to A. K. Shepard, of Albany, N. Y., but was compelled to take the property back in 1879. Immediately upon coming into possession of them again, Mr. Dellinger rebuilt the Scott street dam, putting in a fine stone structure, laid in cement, at a cost of \$1,000. The mills now have water enough, except during a short period in the summer, but are supplied with ample steam-power for such occasions. The products of Mr. Dellinger's mills are not sold in this country alone, large orders being shipped direct to England and Scotland.

Ceresco Mills.—In 1860, G. W. Dellinger moved across the street the old Phalanx Mill and erected on its site a four and one-half story mill, with an overshot water-wheel, twenty-five and a half feet in diameter, for power. The water was carried under the street in a trunk to the wheel-house, where an elbow raised it to the top of the wheel, which was one of great power. In 1865, H. B. Bateman purchased a one-half interest in the property and immediately added another stone and purifiers. In 1870, the overshot water-wheel was taken out and four turbine wheels put in its place, which were made by W. H. Elmer, of Berlin. One is a ten-inch and three are thirteen-inch wheels. In 1875, Mr. Bateman became sole proprietor. Since he entered the mill, an addition 40x44 feet has been added, and a large steam engine and boilers for use during low water. The water-power has a head of twenty-eight feet, which affords a strong moving force. In 1879, machinery for producing "patent flour" was put in by Mr. Bateman. The capacity of this mill is 100 barrels of flour per day.

Ripon Packing Company.—The Ripon Packing Company was organized and incorporated in 1873, with a capital of \$8,000. The stockholders were J. J. Smith, C. F. Hammond, B. W. Smith and W. A. Corner, of whom J. J. Smith was President, and C. F. Hammond was Secretary and Treasurer. The buildings, located at the intersection of Scott street and the Chicago,

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, were erected in 1873-74, and are 100x160 feet on the ground. They are equipped with all the appliances for canning cucumbers, tomatoes, horse-radish, making catsup, chow-chow, and putting up mixed pickles and sauces. The Company contracts with the farmers for any desired number of acres of cucumbers, or other stock, at a certain price per bushel or hundred weight, the cucumbers to be from two to three and a half inches in length and all delivered at the factory. The Company is prosperous, transacting a little less than \$20,000 worth of business per season. The present stockholders are C. F. Hammond, W. J. Corner, A. P. Harwood and D. V. N. Harwood, of whom C. F. Hammond is President, and D. V. N. Harwood, Secretary and Treasurer.

Laning & Son's Planing-Mill.—This building was erected in 1874 by A. Laning, on the site of a burned structure used for a similar purpose, on Fond du Lac street. In 1879, A. Laning, Jr., became a partner in the business, under the firm name of Laning & Son. The machinery, which is for dressing, matching, sawing and ornamenting lumber, is driven by steam, and is of the most modern patterns. The mill has a good patronage, as there is no other similar institution in the vicinity.

Ziuth's Foundry.—In 1859, Lucius Thatcher erected a two-story wooden building on Jackson street, at the crossing of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, for a foundry and machine-shop. Afterward, D. W. Furniss became a partner in the business with August Ziuth, the present proprietor. In addition to custom founding and repairing, the "Prairie City Seeder" and horse-power threshing machines were manufactured during several years at this shop. Harrows, plows and smaller agricultural implements are now manufactured. In 1872, Mr. Ziuth became sole proprietor. All Mr. Thatcher had to begin business with was one pair of oxen. He got trusted for most of the building and the steam machinery, but, being an excellent mechanic, he soon built up a large business.

Goodall's Carriage Factory.—In 1874, H. J. Goodall erected, on Jackson street, a brick and stone carriage factory, sixty-six front and two stories high, and began the manufacture of "light work," or carriages, cutters, phaetons and buggies. In 1875, W. T. Runals purchased an interest in the business, and the firm was Goodall & Runals until 1878, when the proprietary interest returned to H. J. Goodall, in whom it still remains. Fine work is a specialty, Mr. Goodall having been granted the first premium on carriages and phaetons at every competitive exhibition where his work has been entered. When running at full capacity, the factory has employed twenty men.

Hazen & Son's Windmill Factory.—In 1871, L. Hazen invented and had patented a wind-mill, the manufacture of which was immediately entered upon by Hazen Brothers, on Fond du Lac street. In 1878, S. Hazen secured a patent for a geared and pumping mill, which is wholly unlike any other ever put upon the market. The patent was upon a rotary vane, hinge and shifting works. In 1880, S. Hazen made a further improvement in the mill, which consists in a stationary vane, a hollow iron standard, and an eccentric wheel for changing the rotary to horizontal motion, which is a great saving in power and friction. These mills, together with a patent harrow, are now made by S. Hazen & Son, at their factory on Scott street, at the crossing of Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, who maintain agencies in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada, patents having been secured in both countries.

Haas' Brewery.—The only Brewery in Ripon belongs to John Haas. The building was formerly the old "woolen-mill," built in 1850, just below the Ripon Mills, by S. Ford, and run later by S. R. Patton, now of Oshkosh. It is well calculated for the brewing business. In addition to his local trade, Mr. Haas has large orders from the surrounding cities, to supply which he erected a substantial stone bottling-house near his brewery. Bottling and shipping beer is now one of the prominent features of his business.

Powers' Cooper-Shop.—J. J. Powers carries on a large business. His first factory or shop was in a portion of the old Ripon Mills building, which was burned in 1879. He erected a new shop on the old site immediately after the fire, three stories high. It is conveniently located, being connected with Ripon Mills, for which Mr. Powers does a large amount of work,

by an apparatus for sending barrels from one building to the other. Mr. Powers now employs six men.

RIPON CEMETERIES.

Ceresco Cemetery Association.—The first cemetery in what is now Ripon was laid out by the Wisconsin Phalanx in 1845, in the northwest corner of the village of Ceresco. The lot was deeded from the Phalanx to the Association by R. D. Mason, Jacob Beckwith, Jacob Woodruff, Carlton Lane, John Irving and Russell Smith, and contained five acres and twenty-six rods. Warren Chase, now a newspaper publisher at Santa Barbara, Cal., laid out the grounds—made a plat of them—by a rude pocket compass. The first burial in this cemetery was that of Caroline Danks, one of the Fourierites, and the next was that of Uriel Farmin, a child. The cemetery has been little used for many years. At the first death and burial, the Phalanx people marked the sad event by appropriate demonstrations of sorrow.

Ripon Cemetery Association.—The first burial in Ripon was that of Timothy J. Mapes' wife on College Hill. The next was that of Samuel Pedrick, who died in September, 1850. A few others were buried on College Hill before a cemetery was set apart. These, or the most of them, were removed to the present cemetery a few years later. The original deed, which transfers from J. Bowen to D. Sabin, D. P. Mapes, E. L. Northrup, Dana F. Shepard and E. P. West, two acres and four rods of land in the northwest quarter of Section 21, is dated March 8, 1853. Although there are no records, it appears a cemetery association had been formed before this, in 1852, as J. Bowen, Avery Brown, T. J. Mapes, D. F. Shepard, J. Wilbur, S. G. West, E. P. West, A. P. Mapes, G. F. Lynch, A. B. Beardsley, M. King, J. McConnell, H. S. Eggleston, A. McStevens, William Light and A. G. Kellogg, subscribed \$100 to "save the deed" of Ripon Cemetery in February, 1853. In the course of a few years, officers were chosen who kept no record of the affairs of the Cemetery Association, which soon fell into a deplorable condition. From the latter part of 1859 to 1863, no officers were chosen at all on this account, and lots were occupied without approved record or title.

After various troubles, the remaining members of the old Cemetery Association met, March 17, 1863, to re-organize under the State laws. They therefore elected Dana F. Shepard Trustee for one year; George N. Lyman and A. M. Skeels, for two years, and B. G. Webster and Solon G. Dodge, for three years. Ripon Cemetery, located just west of the college campus on the southwest quarter of Section 21, which had been used up to this time, without its affairs being properly attended to, was found to be in a mixed-up and unsatisfactory condition, and many conflicting claims were alive. In 1863, after these matters were adjusted as well as possible, four acres additional were purchased of J. Bowen for \$500. In 1866, a lot was purchased of Mrs. Mayo for \$100, and in 1869, still another of M. Lehan. Now, although the lots are mostly taken and the cemetery limits begin to show signs of being too small for a city the size of Ripon, there can be no enlargement of the grounds, on account of a statute which forbids the erection of new or the enlargement of old cemeteries within the limits of cities.

The Presidents of Ripon Cemetery Association have been Dana F. Shepard, who served six years; E. Manville, H. T. Henton, and W. W. Robinson, the present officer, who has had the office since 1871. The Secretaries have been S. G. Dodge, M. W. Seeley, B. G. Webster, Byron Kingsbury, and George L. Field, the present official, who was chosen in 1878. Samuel Sumner has been Treasurer since the beginning of 1865.

The cemetery now contains 633 lots, nearly every one of which has been disposed of. A movement to secure another cemetery lot, outside of the city, is now in contemplation.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The fire that destroyed the greatest amount of property in Ripon was in April, 1869, when all the offices and stores were burned from Zobel Bros.' present building, on the east side of Public Square to Jackson street, and then east on that street to Dodge & Manville's shop. The loss in dollars was not great compared with the number of buildings burned, as they were old

wooden rookeries which were immediately replaced by substantial ones of brick and stone, thus beautifying the city. One of them, however, was of stone, and a fine structure, which Mr. Bowen, to whom it belonged, built for the post office. There were nine blocks destroyed on Public Square, entailing a loss of \$45,000.

The greatest number of buildings were burned September, 1868, when all those on the east side of Broadway, or Main street, were burned from the corner of Public Square through to Blossom street. These were also wooden buildings, and worth but little, the conflagration, therefore, resulting in beautifying the city. The loss was about \$20,000.

In the winter of 1876, Samuel Sumner's large stone and brick block on the corner of Scott street and Public Square was burned, together with S. Salisbury's grocery store next to it. The upper floor of Sumner's block was occupied by W. M. Lockwood's large photograph gallery. The loss was about \$10,000.

On the 10th of January, 1877, the Centennial Block, corner of Public Square and Main street, burned from a cause generally unknown. The block was a very large one, fronting on Main street and Public Square, of brick, and two stories high. It was built in 1876 by E. C. Kellogg. The loss was \$34,625, and the insurance about \$20,000.

A very disastrous fire, in some respects, occurred February 6, 1879, when the post office on West Fond du Lac street, near the Unitarian Church, was burned. The entire edition of the *Ripon Free Press*, unnumbered letters and papers and all the stamps, money and paraphernalia of the post office were destroyed. Two brick and stone blocks, one belonging to E. L. Runals, and the other to Rev. J. Allen, were burned. The Postmaster, H. S. Town, received an appropriation from the Government in 1880, to re-imburse him for the loss of money and stamps, for which he was personally liable. At this fire the total loss was about \$12,000.

RIPON'S FIGHTING CAREER.

The position of Ripon from the first, as regards county-seat facilities, was of a desperate character. Nor did the completion of a railroad to the city relieve her in that respect, coming as it did from Waupun. It so happened that the seat of justice of Green Lake County was on wheels, moving from Marquette to Berlin, and to Princeton, and to Dartford, all of which was an aggravation to Ripon, because she felt certain that if the city were within the limits of Green Lake County, she could capture and hold the prize with but half an effort. But Ripon was in Fond du Lac County, where she could no more get the county seat than she could get the State Capital. Then Ripon would bend her energies to getting out of Fond du Lac County. But there, again, the State Constitution lay like a rampant lion right across her path.

An act of the Legislature could not set her out of Fond du Lac County; it must be supplemented by a vote of the people of the county. The case looked desperate, but Ripon was bound to try. She sent a trusted friend to the Assembly, in the full belief that he could obtain the necessary legislation, and he did. At that time Fond du Lac County had one Senator and five members of the Assembly, and the whole six—except the member from the west district—were opposed even to submitting the act to the people. They fought it in every way and shape; in the two Houses, in the newspapers, in the streets and in the saloons. The odds were fearful—five against one, but the one carried it by a vote of sixty-eight to eighteen in the Assembly, which was so large a majority that the Senator took counsel of his prudence and did not undertake to defeat it in the Senate. It went through, so the people were to vote on the question of "detaching Ripon" at the next general election. And now commenced an agitation, the like of which probably no other county in the State ever saw. It was, in fact, Ripon against the rest of the county of Fond du Lac, for it was soon very plainly seen that there was no—outside of the city and town of Ripon—one single person that was willing to let Ripon go. The county held on to Ripon with a more desperate grip than the Egyptians did on to the Israelites, and in the end the county was more successful than the Egyptians. Ripon selected fifteen workers, making them a campaign committee with powers to do anything, undertake anything, or promise anything in the name of the community. Following are the names of this committee: George N.

Lyman, George W. Mitchell, William M. Taggart, E. L. Northrup, H. H. Mead, J. Bowen, William Starr, B. B. Spalding, A. E. Bovay, D. P. Mapes, A. M. Skeels, George W. Parker, T. B. Robins, J. Dobbs, H. S. Eggleston. These men raked the county over from end to end and from side to side, the whole summer through, appealing to individual voters by every consideration that could be thought of, to let Ripon go. Never was a community roused to such a degree of unanimity before. Every man made it his own individual fight, and thus the struggle went on from the day the bill was passed until the votes were counted. It was the plan of the committee to post two men at each and every polling-place throughout the county—outside of Ripon—on election day, and for this purpose assignments were made long beforehand, that the men might get in their work and become acquainted with their precincts during the summer. The result was that Ripon was finally defeated by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court; not on the constitutionality of the act—for that was affirmed—but on the counting of certain crooked votes which turned the scale. It was a fierce struggle and a bitter defeat; and no man who was in it has the least desire to go through any such fight again. In fact, this campaign may be said to have ended Ripon's fighting career. Since that time, she has been gradually losing her belligerent material and settling down into the quiet ways of peace. The men who were in that struggle have gone this way and that; some to the other world, some to the cities and some to the farther West, leaving Ripon to the possession of the shades of Aeademus, a quiet old age and the repose of a peaceful conscience.

“THE BOOTH WAR.”

Ripon was never so thoroughly and intensely excited as when Sherman M. Booth sojourned within her limits. Booth, as elsewhere related in this work, had personally aided an alleged escaped slave, named Joshua Glover, to deliver himself from prison, into which he had been thrown under the fugitive slave act. For this he was imprisoned in Milwaukee. After remaining in prison about a year, through the aid of friends he escaped and came to Ripon, where he arrived Saturday, August 4, 1860, under an armed escort from Waupun. Notice that he would speak at the City Hall in the evening was sent out, and, at the appointed time, a large audience filled the hall to its utmost capacity, while some hundreds in the streets were unable to gain admittance.

The meeting was called to order by C. J. Allen, when William Starr was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Allen Secretary. Booth was introduced to the audience, and was greeted with hearty applause, and bouquets were thrown on the platform by several ladies.

Booth had proceeded for some time with his speech, when Deputy Marshal F. D. McCarty, of Fond du Lac, suddenly came on the platform and said, “I have a warrant to arrest you, Mr. Booth.” He barely succeeded in putting one hand on Booth, when he was instantly pulled away by the bystanders. A scene of intense excitement and indescribable confusion followed. “Kill him!” “Shoot him!” “Hang him!” went up in shouts from all parts of the hall. McCarty was thrust out of the hall by the enraged people, being kicked and beaten by his pursuers, and was thrown down the lower flight of stairs, falling upon his face. Instantly regaining his feet, he fled to the Mapes House, followed by the crowd in pursuit. The Mapes House was the headquarters of the Marshal and his friends, and they appeared at the door armed, and forbade entrance to the pursuers.

At the hall, as soon as order could be restored, a resolution was offered by A. E. Bovay: “Resolved, That Mr. Booth shall not be re-arrested in Ripon,” which was adopted amid deafening shouts and hurrahs. Edward Daniels took the stand and made an impassioned speech for a few minutes, and moved that a League of Freedom be organized, the members of which should be pledged to resist any attempt to execute the fugitive slave act. One hundred and twenty persons were enrolled as fast as the names could be written. A. E. Bovay was elected President, and C. J. Allen Secretary. A vigilance committee of twelve members was appointed, consisting of Edward Daniels, O. H. La Grange, A. B. Pratt, Dana Lamb, A. E. Bovay, C. D. Loper, J. S. Landon, F. R. Stewart, I. A. Norton, F. W. Cooke, Lucius Thatcher, A. M. May,

Benjamin Pratt, L. P. Rivenburgh. The mass of the people then formed a procession, preceded by the Ripon Wide Awakes, and escorted Booth to the residence of Prof. Daniels. Some twelve or fifteen persons were put on duty as a volunteer guard to defend the residence of Prof. Daniels, and the remainder dispersed.

The vigilance committee held a meeting in the morning, and took measures to effect a military organization, to subserve the purposes of the League.

The next day, the people came pouring in from the country, and at 3 o'clock a mass meeting was held in a grove. Asa Kinney was called to the chair, and C. J. Allen appointed Secretary. A committee, consisting of Edward Daniels, A. Pickett, C. J. Allen, J. W. Sanders, I. A. Norton, P. F. Drury and J. A. Burt, was appointed to prepare resolutions. Booth then addressed the meeting, after which Mr. La Grange was called out and spoke for a short time.

Mr. Daniels reported from the committee a series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. A procession then formed and marched to the City Hall—Booth going to the hall, as he had gone to the grove, escorted by a body of armed men. The hall was taken possession of, and guards stationed for its defense.

At the hall, a committee of ten was appointed to wait upon the Deputy Marshals and request them to leave town. Messrs. William Starr, A. E. Bovay, E. Reynolds, C. J. Allen, I. A. Norton, F. A. Strong, F. R. Stewart, L. P. Rivenburgh, A. B. Pratt and A. Leonard were appointed such committee, who repaired to the Mapes House and had an interview with Deputy Marshals McCarty, Henry, Stryker and Garlick. Mr. Starr conveyed to them the request of the meeting, and received from them an answer that they were United States officers, that they had in their possession a warrant for the arrest of S. M. Booth, and they should depart quietly when such departure was consistent with the performance of their duties.

While the committee and Marshals were in conference, Rev. Hiram McKee addressed a large concourse of people in the streets, which were crowded with excited people, while Booth was strongly guarded at the hall, to which only known friends were admitted.

When the crowd re-assembled Monday morning, they found the hall vacant. Booth had escaped during the night, as it had been announced that a regiment of soldiers (militia) from Milwaukee was on the way to Ripon to arrest him and all engaged in preventing his capture by the Deputy Marshals. He left to avoid this anticipated addition of strength, which, however, did not appear. He went to the residence of a friend, in the edge of Green Lake County, where he remained a few days. Thence he secretly fled to the town of Rosendale, and thence to Utica, Winnebago County. Here he was discovered by agents of the Marshals, who undertook his arrest, but were unsuccessful. Booth fled to Berlin, in Green Lake County. In these escapes, he had been powerfully aided by Prof. Daniels, who was soon after arrested and taken before Judge Miller, of Milwaukee, who asked him to plead. Prof. Daniels declared he committed the alleged crime for which he had been deprived of his liberty, and did it understandingly, after mature deliberation. He then proceeded to justify the act, making an eloquent but scathing speech, attacking Judge Miller and all who in any way upheld or sympathized with the "infamous fugitive slave act." The prisoner was fined \$25, which was cheerfully paid. This ended, so far as Ripon was particularly concerned, "the Booth war."

The idea of rescuing Booth originated with Edward Daniels, now a resident of Washington. Before going on with the work, however, he conferred with Charles Sumner, who gave unexpected encouragement. He then told his plans to O. H. La Grange, afterward Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, and these two Ripon men rescued Sherman M. Booth from the jail at Milwaukee in broad daylight.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth was that of Charles Fourier Seaman, at Ceresco, in June, 1845.

The first death was that of Caroliue Danks.

The first school was kept by Lester Rounds, in 1844, in the Phalanx House, at Ceresco.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1845, in Lot 1, Block 5, Ceresco, at the corner of Church

and Liberty streets. It was of stone, but has not occupied the original site for some years. Mr. Rounds was the first teacher.

The first election was at the house of Lester Rounds, about the 1st of April, 1845.

The first building erected in Ripon was a small shanty by the Pedricks, April 9, 1849.

The first hotel in Ripon was the Ripon House, built by D. P. Mapes, in 1849.

The first Postmaster, was Lester Rounds, at Ceresco. The first one in Ripon was E. L. Northrup.

The first newspaper was the *Herald*, begun by Mapes & Root, December 14, 1853.

Rev. G. H. Stebbins, a Baptist, preached the first sermon in May, 1844, at Ceresco.

The first flouring-mill was at Ceresco, in 1847. The first saw-mill was built by the Phalanx early in 1844.

The first bank was organized in 1856, called the Bank of Ripon, by H. H. Mead, E. P. Brockway, A. M. Skeels, B. B. Parsons, Richard Catlin, T. B. Robbins, George W. Mitchell and E. L. Northrup.

The first lawyer was Alvan E. Bovay, who came in 1850 to Ripon.

The Milwaukee & Horicon, now Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, first reached Ripon in November, 1857.

Ripon was connected by telegraph lines with Milwaukee in 1860. George England was active in securing the line by raising subscriptions, which were paid back in telegraphing after the line was in operation.

The first school on "the hill," in Ripon, before Ceresco and Ripon became one, was taught by Emily E. Turner, in a slab shanty, erected in April, 1849, by Samuel Pedrick, near the present site of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railway depot, as soon as there was any organized school district.

The first marriage in Ripon (not Ceresco) was Jessie Campion's.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Ripon grew with astonishing rapidity during the first ten years of its existence—more than it has since. That is to say, the portion founded by D. P. Mapes grew in new business enterprises and population more from 1850 to 1860 than from 1860 to 1880. At the beginning of the rebellion, almost as much ground was covered by hotels, shops and stores, as in 1880. More men of property, education and business experience were drawn to Ripon than to almost any other place of equal size that could be mentioned. To these it owed its rapid but substantial growth, as much as to its rich prairies and beautiful location. Productive prairies could contribute a large but limited amount; a community of men with experience, unbounded energy and pretty liberal means, could contribute to an unlimited extent to the growth of a newborn city.

True, more money was expended in building after 1869 than for ten years before, but it was rebuilding. The two great fires were in 1868 and 1869, sweeping away almost one entire side of Main street and Public Square. The destroyed property was of wood, and too old and small to be of value. It was replaced with handsome and costly structures of stone and brick. In 1870, twenty business blocks were thus rebuilt in Ripon. This could not be chronicled as growth—enlargement; but it showed a wonderful ability and willingness to mend the broken city, and mend it well.

RIPON OF TO-DAY.

Ripon, containing at the census of 1875 a population of 3,501, has justly earned the reputation of being one of the most beautiful, wealthy and pleasantly situated cities in the Northwest. It is diversified by hill, valley and stream, and thickly shaded by choice trees of more than the usual variety and beauty. It is not, in any sense of the term, a manufacturing center, owing to the limited supply of water in Silver Creek, during more than half the year. It has, however, acquired an enviable reputation as being the center of a rich agricultural district, the

seat of a prosperous college, and the nearest city to Green Lake, an already famous summer resort. Its inhabitants are largely composed of men retired from their various occupations, and the place has therefore a clean, quiet, comfortable air, quite in contrast with the usual hurry and bustle of Western cities. Ripon contains good limestone for building purposes, which lies well to the surface. The three college buildings, two churches and nearly half the business blocks are of Ripon limestone, though some of them are fronted with brick. In Ceresco is a deposit of good brick clay, from which the material for several large blocks has been secured. Fuel is reasonably cheap, large forests of oak, a few miles distant, furnishing the supply.

Ripon has convenient railway facilities. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway puts the city into communication with at least five States over its own lines, and persons desiring to do business in Milwaukee or Chicago, the Western centers, find the most desirable arrangements always in force. What is quite remarkable, every one of the surrounding cities and villages is directly connected by rail with Ripon; on the south and north by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and on the east and west by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac. Since the latter road came into possession of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, Ripon wheat-shippers have occasionally enjoyed unparalleled transportation privileges. During several weeks in the fall of 1879, competition became so lively between the two roads that each carried wheat for nothing.



CHAPTER X.

CITY OF WAUPUN.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—MEANING OF THE WORD WAUPUN—FIRST EVENTS—GROWTH OF WAUPUN—VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS, 1857-1879—A REMINISCENCE—CHURCHES—WAUPUN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO—SECRET SOCIETIES—WAUPUN PIONEERS—MANUFACTORIES—BANKS—OLD SETTLERS' CLUB—WAUPUN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN A DOZEN YEARS AGO—WAUPUN FIRE COMPANY, No. 1—DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—A CONTRAST—WAUPUN SCHOOLS—THE POST OFFICE—WAUPUN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—CEMETERIES—PUBLIC HALLS—HOTELS—FUN IN YE OLDEN TIME.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In the early fall of 1838, Seymour Wilcox, then engaged on the Government works near Green Bay, came to what is now the city of Waupun to locate land for a home. He did so at the suggestion of John Bannister, who had surveyed in the vicinity, and who described the Rock River Valley as the most beautiful and fertile he had ever seen. He determined to make himself a home where he afterward settled and resided, about twenty rods east of what is now Markle & Harris' flouring-mill, on Rock River. Therefore, in February, 1839, with John N. Ackerman, Hiram Walker (and another man who remained but a few days), he arrived at the spot previously visited, driving from Green Bay a yoke of oxen laden with a few boards and some provisions. Four burr-oaks were found, to which the boards were nailed for shelter. In this small shanty they lived, or stayed, until a log house was nearly finished, when Mr. Wilcox returned to Green Bay for his family. Ackerman and Walker finished the house, which was occupied by Mr. Wilcox and his family for the first time on the 20th of March, 1839. Ackerman and Walker were single men, and boarded with Mr. Wilcox, helping him to break land and raise a few oats, some corn and potatoes and a little "garden truck," but no wheat. Pork and flour came from Green Bay, and, occasionally, \$20 was paid for a barrel of the latter, which was so hard and sour that it would stand alone after the hoops and staves had been removed.

From this time up to 1841, no other persons were added to the settlement. Living in that rude hut, the days came and went without registering any very strange event. They heard no startling news to disturb their serenity; no rise or fall of stocks broke in upon their equanimity; there was no crash in business, no downfall of dynasties, no new fashions to attract their attention. The gray of each morning was heralded by an old, pompous-looking rooster that had been imported, who blew his clarion trumpet at 4 in the morning, one blast following another with great rapidity. Around Mr. Wilcox's home were beautiful openings; beyond these were blooming prairies, extending he hardly knew where. These natural meadows were interlaced with silver rivulets that danced to their own music. Amid these openings—nature's mighty parks—roamed the noble deer; and over those prairies, which were like so many gorgeous pearls in richest settings, the soft wind played.

The first day of that pioneer family can well be pictured. It was in the season of the year when frosty nights were succeeded by sunny days; when the crows crept into the woods, as if they felt approaching May. The kittens ran round the cabin, and chased each other up the trees; and the dog wandered along the river-side, for reasons best known to himself. The woodpecker tapped his drowsy music on the decayed trunks; the turkey peered from behind the roots of the upturned trees, where she had been waiting so long to hail the blessed warmth, and inquired, "What business have you here?" The squirrel pushed his nose out of the door of his castle, and, after looking cautiously upon the intruders, threw his tail over his back, and,

with an angry chirrup, trotted to the nearest stump; and then, as the sunbeams pierced through the tangled woods, the bluebird broke forth into a note of song, tuned the strings of her harp for the coming summer, and inquired when gentle May was coming, with her music and her flowers.

In after years, the daughters of Mr. Wilcox would tell how they learned to get breakfast and wash dishes; how, one night, they heard a wolf howl in the woods; and how a dirty old Indian poked his head in at the door, and asked for fire-water. They would tell how they used to thrust their little bare feet into the faces of the violets, with a dainty sauciness; how they went down to the river, of a morning, to wash, and arranged their locks with a wooden comb; how, when they milked the cows for the first time, the white current went fizz into their eyes, and shot over into a cluster of wild roses that were blushing at the performance.

There are threads of beauty that pervade every household, wherever it may be, and whatever may be its lot. There are always pleasant thoughts, kind words and happy remembrances flying to and fro. How must the hearts of this family have rejoiced when, as the long shadows of evening were stretching over the landscape, some traveler, in his Kentucky-jeans coat and stoga boots, alighted from his shaggy old horse, and asked entertainment for the night. They looked upon it as a sort of angel-visit; each one strived to outstrip others in acts of hospitality; and though they could not offer him the luxuries of life, he soon felt that he was welcome to anything they had. The old fireplace, if it was winter, was soon piled with logs up to the very throat, and shook its shadows around the room in defiance of the winds that roared without. If the traveler happened to have a paper a month old, their joy was at its height, and the younger members of the family ransacked its columns with the greatest delight.

This little band had, as it were, severed all connection between themselves and the past. True to their purpose, they went to work in their new home as if they were going to tear down the whole forest and pile it into boards. Amid wind and storm and suffering and privation, they helped to lay the foundation of Wisconsin's greatness. Morn's early dawn, and evening's gentle hush, bore witness to their industry; and the happiness now enjoyed by the citizens of the city of Waupun is, in a degree, the product of their labor. They were firm to their purpose as flints, and the sparks struck from them are transfigured into images of beauty and romance. Their memory will ever be necessary to the loveliness of the city.

The family of Mr. Wilcox was relieved from the monotony of such complete isolation, in 1841. In that year, the settlement received an accession in the persons of C. Carrington, Mr. Town and others, who heroically entered upon the hardships of a pioneer life, in a section of country where everything was new. But to work they went, girdling the trees, fencing the land, raising log houses, and making the old "openings" echo with the din of their industry. From morn till night, they toiled in their new homes, and sent the breaking-plow, drawn by yokes of sturdy oxen, through the native sod. Then came the green grass, the corn and the wheat, some bearing sixty-fold and some an hundred-fold. There were no arbitrary lines drawn amongst them; no memorable fictions in the way of their progress; society, habit and custom hung no dead-weight on their ambitious minds. It was thus the first settlement began, in what is now the city of Waupun.

MEANING OF THE WORD WAUPUN.

The Indian word *Waupun* (meaning "the early day," or, perhaps, strictly speaking, "the early light or dawn"), which was intended to have been given to the town organized in 1842, in the western portion of Fond du Lac County, was, upon its first use by the early settlers, written incorrectly; and its orthography was not fully settled until some years after, when "Waupun" came into general use. The town in Fond du Lac County being called "Waupun," the name was also given to the village, although the latter was located both in Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties; and, of course, when the place grew into a city, and was incorporated, it was still called "Waupun," which name has the merit, at least, of being unlike any other in the United States. Although the place was first called Madrid, after the native place of Seymour Wilcox,

yet, when the commission of the first Postmaster arrived, it was found that the name had been changed to Waupun; this was done by James Duane Doty, who was then a delegate in Congress; so that to Doty belongs the honor of the name.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first store in Waupun was opened by Thomas C. Snow, in John N. Ackerman's house, in Upper Town, in 1845. He kept a limited stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery and a few medicines.

The first Postmaster was Seymour Wilcox, commissioned in the winter of 1840 and 1841. The first sermon was by Rev. S. Smith, a Methodist, who then lived at Calumet, in the little schoolhouse erected near where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses Main street, in 1844. He had presided at informal prayer or class meetings, at the house of Seymour Wilcox, as early as 1840.

At the first election held at the house of Seymour Wilcox, in the spring of 1842, eleven votes were cast.

The first hotel was the log residence of Seymour Wilcox, who entertained travelers as soon as he moved into it, in 1839. The next hotel was J. N. Ackerman's, opened in 1845.

The first grist-mill was built by Forest & Smith in 1846, where Markle & Harris' stone mill now stands. The same firm built a saw-mill a few rods distant a year earlier.

The first newspaper was the *Times*, in 1857, by J. H. Brinkerhoff.

The first school was opened in 1844, by Charles Cleveland, in a small frame building situated near where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses Washington or Main streets.

The first marriage in Waupun was that of William G. McElroy to Miss Lucinda Collins, in 1841, at Seymour Wilcox's house, by Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac. An enthusiastic pioneer, writing in 1857, thus describes the wedding:

"The wedding day came; the woods were a frozen poem written by invisible fingers. The earth was wrapt in its winding-sheet of snow, but in our little cabin the light flickered grotesquely from the fireplace on the unhewn rafters. There was no useless array among the bridal party, no satin dresses dotted with stars, no jewels spangled in the bosom of the bride, no bracelets encircled her arm, nor did any veil fall from the back of her head to hide the simple evergreen that shone in her hair. There were no dandified, white-gloved, scented, feline-looking, empty-headed scions of codfish aristocracy present; no fashionable birds with beautiful plumage and sickly looks; no pale pets of the parlor who had vegetated in unhealthy shades until their complexions had assumed a greenish color like a potato in a dark cellar. The ceremony throughout was characterized by Quaker-like simplicity. The building was humble. The ceremony over, I can see the white cloth placed on the table, and on it a plate or two of biscuits almost as white. Then I see a big gobbler, fattened for the occasion, and almost smell the sage with which the stuffing was sprinkled. Then came a bowl of pickled cabbage, a dish of baked beans, a plate of boiled beets fantastically decorated with cloves, and after that the crowning dish of all—a glorious jelly-cake, well seasoned with ginger and molasses plentifully spread between the layers for jelly. * * * The day following the wedding the bridal party proposed a journey to Lake Emily, where the bride's parents resided, and which lay twelve miles distant through roadless woods and prairies. And what was their chariot? a magnificent sled. By what was it drawn? a magnificent yoke of oxen. With what was it enshrined? a magnificent bundle of clean straw, and on this the beautiful bride and her attendant sat as dignified as did Cleopatra when surrounded with all that wealth could purchase."

The second marriage ceremony, performed October 11, 1842, although not performed in Waupun, snatched from single blessedness one of its earliest settlers, John N. Ackerman. Mr. Ackerman, with two small Indian ponies, went to Fond du Lac and secured the services of Alonzo Raymond, a Justice of the Peace, and the two proceeded by Indian trail to Oshkosh, where the bride, Miss Hannah A. Ford, was stopping. After the ceremony, the young couple

mounted the ponies and made the journey to Waupun. The trail was exceedingly rough in many places, making it impossible for the riders to stick to their ponies unless they sat astride, which they occasionally did. Just imagine a modern belle making her bridal tour astride of a shaggy little Indian pony!

The first birth was that of a son, Ira, to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Wilcox, April 17, 1841. The second was that of J. N. Ackerman's daughter, Marian A., in October, 1843.

The first death was that of a boy named Town, which occurred at his father's house. At Mr. Town's "barn-raising" a pail of whisky was set out for the men, and the boy, unnoticed, drank so freely of it that he soon after died.

The first frame building was a barn built by John N. Ackerman in 1843. The next two were Mr. Ackerman's residence and a building erected by Seymour Wilcox, where the Exchange Hotel stands.

The first railroad train reached Waupun February 15, 1856.

The first church building was erected by the Baptists in 1849.

GROWTH OF WAUPUN.

The first settlement in what is now the city of Waupun was made, as we have seen, in 1839, at which time Seymour Wilcox, perceiving that here was a water-power on the west branch of Rock River—then a stream of considerable size—combined with other natural advantages, determined to locate at this point, and, in that year, removed with his family from Green Bay and became the first settler and founder of what has since become a beautiful and flourishing young city. At the same time, Hiram Walker and John N. Ackerman, attracted by the reports brought to Green Bay by Mr. Wilcox, were induced to accompany him and settle at this place, where Mr. Ackerman still resides on the farm originally entered by him, having lived to see the silence of the prairie where he had chosen to build his home give place to a community of happy settlers, again changing to a thriving village, and, again touched by the wand of progress, transformed into a busy and ambitious little city, of which he had the honor of becoming the first Mayor.

In these early days, the location of but a few families in one locality was necessary to form a nucleus for others, and, in this case, but few years had passed before a small store was opened, a mill erected, and it became evident that a village must eventually grow up. To facilitate that result, Mr. Ackerman, in 1846, laid out into village lots, platted and recorded as the village of Waupun, about ten acres of land on the southeast corner of Section 31, in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac County, since known as the "upper town." The year following, Mr. Wilcox, whose farm lay about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward, unwilling to see the prospective village grow up without sharing in its benefits, proceeded, with others, to lay out and plat into village lots about fifty acres of land, lying across the county line, partly in Dodge and partly in Fond du Lac County, and called their village East Waupun. Then commenced a lively but friendly contest between the rival villages, to determine which should be the future city. This rivalry continued until the location of the Wisconsin State Prison, adjoining East Waupun, in 1851, and the completion, to this point, of the Milwaukee & Horicon, now the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the year 1856. These events practically settled the question, and the "upper town" reluctantly submitted to the inevitable, and, in 1857, the rival villages were united, under the name of the village of Waupun, by a special charter, granted by the Legislature, and approved March 6, 1857. By this act, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, the north half of Section 5, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, taken from the town of Chester, in Dodge County, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, the south half of Section 32, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, taken from the town of Waupun, in Fond du Lac County, was incorporated. The village lying thus in two counties, special provisions were required and granted in the charter, among which, jurisdiction in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties was conferred upon Justices of the Peace, and the Village Marshal was given authority to serve process in both counties.

The growth of the place had been so rapid, that at the first charter election in April, 1857, three hundred and twenty-three votes were cast, indicating a population of over sixteen hundred.

In 1858, and again in 1865, the charter was amended to provide more fully for laying out and opening new streets. In 1871, the original charter, with its amendments, was revised and consolidated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 21, 1871.

The steady growth of the place was such, that in 1878 it was considered advisable to incorporate as a city, with a charter entirely re-written, adapted to the peculiar geographical situation of the place. A city charter was accordingly granted March 5, 1878, including within the city limits additional territory, the residents of which, having observed the economy and good judgment displayed in the management of the affairs of the village, desired the advantages to be derived from a city rather than a town government. This additional territory was taken partly from each county. The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, and the north half of the south half of Section 5, a total of 200 acres taken from the town of Chester, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, from the town of Waupun.

The growth of Waupun has been steady and constant from the beginning. Very few commercial failures have intervened, to retard its general prosperity. Its business men have, as a rule, been honorable and enterprising tradesmen. Its professional men and other citizens have generally been public spirited and liberal in everything tending to build up the place. The tone of its society and government was originally imparted, and has since been maintained, by the sound judgment and strict integrity of its earlier citizens, many of whom still remain prominent and influential in social and business affairs, among whom W. H. Taylor, who came in 1846, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, Eli Hooker, Edwin Hillyer and B. B. Baldwin, in 1847, John Bryce, M. K. Dahl and R. L. Graham, in 1849, and M. J. Althouse, about 1853, have done much in giving direction to the management of affairs, and making the city what it now is, while many other useful and valuable citizens, who were among the first to come, having performed their full share of the builders' work, have crossed the river to their homes upon the other shore.

The prudent and conservative policy pursued by its earlier citizens has produced its natural result. No municipal debt has ever been created, and while Waupun possesses superior railroad facilities—both the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & North-Western Railways competing for its trade—and has a thoroughly equipped fire department, and all necessary buildings for a city of its size, it is entirely free from debt, and by the terms of its charter must ever remain so. Its numerous churches, schools, fine business establishments, elegant private residences, and valuable public library of about 3,000 volumes, together with its general healthfulness and the natural beauty of its situation, are constantly attracting new residents to aid in its further development. The name is in itself suggestive. The Indian word "Waubun" signifying "early light," changed to Waupun is emblematically represented by a device on the seal of the city, showing the sun just rising over a low range of hills, which may well be taken to represent the well-known "Jedge" which lies a few miles to the eastward.

VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS, 1857-1879.

1857—J. Look, President; Ira Hill, Treasurer; Cromwell Laithe, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. P. Phelps, Street Commissioner.

1858—L. P. Preston, President; T. B. Moore, Treasurer; Phelps Moore, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; William Ware, Street Commissioner.

1859—T. Carpenter, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; F. Hamilton, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1860—J. N. Ackerman, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. A. Greenman, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1861—A. H. Rounseville, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. A. Greenman, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; George V. Ackerman, Street Commissioner.

1862—George Wirt, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; J. T. Bennett, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1863—T. W. Markle, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. J. Spear, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1864—D. P. Norton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. J. Spear, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1865—John Ware, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. B. Kimball, Marshal; L. B. Hills, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1866—George W. Bly, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. B. Kimball, Marshal; John Ware, Clerk; F. W. Stewart, Street Commissioner.

1867—G. W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; J. B. C. Drew, Clerk; T. W. Markle, Street Commissioner.

1868—A. Robinson, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; J. L. Sargent, Street Commissioner.

1869—Charles Jones, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1870—George W. Bly, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1871—D. P. Norton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; J. L. Sargent, Street Commissioner.

1872—J. N. Ackerman, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1873—M. J. Althouse, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. P. Norton, Street Commissioner.

1874—M. K. Dahl, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; A. G. Pierce, Street Commissioner.

1875—George W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1876—M. K. Dahl, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1877—George W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; Charles Graves, Street Commissioner.

1878—*Under the city government*—John N. Ackerman, Mayor; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; S. J. Sumner, Clerk; A. Colburn, Street Commissioner.

1879—George Jess, Mayor; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; S. J. Sumner, Clerk; Charles Graves, Street Commissioner.

A REMINISCENCE.

[BY A PIONEER, 1878.]

"It was in the summer of 1844 that I, for the first time, set my eyes on the broad prairies and pleasant openings of Waupun. Beautiful indeed was the panorama which greeted my sight. The landscape was then covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation, the greater part of which was new and strange to me. Wild flowers of every shade and color that fancy could paint or imagination conceive were blooming on every hand, richly contrasted by the tall prairie grass, which in wild luxuriance was waving in the gentle breezes of that balmy summer afternoon. You may imagine, but can scarcely realize, with what rapture and delight I gazed on the lovely scene. Coming as I did from the bleak and rugged hills of the Empire State, it seemed to me more like a vision of fairy-land than it did a reality before me.

"The road on which I came from Watertown led past Oak Grove to Waupun. The scene as I came upon Rolling Prairie was beautiful indeed. Far away before me stretched the prairie, rolling in gentle undulations until the outlines were lost against the dark green forest. The prairie grass was broken into billows by the breeze and it looked like a sea of emerald.

"No habitation was in sight; but once or twice I caught a glimpse of a settler's cabin nestled far away on the borders of the prairie, or the blue smoke ascending heavenward marked the home of the pioneer. As I entered the openings on the Waupun road, no sound disturbed the scene, save now and then the whirl of the prairie-hen as she arose into the air, or the shrill whistle of the plover, or the more harsh notes of the sand-hill crane might be heard in the distance. The first house I passed was on the farm now owned by Mr. Cole, then owned by a man by the name of Mickle. I called at the door for a drink of water and to inquire the distance to Waupun. He sat playing on his flute, reminding one of the Arkansas traveler. I was told it was five miles to Waupun.

"The next cabin I passed was occupied by a man known as Bach Davis, standing near where Mr. Bancroft's residence now is. As I came near where the prison now stands there was a cultivated field on either hand which extended down to where Main street now is. As I came down Prison street, I caught sight of a log house on the south bank of the river, which I found to be a hotel kept by Mr. Wilcox, where the hungry were fed, where the weary found rest and where strangers were taken in.

"Most of what is now the village of Waupun was not as yet broken by the plow of the husbandman. Mr. William McElroy was living in a small house, on the site where Mr. C. J. Bush now resides. Mr. Collins still lived a little farther west, and Col. Lyman Town lived near by. Esq. Ackerman and Esq. Hinkley were then both residing on the Walker place opposite and a little farther west from where Mr. Stanton's elevator now stands. These, together with old Elder Smith and a son-in-law by the name of Hooker, constituted the entire population of what is now the village of Waupun. There were but five families in the town of Waupun. A man by the name of White was living on the farm now owned by Mr. Atwood, near Willow Creek. Mr. L. P. Preston then resided where Mr. Gee's house now stands, opposite the old slaughter-house, while Mr. Hawley then owned the farm now owned by Mr. Merriam. Jedediah Amadon had built his cabin on the land now owned by Mr. Ichabod Franklin. A Mr. Gould had built a house on the Corrigan place. The next house on the Fond du Lac road was about three miles beyond the east branch of Rock River, or about eight miles from this place.

"In the town of Chester, Mr. N. J. Newton then owned the farm that now belongs to his heirs, and Mr. Lyman Barrows then lived on the Sumner farm, and there were a few more settlers in that town. With these few exceptions, Waupun and the most of Chester presented to the eye an unbroken scene of timber, prairie, openings and meadow lands, which could be bought for \$1.25 per acre.

"The nearest physician was at Fox Lake on the west and Fond du Lac on the east. There was no lawyer to stir up strife and litigation between neighbors. We had but one minister, and he was good, for he taught the people to do as they should. The United States mail was then carried on horseback from Fond du Lac to Portage and back once a week, by Mr. Wilcox. His boy would go to Fond du Lac and get it on Tuesday and back home: then take it to Portage Wednesday and back Thursday, then take it to Fond du Lac Friday: and if we got a letter from friends in the East, it would take from ten to fifteen days, and would cost 25 cents, which was no small sum at that time. Esq. Hinkley was then Postmaster.

"Having given you a sketch of the early white settlement, let us turn for a few moments to the aborigines. It was no uncommon sight to see a band of Indians with their squaws, paposes and ponies traveling through the country, or to see their wigwams at their favorite camping grounds, or to hear the tinkle of the bells on their ponies on a still night. On a beautiful elevation on the west side of the east branch of Rock River, about sixty rods north from where Mr. Zelloner's mill now stands, was the remains of an old French trading-post, known as Scalp Village. A fine spring of pure water issued from the bank and flowed into the river, but is now submerged by the mill-pond. A deep, worn path led from the village to the spring. The ground for some distance around the village was literally covered with bones of deer and other game that had been slain to provide food for the red man. Still further back from the river,

scattered here and there among the rolling burr-oak openings, were a number of Indian graves, each being protected by a miniature log house, or what more resembled the second floor of a pioneer cabin, covered with shakes as the pioneer covers his, the top being about three feet high. But the plow and the ax of the white man have swept them all away, and naught is left to mark the spot where the red man sleeps his last sleep. About half a mile west from this village, was the Indian planting-ground, or cornfields, on lands owned by Mr. Dean and Mr. Hillebert. And about three-quarters of a mile southwest, on the lands now owned by Mr. Oleson, was the Indian sugar-bush, or sugar-camp, and from the scars the trees bore, it had evidently been used as such for many a year. From this village an Indian trail ran up the river, crossing at the place where the Fond du Lac road crosses, thence to Fond du Lac. The trails were the Indian roads leading from one trading-post to another, or from one favorite camping-ground to another, and were often worn four or six inches deep. The second trail ran in a northwesterly direction, crossing the river on the rapids above the place known as the Sheldon deep hole, and thence through the grove and near the large oak (that one of our village lawyers in his early practice addressed with great force of eloquence as an imaginary Judge), thence through this village to Fox Lake. The fourth led in a northwesterly direction, near Mr. George Wells' residence, to Green Lake. Near this trail, on lands owned by Mr. Carpenter, on the south bank of what was then a small stream or brook, lay scattered here and there among the tall grass a number of human skeletons: who they were, or by what means they came to their death, is not known. Probably they fell in battle."

CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.—The Catholics of Waupun were first attended, as a mission, by Rev. James Roch. from Fox Lake, 1850 to 1853. Then by Rev. R. Dumphy, from Fox Lake, to 1855. Next by Rev. J. Haly, from Fox Lake, to 1856. Afterward by Rev. Louis Daily, from Fond du Lac, to 1858; followed by Rev. J. Morris, who built the present church in 1862, and attended it as a mission from Fox Lake, to 1863. Next attended as a mission by Rev. J. Smith, from Fox Lake, to 1865. Then attended as a mission by Rev. W. Doherty, from Fox Lake, to 1867. Next came Rev. G. T. Willard, first resident Pastor. Father Willard remained until 1869; added twenty feet to the old church. Then came, as resident Pastor, Rev. M. Hanna, who left November, 1870. The present Pastor, Rev. J. Smith, has resided here for the last nine years, and built the tower and steeple, making the church 80x30. Father Smith has presented the church with a bell weighing 1,350 pounds. It is now a very nice, convenient church, with a fine pastoral residence, has two lots nicely ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and all paid for. Rev. Joseph Smith, Pastor, is also Catholic Chaplain to the State Penitentiary for the last nine years. The Church numbers fifty-three families.

First Congregational Church.—In July, 1845, a Church of ten members was organized in Waupun, by Rev. Stephen Peet. Of this Church Joel Norton was chosen Deacon, and Barnabas Hinkley, Clerk.

In September following its organization, the services of Rev. E. S. Peck were secured on alternate Sabbaths for one year. Services were held in the schoolhouse.

It would naturally be expected that those who differ only in their answer to the question whether one is more effectually rendered "clean every whit," by the symbolical application of water to the whole surface of the body than to a part, while agreeing in their views of church government, and on all doctrinal points, as perfectly as do the Baptists and Congregationalists, would co-operate in efforts to advance a common cause; and we accordingly find these two branches so drawn together that the bonds uniting Baptist and Congregationalist almost equal in strength those binding Baptist to Baptist. At times, Congregationalists have joined with Baptists in sustaining a Baptist preacher, and sometimes the reverse.

After the termination of Mr. Peck's labors, the services of Rev. Mr. Murphy, a Baptist clergyman, were secured.



J. H. Brinkerhoff

WAUPUN.

In 1850, the Congregational society took measures to secure the erection of a house of worship. A house costing about \$1,000 was accordingly built, to which an addition has since been made, not increasing the perfection of its architectural proportions, but increasing its capacity and affording a place of meeting which to those who meet seems homelike.

The pulpit has been occupied for periods of five years or more each by Revs. Mr. Ashman, Mr. Williams and Mr. Darling. The services also of Revs. Mr. Bradford (two years), Mr. Blake (one year), Mr. Benson (two years), and specially of Mr. Marble (two years), will not soon be forgotten.

Believing that "prevention is better than cure;" that it is better to keep out of the ditch than to wash off its filth; to start the young in a virtuous course of life, than to reclaim them from a vicious course when fallen, the Congregational Church has given prominence to its Sabbath school. And although other organizations may, perhaps justly, boast of surpassing it in efforts to relieve distress, it is not admitted that it has been surpassed in efforts to prevent distress. The successive Superintendents of the school have been C. C. Bayley, Josiah Drummond, L. B. Hills, Abijah Hubbard, Edwin Judd, Martin Short, Edwin Hillyer and John Bryce.

The number connected with the school at present is about one hundred and twenty-five, not differing very much from the number of members of the Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As Methodism has always been progressive in its nature, and always among the first to plant the standard of Gospel liberty in new countries, there has been no exception to this rule in Waupun, but, to give its history, we must go back to the first settlement of the country, and trace its working, along down to the present time.

As early as the year 1844, a class was formed in what was then called the Upper Town, consisting of the family of the Rev. Silas Miller, Eunice Miller, Henry L. Hillyer, Malvina Hillyer, Ezekiel T. Miller and Weston G. Miller (now Dr. Miller), six persons in all. The Doctor says this band consisted of three officers and three privates; his father was the local preacher, his brother the class-leader, and he the exhorter; his mother, sister and sister's husband were the members.

During the same year, the Rev. Samuel Smith, an aged local preacher, and father of the Rev. Charles Smith, settled with his family in Waupun, and held religious services in private dwellings, whenever convenient. Father Smith and family soon identified themselves with the little class, and became efficient laborers in the Lord's vineyard. At the same time, the class was made stronger by the addition of Dr. Brooks Bowman and wife. Others were added during the year, including S. J. Mattoon and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sexmith, and Mrs. F. F. Davis, the class now numbering twenty-two members. A building had been erected by the contributions of the people in the village and the country adjacent, for the purpose of a chapel and a schoolhouse, in which regular services were held, both morning and evening, and the Lord poured out His Spirit upon the people abundantly. The eldest daughter of Dr. Bowman, as the first trophy of grace, was converted. Other conversions followed, and in a short time the number increased to twenty; among them were W. G. McElroy and wife, and several others who became leading and influential members of the Church in Waupun, many of whom have gone home to reap their reward in heaven; but the Master has not left himself without others to take their places.

Thus the work went on for some years, growing in interest, as might have been expected under the able administration of such ministers as the Rev. J. S. Prescott, Rev. S. B. Tharp, Rev. William H. Thompson and Rev. William Shraff, until it became evident that schoolhouses and private dwellings would no longer accommodate the people.

During the winter of 1854, it was decided to build a church. A site was secured, the material was provided, and during the next summer, under the administration of the Rev. James Lawson, a building was erected and dedicated to the service of God. A revival soon followed, and the interest increased so that, in a short time, it was found necessary to add a number of feet to the length of the building; in addition to the audience-room, it is furnished with two large classrooms.

In the year 1858, a parsonage was erected on the lot, within a few feet of the church, and is now furnished with a number of articles that are needed to make a minister and his family comfortable.

In 1877, the Annual Conference was held in this church, presided over by Bishop Peck. Its pulpit has always been supplied by some of the ablest talent in the Conference, such as the Rev. James Lawson, Rev. S. L. Brown, Rev. J. C. Robbins, Rev. Nelson Green, Rev. S. W. Ford, Rev. J. M. Walker, Rev. Wesley Lattin, Rev. D. W. Couch, Rev. E. S. Grumley, Rev. J. T. Woodhead, Rev. J. H. Jenne, Rev. E. D. Farnham and Rev. A. P. Mead, the present able and efficient Pastor, who is laboring earnestly for the glory of the Master and the salvation of souls. The Church is out of debt, and peace and harmony reigns within.

Episcopal Church.—Previous to the year 1867, there were no regular services of the Episcopal Church in Waupun, although the Rev. W. C. Armstrong, the Rector of Grace Church at Oakfield, paid several visits, and encouraged the few faithful members to keep together in faith and hope. In the year 1867, the Church was organized, under the name of Trinity Mission, and the Rev. C. Thorp, Deacon, commenced regular services on September 1. The first lay officers appointed by the Bishop, were Sam. Chamberlin, Warden; J. W. Secley, Treasurer; G. E. Jennings, Clerk. The year 1871 saw the resignation of the Rev. C. Thorp, and the appointment of the Rev. Robert B. Wolseley, on the 23d of June. Up to this time, the services were held in the Disciples' Church, and in halls rented for that purpose; but the faithful ones rallied under the active administration of their new missionary, and, on September 11, 1871, the Bishop laid the corner-stone of Trinity Church. One year from that date, the Rev. R. B. Wolseley accepted a call to a parish in Tennessee, when the congregation nominated and the Bishop of the Diocese appointed the Rev. William E. Wright, Rector of Trinity, Berlin, Missionary in charge. At the date of writing, the Rev. Mr. Wright is still at the post, ably assisted by the following lay officers: Sam. Chamberlin, Senior Warden; A. F. Morse, Junior Warden; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; D. A. Lowber, Clerk. The Church numbered about eleven communicants in 1867, and, while losing by death and removal very many, has now, in 1880, upward of eighty. One hundred and seventy-six souls have been baptized; ninety-seven received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation; twenty-five couples have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and forty persons have been committed to the earth by the Ministers of the Church since its inception.

The First Baptist Church of Waupun.—This Church was organized September 16, 1845, with a membership of eleven persons. The first business meeting was held February 14, 1846, when Rev. J. Murphy was engaged as Pastor. In 1879, active measures were taken for obtaining the means to build a house of worship. A lot was secured on Main street, and \$700 were subscribed. A. K. Starkweather and N. B. Cleveland were elected Deacons of the Church. On the 1st of May, 1879, Rev. W. Look was called to the pastorate, with a salary of \$250. In the winter of 1851, as the result of revival efforts, thirty-five persons were added to the Church. In the spring of 1853, Rev. G. W. Freeman accepted a call to the pastorate. In May, of this year, the house was dedicated, it being the first church edifice erected in Waupun. Mr. Freeman's successor was Rev. John Williams, a man of sterling worth, who served the Church, as Pastor, for three years. In 1862, Rev. W. W. Ames, the Chaplain at the State Prison, accepted the pastorate of the Church, in connection with his chaplaincy—remaining for two years. His successor was Rev. H. S. Fish, who remained two years. Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt served the Church in a pastorate of four years. During this time long-needed improvements were made in the Church property, in which generous assistance was received from the citizens of the place. Rev. A. Whitman was the next Pastor, who also remained four years. Mrs. Whitman was an efficient helper to her husband in his pastoral labors, and a worker in every good cause. During Mr. Whitman's pastorate, the Church suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Deacon Starkweather, a man who possessed the esteem and confidence of the community in an unusual degree, adorning his Christian profession by a godly life and a well-ordered conversation. Rev. G. W. Lincoln remained with the Church less than two years, and

was immediately followed by Rev. Victor Kutchin, the present Pastor. Mr. Kutchin has the esteem and confidence of the Church and community. His pastorate has been marked in an unusual degree by peace and harmony. He has lately received the appointment of Chaplain of the State Prison; but he will still continue to serve the Church, as their Pastor. The present membership of the Church is one hundred. Value of church property, \$5,000.

Disciple Church.—One of the first religious societies to obtain an organization in the growing village was the Christian or Disciple society, which was established in 1848. Its first Elder was Noah Wirt, whose untiring zeal and religious fervor was at first its chief support. It was not until 1863 that the society was sufficiently numerous or wealthy to attempt the building of a house of worship. In that year, a commodious and substantial church building was erected, the society, at that time, numbering about ninety members, which has since been reduced, by various causes, to a membership of about forty. The society is entirely free from debt.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—The Free-Will Baptists had a church organization in Waupun as early as 1852, and erected their present building about the year 1855, in "Upper Town," on the Fond du Lac County side. Its cost was about \$5,000. In 1868, the structure was moved to its present site, corner of Prison and Madison streets, and a comfortable parsonage, near by, purchased. The first Pastor was Rev. Charles Smith, and the last, Rev. A. G. Brand. At present, the society is without a permanent Pastor.

WAUPUN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

"Our village," says a writer of 1857, "like other Western settlements, is made up of all kinds of materials, and its society is exceedingly miscellaneous. We have the inquisitive Yankee, pushing forward his new inventions; the illustrious Pennsylvanian, amassing wealth by the aid of his iron sinews; the shrewd Irishman, digging out trenches and looking as cheerful as the blue smoke that curls up from his woodland cabin; the deliberate Englishman, boasting the superiority of his country and its laws; the canny Scotchman, making his few acres blossom like the rose; and the ruddy-looking German, singing his songs of 'Faderland' and hoarding up every little 'shiner' that gets between his fingers. Each has brought along with him his early habits and associations; his own views of business, laws and religion; and, as a natural consequence, when brought together on public questions, they are apt to boil up like a mixture of salt and soda.

"There are, in Waupun, no church steeples with bells in, that tolled our great grandfathers to the tomb; no long lines of graves, in which are buried the virtues of those ancestors only known from tradition; there is no gray-headed Pastor, rising up like a sacred statue in the memory; no aged deacon, with his head resting on the side of the pew and enjoying a brief sleep as he listens to the sermon; no old sexton, limping away to the burying-ground with his spade upon his shoulder for the purpose of making an unceremonious rattle among the dry bones. No; Waupun has scarcely any past upon which the historian can dwell. Nature's mighty cathedral still stands, with its lofty dome of sun, moon and stars; but its oaken pillars are overgrown with the moss of centuries. The great High Priests that worshiped at the altars and burnt incense to the Great Spirit—where are they? The temple still stands, but the worshippers are gone. Here and there, we meet with melancholy fragments of some tribe that has wandered back from its place of exile; but the mass are buried in yonder mounds, with their weapons of war, crumbling to dust, and their history has died with them.

"Waupun is the center of new associations. It borrows no propelling power from venerated antiquarianism, since the spot where it stands was but yesterday wrapt in solitary grandeur. Some Western settlements are filled up with bankrupts who have fled from Eastern creditors, anxious only to obtain peace of mind and bread enough to eat; they are decayed and tempest-tossed vessels, stripped of spars and rigging. Waupun, however, may claim a large exemption from these. Its first settlers were iron-souled and true-hearted men. They came to the banks of the west branch of Rock River determined to cut their way through the wilderness and make

unto themselves pleasant homes—and they succeeded. They had a mission, and they nobly performed it. They did their work roughly, yet they did it for all time. There is a sort of romance in their history that fascinates; there is a kind of rustic simplicity connected with them that is truly poetic. Behind them were the homes they had left, the waterfalls that danced to their childish music, and the hills that echoed back their playful shouts. Before them was the wilderness, dark and gloomy, standing in all its solemnity.

“Look at the little village now,” continues the writer, “and see what a contrast it presents. It is set off with beautiful dwellings, cultivated gardens and shaded streets. True to the progressive spirit of the age, its people have devoted themselves to the decoration of their homes. There are five dry-goods stores, fifteen grocery stores, three clothing stores, four hotels, three drug stores, five physicians, two lawyers, two hardware and tinning establishments, two grist-mills, one planing-mill, one pump-factory, two printing houses, three wagon-shops, several lumber merchants, cabinet-makers, stonemasons and painters. There are two banks—the Waupun and Exchange—two schoolhouses and four churches. A few years ago, produce had to be drawn to Milwaukee, a distance of seventy-five miles, and disposed of for a trifle as compared with present prices. Now the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad runs through the village. It is already completed to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles, where it connects with the navigation of the Fox and Wolf Rivers. It is soon to extend to Stevens Point, on the Wisconsin. It was opened to Waupun on the 15th of February, 1856, to Brandon on the 15th of October, and to Ripon November 15 of the same year.

“Up to the 1st of January, 1857, the passengers going east were over 13,000; going west, over 14,000. The freight east was over 11,000 tons; west, over 14,000 tons. There is in Waupun a depot building, a water-station and a turn-table. The wheat shipped from Waupun from February 18, 1856, to January 1, 1857, was 275,692 bushels.”

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. of G. T.—The first Lodge of this Order in Waupun, was instituted September 25, 1858, and was named Waupun Lodge. The first meeting was held at the residence of William Euen, and was called to order by G. W. C. T. Dr. T. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac. Mr. P. B. Moore, of Brandon Lodge, No. 81, was chosen Recording Secretary pro tem. The following charter members were then instructed in the work of the Order: William Euen, Mrs. C. M. Euen, Miss M. A. Baldwin, Mr. J. H. Barker, Mr. C. H. Whitney, Mr. G. G. B. McGraw, Mr. E. Y. Ridout, Mr. S. Griffith, Rev. R. W. Bryant, William Ware and Eli Hooker.

The Lodge then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the quarter ending October 31, 1858: W. C. T., William Euen; W. V. T., Caroline M. Euen; W. R. S., Charles H. Whitney; Assistant W. R. S., Susan Moore; W. F. S., John H. Barker; W. Treas., Melissa A. Baldwin; W. Marshal, Byron McGraw; Dept. Marshal, Edith Bunce; W. I. G., Ezra T. Ridout; W. O. G., Seth Griffith; W. Chap., Rev. R. W. Bryant; R. H. S., Mary A. Jarvis; L. H. S., Ellen M. Grandy; P. W. C. T., B. B. Baldwin.

After the election of officers, the Lodge adjourned to meet Monday evening, September 27, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street, just west from the railroad. November 1, the name of the Lodge was changed to Prison City, No. 96. February 1, 1859, some difficulty having occurred, a portion of the membership withdrew, and with the consent of the Lodge, formed a new one, Welcome Lodge, No. 112. During the following summer, both Lodges were very prosperous, working harmoniously together. The membership of the two societies was about three hundred, Prison City having a majority.

April 23, 1860, Prison City moved into a hall, owned by Phelps Moore, on Fond du Lac street, just north from Main. It continued to flourish until the breaking-out of the rebellion, April, 1861, when quite a number of the members enlisted in defense of their country. At first, all other interests seemed absorbed in the peril that threatened the nation, and the Lodge suffered in consequence. During the war, thirty, at least, of its members entered the army, and several enlisted from Welcome Lodge. Some of these soldiers returned to take their places in

the Lodge—some came home sick and maimed, while others were killed in battle or died in Southern prisons—but whatever their fate, their memories are cherished as brave defenders of the “old flag.”

April 23, 1862, Prison City again occupied Odd Fellows' Hall. Somewhere between April and November of this year, Welcome Lodge surrendered its charter. May 13, 1863, Prison City moved into a hall on Main street, in the Amadon Block, now owned by J. W. Seely. On the following Fourth of July, the members were assigned a place in the procession which celebrated the day, and marched to “Summer's Grove,” making quite a creditable display. At the conclusion of the exercises in the grove, the Good Templars held a picnic, in which many of their outside friends participated.

October 5, 1864, the Lodges in the State having been re-numbered, the number of Prison City was changed to 21, which it still retains.

Sometime between September 1 and November 1, 1865, the Lodge moved into what was then known as Dodge's Hall, over the insurance office of Edwin Hillyer; the lower part of the building was then occupied as a dry-goods store by L. B. Dodge—now occupied by Silber Brothers. The name of the hall was changed to Temperance Hall. It was occupied until March 12, 1878, when the Lodge rented a hall in Rank's Block, Main street. November 11, 1879, the Lodge negotiated with John S. Gee for the purchase of the old hall on Fond du Lac street, occupied by it from April 23, 1860, till April 23, 1862, and where it remains at this date, January 9, 1880. The hall has been considerably renovated, and tastily fitted up, and it is expected that still further improvements will be made during the year. The Lodge now numbers about ninety, and is in good working order. Its officers, at present, are: Lodge Deputy, Rufus H. Oliver; W. C. T., William T. King; W. V. T., Nellie A. Blodgett; W. R. S. and Treas., M. Em. Rounseville; Assistant Sec., Merton R. Wilber; W. F. S., Lawson J. Tompkins; W. Chap., Mary H. Heath; W. Marshal, Herbert F. Gillman; Dept. Marshal, Alvira Cornell; W. I. G., Steina Otten; W. O. G., Luman J. Pryor; R. H. S., Ada M. Thompson; L. H. S., Florence Sheldon; P. W. C. T., Lewis J. Althouse.

Prison City Lodge, like all kindred societies, has had its successes and its reverses. It would be nearly impossible to estimate the number who have been connected with it during its existence—suffice it to say, that comparatively few of the inhabitants of Waupun have not, at one time or another, been numbered among its membership. Its record will compare favorably with that of its sister societies; the Grand Secretary considers it one of the best in Wisconsin. It is proud of its career, proud of its military history, and proud of the numbers it has educated and sent out to labor in the “harvest fields of temperance,” and it proposes to exist and to work, as long as there is a call for its existence and a demand for its services.

Advance Temple of Honor, No. 21.—This secret temperance society was organized October 9, 1875, with the following charter members: James McElroy, R. H. Oliver, S. W. Keyes, P. M. Pryor, G. B. Durand, O. D. Hudson, N. Raymond, J. S. Gee, S. J. Morse, E. H. Drew and P. H. Kelley. The first officers were: E. H. Drew, W. C. T.; G. B. Durand, W. V. T.; R. H. Oliver, W. R.; O. D. Hudson, W. F. R.; James McElroy, Treasurer; S. J. Morse, W. M.; P. H. Kelley, W. D. U.; J. S. Gee, Guardian; N. Raymond, Sentinel; S. W. Keyes, P. W. C. T.

In June, 1876, occurred one of the greatest temperance revivals ever known in Waupun or vicinity, during which 100 members were admitted to the Temple in the week beginning June 16. In the following July, the Lodge reached the height of its strength in point of numbers, containing at that time 275 members in good standing. The present officers are: J. S. Gee, W. C. T.; L. C. Owen, W. V. T.; R. H. Oliver, W. R.; W. T. King, W. F. R.; O. F. Stoppensbaech, P. W. C. T.

A. O. U. W.—The Order of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is purely benevolent. It was brought into existence to promote mutual benefit to its members in sickness or trouble, as an insurance to their heirs after death. Each member is assessed \$1 at the death of any member within the jurisdiction. The Lodge at Waupun was instituted February 3, 1879, and consisted of the following charter members, who were also the first officers: W. W. Houghton,

P. M. W.; H. W. Frost, M. W.; F. F. Zimmerman, G. F.; Christian Johnson, O.; J. C. Wilms, G.; Chas. H. Lindsley, Recorder; William E. Warren, Receiver; H. Johnson, I. W.; F. S. Keech, O. W.; Frank C. Hill, Medical Examiner

The present officers are: H. W. Frost and W. W. Houghton, P. M. W.; J. C. Wilms, M. W.; R. L. Oliver, Recorder; C. Johnson, G. F.; John Fieldstad, Overseer; Herman Hanisch, Guide; Richard Goff, Financier; J. R. Viall, Receiver; August Pobuns, I. W.; W. C. Peterson, O. W. The Lodge meets every Monday evening, at Old Fellows' Hall. W. W. Houghton was Representative to the Grand Lodge for 1879, and H. W. Frost for 1880. The present Medical Examiner is Dr. J. N. O'Brien. The Lodge now has twenty-three members.

Telulah Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted at Waupun by Deputy Grand Master Lowther, December 25, 1848, with the following named persons as charter members: Isaac Valentine, L. B. Hills, George Howe, W. S. Post and J. Dickenson. It occupied rented rooms until 1852, when a joint stock company was formed among the members, and an Old Fellows' Hall was built, at a cost of about \$600, which the Lodge continued to occupy for Lodge purposes until 1871, when the old hall was disposed of and a new one was erected as a permanent home for the Order in the city of Waupun. The property is valued at \$5,000. The Lodge is and has been in a prosperous condition.

Waupun Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M.—At some time during the last end of the year 1852, D. L. D. Huntington, L. B. Dodge, Milo Sikes, Andrews Burnham, Sr., Jeremiah Look, George T. Wood, C. B. Carrington, Joseph Bardwell and Charles Spoor conceived the idea of instituting a Masonic Lodge at Waupun, and for that purpose petitioned the Grand Master of the State for dispensation. On the 20th day of April, 1853, Hon. H. L. Palmer, then Grand Master, granted the petition, appointing D. L. D. Huntington to be the first Master, L. B. Dodge the first Senior Warden and Milo Sikes the first Junior Warden. August 12, 1853, the Lodge was organized under dispensation with the above named brethren as Master and Wardens. June 20, 1854, the Grand Lodge granted a charter for a Masonic Lodge, to be located at Waupun, to be known as Waupun Lodge, No. 48, appointing C. B. Carrington Master, Joseph Bardwell Senior Warden, and L. B. Dodge Junior Warden. The charter so granted was signed by Henry W. Billings, Deputy Grand Master, attested by William R. Smith, Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge. The first election for all of the elective officers of the Lodge was held June 1, 1855, when C. B. Carrington was elected Master. Since which time the following named brethren have been elected and served as Masters: Cromwell Laithe, William E. Howard, Ira Hill, Robert Cosgrove, W. H. Taylor, C. W. Henning, M. C. Short, S. J. Sumner, G. W. Stanton, C. S. Gillman, John J. Roberts and F. S. Keech. The Lodge now has an active membership of ninety-two. She has been and now is free from debt.

WAUPUN PIONEERS.

[FROM JAMES MCELROY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE OLD SETTLERS OF WAUPUN AND VICINITY, JUNE 11, 1879.]

Many of the old pioneers and our former associates are gone from our circle, some to other fields of toil, and others, whose prospects were as bright for a long and happy life as any of us now living, have received their discharge; their work is done; they have been called from labor to rest; and if, while mingling with the busy crowd, we sometimes remember them, let it be with kindness. We see many of the old veterans still with us, whose whitened locks and wrinkled brows tell us that their little bark has been tossed on the billows of life's ocean for many long years; and that they were ever at their posts, fearless of the cold of winter or the heat of summer, needs no other proof. These are some of the men who left their Eastern homes to assume a life of toil and danger incident to settling in a new country, so that they might provide for themselves and their children homes of independence and freedom, and, though sometimes meeting with trials and disappointments, yet most nobly have they done their work, and why? Because they were men of strong minds and determined wills to accomplish, as far as possible, whatever they undertook to do.

"They were not of that stripe of men who hang around the corners all day whittling dry-goods boxes and never have courage enough to get away from the end of their mother's apron strings; but men and women who pitched their nightly tents on the broad prairie or under the spreading oaks, night after night, until they found a resting-place in Waupun and the country around it, where they have labored to build up and improve the place of their choice and make it what it is to-day, the pride of its people; men who have stood by it in clouds and sunshine watching with interest its slow but sure growth, ever firm in the belief that there was before it a bright prospect of future usefulness and prosperity."

MANUFACTORIES.

The Waupun Pump and Windmill Works.—Like many another institution, the Waupun Pump and Windmill Works had their origin in the day of small things. In 1852, when Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties were only thinly settled with new-comers, Milo J. Althouse, then a young man just starting to make his way in the world, with no resources but his own hands and his energetic will, made his first essay in the pump manufacture—a single pump planed, bored, fitted with handle, spout and bucket, and finished by his own hands, and by his own hands then set in a well. Returning from this completed job, he commenced another, to be finished and carried to the customer before a third was entered upon. By these slow steps was first put in motion a business which has since reached across the continent, finding its principal market in a dozen States. Endeavoring always to make his work excel, Mr. Althouse soon found his business and his reputation so growing as to warrant the opening of a shop and the purchase of improved tools. In 1859, he left the little shop, on a farm where he had worked alone, and opened a shop in the village of Waupun. From working by hand he advanced to horse-power for running the augers, and gradually augmented the force as the demand for his work increased. In 1861, Mr. Althouse introduced steam-power, and again enlarged his shop to meet the growing business. He still carefully maintained the quality of his work, and his stamp was a synonym for the best on all work in his line. Every stick of timber used was carefully inspected, and every piece of leather for packing was selected from the best part of first quality sides, all else being rejected and sold for scraps. The same careful selection of material has been continued throughout.

In those days, the wind sweeping overhead was undreamed of as a motive power, or at least not dreamed of in any practical way as a power applicable to the ordinary work of a farmer; but, about 1860, the first windmills, with partially self-regulating devices, were introduced in the Northwest. Their progress was slow for years; the devices themselves were imperfect. Those who now find such a machine a necessity were not then educated to the knowledge of the benefits to be derived from its use; and the large stock and dairy interests of Wisconsin, which now more than ever before make this machine necessary, were then comparatively in infancy. But, ten years ago, Mr. Althouse foresaw the growing future of this power, and its intimate connection with the pump business, and made arrangements for manufacturing one of the best windmills then invented. In 1873, Messrs. George and Albert Raymond having their attention called to the matter, commenced experimenting with wind-engines, and, in February, 1874, in connection with Mr. Althouse, patented the Althouse & Raymond Windmill, which, with some later modifications, is now known through Wisconsin and the Northwest as the "Althouse Vaneless Windmill," and enjoys the reputation of being the most perfect self-regulating wind-engine yet invented. In the following spring, Hon. George F. Wheeler and L. D. Hinkley became associated with Mr. Althouse, under the firm name of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Since that time, the business has been carried on by the firm, and their trade has extended from Massachusetts to California, and from Canada to Florida and Texas, within the Union, and still further on the west, has reached the Australian fields, and, in the Far East, the winds which ripple the old Euphrates propel the sails of their engines.

Nearly sixty thousand pumps, made in this establishment, are in use in the Northwest; and nearly three thousand wind-engines bearing their stamp are pumping, churning and grinding.

The pumps made are mostly wooden pumps, of all sizes, from a cistern pump of two inches bore to a mammoth of six inches. The special feature of these pumps, introduced by Mr. Althouse, and distinguishing them from the old wooden pumps, is the making of a detachable hard-maple cylinder in which the bucket works. This simple improvement adds immensely to the durability and ease of working of the pump. Of course, the greater part of the windmills made are of the smaller sizes, the most common size for farm use being the ten-foot wheel. They manufacture pumping windmills of eight feet, ten feet, twelve feet, fourteen feet, sixteen feet and twenty-five feet in diameter, and also make geared mills for driving machinery. These are mostly made in sizes of sixteen feet and twenty-five feet. In prosperous times, the business of the establishment has been \$10,000 per month, with a pay-roll of \$3,000 per month, distributed among about fifty men. Like all other business, this has felt the depression of the last three years, in reduced production and sales, and continues its work on a somewhat narrowed scale, awaiting the "good time coming" which shall justify more active efforts.

This is one of the institutions which has contributed, in no small degree, to give Waupun a steady and solid prosperity when other places have stagnated after premature expansion.

M. K. Dahl's Plow-Factory.—One of the oldest manufacturing establishments in Waupun is Dahl's Plow-Factory, on the Dodge County side of Washington street, Upper Town. The first building, now occupied by Mr. Dahl, was erected in 1846 or 1847, by Bly & Ely, and had been occupied as a plow-factory since about 1850. Mr. Dahl manufactures plows, land rollers, sulky plows, harrows, cultivators and other farming utensils, in which he has built up a large business.

F. E. Zimmerman's Wagon Factory.—In 1865, Mr. Zimmerman began the business of wagon making and repairing, on the Fond du Lac County side of Washington Street, in Upper Town, in a building formerly occupied in the country as a schoolhouse. He manufactures wagons, carriages and cutters, giving employment to from ten to sixteen men. He now has three large buildings, and carries on an extensive and constantly increasing business.

Morse & Morris' Carriage Factory.—In 1876, O. A. Morse, Jr., erected, on the corner of Franklin and Drummond streets, three commodious buildings for a carriage factory. In 1877, Mr. Morris purchased an interest in the factory, which gives employment to nine men in the manufacture, exclusively, of carriages, phaetons, buggies and cutters.

Thomas Stoddart's Organ Manufactory.—Thomas Stoddart brought his knowledge of organ-building from Scotland, and about 1860, after retiring from the post office and other active business, began the manufacture, in a shop near his residence on Prison street, of pipe and reed organs. He has patent "compos" and resonance boxes, as well as a patent bellows or air pump, and makes all with his own hands the softest-toned instruments extant. He does not manufacture "for the trade," but for musical people only. He has built over fifty instruments, one of which is a "barrel organ," eight feet high. This is an organ which plays by machinery. Mr. Stoddart is one of the only three men in America, who can make a "music barrel," which will play the simplest or most difficult music. The one mentioned plays from Handel, John Sebastian Bach and other distinguished composers.

The Waupun Stone Mills.—The first flouring-mill built in the vicinity of Waupun, was erected in 1846, by Forest & Smith, at the foot of Mill street, on the Rock River, in the North Ward of Waupun. The lumber for it was sawed the year previous, by the same parties who had a saw-mill near by. In 1848, the mill burned, having caught fire from lumber spread over the engine to dry. In the fall of the same year, the present stone mill was begun and finished for business in the early spring of 1849. It is four stories in height, and equipped with both water and steam power, and is the oldest mill in the vicinity. It has three runs of stones, with a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. The mill is now owned by T. W. Markle and W. W. Harris, Mr. Markle having owned an interest in it since 1857.

Clisby's Steam Mill.—In 1876, Lorenzo Clisby erected a large steam flouring-mill, near the track of the C., M. & St. Paul Railway, on the Fond du Lac County side of Waupun. It

is equipped in modern style, with all the latest improved machinery. It has five runs of stones, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day. It does both custom and job work.

BANKS.

The Waupun Bank.—The first bank of issue, or real banking institution of any sort in Waupun, was the Waupun Bank, which opened for business in 1856, with L. B. Hills as Cashier. Owing to hard times, it suspended in September, 1857, and its business passed into the hands of its creditors. John N. Ackerman was chosen President, and L. B. Hills, Cashier, and the bank resumed operations again in November of the same year. It continued in business until about January, 1859, when it suspended, never to be revived. On searching the safe after the second suspension a pack of cards and two dollars in counterfeit money were found. There were no losses to speak of occasioned by the failure of this bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank.—In 1857, William Hobkirk was the means of securing a charter, and starting the Corn Exchange Bank, in a stone building on the south side of Main street, erected by him for that purpose. It was organized under the State law as a bank of issue. Andrew Proudfit was President, and William Hobkirk, Cashier. When State Banks were compelled to withdraw their circulation, by high taxes purposely imposed, the Corn Exchange continued on in the general banking business. On the 6th of August, 1875, the bank having been some time without any officer but a cashier, Mr. Hobkirk closed its doors and made a trip to South America. The heaviest loser was Mrs. Margaret Drummond, who had about \$60,000 intrusted to the bank. Several years after the failure Mr. Hobkirk returned and settled a portion of the bank's indebtedness, but never opened it for business.

The Citizens' Bank.—After the failure of the Corn Exchange Bank, in 1875, the village of Waupun had no bank until early in 1876 when Almon Atwood, of the town of Waupun, started the Citizens' Bank in the old Corn Exchange building. Almon Atwood was President, and A. Robinson, Cashier. The enterprise not proving satisfactory to its projector, business was discontinued, and the bank closed in February, 1877.

George Jess & Company's Bank.—In the summer of 1876, George Jess and David Metcalf began the erection of the handsome two-story brick and stone block on the corner of Main and Prison streets for a bank, and, in the fall, opened for business, under the name of George Jess & Company, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The firm has a commodious and well-appointed office, and does a general banking business, such as buying and selling inland and foreign exchange, receiving demand deposits without interest, selling letters of credit and selling ocean steamship passages. It is a private bank, having no charter.

WAUPUN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In 1858, the following petition circulated in the village of Waupun: "We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sum of \$3 yearly, until we withdraw from the society, for the purpose of establishing a Library Association in the village of Waupun, the same to be governed by laws adopted by its members. Books shall be received for the first year's subscription, if said books shall be approved by a committee to be chosen. Said subscriptions shall be paid as soon as the society is organized."

This was signed by eighty persons, and on petition the following order was issued:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
 VILLAGE OF WAUPUN, } ss: Whereas, an application has been made to me by five proprietors of the Waupun Library Association, requesting one of their number to be authorized to call a meeting of the proprietors thereof, for the purpose of making a permanent organization of said Association, as provided in Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of said State. It is therefore ordered that Edwin Hillyer be and is hereby authorized to call said meeting, to be convened at Dodge's Hall, on the 16th of February, 1858, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and that he give due notice of said meeting.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February, 1858.

JOHN WARE, *Justice of the Peace.*

At this called meeting, Edwin Hillyer was elected Chairman, and W. H. Taylor, Clerk. L. B. Hills, John Ware, William Euen and J. H. Brinkerhoff were appointed a committee to

draft a Constitution. They performed the task, and the Constitution was adopted the same night. The election for permanent officers resulted as follows:

President, H. L. Butterfield; Treasurer, George W. Bly; Collector, William Euen; Clerk and Librarian, Edwin Hillyer. Directors—C. S. Kneeland, David Ferguson, A. H. Rouns-ville, George Wirt, Geo. Babcock, M. Leary and Charles Smith. Book Committee—L. B. Hills, Jesse Hooker, R. W. Wells, John Ware, George E. Jennings. The latter committee began at once to receive books from members and purchase others with the funds obtained for fees and dues. The library was opened in Edwin Hillyer's office: and when he moved to Thomas Stoddart's stone block, corner of Prison and Washington streets, the library was also moved there, where it has since remained. During several years, Mr. Hillyer served as Librarian and gave the use of a large room in his office free of charge. Latterly, a nominal rent has been paid, and the Librarian is now paid \$30 per annum for his services. The library contains nearly three thousand volumes of choice books, which may be used by any person not a member of the Association by com-plying with the rules and by-laws, and paying ten cents per volume. On every Saturday even-ing the library-room is open, and has always been well patronized. Its financial condition is sound, and new books are constantly added. Since the first year the officers have been as follows:

1859—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, George W. Bly; Collector, William Euen.

1860 and 1861—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treas-urer, G. W. Bly; Collector, George E. Jennings.

1862, 1863 and 1864—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk, W. W. Houghton; Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly; Collector, George E. Jennings.

1865—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1866—President, D. Ferguson; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1867 and 1868—President, Charles Jones; Vice President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1869—President, W. H. Taylor; Librarian and Clerk, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1870—President, Thomas Stoddart; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1871 and 1872—President, D. Ferguson; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1873—President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878—President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1879 and 1880—President, L. D. Hinkley; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones.

To the late William Euen belongs the credit of taking the first steps to organize the Wau-pun Library Association.

OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

On the 8th day of February, 1875, many citizens of Waupun and vicinity, who had long been residents of the State, met together for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Club. A Club was formed and a committee appointed to draft rules for its government. A resolution was also adopted, that all citizens of Waupun and vicinity, who had been twenty-five years resi-dent of the State, should be entitled to membership. The meeting adjourned to February 15, 1875, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

On the last mentioned day, rules for the government of the Club were presented and adopted. The Club permanently organized by the election of James McElroy, President; John

Bryce, Treasurer, and W. H. Taylor, Secretary. A resolution was adopted that the Old Settlers' Club hold their first meeting March 2, 1875; that a picnic dinner be furnished, and that members of the Club only participate.

Before the meeting, appointed for March 2, 1875, convened, the following named residents of Wisconsin became members, giving the date of their entrance into the State:

Jedediah Amadon.....	1844	Simon Heath.....	1838	R. L. Oliver.....	1846
Samuel Amadon.....	1845	Eli Hooker.....	1846	J. C. Owen.....	1846
Henry Amadon.....	1846	E. Hillyer.....	1847	C. T. Owen.....	1846
Almon Atwood.....	1847	J. C. Hillibert.....	1849	Joseph N. Olin.....	1839
Dudley Andrews.....	1845	Daniel Hiler.....	1845	Daniel Pierce.....	1844
M. J. Althouse.....	1849	S. C. Hill.....	1842	A. P. Phelps.....	1846
John Bryce.....	1849	Ira Hill.....	1846	E. A. Padgham.....	1849
H. L. Butterfield.....	1847	Frank Johnston.....	1844	C. W. Page.....	1840
B. B. Baldwin.....	1844	A. S. Johnson.....	1843	John Ross.....	1848
W. T. Brooks.....	1846	Benjamin Lyons.....	1847	C. F. C. Rank.....	1848
John A. Baker.....	1842	B. Lemeness.....	1847	A. J. Sheldon.....	1848
Luther Butts.....	1846	John Landaal.....	1846	B. C. Sawyer.....	1842
D. L. Bancroft.....	1843	John Kastine.....	1847	W. H. Smithers.....	1845
C. C. Bailey.....	1847	Philip Kramer.....	1847	J. J. Sargent.....	1845
David Bruce.....	1842	Isaac Keech.....	1837	August Spannagel.....	1846
D. C. Brooks.....	1848	Elias Kennedy.....	1845	T. C. Sanborn.....	1849
John Burns.....	1842	James McElroy.....	1848	L. C. Stewart.....	1849
L. B. Balcom.....	1844	John McCune.....	1848	Edward Stokes.....	1844
David Boynton.....	1845	Robert Mosher.....	1845	H. N. Smith.....	1847
Ira Clement.....	1847	S. J. Mattoon.....	1844	W. E. Scott.....	1845
H. E. Collins.....	1836	John W. McElroy.....	1848	W. H. Taylor.....	1846
Philander Cole.....	1837	Ira Merriam.....	1844	Lynn Town.....	1844
Sylvester Dodge.....	1845	John Manz.....	1847	Cyrus Taylor.....	1838
M. K. Dahl.....	1849	Silas Marsh.....	1840	William Thompson.....	1847
James Davison.....	1846	John Mosher.....	1845	Caroline S. Town.....	1844
E. M. Dodgson.....	1842	D. S. Morse.....	1843	John Taylor.....	1842
J. H. Elkins.....	1843	A. F. Morse.....	1843	William N. Walker.....	1846
Joseph Fairbank.....	1844	Parley Merriam.....	1844	C. B. Whitton.....	1846
August Fisher.....	1844	Nelson Merriam.....	1844	Rev. E. N. Wright.....	1844
E. Franklin.....	1846	Alexander McElroy.....	1848	Thurston Wilcox.....	1836
Rev. E. D. Farnham.....	1844	E. T. Miller.....	1844	C. H. Walker.....	1846
John S. Gee.....	1846	O. A. Morse.....	1843	Jane A. Walker.....	1846
Martin Grider.....	1843	S. W. McDonald.....	1844	H. B. Wilcox.....	1836
Charles Grant.....	1845	N. J. Newton.....	1839	Horatio Wedge.....	1844
R. L. Graham.....	1849	D. V. Nickerson.....	1845	Newel Whiting.....	1844
T. W. Gee.....	1846	John Nickerson.....	1847	H. T. Wood.....	1844
S. H. Harris.....	1845	W. G. Oliver.....	1846	Whitman Young.....	1848
C. W. Henning.....	1849				

These only comprise those who settled in the State previous to the year 1850, yet all who came in that year, were admitted to participation, together with their families.

On the 2d of March, 1875, pursuant to notice and invitations, the old settlers met in Wauwun. A large company was present. An old-fashioned dinner of pork, beans and brown bread was served in abundance. Men and women partook of it with a relish. Old times and old scenes were talked over. The evening was spent in social enjoyment. All were pleased with the first Old Settlers' Club meeting.

On the 25th of November, 1875, the Executive Committee of the Club appointed December 4, 1875, as the time for the election of officers. On the day last named, James McElroy was re-elected President; John Bryce, Treasurer, and W. H. Taylor, Secretary. A resolution was then adopted, that the Club hold their annual meeting on December 21, 1875. Accordingly, on that day, the second annual meeting of the Club was held in Wauwun. It was a success. The banquet was enjoyed by about 650 old settlers and their guests. The evening was spent in social intercourse, music and literary entertainments. This meeting, though held in 1875, was really the meeting for 1876.

Owing to the inclement season of 1877, and other reasons, no annual meeting was held. The Executive Committee having previously called a meeting, for the election of officers, on the

6th day of February, 1878, all of the past officers were re-elected. A resolution was adopted that the Club hold their annual meeting for 1878 on February 15, and that all who had been residents of Waupun or vicinity for twenty years, be entitled to membership. On the day last named, the Club held their third annual meeting. The gathering was large. Old men and women, with their families, met and exchanged congratulations. A banquet was served, and many partook of the repast. The afternoon and evening was spent, by those present, in pleasant intercourse. All were pleased and all voted the meeting a success.

At this time, it was determined that the Club should not hold its annual meetings in the winter; that the next one should be held in the open air. Consequently, on the 15th of June, 1879, the fourth annual meeting of the Club was held in a grove one mile from the city, invitations to all old settlers having been extended. The novelty of an out-door meeting, the season of the year, and the pleasure of meeting old friends and faces, brought out a large assembly. A long table had been prepared and was spread, loaded with the good things of life, generously furnished by the old settlers. It was estimated that at least 1,200 partook of the ample bounty. This meeting was a success, and will be remembered by all present with pleasure. The day was beautiful, and was enlivened by music and addresses.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

This institution was located in the village of Waupun during the year 1851, and opened for the reception of convicts in the spring of 1852. By a law enacted in 1851, Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth were appointed Commissioners to determine the best point in the State for the location of a State Prison. They examined different points, and, on July 4, 1851, a majority of the Commissioners (Bullen and Taylor) decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. Worth dissenting in favor of Madison.

On July 21, 1851, a contract was made with J. K. Smith for the construction of a main, upright part of a temporary prison for \$4,600, the dimensions of which were 26x80 feet, three stories high, of wood, above a stone basement. The Commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of the prison and pay indebtedness at \$25,000, and also recommended the purchase of an additional twenty acres of land, for the sum of \$800, which recommendation, however, does not appear to have been acted upon.

John Taylor, of Waupun, was, March 28, 1852, appointed Commissioner by the Legislature, but was removed by Gov. Farwell before taking possession of the office, and Henry Brown, of Fond du Lac, appointed in his place, who took charge of the prison April 2, 1852.

On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let the contract for the mason work of the south wing of the prison, and, in December following, Andrew Proudfit contracted to complete the work by December, 1854, for the sum of \$12,624; it was ready for the accommodation of prisoners in January following.

In his report for the year 1853, the Commissioner put the value of personal property belonging to the State at \$4,181.71.

By an act of the Legislature, the management of the State Prison was placed in the hands of a Commissioner, who was elected by the people at the general election in November, 1853, to hold his office for two years, from January 1 next succeeding the election. He appointed one person to perform the duties of Deputy and Clerk, and also appointed all other officers. The prison building, at this time, only contained sixty-seven cells: number in confinement, sixty-one.

The Commissioner, from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855, was A. W. Starks, of Baraboo. In accordance with a law passed by the Legislature the Commissioner, during the year 1855, let the convict labor as follows:

To Whitney & Danforth, for the labor of the convicts in the carpenter-shop, for two years, at 55 cents per day.

To Starkweather & Elmore, for the labor of convicts in tin-shop, for thirteen months, at an average rate of 48 cents per day.

To Mensink & Boland, for the labor of convicts in shoe-shop, for one year, at 60 cents per day, and 25 cents for apprentices for the first six months.

Total amount received from the State to December, 1855, \$30,156.94. Prisoners confined, sixty-eight males.

E. McGarry, of Milwaukee, was the Commissioner from January 1, 1856, to December, 1857; John Lowth, Deputy. An appropriation of \$10,000 had been made by the Legislature for the construction of the main or center building, but there being no money in the treasury, the wry, the Commissioner had to negotiate for the purchase of material on credit and keep the convicts employed. He also recommended the building of a stronger wall around the prison yard, as the board fence had become much decayed and afforded poor protection against escapes.

Gov. Bashford, in his message, recommended the leasing of the labor of convicts, providing, that they should be fed, clothed and furnished with the usual necessities of life by the contractors, who also should pay all expenses of guarding the prison, and allow the State a reasonable compensation for the services of the convicts.

Prisoners confined January 1, 1857, 108; received in all up to that time, 241.

E. M. McGraw, of Sheboygan, held the office of Commissioner from January, 1858, to December, 1859; James Giddings, Deputy.

Hans C. Heg, of Racine, held the office to December, 1861; L. W. Evans, Deputy.

On account of the convening of the Legislature each year early in January, it was impossible to complete the annual report for the preceding year before the meeting of that body. The time for making the annual report was therefore changed to October 1.

The Legislature also passed a law giving the Commissioner the authority to diminish the term of any convict, sentenced for a specific term, against whom no infraction of the rules had been reported, not more than five days in each month.

The foundation for nearly all the front wall was laid during the year 1861, also iron-work for front wall received, each panel weighing about 800 pounds. The prison report states that the prison continued to turn out shoes for the soldiers.

In August, 1861, the office of Deputy and Clerk was divided, one of these could not be held by the officer holding the other.

Hans C. Heg was re-nominated by the Republican State Convention, for the office of Commissioner, but afterward declined, and Alex. P. Hodges, of Oshkosh, nominated in his place, and elected; he held the office for the next two years, with Martin Mitchell as Deputy and Henry Cordier, Clerk. Seven hundred and eighty prisoners were received to September 30, 1862, of whom 116 remained in prison at that time.

The next Commissioner was Henry Cordier, of Waupun (formerly of Oshkosh), who held the office for three terms, from January, 1864 to December, 1869. John Wingender, Clerk; N. H. Palmer, Deputy.

The joint committee of the Legislature on State affairs, having recommended the construction of a sewer from the prison yard to Rock River, a distance of 2,800 feet, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for that purpose, and work was commenced during the spring of 1864, and finished next year.

A number of convicts were let to the Green Bay Stave Company, for making barrels for a term of one year. The contract did not prove profitable, and was not renewed.

Number of prisoners confined September 30, 1865, was 99, being a decrease of 23 since the year previous; total received up to that time, 1,011.

Four thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature in 1866, for steam-power, and a contract was made with Hiner & Co., of Fond du Lac, for an engine of sufficient capacity to be used in the cabinet shop.

The prison buildings at this time consisted of main building (used as Commissioner's residence, office, officers' rooms, chapel and hospital), cell-room, female prison, workshops, wash-house, barn and stable and woodshed. The prison proper, or cellroom, is 200 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high; built of dressed limestone; ten windows on each side, each being

16x5 feet. In the middle part of this room is a stone block containing the cells, four tiers, 280 cells in all, which are 7 feet long, 4½ feet wide and 8 feet high; the north cellroom to be a fac-simile of the south cellroom.

The manufacture of chairs was, during the year 1868, inaugurated at the prison; a considerable number of the prisoners were employed in quarrying and cutting stone. The prisoners' dress was changed from the striped dress heretofore worn, to one uniform color—light gray—the former being used only as a means of punishment, but has since been entirely abandoned.

On January 1, 1870, George F. Wheeler, of Fond du Lac, assumed the management of the prison, having been elected Commissioner; he appointed C. S. Kelsey, of Montello, Deputy; D. B. Parkhurst, of Berlin, Clerk; Dr. H. L. Butterfield, Prison Physician.

The workshops were, on the 2d day of May, 1870, destroyed by fire; also about 300,000 feet of lumber, considerable cord-wood and other property. The shops were immediately rebuilt, and ready about January 1, 1871. They are now 375 feet long, 54 feet wide, two stories high, with engine-house attached, two dry-houses and brick smoke-stack, 110 feet high.

During the next year, Mr. Kelsey resigned his position as Deputy Warden, and was succeeded by B. H. Bettis; L. D. Hinkley was appointed Clerk, in place of D. B. Parkhurst, resigned. Mr. George F. Wheeler was re-elected Commissioner, and held the office until December, 1873.

The Legislature, during the session of 1873, passed a law, changing the management of the prison, which law went into effect in January, 1874. Three Directors were appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their office for two, four and six years, and thereafter all appointments to be for six years. In place of the Commissioner, heretofore elected by the people at the general election, the Directors appointed a Warden, who has charge and custody of the prison, also appointed the Clerk, both to hold their office for a term of three years. The Warden appointed all other officers, subject to the approval of the Directors.

The Governor of the State appointed as the first Board of Directors, ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey, of Grant County, for six years; W. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, for four years; Joel Rich, of Dodge County, for two years. They met at the prison February 12, 1874, and appointed George F. Wheeler, the former Commissioner, as Acting Warden, and L. D. Hinkley, Acting Clerk.

On April 1, 1874, H. N. Smith, of Sheboygan County, was appointed Warden, and Jacob Fuss, of Brown County, Clerk, for a term of three years from January 1, 1874. The Warden appointed S. D. Hubbard, Deputy; Dr. H. L. Butterfield, Prison Physician; Rev. E. Tasker, Chaplain; G. J. Heiderman, Superintendent of Shops.

During the first year of the new administration, arrangements were made with the C., M. & St. P. R. R. to run a side track into the prison yard, for which purpose four and one-half acres of land lying between the railroad track and the prison grounds had to be bought. The manufacture of wagons was also introduced, employing from twenty-five to thirty convicts.

S. D. Hubbard resigned his position as Deputy Warden September 30, 1874, and was succeeded by V. B. Knowles, who remained until April 30, 1875, when he resigned, and Joel Rich, one of the Directors, acted as Deputy until January 1, 1876, when his term of office as Director expired, and he was appointed Deputy.

George W. Burchard, of Fort Atkinson, was, January 1, 1876, appointed one of the Directors, in place of Joel Rich, whose term had expired.

The Legislature having authorized the leasing of the labor of convicts, the Warden advertised for proposals for the labor of from fifty to seventy-five men, but no bids were received.

The Warden, H. N. Smith, and Clerk, Jacob Fuss, were re-appointed January 1, 1877, for another term of three years.

On the morning of February 1, the engine-house was burned, also about 20,000 feet of lumber, and the engine. The house was immediately rebuilt, making it a one-story building, with fire-proof roof. The engine was also repaired, and two new tubular boilers put in in place of the old flue boilers worn out.

An experiment was made by employing a number of convicts in the manufacture of brooms, which, however, did not prove satisfactory, and was therefore abandoned.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, at the rate of 40 cents per day, nine and three-fourths hours to be a day's work. All other manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after January 1, except that a few men were kept in the wagon-shop, where it was intended to work up the old material on hand.

H. M. Kutchin, of Fond du Lac, was, in January, 1878, appointed one of the Directors in place of Wm. E. Smith, whose term had expired, and who had been elected Governor of the State.

Alexander White, of Fond du Lac, was, April 10, of the same year, appointed Deputy Warden in place of Joel Rich, resigned. The continued increase of the number of prisoners seemed to make it necessary to complete the north cellroom, which was done during the summer following at an expense of about \$8,000.

From the Directors' and Warden's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879, the following statistics are gathered: Total number of prisoners received to that time, 2,730; total number confined, 309, of which 225 were employed under contract. Age of those confined, 21 under twenty years; 47 from twenty to thirty; 65 from thirty to forty; 56 from forty to sixty; 20 over sixty. The total number of life prisoners received were: Murder, 54; murder, first degree, 29; murder, second degree, 11; rape, 2; desertion, 1—total, 97. Discharged on Governor's pardon, 31; on order of courts, 8; on order of Secretary of War, 1; removal to Insane Asylum, 3; died, 6—total, 49; leaving in prison, September 30, 1879, 48. Longest time served, 17 years; shortest, 2 years and 9 months.

The prisoners confined September 30, 1879, were received during the several years as follows: 1857, 1; 1860, 1; 1862, 1; 1863, 2; 1865, 3; 1866, 1; 1867, 2; 1868, 5; 1869, 2; 1870, 2; 1871, 5; 1872, 6; 1874, 8; 1875, 14; 1876, 22; 1877, 48; 1878, 108; 1879, 78.

On June 17, 1878, the number of prisoners was 366, the highest number ever reached.

The total amount of appropriations received from the State since the organization of the prison is \$1,993,481.23, or an average of \$41,240 a year to September 30, 1877. Owing to the large amount of manufactured goods, material and bills receivable on hand when the convict labor was contracted to Wells & Co., no appropriation was asked for and received, for the two years from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1879, and none asked for the year ending September 30, 1880, the last annual report showing all bills paid, with cash on hand \$11,090.

George W. Carter, of Fond du Lac, was, January 1, 1880, appointed Warden in place of H. N. Smith, whose term of office expired on that day. Jacob Fuss was re-appointed Clerk, Alexander White continued as Deputy Warden; Rev. Victor Kutchin, Chaplain; Drs. H. L. Butterfield and D. W. Moore, Prison Physicians; Henry Brooks, Turnkey.

WAUPUN A DOZEN YEARS AGO.

"Waupun, a village containing something over 3,000 inhabitants," says a writer in 1868, "is situated on the Horicon Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The village lies in the counties of Fond du Lac and Dodge, Main street being the county line. The distance from Milwaukee is about sixty miles; from Green Bay, eighty-five miles; from La Crosse, one hundred and fifty miles, and from Madison fifty miles. There are direct railroad communications with all of these places. Chester, a small station on the C. & N-W. Railway, is situated about two and one-half miles east of the village. The ready communication thus afforded with Milwaukee, Chicago and Green Bay, renders this a better place of market than most inland towns. One great essential to the rapid growth of a place—a good water-power—is wanting here; and Waupun has been obliged to depend mainly upon the agricultural wealth of the surrounding country, and the enterprise and energy of the early settlers, for its advancement.

"The first white settlers in this locality came here between the years of 1839 and 1841. One of the first buildings, if not the first erected here, was a tavern put up by Mr. Seymour Wilcox. Soon after him, Nathan Newton, John N. Ackerman, Nathaniel Dodge and William

McElroy made settlements here. Since that time, Waupun has grown slowly but steadily, and the wilderness has been converted into rich and well-cultivated farms. In the 'early days' of the settlement, Seymour Wilcox owned nearly all of the land where Waupun now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of many a well-fought battle with our country's foes, once stopped over night at Mr. Wilcox's tavern. Before the railroad was laid through this place, most of the farmers carried their produce to Milwaukee with ox teams and heavy lumber wagons, the trip there and back taking about five days at shortest.

"I know of no more accurate criterions by which to judge a place than its churches, schools, press and saloons. At the last village election the temperance ticket was chosen, and there is not now a whisky saloon in the place. Of the churches, schools and press, I propose to speak.

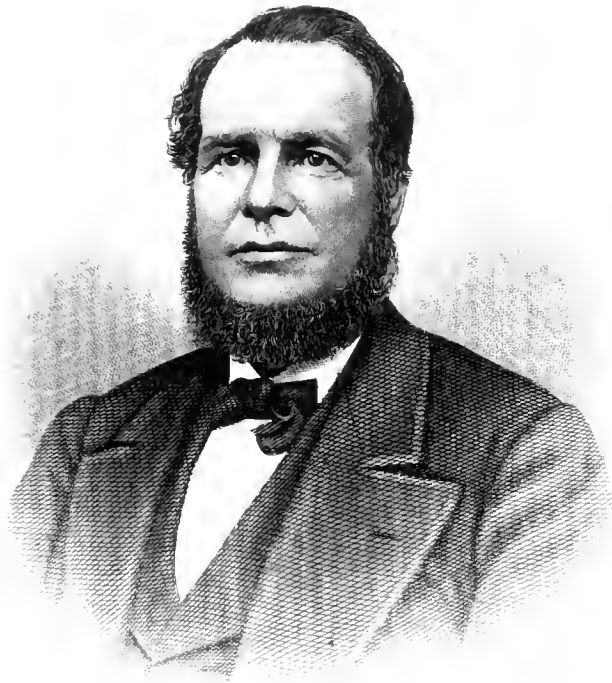
"There are six churches in the village. The Congregational Church, Rev. J. M. Williams, Pastor, has a large membership, and exerts an extensive religious influence upon the community. The Methodist Church has been longest organized at this place, and probably has the largest membership. The Pastor, Rev. J. C. Robbins, has labored earnestly among his people, and with good success. The First Baptist Church, Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt, Pastor, though hardly equal to the others in membership, is not inferior in other respects. The Free-Will Baptist Church, Rev. E. N. Wright, Pastor, prospers well financially and spiritually. There are also the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission, Rev. Charles Thorp, Deacon in charge, and the Catholic Church, Rev. G. L. Willard.

"There are three ward schools, all well supported, and all under the direction of well qualified teachers. There has been considerable talk about establishing a central high school here, but no very energetic action has ever been taken about the matter.

"Two weekly newspapers are published here, both strongly Republican. The *Waupun Times*, John R. Decker, editor, is published every Tuesday, and has now nearly closed its eleventh year. The *Prison City Leader* has just entered its third year, and is a live local sheet, edited and published by Short & Oliver.

"Western States generally have shown much liberality in the construction of their public buildings, but perhaps none more than Wisconsin. Surely its penitentiary is one that may compare favorably with the best institutions of the kind in the Union, and has often been termed the 'model prison of the country.' The convicts are under excellent discipline, the result of the earnest labors of the present Commissioner, Mr. Henry Cordier, who has been three times elected to this office. The institution is now nearly self-supporting, and it is expected soon to be entirely so. A prison school, established a little more than a year ago, is now in successful operation.

"The manufacturing interests of Waupun are considerable. The Waupun pump, patented and manufactured by Mr. M. J. Althouse, is the premium pump of the Northwest. Mr. A. came here in the 'early days' of the village, worth but little, as far as pecuniary wealth is concerned, but containing within him the indomitable energy and perseverance which have since characterized him as an extensive business manager. He made his first pump with his own hands, and for his own well. Afterward, he made a few for his neighbors, and soon obtained a patent and started a small factory. Enlarging and erecting new buildings, he rapidly won the favor and patronage of the public, and acquired considerable property. But every one must expect reverses in fortune. Mr. Althouse was not an exception. His large manufactory was entirely destroyed by fire last winter, and Mr. A. suffered a loss of \$12,000 in stock not easily replaced. Fortunately, he owned a planing-mill separate from this factory, and, building a large addition to this, he immediately converted it into a manufactory. He is now doing an immense business. He employs thirty-five hands, besides twenty-three who are engaged in the sale of the pumps throughout the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Two teams are kept running continually from each of the points, Madison, Mineral Point, Fond du Lac, Appleton and Waukesha, in this State. Mr. A. usually makes about 6,000 pumps annually, but will turn out 7,800 this year. The timber used in the manufacture of these pumps is white-wood, and is



Mr. J. Lathouse

obtained from Michigan. The machinery is all new, and is run by steam. Besides his manufactory, Mr. A. has a large building which he uses for a repository and office.

"The mammoth wagon and carriage factory of Messrs. Wells & Co. is an institution in which Waupun justly feels a pride. This firm succeeded that of A. D. Allis & Co. Mr. Wells employs thirty hands, and makes 300 wagons, 100 carriages and 50 cutters annually, selling them chiefly in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He obtains his stock from the East, and gives special attention to light work.

"Messrs. Zimmerman & Geidel are doing a good business in the wagon and carriage line. This firm employs thirteen hands, and manufactures 125 wagons, 30 carriages and about 40 sleighs and cutters annually, and finds a sale for them in this State.

"The Prison City Marble Works of J. S. Gee & Son are worthy of mention. These have been established many years at this place, and work of a first-class character is done.

"Mr. Robert B. McElroy has a large door and blind factory here.

"There are four hotels, the best of which are the Carrington and New York Houses, kept respectively by A. Shipman and Charles Simpson.

"There is only one bank—the Corn Exchange—in Waupun. Its capital is \$50,000. President, D. Ferguson; Cashier, W. Hobkirk.

"The flouring-mills of this place were quite useless in the summer season until Harris & Son put an engine into their mill in order to run it by steam when water was low. The other mill runs the greater part of the year, and Mr. William Warren is doing quite a good business with it. Both mills have two run of stones, one each for flour and feed."

WAUPUN FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.

Early in 1874, the village of Waupun having suffered several losses from fire which might have been avoided had there been an organized fire department, purchased a Champion Chemical fire engine at a cost of \$2,000, and built a neat two-story engine-house on Main street near the railway crossing for its reception. This building cost about \$750. On the 6th of October, of the same year, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a fire department, when the following persons signed the by-laws and became members, to serve without pay: O. A. Morse, Jr., S. J. Morse, Frank Heath, J. E. Stanton, P. M. Pryor, Albert Raymond, George Raymond, Ole Oleson, J. W. Oliver, J. A. Baker, W. E. Warren, C. H. Ackerman, P. Weidner, Isaac Thompson, S. Peterson, W. H. Purcell, E. L. Schofield, D. S. Pryor, H. D. Schulte, P. Thompson, Thomas Purcell, J. F. Jones, W. G. Oliver, C. Christophersen, H. O. Shipman, W. Blösfeldt, Thomas McDonald, D. A. Lowber, W. Germain, F. H. Robinson, E. A. Conrad, James McFarlane, J. M. Robbins, B. W. Mentink, F. R. Pierce, W. T. King, H. McRoberts, H. Hanisch, C. A. Pierce, J. Stanb, John Fieldstad, Charles Larson, Charles Hanisch, Charles Dahl and T. W. Gee. At the same time, the following officers were elected: Foreman, J. A. Baker; First Assistant, W. E. Warren; Second Assistant, P. Weidner; Secretary, J. W. Oliver; Treasurer, W. G. Oliver.

In 1878, the city purchased a water engine for \$500, and caused to be made at a local shop a hose-cart, which is far more light, durable and convenient than those made for that purpose at the regular factories, and its cost was one-third less. The hook and ladder wagon and appurtenances were also made in Waupun, and are models for neatness, durability and effectiveness. The present officers of the Company are: Foreman, Drysdale Ferguson; First Assistant, T. W. Gee; Second Assistant, Frank Heath; Secretary, J. W. Oliver; Treasurer, O. A. Morse, Jr.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An act was passed by the Legislature and approved April 17, 1852, incorporating the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company, with Edwin Hillyer, L. B. Hills, Josiah Drummond, B. Hinkley, J. N. Ackerman, George W. Bly, L. P. Preston, N. J. Newton, J. D. Tanner, Joseph T. Hillyer, J. W. Brown, J. Look and Logan Graves, as Directors.

The act declared that "the corporation shall have power and authority to make contracts of insurance with any person or persons or any body, corporate or politic, against loss by fire of any houses, stores or other buildings whatsoever, or of any goods, chattels, or personal estate whatsoever, for such term or terms of time, and for such premium or consideration as may be agreed upon by them, the said corporation, and the person or persons agreeing with them (it), for insurance. * * * Every person who shall at any time become interested in said Company, by insuring therein, and also his heirs, administrators and assigns, continuing to be insured therein, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to be members thereof, for and during the terms specified in their respective policies, and no longer, and shall at all times be concluded and bound by the provisions of this act."

The act of incorporation further declared that, when any loss should occur, every stockholder would be compelled to pay his proportion of it, according to the amount of insurance on his property; and the corporation would have a lien upon that property for the amount, whatever it might be. This was an unconstitutional provision, but it served the desired purpose.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, the salary of each was fixed at \$2 per day for services actually rendered. The Company began at once to secure business, which constantly increased during nearly twenty years. Risks were taken in all portions of the State; losses were paid promptly, the assessments were light, and misfortune alone was the cause of the Company's failure. As high as \$2,500 per year salary was paid to the Secretary and \$1,500 to the President, with good compensation to the Directors and other officers. In the latter part of 1870, George W. Bly, the Secretary, conceived the idea of going abroad, and, as he never returned, the Company was finally compelled to go out of business, which it did in 1875, by going into bankruptcy. E. D. Foote was appointed Assignee and E. M. Beach Attorney for the Assignee. About nine hundred premium notes were sued, and a dividend of 10 per cent declared in favor of the stockholders. The notes outstanding amounted to \$40,000, but many of them were worthless. The officers, from the organization down to its death, of the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company have been as follows:

1852 and 1853—President, Edwin Hillyer; Vice President, J. D. Tanner; Secretary, L. B. Hills; Treasurer, George W. Bly.

1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857—President, Edwin Hillyer; Vice President, C. C. Cheney; Secretary, L. B. Hills; Treasurer, George W. Bly. In October, 1857, the President and Secretary having resigned, John Ware was chosen President and Edwin Hillyer Secretary for the balance of the year.

1858—President, John Ware; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly.

1859—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, John Ware.

1860—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, W. G. McElroy.

1861—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, Logan Graves.

1862—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, M. L. Coe.

1863—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, L. B. Hills; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, J. T. Hillyer.

1864—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, L. B. Hills.

1865—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, George Babcock. In July, the President and Secretary resigned, and J. T. Hillyer was chosen President and George W. Bly Secretary for the balance of the year.

1866—President, Joseph T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, Hanson Ely.

1867—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, D. C. Brooks.

1868—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, O. L. Ohnstead.

1869—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, W. G. McElroy.

1870—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, O. L. Ohnstead; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, Townsend Carpenter. Before this term expired, Mr. Bly went on a tour from which he has never returned, and George Babcock took his place as Secretary.

1871—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, George G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, George Babcock. Before the year ended, the President and Treasurer resigned, and William Hobkirk was chosen President, and George F. Wheeler, Treasurer.

1872, 1873 and 1874—President, William Hobkirk; Vice President, G. G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, George F. Wheeler.

1875—President, William Hobkirk; Vice President, G. G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, Townsend Carpenter. In August, Mr. Hobkirk disappeared, and Chester Hazen was chosen President. Mr. Baker resigned in June, and E. D. Foote was chosen Secretary in his place.

Five or six days after Mr. Hobkirk left, the Company was declared bankrupt, and it has transacted no business since.

A CONTRAST.*

There is a marked contrast between the times of thirty-five years ago and now, in and around Waupun. Those who now live upon the same farms upon which they settled at that time cannot realize the change. Like the years of man, it has been creeping steadily on. Then the entire country was mostly one unbroken wilderness, streams and prairies. About thirty-five years ago, the great majority of land around Waupun was entered or pre-empted. Though the soil was rich and productive, yet what an amount of determination and courage was required to develop the country to make it a suitable abode for man, those who possessed that determination and courage very well know. With an unflinching hand the commencement was made; there was no putting the hands to the plow and looking back. The cabin was erected, the home, however homely, was started, the grounds were broken; then, in case there were funds left sufficient to buy the few necessaries for immediate use, that was a happy home.

At that time, there were no roads laid out or opened. The settler was compelled to travel with his ox team, in some instances, thirty or forty miles to mill, and fortunate was he who had a grist to grind. There were no schools or churches. There were none of the conveniences so requisite to make life in a new country desirable; there were none of the conveniences and privileges of to-day.

The country was rich in all the natural advantages, yet no country, however fruitful, however rich the soil, can be brought to a satisfactory state of production except by the untiring energies of man.

The commencement was made, the cabins were built, the lands were cleared and broken, and each succeeding year brought in additional numbers, so that in five years there was hardly a piece of Government land to be found.

Many coming in without money sufficient could enter no land. Did they lie down under the misfortune of having no money? No; a home they would have, and where there is a will there is a way. They pre-empted a quarter-section, and soon found an opportunity to sell for money enough to pay for an eighth.

Necessity with many of the older settlers was often great, and often became the mother of invention. Who, of this day, would think of building a wooden house without the use of boards. Our latter-day mechanics would tell you that it would be almost impossible, yet it was

*Adapted from an address delivered June 15, 1879, before the old settlers of Waupun and vicinity, by W. H. Taylor.

sometimes done, with not a board either in floor, door or casing from foundation to ridge, and it was a good, warm and cleanly kept house, and in it hospitality was extended in a regal manner.

Between the old settlers, as they came in and became acquainted (and they did not wait for an introduction), there existed a bond of sympathy, a bond of love. There was a bond of friendship formed which continued for years, and which still exists.

What with all their poverty, their inconvenience, and, in many cases, their entire ignorance of life in a new country, by their determined perseverance and energy they accomplished more than many in more affluent circumstances would.

In those days manual labor, real backbone, was the great desideratum.

Agricultural and domestic implements were very crude. Contrast the difference between the appliances now used in husbandry and housekeeping with those used thirty-five years ago—those were the days of the bull-plow and crotch-drag, with wooden teeth; then bone and sinew was the motive power. From earliest morning until late at night the watchword and reply was work, work.

As soon as the land was taken and occupied, so as to have a population sufficient to form a town government, towns were laid out and organized; roads were laid out and opened; school-houses, however rude, were built, and schools, the great precursor of all good society, were opened.

Those rude schoolhouses served a double purpose: a place where the old settlers held religious service, as well as for schools. Contrast the difference between those attending service and the style and manner of that service, at that time and now.

Thirty-five years ago, those who desired to attend religious service in the style of the day, their conveyance would have been a lumber wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen, and happy was he who could indulge in that luxury.

Think of a man at this day loading his good wife and family into a lumber wagon, and driving to either of our churches! No matter how devout; no matter what the circumstances; no matter if he had no mortgage upon his farm, and determined to have none, the universal expression would be, that man is a boor, his wife a slave, and both unfit for society.

As the years rolled on, the settler, by his industry and frugality, was enabled to exchange his cabin for a home more commodious. The farms were improved and soon began to return to the husbandman a surplus.

Milwaukee was then the only market. Men, to-day, complain of the prices paid for their produce. Thirty years ago, many a load of wheat was drawn by ox teams to Milwaukee, often requiring ten or twelve days to make the trip, and sold for four shillings per bushel.

Those were times that tried men's perseverance. Some fell by the wayside; others, with that determination characteristic of the brave man, met with that signal success born of valor and zeal. Mechanics began to come in, and, in almost every department of mechanism, the artisan had something to do. Mills were built, thereby relieving many of the terrible inconveniences the old settlers had to contend with.

As soon as the farms began to produce more than required for the family, thereby having something to exchange for merchandise, stocks of merchandise were brought in and opened.

From the earliest settlement up to twenty-five years ago, the settlers had kept on in the even tenor of their ways; contentment and thrift, peace and good will, among and with all were kindred associates. Our own beautiful village (now city—mark the change!) was being built up. Men of the different professions found a place where to lay the foundation for reputation and wealth. Most signally have many of them failed to reach the mark aimed at, while others, more successful, are enjoying the fruit of their labors, and wear their honors well.

About that time that memorable enterprise so well remembered by most of you, to wit, the building of a railroad from Milwaukee northwest, to run through our section, was started.

Many still living have a recollection of the ease with which they could mortgage their homes to aid in that enterprise. Many, who had so mortgaged their farms, will remember the hardships and difficulties encountered in redeeming their homes.

Up to this time there had been no marked distinctions in society, no graded classes. The honest poor man was a peer with the more affluent. Then poverty was no crime, there was that fraternal feeling existing between all the people, which characterized them, and which left an indelible impression upon the mind that can only be eradicated by death.

From twenty-five down to twenty years ago, there had been no very marked change; the industry and frugality that had characterized the lives of very many of the first settlers were then prominent, and I can truthfully say is a marked feature with them to-day. As industry and frugality were with them the cynosure to success, so it will be with any and all people.

Railroads opened into the county, new branches of enterprise started, an influx of men who had nothing to lose, but everything to gain, bent upon getting a living and wealth by their wits, and too often at the expense of every moral principle. Teachers of almost every creed known, either social, political or moral, setting forth their peculiar dogmas, teaching a new order of things, the influence of which was then deeply felt, and in some instances to-day lamentably deplored; all these with many other influences brought to bear, it is not strange that a radical change should have been produced upon society.

From the earliest settlement to twenty-five and even down to twenty years ago, the wants of the settler were few and easily supplied. That which they could not buy and pay for they went without, but now a change was approaching, and, indeed, we may say a change had come.

The county being settled up, the farms better improved, society of a grade said to be more refined introduced; the children, growing to manhood and womanhood, anxious to adopt the advancing style of the day; schools of a higher grade established; fine churches built, whose pulpits were occupied by salaried ministers; the means of communication being supplied; agricultural and domestic implements of a higher and more costly grade being introduced in place of those now worn out. The consequent attendants of an additional and heavy expense in supporting all these, it is not strange that a change should come. Under the rigid economy of the old settler, with his determination to be free and untrammelled from debt, too many of them were seemingly compelled to succumb to the influences, the demand and seeming necessities of the times, and, as Adam yielded to the importuning of Eve, to eat the apple, and thereby fell from his high estate, so, in some instances, we find the old settler who had a home free and unincumbered, a fireside around which he could rally his family and say, this is my possession, listened to the siren song sung by all these influences, and, listening, fell, a slave to style, a slave to things external and perishable, a slave to his own folly.

The people felt the effects of that change then, and it is felt to-day.

The query arises, Are the people to-day more happy, more prosperous? Is society better? Is the standard of morals higher under the enhanced cost of living and supporting caste and style than were the old settlers in their honest industry and frugality? In short, are the people more happy? Are they more contented? Do they enjoy themselves better with a "plaster" on their farms and homes, though they dress in style and ride in a coach, than did the old settlers with homes free and unincumbered, though they dressed in homespun and rode in lumber wagons?

One thing is certain, and that is that manual labor and the demand for it is the measure of a people's prosperity. In the earlier days, the farmers' sons were educated for farm work, the noblest of all professions; to-day they are educated for all other professions, and, in every other kind of business, there is an over-supply of labor. The farms are deserted by the farmers' sons, and machinery takes their place, the result is the country is filled with idlers and tramps.

When, by the introduction of any of the appliances, the demand for labor is cut short; when we see honest labor go begging for work and none to be had, then we may readily conclude that our country, in its financial condition, is not prosperous.

No country can be prosperous in all its enterprises where the masses have only employment and wages sufficient to enable a man to support his family and educate his children.

No country can be prosperous where labor does not receive its just reward, or where the expense of living is greater than the income.

That there are errors in our system of living is a foregone conclusion. The question for old settlers to consider is, What is the remedy? It is suggested that a strict adherence to those habits of a rigid economy, industry and punctuality that so characterized the fathers; a strict adherence to honesty and sobriety; a fraternal regard for all; a strict observance of these rules will place us on a higher plane, and mark our distinction among our fellow-men.

WAUPUN SCHOOLS.

District Number 1.—The first school opened in Waupun was taught in 1844, by Charles Cleveland, in a small wooden building, situated on the line between Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties, near where the railway crosses Washington street. The schoolhouse was large enough to seat thirty scholars, but there were by no means thirty school children in Waupun at that time. The district was No. 1, and composed the territory of the present city of Waupun, a portion of the town of Waupun in Fond du Lac, and a portion of the town of Chester, in Dodge County.

In 1847, the original school building having become inadequate to satisfy the demands made upon it by the rapidly increasing numbers of school children, a new frame building was erected on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, where the Episcopal Church edifice now stands, in the South Ward. This served for District No. 1 until 1853, when the building now used by Utter as a warehouse, on Washington street, was built. On the 23d of September, 1853, \$1,000 was pledged for the erection of a schoolhouse, and A. K. Starkweather, E. Munger, John Ware, Charles Smith and B. B. Baldwin, were appointed a building committee, with instructions to purchase not less than one acre of land for a site. They purchased the land on which the present South Ward building now stands, and erected the building now owned by Mr. Utter.

On the 22d of October, 1860, by a resolution offered by Eli Hooker, District No. 1 was divided into two districts, the line between Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties separating them.

The Clerks of District No. 1 were W. H. Taylor, Eli Hooker, S. K. Vaughn, B. Hinkley, B. B. Baldwin, A. K. Starkweather, Jesse Hooker, Charles Smith, Cromwell Laithe and William Euen.

The South Ward School.—After the division, in 1860, of District No. 1, that portion lying in Dodge County was called the South Ward School and continued to use the school building that had served the undivided district. The number of school children continued to increase, and, in 1872, \$10,000 was voted for a new building of brick and stone. Thomas H. Green, of Fond du Lac, furnished the plans, and the contract for constructing the edifice was let to A. Wisnom, of the same city. The building is a handsome two-story structure of brick, with basement and cupola, and contains four commodious schoolrooms, capable to accommodate 400 scholars. It was finished in 1872, and the old school building was sold to Graves & Norton. In 1877, a high school department was organized, and money for its support is obtained annually from the State. The average in the South Ward is 220, divided in four departments—the high school, grammar, intermediate and primary, requiring five teachers. In the high school department, all the higher branches and languages are taught. The average wages paid to male teachers is \$80 per month, and to female teachers \$31.25 per month.

The Secretaries of the South Ward District have been William Euen, John Ware, Ira Hill and L. D. Hinkley.

The North Ward School.—The North Ward, after being set off as a separate district in October, 1860, had no schoolhouse. A lot on Franklin street containing three-fourths of an acre of land was therefore purchased of Seymour Wilcox for \$450, and early in 1861, the erection of the present plain but substantial brick and stone structure began. The plan was furnished by Mr. Whiting, who also had the contract for the wood-work. Eli Hooker was overseer of the work of construction. The building cost something over \$6,000, and was finished for occupancy in the fall of 1861. It contains four large rooms, which accommodate 250 pupils. The school is divided into four graded departments, the same as the South Ward

School, and gives employment to five teachers. The high school department has quite a number of foreign scholars, and the room is crowded.

In 1868, all the records and papers of the North Ward School were burned. The clerks have been Eli Hooker, M. J. Althouse, A. Nudd, W. J. Oliver and Emil Hauelsen.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first Postmaster to serve the inhabitants of Waupun and vicinity was Seymour Wilcox, who was appointed in the winter of 1840 and 1841, and kept the office in his log house near where the old family residence now is. He received no stated salary, and the revenue of the office at first was very little, indeed, only a few letters coming into his hands during the first year. There were neither envelopes nor postage-stamps in use then, and the Postmaster collected 25 cents for an ordinary letter from the person to whom it was directed. Even at that exorbitant rate the settlers were thankful enough to get a letter, and whenever one arrived the whole neighborhood knew it, and sooner or later learned the contents of the precious missive. Mr. Wilcox was succeeded as Postmaster by B. Hinkley.

In 1848, John N. Ackerman secured the appointment of Postmaster, and moved its office to his residence in "Upper Town," or the western portion of the village. As there had been a spirited rivalry between Upper and Lower Towns for some time, the inhabitants of the latter naturally rebelled at having the office moved a half-mile to the west. They could do but little, however, but complain, until the ingenuity of William Euen brought both revenge and a return of the post office. He drafted a general order demanding that the Postmaster deliver to him whatever mail might be in the office for persons whose names were signed to the document. As all the people of "Lower Town" signed this order, Mr. Ackerman was obliged to deliver the mail to Mr. Euen, who thereafter was compelled to take a horse to transport the large quantities of letters and papers directed to people living in "Lower Town." Finally, early in 1849, L. B. Hills received a commission as Postmaster, and the post office was moved back to "Lower Town." Mr. Hills served nearly four years.

In 1853, Artinadorus Ingersoll was appointed Postmaster by Franklin Pierce to succeed Mr. Hills, but was removed before the end of the year for refusing to obey the orders of the politicians in appointing a deputy, and Cromwell Laithe was appointed to take his place. Mr. Laithe served the balance of the term, and soon after Buchanan took his seat as President in 1857, Thomas Stoddart was appointed Postmaster. He served four years, until June, 1861, when J. H. Brinkerhoff, the present incumbent, was appointed by Abraham Lincoln. The Waupun post office became a money-order office in August, 1866.

During several years after the office was first established, mail was sent and received only once each week, and when the mail carrier arrived twice a week, the inhabitants thought there could be nothing like modern mail facilities. Now, mail is received and sent out six times each twenty-four hours, and the revenue of the office amounts to nearly \$1,000 per quarter. When the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company was doing business, the Waupun post office paid out through its money-order department as much as any office in the State, with two or three exceptions.

When Mr. Hinkley was Postmaster, he carried the letters remaining in the office to all great occasions in the crown of his hat. When, therefore, any one asked whether there was any mail in the office, he took the office from his head and looked over the little package of begrimed missives in short order, handing out whatever he found for parties present. The inhabitants regarded this as a great convenience, and were not backward in praising Mr. Hinkley for establishing the post office on the top of his head.

WAUPUN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized in 1868, holding its first fair in the fall of that year, at Waupun. There were seven annual exhibitions by the society. The organization wound up its affairs

in 1875. Except financially, its fairs were always a success; they had a material influence for good upon the agricultural interests of the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.

The First Burial Place.—A knoll of dry land near the railroad store where the C., M. & St. P. Railroad crosses Washington street, was first used as a burial place by the inhabitants of Waupun. When the railroad was built, the graves were all defaced and dug over, and no one knows now precisely where the first graves were located.

Waupun Cemetery.—In 1853, a tract of one and one-half acres of land was purchased of John N. Ackerman, on the west side of the Beaver Dam road in Dodge County, in Section 5, and named Waupun Cemetery. This was used mostly by the people of Upper Town and vicinity during several years, but in 1862, when Forest Mound Cemetery was opened, it nearly fell into desuetude.

Forest Mound Cemetery.—In 1860, Thomas Stoddart made a visit to the cemetery at Alton, Ill., and was then impressed with the idea that Waupun had no such burial place as the inhabitants and the beautiful surroundings entitled her to. "Go back to Waupun," said Mrs. Brown to Mr. Stoddart, "and open a beautiful cemetery, and do make it large enough, for there is plenty of room in this country for the dead to have eternal sleep undisturbed." Mrs. Brown was a Scotch lady, and made such a remark because in Scotland the want of room is so great in cemeteries that corpses are buried one upon another, and seven years is about as long as the dead can be allowed to rest without being dug up to make room for others. The subject was thereafter agitated in Waupun, and resulted in a meeting at the office of W. H. Taylor, when the statutes concerning cemeteries were consulted. On the 16th of November, 1862, W. H. Taylor, George W. Bly, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Stoddart, Charles Jones, T. W. Markle, H. L. Butterfield, A. W. McNaughton and William Hobbirk were chosen Directors or Trustees of Forest Mound Cemetery, and these nine, with Edwin Hillyer, subscribed \$75 each for twelve acres of shaded, hilly, dry land, on Section 32, in Fond du Lac County. Thomas Stoddart platted the grounds into lots and laid out the carriage ways. The lots are all of uniform size, each lot and walk being one rod in width. The grounds had many oak shade trees, just as nature planted them, and evergreens and maples have been added since, until Forest Mound Cemetery is an attractive spot.

W. H. Taylor was Secretary until 1867, and Thomas Stoddart has occupied that position ever since. There has been no change in the Board of Trustees, although some of them are dead and others permanently absent.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Dodge's Hall.—The first public hall in Waupun was called Dodge's Hall. It is now owned by Thomas Stoddart, and known as Grange Hall. It was finished in 1856, and was the pride of the village in those days.

Opera Hall.—The principal hall of Waupun is Opera Hall, built by Thomas Oliver, in 1868. It is light and high, capable of accommodating 500 persons, and well appointed as to stage property and scenery. It is owned by Luther Butts, and situated in the second story of the large brick block on the corner of Mill and Washington streets.

Other Halls.—Utter's Hall, in the second story of the old South Ward School-house, is a large room frequently used for balls and other public entertainments and meetings. It is on Washington street, opposite the Simpson House. O'Donovan's Hall, in the fine brick block belonging to Patrick O'Donovan, is used mostly for dances, balls and festivals. The Good Templars' and Odd Fellows' Societies have halls, but they are little used except for lodge meetings.

HOTELS.

Simpson House.—This hotel, of which Mrs. M. A. Simpson is proprietor, is a well-kept house, and consists of two buildings situated on the north side of Washington street, east of the railroad. Mrs. Simpson makes a success of hotel keeping.

Fisher House.—This hotel, by the Fisher Brothers, is on the site of the old Exchange, built by Seymour Wilcox, now the corner of Fond du Lac and Washington streets. It is well patronized.

Other Hotels.—The Western Hotel and Hanisch's Gast-Haus are the other hotels of Waupun.

FUN IN YE OLDEN TIME.

Along in the forties, Waupun was notorious for practical jokes, lively social gatherings, wide-awake old folks and tricky young ones. A few illustrations will be given to convey an idea of what was constantly kept up by the fun-lovers for nearly twenty years.

By invitations, and other modes of advertising, David Bruce once gathered a large crowd at his place for a dance, but the fiddlers failed to appear. Dennis Morse and a companion were present, and being a good whistler, Dennis was requested to whistle for the dance while Mr. Bruce drove five miles for a fiddler. Dennis complied, and his friend thumped a sonorous dishpan, to enable the dancers to keep time. Bruce found no musician, and, on returning, requested Dennis to keep on with the whistle and dishpan while he went for yet another fiddler. Both journeys were unsuccessful, but the dance went off merry enough, and Mr. Bruce collected the usual fee to "pay the fiddlers." When the crowd had gone, Mr. Morse inquired of Mr. Bruce if he was still agent for the Moline plows—if so, he would take one, provided credit could be extended until spring. Credit was offered, and Mr. Morse took the plow. When spring came, Mr. Bruce dunned Mr. Morse for pay for the plow. "Pay!" exclaimed Dennis; "I paid you well enough when I whistled for your dance." Mr. Bruce was indignant, and sued for the value of the plow. Mr. Morse, as a good joke, put in a counterclaim for whistling and pounding on the dishpan, and won the suit! From that day, David Bruce never engaged a whistler until he had agreed upon terms.

When Dr. H. L. Butterfield first came to Waupun, he had neither money nor clothes, and as people were very backward about getting sick enough to require a physician's services, his condition grew worse instead of better. Finally, the wife of Mr. N., one of their prominent citizens, fell ill, and the husband sent for Dr. Butterfield. The Doctor did not appear as ordered, and a few hours later, Mr. N. called at his office and personally requested Dr. Butterfield to go and attend to his wife. Mr. N. returned home, but no Doctor appeared that day. Next morning, he called at the Doctor's office, and again demanded "why in christendom his wife was not attended to?" "I'll tell you," meekly replied Dr. Butterfield, who now smokes rich Havanas in a luxurious home; "I am too ragged to go anywhere—I can't even leave my chair when anybody is around." "I can fix you out," said Mr. N.; "you just put on my pantaloons and visit the woman. I can stay here till you return." The Doctor pulled off his dilapidated trousers, consisting of nothing but short legs and a weak waistband, donned his customer's suit and left. He paid a visit to the patient, and spent a half-day in making other visits and calls, and attending to business that he had neglected a fortnight for want of pantaloons. When he returned to his office, he found Mr. N. nearly insane. People had called on him in numbers, and as he couldn't possibly get into the ragged, short-legged unmentionables left by the Doctor, he had to receive in his bare legs or shin down the streets in the same ludicrous condition. No little merriment has been had over this laughable circumstance.

Joseph Hobkirk was at one time Justice of the Peace. As such, a certain young man was brought before him to be tried for stealing a turkey. The prosecution had a shrewd lawyer; the case was well presented and the evidence of guilt was overwhelming. However, to the great astonishment of all—even the prisoner—and the disgust of the plaintiff and his attorney, Justice Hobkirk decided "Not guilty." Shortly afterward, he was taken to task by the angry plaintiff for rendering such an unjust verdict. "You see," replied the sly Justice, "I couldn't find the boy guilty, for he didn't steal the turkey, and knew nothing about it. You just come along with me to dinner, for my wife is an expert at roasting turkeys, and then tell me if you don't think the old bird was worth catching." Thus the joke leaked out.

Thirty years ago, or more, heavy merchandise was very costly in Waupun, owing to heavy freight rates. Salt, in particular, was regarded by the farmers as a most burdensome necessity on this account. When, therefore, on one bright winter's morning it was announced that a salt well of great strength had been struck on Dr. Butterfield's lot, a perfect furor of excitement ensued. The glorious news spread far and wide, and the usually quiet little village was soon crowded with an excited populace, who had come in from miles around. Salt water from the rich bonanza well was handed freely around; was sipped by every one and pronounced by many who professed themselves judges, to be equal to water from the famous Syracuse wells. It was found in every store; was carried home in bottles; boiled down by many to test its strength; and analyzed by a village expert, and found to contain soda, magnesia and other ingredients, and a very large percentage of pure salt. Property rose at a bound two or three hundred per cent, and, as the location of the State Prison was still an unsettled matter, a meeting of the citizens was called and a committee appointed to draw up and forward to Madison a full statement of the rich discovery, which was thought would be a powerful lever to use with the prison locating Committee in favor of Waupun. But, on account of a private dispatch, this letter was not sent, and, when the citizens found out that fact, a howl of indignation went up against the Postmaster, who was denounced as a traitor. Immediately, steps were taken to oust him from his office, and the excitement grew more intense than ever. Matters finally began to look serious, as property was advancing, leases were being made and various improvements planned, and the secret was let out that a young Scotch clerk, who is now an old Scotch hardware merchant, had poured half a barrel of rock-salt into the famous well. Next day, not a man could be found who would acknowledge that he had been sold, but a peep into several woodsheds would have disclosed dozens of tin pans spoiled in boiling down water from the salt well.

Richard Graham, the clothier, was very bashful in his earlier days. He, therefore, was made the butt of numerous practical jokes. On one occasion he invited a friend to a New Year's dinner. The wags of the village issued between one hundred and two hundred invitations to the best people in the vicinity to appear at his house to dine on New Year's Day, signing Mr. Graham's name. Enough of them came to fill the house, much to the chagrin and consternation of all, as there was not food enough in the house to feed one-quarter of those present. However, necks had not begun to grow stiff in those days, and the joke was taken good-naturedly.

John Carhart came to Waupun unmarried, and soon after began to pay marked attention to one of the village belles. Occasionally, he prolonged his visits well into the night. Two fun-loving Scotchmen, who afterward became prominent business men, stretched a rope across the street on which John would return, and attached to it a man of straw. This straw man was placed in the path, and the boys posted themselves on house-tops on either side of the street, each grasping one end of the rope. Just as Mr. Carhart reached the spot, the rope was jerked and the straw man shot into the air past his head. The sight of a man springing from the ground into the air like a rocket was so unusual that the frightened lover took to his heels and was never seen to pass that spot alone after dark.

Other tricks without number were perpetrated by a certain mischievous clique, whose members are now the principal citizens of Waupun, such as temporarily stealing horses, cows, fowls, carriages and anything come-at-able; sending out bogus wedding cards, frightening excitable individuals by arresting and trying them on bogus processes for various crimes; sending the doctors post haste where they were not wanted; causing prominent men to be sued for bogus bills of indebtedness; using young ladies' names to invite Tom, Dick and Harry to call; charging losses by theft upon innocent but nervous parties, and keeping the vicinity in an uproar generally, and everybody on nettles lest they should be made the butts of practical jokes. There was only now and then one who would not take these pranks in good part, and all such were reserved for further tantalization.

CHAPTER XI.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Fond du Lac County, when town organization was first consummated, was all one town, that of Fond du Lac, as the following imperfect act, passed January 2, 1838, will show:

SECTION 34. That the country included within the limits of Fond du Lac County be and the same is hereby set off into a separate town, by the name of Fond du Lac; and the polls of election shall be open at the house of --Pyer [Edward Pier].

Then, March 8, 1839, another act was passed, making three towns of the county, as follows:

SECTION 41. Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, in range eighteen, and townships sixteen and seventeen, in range nineteen, shall be a separate town by the name of Calumet; and the elections in said town shall be holden at George White's store.

SEC. 42. All that district of country within the limits of Fond du Lac County, not included within the towns of Calumet and Batte des Morts,* shall be a separate town by the name of Fond du Lac; and the elections in said town shall be holden at the dwelling of M. C. Darling.

Then, again, by an act approved February 18, 1842, the county was divided as explained by this act:

SECTION 1. That townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range sixteen; townships fourteen and fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range seventeen, and townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and the south half of township sixteen, of range eighteen, and townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and the south half of township sixteen, of range nineteen, be and the same are hereby organized into a separate town, by the name of Fond du Lac; and the first election in said town shall be held at the house of M. C. Darling.

SEC. 2. That fractional township seventeen and the north half of town[ship] sixteen, of range nineteen, be and the same are hereby organized into a separate town by the name of Calumet; and the first election in said town shall be held at the house of George White.

SEC. 3. That townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range fourteen, and townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range fifteen, be and the same are hereby organized into a separate town by the name of Waupun; and the first election in said town shall be held at the house of Seymour Wilcox.

ASHFORD.

This town was first a constituent part of the town of Auburn in its organization, but was set off from it and separately organized in 1849, the first election being held in April of that year, at the house of William Boener, at which Robert E. Adams was elected Chairman, and George Thorn, Town Clerk.

The territory included in Ashford is Township 13 north, in Range 18 east, of the Government survey, containing, theoretically, thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres of land. In reality, it has 23,096 $\frac{27}{100}$ acres, being 56 $\frac{27}{100}$ acres more than thirty-six full sections. Its boundary lines were surveyed by Mullett & Brink, in the first quarter of 1834 and during the second quarter of 1835; while its sections and quarter-sections were run out in the third quarter of the last-mentioned year, by Hiram Burnham.

The first settlement in Ashford was made in the summer of 1846, by Henry Barnett, Josiah L. Perry, Charles Crownhart, and several others, who settled in the easterly part of the town, near the West Branch of the Milwaukee River, not far from where Crouchville was afterward located. On their arrival, they found not a human habitation within many miles, except the little beginning commenced by Mr. Crouch. They soon threw up log shanties, and commenced clearing land for crops for the ensuing year. They had many hardships to meet and

* Townships eighteen and nineteen, in ranges fifteen and sixteen, and fractional townships eighteen and nineteen, in range seventeen, in Batte des Morts. First election at the house of Webster Stanley.

overcome. The town had neither prairies nor openings ready for the plow, but was everywhere covered with timber. Hard-maple trees were found in abundance, affording rare opportunities for the manufacture of maple sugar. Basswood, ash, elm, oak, hickory, butternut with other kinds of hardwood constituted the forest growth.

The surface of Ashford is undulating, or, perhaps, it may with propriety be called hilly. The soil is uniformly strong and fertile, and much of it of a warm nature. The hills are underlaid with limestone, and the soil is clay and loam, with sand, producing good wheat, oats, peas, and other grains, and excellent pasturage. The valleys are alluvial and very fertile; grain of all kinds has a luxuriant growth. These lowlands, when stocked-down, make excellent meadows. The town is well watered—the West Branch of the Milwaukee River running through it from northwest to southeast, receiving several tributaries upon both its sides. Springs and small brooks also abound.

Among the annoyances which the early settlers had to contend with, was the ferocity of bears; these were numerous, and they became bold and frequently dangerous.

The first death which occurred in Ashford was that of Mrs. Electa Pryor. Her daughter, Mrs. Watson, died so soon after, that they were both buried in the same grave. The first birth was that of C. D. Helmer, in the family of J. E. Helmer. The first marriage was Eleazer Cisco, to Miss Fanny Pryor.

The first school was taught by Miss Calista Colvin, in the house of J. L. Perry, in the summer of 1847. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Henry Barnett; the sermon was preached by Mr. Sears, in 1846.

Ashford is bounded on the north by the town of Eden, on the east by Auburn, on the south by Wayne, in Washington County, and on the west by Lomira, in Dodge County.

The Northwestern Union, or Air Line Railroad crosses the northeastern part of this town, entering it at the southeast corner of Section 13, and, after a northwesterly course of over three miles, leaves it on the north line of Section 2, crossing into the town of Eden, on its way to the city of Fond du Lac, ten miles distant.

Ashford was originally organized as the town of Chili; but for some reason this name was not satisfactory, and by act of the Legislature, approved January 26, 1854, it was changed to Ashford, which, it is said, was suggested on account of the great quantity of ash timber growing in the town. This name was given by Dr. S. G. Pickett.

On the 14th of February, 1874, the Ashford Fire Insurance Company was organized with thirty-two members. The towns of Ashford, Auburn and Eden, in Fond du Lac County, and Lomira, Dodge County, compose this company. The meetings are held annually on the first Monday in January, at the Carter Schoolhouse, in Ashford. The capital stock subscribed at the organization was \$37,600; the amount insured (1889) is \$985,338; total losses paid, \$4,500; percentage of loss, .9112; number of members, fifty-seven. The Presidents have been: A. Dieringer, H. J. Carter and Thomas Coleman, who has held the office since 1876. J. A. Hendricks, of Ashford, has been Secretary since the organization of the company.

The Chairmen and Town Clerks of Chili and Ashford have been as follows: 1850—Daniel B. Wilcox and Seth G. Pickett; 1851—D. B. Wilcox and Ely B. Hull; 1852 and 1853—Henry B. Crowhart and Ed. Boener; 1854—Peter Johnson and Jacob Haessly; 1855—Peter Johnson and E. B. Hull; 1856 and 1857—Jacob Haessly and John Mauel; 1858—P. Johnson and J. Mauel; 1859—Andrew Hendricks and J. Haessly; 1860—Andrew Dieringer and John Mauel; 1861 and 1862—Joseph Wagner and John Mauel; 1863—J. Wagner and John Berg; 1864—A. Dieringer and J. Berg; 1865, 1866 and 1867—A. Dieringer and Peter Mauel; 1868—P. Johnson and P. Mauel; 1869—P. Johnson and J. Berg; 1870—George Anderson and P. Mauel. Since 1870, except for 1877, when George C. Denniston filled the office, Peter Mauel has been Town Clerk. The Chairmen since then have been: 1871—Jacob Haessly; 1872 and 1873—Peter Johnson; 1874—Michael Serwe; 1875, J. A. Hendricks, since which time Michael Thelen has held the office of Chairman.

The first land was entered in the fall of 1846, by Henry Barnett, in the southeast quarter of Section 11.

The first settler in the northwestern portion of the town was E. Welton. He was also one of the first Postmasters in Ashford.

The first frame house was built by R. F. Adams.

ASHFORD.—This village (Elmore Post Office) was formerly called Leglerville, after its founder, Ulrich Legler, who platted it and built a saw mill in 1857. He also built a grist-mill here in 1861, on the West Branch of the Milwaukee River. In 1867, the Evangelical Reformed Church erected a building here for worship, having one, also, at New Cassel. The first Postmaster was C. F. Brokmeyer; the present Postmaster is William Reinhartt. The village contains a store, saloon, wagon-shop, meat market, shoe store, tailor-shop and blacksmith-shop.

CAMPBELLSPORT.—This village and post office had a very recent and novel birth. The Air Line Railway folks desired to establish a station on H. B. Martin's farm of 120 acres, Section 13. He would sell no fractional part, but offered the whole of his farm for \$10,000. Stuart Campbell purchased the farm, gave the railroad company three acres, the company afterward buying three more, and platted a village. Jacob Haessly named the place Campbellsport, in August, 1873, on the day the deed for Martin's farm was signed, in honor of its public-spirited founder. It is now a thrifty village. The first lot was sold to J. M. Saeman, and the second to James McCulloch, who built thereon the first store. Mr. Saeman built the third store and second warehouse. All of the original plat, except sixty-three acres, has been sold in village lots.

The first organization of Methodists was in December, 1862, and meetings were held in the Carter Schoolhouse. The organizers were, some of them, J. N. McSchooler and wife, L. Norton and wife, William L. Andrews and wife, George Mosher and wife and Leonard Goodax. Regular services were not held until the present edifice was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$3,200. The members number over forty. The building committee was composed of J. N. McSchooler, W. Saeman and William S. Hendricks. The first organization was by Rev. McFarland, and the first Trustees, in 1862, were: J. N. McSchooler, President; W. L. Andrews, William Dusenbury, Stuart Campbell, W. S. Hendricks and M. Saeman. Mr. McSchooler is still President, the other Trustees being John Hughes, F. A. Rosco, J. H. Denniston, W. L. Andrews, S. Campbell and W. S. Hendricks. A Union Sabbath School, begun in 1862, at the Carter Schoolhouse, is still in existence.

Wicker Lodge, No. 138, I. O. O. F., was organized January 8, 1868, by G. M. Cheeney, of Janesville. The charter members were S. L. Marston, I. S. Sheldon, E. P. Odekirk, D. Wilcox, R. Romaine, G. Romaine, T. F. Gage, M. H. Flint and Mr. Hancock. The Lodge, which now numbers fifty working members and owns \$1,200 in property, including the hall and lot, was named after Grand Warden Wicker. The first officers were: S. L. Marston, N. G.; M. H. Flint, V. G.; E. P. Odekirk, R. S.; Mr. Hancock, P. S.; G. Romaine, Treasurer. Present officers: G. C. Denniston, N. G.; T. F. Wicker, V. G.; E. P. Coburn, R. S.; C. F. Ladwig, P. S.; E. F. Martin, Treasurer.

New Cassel Lodge, I. O. G. T., was first organized as the old Ashford and Auburn Lodge, by S. G. Pickett and wife, J. E. Hehner, E. P. Odekirk, William and S. Tattle, H. Burnett, Martin Dyer and others, who belonged to the Kewaskaw Lodge, organized in 1859. S. G. Pickett was the first W. G. T.; Mrs. E. P. Odekirk, W. V. T., and George Pickett, W. S. The twenty-eight members soon grew to two hundred, and met weekly in what is now Odd Fellows' Hall. The war took so many members away that the charter was finally surrendered. In 1872, however, J. S. Thompson began open temperance meetings, which, December 11, 1874, resulted in the organization, by Deputy G. W. C. T. Ross, of the present strong Lodge, with thirty-one charter members. J. S. Thompson was the first W. C. T. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows' and Yancy's Halls until 1877, when a hall, costing \$1,000, was erected by the Lodge, under supervision of J. S. Thompson, H. Darrow and A. H. Miller. The first \$50 was raised by the ladies, who held sociables and made fancy work for that purpose. The hall is 28x55x14 feet, and will seat two hundred. It is an ornament to the village. The Lodge now numbers one hundred, mostly young people.

New Cassel and Campbellsport Turnverein was organized November 18, 1878, by Dr. L. Eidemiller, Adam Holzhauser and others. The first officers were: D. Gudex, President; A. Holzhauser, Treasurer; P. Tillaek, Secretary; L. Eidemiller, Turnwart. The society now has forty members. Meetings are held on Friday evenings, in Good Templars' Hall. Present officers: L. Eidemiller, President; John Schrooten, Vice President; M. Herbert, Secretary; J. Dagenhardt, Treasurer; J. Terlinden, First Turnwart, and A. Fuchs, Second Turnwart.

The New Cassel and Campbellsport Literary Society, with a membership of twenty, is in a flourishing condition. Its entertainments consist of lectures, debates, readings and affairs in that line. It was first organized in 1879.

Campbellsport has a large local trade. In the place are one drug store, four general stores, one elevator, two warehouses, two lumber-yards, two wagon and blacksmith shops, pump-factory, boot and shoe store, harness-shop, barber-shop, furniture store, two tailor-shops, meat-market, picture-gallery, cheese-factory, cigar-factory, two saloons and three hotels—Railroad House, New Cassel House and Central Hotel. S. L. Marston is the only physician and S. C. Matteson the only lawyer in the place. Platt Durand is Postmaster.

AUBURN.

In the southeast corner of Fond du Lac County lies the town of Auburn. It is bounded on the north by the town of Osceola, east by Scott, in Sheboygan County; south by Kewaskum, in Washington County, and west by Ashford, in the county of Fond du Lac. It contains thirty-six sections of land, but these are not all full sections. The actual number of acres in the town is 22,901.99, being 138.01 acres less than the full 36 sections—23,040 acres. The territory of Auburn includes that platted by the United States as Township 13 north, in Range 19 east. The township lines were run during the first quarter of the year 1834, by Mullett & Brink. It was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections during the second quarter of 1835, by Deputy Surveyor Hiram Burnham. By him the lake on Sections 10 and 15 was called "Crooked Lake;" the one on Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 was named "Off-Set Lake." But these names were not retained.

The face of Auburn is smooth in appearance, though not level in surface; it is gently undulating, with ascents and declivities of various heights and depths. The streams of water—of which the principal are the three branches of Milwaukee River—flow with a strong current. Lying as it does within the broad belt of heavy-timbered land skirting the northerly part of the western shore of Lake Michigan, the territory now included in the town of Auburn presented to the eye, in its natural state, neither prairie, openings, nor hay marsh—nothing but continuous woods. The forest trees proclaimed the excellence and fertility of the soil which sustained their growth: the principal of which were sugar-maple, basswood, elm, black ash, white ash, red oak, white oak, hickory and butternut. The large groves of sugar-maple offered excellent opportunities for manufacturing maple sugar.

The soil of this town is a deep, black, sandy loam, with a mixture of marl, and a subsoil of reddish clay. In early spring, when the county was first settled, the ground in the woods became covered with grass and herbage, giving good support to cattle before vegetation was developed in cultivated fields. Many of the farms of Auburn have living springs upon them, which send their running waters to swell the outlet of Long Lake and the three branches of the Milwaukee River. The soil is rich in those properties which make it warm, productive and durable. The different varieties of grain are cultivated with success, while the growth of grass is generally excellent. The Northwestern Union Railroad crosses the southwestern corner of Auburn in its northwesterly course toward Fond du Lac, entering it near the center of the south line of Section 32, and leaving it at the northwest corner of Section 19, crossing into the town of Ashford.

The first settlement in this town was made in 1846 by Ludin Crouch and John Howell, on the spot afterward occupied by Crouchville, now New Cassel. Here Mr. Crouch built a log shanty and then commenced building a saw-mill. The same year, there was a small settlement

made in the neighborhood by J. O. Baldwin, J. L. Perry, C. Crownhart, Rev. H. A. Sears and others, but some of them settled across the line in what is now Ashford. In February, 1847, Roswell Hill purchased a lot on the west side of the Milwaukee River, near what was subsequently Crouchville, built a house, and, in July following, removed his family into it. Alamon Wheeler, Seward Wilcox and Harvey Woodworth soon located in the same neighborhood. Several other settlements were made in different parts, and, that year, the town of Auburn was organized, its territory including, also, the present town of Ashford.* At the first election, held at Mr. Crouch's mill, there were twenty votes polled. Ludin Crouch was elected Chairman, and Hiram Hatch, Town Clerk.

The first marriage was C. Hemenway to Harriet Hall in December, 1847.

The first school taught in Auburn was in the summer of 1848, in the house of Mr. Crouch, by Miss Maria Bristol. Mrs. Crouch taught the school the next year.

The first death was that of Mrs. J. O. Baldwin in 1846 or 1847. Rev. Harvey A. Sears preached the funeral sermon.

The first stock of goods—general merchandise—was opened in the fall of 1849, probably, at Crouchville.

Auburn was named by R. F. Adams and brother, after Auburn, N. Y., their native place.

Michael McCulloch was the first Irish settler; Philip Oelig and Gerhardt Volkerts, the first German settlers in Auburn.

The most notable event in the history of this town was the tornado of July 4, 1873, which killed one person and laid waste forests, crops, buildings, fences and other property in large amounts.

The first election after Auburn and Ashford were separated, was in April, 1849, at which twenty-seven votes were cast. T. S. Wilcox was elected Chairman; M. Buckland, Clerk; A. W. Wheeler, Assessor; C. D. Gage, Collector, and M. Miller, Superintendent of Schools.

NEW PROSPECT.—This is called "Jersey" because its first settlers came from New Jersey. The first Postmaster was B. Romaine, who held the office twenty years, being appointed probably in 1859. He was with Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. In 1877, a two-story building for a schoolhouse and church was built on Mr. Van Blarcom's farm. The church is non-sectarian.

EBLESVILLE.—This village was founded by Andrew Eble, who came from Milwaukee, in 1855, purchased the water-power and built a saw-mill. He was accidentally shot on Christmas, 1859. The New Fame Post Office, established on the line between Sections 29 and 30 in 1851, by T. S. Wilcox, was moved to Eblesville in 1875. The village consists of a saw and feed mill, two stores, Lutheran Church, built in 1871, and the usual number of shops.

NEW CASSEL.—This is an old village; has the honor of being the first settlement in the towns of Auburn and Ashford. Ludin Crouch, a school teacher from "York State," came to the spot from Waukesha, in February, 1846, camping over night with an Indian named Weh-aug-wok-na. He was in search of a water-power, and had followed up the Milwaukee River. Here he found the desired power and returned to Waukesha. As soon as spring came, Mr. Crouch and his brother-in-law, John Howell, returned to the spot and erected a log wigwam, with shaker roof and puncheon floor—the first white man's domicile in the present towns of Ashford and Auburn. Mr. C. entered 160 acres of land on the west side of the stream (Middle Branch of Milwaukee River), and Mr. H., eighty acres on the opposite side. These two were joined in June, by H. Barnett and J. L. Perry, with their wives. The dam was then begun. C. Crownhart and wife came next, and during the year, J. O. Baldwin and wife, E. B. Hall and wife, Joseph Johnson and wife, C. and R. Hemenway, L. Pryor, William Brown, C. North, H. Hatch, J. E. Helmer and wife, William Pool and wife, Adin Nelson and wife, T. S. Wilcox and others. The village plat was surveyed by John Bannister, and after a celebration gotten up by the three ladies then in the settlement, July 4, 1846, the place was formally named Crouchville. In 1856, Emil Brayman changed the name to New Cassel, in honor of Hesse-Cassel, his birthplace. Some of these early settlers claimed by Crouchville actually located

* The first settlement of Ashford and Auburn being so near to the line now dividing the two, it is no wonder there is a dispute as to who were first settlers in each.

just over the line in what is now Ashford. Crouch's saw-mill, the first in the vicinity, was put in motion in the fall of 1846, and did good service for the settlers. Lumber was scarce, and what was not wanted for home use brought a good price at Taycheedah. The Hemenway brothers, millwrights, first used it without roof or sides. It changed hands many times before going into disuse. In 1856, Emil Brayman purchased 160 acres including the mill, and raised the frame of the present flouring-mill. He failed, and the mill stood incomplete and unused until about 1863, when the Hirsch brothers finished and put it into operation. It has since changed hands several times, A. Colburn & Sons, the present proprietors, finally making it one of the best mills in the county.

New Cassel Post Office was called Auburn for many years. It was changed to New Cassel in 1856. Squire Crownhart was the first Postmaster, keeping the office in his tavern at Crownhart's Corners. The Postmasters have been, Marion Buckland, S. C. Matteson, Seth G. Pickett, Adin Nelson, Emil Brayman, Mrs. Emil Brayman, S. Hirsch, who kept it in his mill, P. Berkhauser, David Gudex, F. M. Findeisen, and William Pool, Jr., appointed August 3, 1870.

The Baptist Church society is comparatively an old one. The first services were held in the fall of 1846, in H. Barnett's house, by Rev. H. A. Sears. In 1852 an organization was formed in the schoolhouse at the five corners, town of Auburn. R. F. Adams was elected Deacon and Clerk. In 1866, the present edifice, costing \$2,200, was built under the supervision of J. E. Helmer. Henry Barnett and C. Yancy, Building Committee. The first preacher in the town, Rev. H. A. Sears, is the present Pastor. The Trustees are F. W. Tanner, President and Treasurer; E. Borchert, Clerk, and William Scheid.

The Evangelical Reformed Church was organized and built a log place of worship, in 1855, in the south part of Ashford. The leaders in the work were Ulrich Legler, John Senn, C. Gundel, and others. In 1867, they built the present edifice in New Cassel. The first Pastor was Rev. Reine, the present is Rev. Charles Huicker.

The Roman Catholic Church is now the richest in New Cassel. The first services were held by Father Dael, of Fond du Lac, in Owen Bannon's house. James Kramer, J. Guippe, C. Becker, O. Bannon, T. Hoy, M. McCulloch and others composed the first organization. The first attempt to build a house failed. In 1866, however, the congregation having been re-organized in 1865, the church edifice was erected; soon after, a pastoral residence was built by Father Michels. Since 1872, when Father A. Michels took charge, additions costing \$1,800 have been made, the debt of \$1,100 cancelled, and in 1874, St. Joseph's Convent built, at a cost of \$10,000. This was erected for the Sisters of St. Francis, who numbered eighty-five. They teach a boarding-school in the Convent building, and a parochial school in a building near the church. They also teach music, needlework and all useful branches. The church numbers ninety families. A new parochial school building, 30x54 feet, two stories high, will be built during 1880.

In 1846, O. R. Potter sold the first goods in New Cassel, then Crouchville.

The Adams House was built in 1869, by Adam Holzhauer, who opened the first hotel in New Cassel, in 1856.

BYRON.

The first settlement in the town of Byron was in the year 1839; John Case and Oscar Pier, Patrick Kelley and William Stewart, selected a position and commenced the improvement of a neighborhood a little east of the middle of the north line of the town. Their location embraced a desirable variety of rich prairie, warm and fertile oak openings, and a beautiful grove of forest timber, with a small brook flowing through it. John Parsons, arriving direct from England, located upon a lot about a mile farther west. James Balson and Samuel Butler settled in this neighborhood in the fall of 1842. In the summer of 1844, John Potts, with his wife and four children, removed from the State of New York to Mound Prairie, in Byron. He set up crotches, upon which he laid long poles. He used prairie grass for a covering to this rude structure, and hung up blankets for its sides. Here he and his family were domiciled until he



William Lockers
DECEASED
BRANDON.

could build a house, obtaining hands from about ten miles distant to assist in rolling up the logs. Another settlement was soon after commenced by Hiram Merriam, Jabez C. Clemens and Jonas C. Reynolds, the last mentioned arriving in November.

These pioneers on Mound Prairie, were, many of them, nearly destitute of capital when they arrived at their new homes. They were able, however, to purchase some cows, which were then very cheap in Illinois. They put their cows together for a team; broke up the prairie land, and planted corn on the sod in the spring. They realized a good harvest, and, although they met with some inconveniences, felt they were getting rich. In 1845, Messrs. Bullock, Churchill and Roan settled in the southeasterly part of the town, and in the month following, Sumner Sweet and Joseph Nightingale came into the same neighborhood. They were joined the same season by several others. Rev. Mr. Vaughn and some friends from the county of Genesee, N. Y., settled near Oakfield, and formed what was called the "Genesee neighborhood."

The early settlers in Byron shared in all the privations and difficulties so common in new countries. They raised grain in abundance, but found it very difficult to get it ground; the few mills in this region were small and could not supply the demand. For several years the settlers went to Watertown, a distance of forty miles, to get their grinding done. The roads were bad, and they had to wait several days to get their grists. Mr. Vaughn once sent his son to mill, and told him to wait for his "grinding;" he was gone ten days. Mr. Reynolds once paid \$14.50 for the milling of twenty bushels, and did not think it more than an average cost.

Byron was organized in 1846. William Stewart was elected Chairman, and Orrin Morris, at whose house the first election was held, Town Clerk. Its boundary lines were run by Mullett & Brink during the first quarter of 1834 and the second quarter of 1835. Hiram Burnham ran out the sections and quarter-sections in the third quarter of the last-mentioned year. The town has for its territory the whole of Township 14 north, in Range 17 east, of the Government survey. It contains 23,122 $\frac{67}{100}$ acres of land. The town is bounded on the north by Fond du Lac; on the east by Eden; on the south by Lomira, in Dodge County, and on the west by Oakfield. The face of the country, before improvements began, presented a pleasing variety of prairie, oak openings, marsh and timber land, undulated with gentle ascents and declivities. There is, however, one bold elevation where "the ridge" passes through the town, which, in several places, breaks out with a rugged front. Springs and brooks are frequent, but not as abundant in this as in some of the other towns of the county. The springs furnish some of the headwaters of the east branch of Fond du Lac River. The southern part of Fond du Lac Prairie stretches into Byron. Mound Prairie, near the center of the town, is more elevated, lying above the ridge. The soil is generally fertile and easy of tillage, the more elevated part of the town being dry and warm.

The first birth which occurred in Byron was that of Eliza, daughter of William Stewart, about the last of the year 1840. The first school taught was in the summer of 1843, in Mr. Butler's corn-barn, by Miss Mary Butler, afterward Mrs. F. Tallmadge. The first death was that of a German woman, in the summer of 1845. She came into the house of Joseph Nightingale—was greatly distressed; said she had just drunk heartily at the cold spring near by; lay down on a bench and immediately expired. Her name or place of residence was never learned. The first religious societies formed in Byron were Baptists, Methodists and Wesleyans. At the first town election, held April 7, 1846, it was voted that the officers chosen serve gratis. There were 34 votes polled—18 in favor of a State government and 16 against it. At the second election, held April 6, 1847, a motion to allow Orrin Morris \$16.50 for stationery as Town Clerk was lost, as was also a motion to allow C. P. Phelps \$10 for serving as Assessor. At this election, 43 votes were cast against and 26 in favor of license; 43 in favor of, and 74 against the Constitution, and 43 in favor of and 33 against equal suffrage. Patrick Kelley and his family, who settled in Byron in September, 1839, were the first Irish to make Fond du Lac County a permanent home. The first German in Byron was Phillip Bodemar. The first schoolhouse was erected at the expense of five men, in 1841, on land donated by Patrick Kelley. The first preaching in the town was in this schoolhouse. The "Ledge" passes through

Byron, on which, in Sections 20 and 29, is located the M. E. camp-ground, not far from the Narrow-Gauge Railway. In the vicinity of this camp-ground are many interesting natural curiosities in the line of mighty masses of rent limestone and winding passage-ways into the "Ledge." Very large and cold springs are also found near this spot. The Chairmen and Town Clerks have been: 1846, William Stewart and Orrin Morris; 1847, William Stewart and D. W. Cruthers; 1848-49-50, the same; 1851, D. C. Brooks and Franklin Nye; 1852, D. C. Brooks and Emerson Fay; 1853, Henry Conklin and E. Fay; 1854, H. Conklin and Joseph Noyes; 1855, C. B. Brown and J. Noyes; 1856, B. R. Harrington and J. Noyes; 1857, F. Nye and D. W. Cruthers; 1858, F. Nye and Alfred Bliss; 1859, J. M. Adams and A. Bliss; 1860, N. C. Lewis and A. Bliss; 1861, C. P. Phelps and A. Bliss; 1862, N. C. Lewis and A. Bliss; 1863, D. D. Jones and A. Bliss; 1864, Henry Bush and A. Bliss; 1865, E. A. Cook and A. Bliss; 1866-67-68-69, Delos Allen and A. Bliss; 1870, D. D. Treleven and F. Nye; 1871, D. D. Treleven and A. Bliss; 1872, John Bell and Delos Allen; 1873, John Bell and A. Bliss; 1874-75, John Bell and Delos Allen; 1876, John Bell and George Radliff; 1877, John Bell and D. Allen; 1878, John Bell and F. Nye; 1879, John Bell and John Lonergan.

At Byron Post Office, on Section 22, is a good town hall.

CALUMET.

The town of Calumet, so called from the Menomonee Indian village ("Pipe") of the same name, formerly located on the northeast quarter of Section 27, is the northeast town of Fond du Lac County, and contains 19,146.91 acres of land, as follows: In Township 16 north, of Range 18 east, 2,307.56 acres; in Township 17 north, of Range 18 east, 4,742.13 acres; in Township 17 north, of Range 19 east, 12,097.22 acres; total 19,146.91 acres. It is bounded on the north by Calumet County; on the east by the same county and the town of Marshfield in Fond du Lac County; on the south by the towns of Marshfield and Taycheedah, and on the west by Winnebago Lake.

The three sections numbered 1, 2 and 3, and the fractional section numbered 4 in Township 16 north, in Range 18 east, in the town of Calumet, were surveyed (as was the remainder of that township) by Nehemiah King and C. T. V. King, during the second quarter of the year 1835; but the sections and quarter-sections in the fractional Township 17 north, in Range 18 east, also those in the fractional Township 17 north, in Range 19 east, were surveyed by A. G. Ellis, in the last quarter of 1834. The township lines were run by Mullett & Brink during the first half of the last-mentioned year.

Deputy Surveyor A. G. Ellis, in speaking of the northwestern portion of what is now the town of Calumet (fractional Township 17 north, in Range 18 east), says: "This fractional township must be considered as first-rate and valuable land. It consists almost wholly of extensive oak openings and dry and wet prairies. The soil is first rate—a mixture of red loam and black sand. Its position (east side and above the center of Winnebago Lake) gives it an additional value. The stream entering [the lake] at [a little distance southwest of] 'Pipe Village,' though small and barred at the mouth, is nevertheless large enough for a harbor for boats; and a small pier at the mouth would deepen the water so that it might be entered. The banks are high and beautiful, and 'Pipe Village' is a beautiful site." This was written upon the spot over a year before there was a white settler in Fond du Lac County.

The same writer, in November, 1834, in speaking of what is now the eastern portion of the town of Calumet (south half of Township 17 north, Range 19 east), says: "That part of this fractional township lying east of the stream (Manitowoc River) is rather low, though on the whole it may be considered first rate land. The soil is very deep and rich, with fewer stones than are found farther east. The stream is sluggish and muddy. No wild animals ford it. The marsh has on it deep water, and the grass is very thin. West of the stream the land is high and mostly openings, with a suitable quantity of good timber, and water in small prairies. Numerous trees were observed to have been cut here, by Indians, for honey-bees." Seeing this region before any portion of it was cultivated, such were his impressions.

The first settlement in Calumet was made in 1837, near what was afterward known as Pipe Village, by Rev. George White, William Urnston and a Mr. Norton, Mr. White, however, locating there first. About the same time or a little later, a company of Germans settled in the north part of the town, which then formed a part of Calumet County. In 1840, this part was, on application being made to the Legislature of the Territory, by George White, set off from Calumet and joined to Fond du Lac County. The town was organized March 8, 1839, including a large territory. It was re-organized in 1842, the first election being held in April of that year, at Mr. White's house. George White was elected Chairman, and Charles Amundon, Clerk. The town is watered by springs and brooks, some of which help to form the Manitowoc River, while the waters of others flow into Winnebago Lake. At the present time, as well as when in its native wildness, no country in the State has a more pleasing aspect than that high, dry, rich portion of Calumet which lies just back from the shore of Lake Winnebago. It is the most picturesque town in Fond du Lac County. In 1851, Herman Heeson erected a large stone flouring-mill close to the lake shore a little below Pipe Village, and, in 1854, Mr. Allen erected, on the road from Taycheedah to Pipe Village, another flouring-mill, to run by water carried high in the air to a very large "overshot" wheel.* In 1838 and 1839, Pipe Village was much more of a business center than Fond du Lac, as it contained a store of goods for Indian trading, and the Germans were coming in very rapidly, many of them bringing considerable capital; and at one time the town of Calumet cast more votes than the village and very large town of Fond du Lac. The "Ledge" extends through this town nearly parallel with the lake shore; and, besides being in early days the refuge of numberless snakes and wild animals, was the source of numerous beautiful springs, a famous resort for nut and grape gatherers and the seat of fine stone-quarries and lime-kilns. In Calumet the roads are unusually good; fruit trees are easily cultivated and bear in comparative abundance, and grazing for sheep is especially good. While the yield of wheat per acre may not equal that of some other towns, the quality is always unsurpassed.

Rev. George White, the first permanent settler in Calumet, now well advanced beyond fourscore years, is a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington.

Calumet Village, with its large local trade, is partly in Calumet County. It is in the midst of a rich farming country, and is pleasantly located near Lake Winnebago.

Marytown is a hamlet and post office in the eastern portion of the town. It has a good grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, and other village concomitants. St. Mary's Church is south of the village, on Section 27, and St. John's Church east, on Section 30. Both are Catholic and prosperous.

Pipe Village, on Section 26, called Calumet Harbor Post Office, is a place of resort in summer. It has a very large hotel, is near the lake and in the midst of the most beautiful farming country in the whole West.

EMPIRE.

Empire, Township 15 north, Range 18 east, originally was a portion of Taycheedah, and it is difficult, therefore, to separate the early history of the former from that of the latter. Gov. Doty entered the first land in Empire and caused to be built the first frame house in Fond du Lac County, on what is now the Welis farm, on Section 7—possibly on Section 8, in 1838. This house was mostly built by the Piers and Joseph Olmsted. The first school-house in the county was also built in Empire, but never was used for school purposes, owing to a greater number of scholars living at Taycheedah. The building was of logs, and erected by G. de Neveu and others. The first permanent settlers were probably Mr. de Neveu and his hired help—the family of A. T. Denniston, who worked the large de Neveu farm, unless one of the La Bordes had taken up a residence within what is now Empire a few months earlier. But all this time Empire belonged to Taycheedah. In March, 1851, the Legislature passed an act erecting all of Township 15, Range 18, except Sections 1 to 6, both inclusive, into the

* Now in the town of Taycheedah.

town of Empire, the first election to be held at the Meiklejohn schoolhouse. The town, therefore, contains only thirty sections; but the west tier of sections overruns to the extent of about one hundred and eight acres, making the town contain 19,308 acres. The southeast portion was originally heavily timbered. Fond du Lac prairie laps on to its northwest corner. The "Ledge" extends the whole distance across its west side. The east and some of the south portions abound in hay marshes, and the balance is composed of oak openings. The soil is warm and quick. Springs, some of them very large, abound in great numbers, especially along the Ledge. A very large one exists on F. M. Phelps' farm; another on the farm of G. de Neveu; one or more on David Gidding's farm; a very large and peculiar one on the old Henry Conklin place, and another on the old John Westervelt farm. Streams in the east flow through Sheboygan River to Lake Michigan, while those from the west flow into Lake Winnebago. Stone quarries and limekilns abound, and the surface is broken in many sections where the ridge of limestone crops out, being too rough and barren for cultivation. These localities are, however, profitably used as sheep pastures, or as sources of wood, building-stone and lime. On Section 17 is a woolen-mill, whose machinery is turned by water. It is near G. W. Carpenter's residence; is known as the Empire Woolen Mills, and turns out an excellent quality of goods. It is now the only factory of the kind in Fond du Lac County.

A beautiful sheet of water, known as de Neveu Lake, named after G. de Neveu, who first purchased it of the Government, lies in Sections 30 and 31 of this town. It abounds in bass, perch and pickerel; has had other fish put in by artificial means, and is a resort where thousands "camp out," or have good summer-houses during the heated term.

In 1847, Miss E. Maxwell taught a school near the Lyons place. In 1854, the town contained three schoolhouses, and in 1880 it contained seven; all modest structures, but in good repair. Peter Vandervoort, an authorized Methodist exhorter, who settled in the adjoining town of Eden, held the first religious services in Henry Conklin's very large log house. The first births were not far apart, in 1839, in the families of G. de Neveu, A. T. Denniston and Luke La Borde. They were the very first, except John A. Bannister, in the county.

In addition to plenty of hardwood fuel, good building stone, and good brick-clay, Empire has rich peat beds, though none of them were ever worked. No town, unless it is Calumet, in the eastern portion of the county, is more favorable for apples, grapes and other fruits. The different Chairmen since 1851 have been: F. S. Crans, John Y. Westervelt, J. E. Fisher, John Berry, A. T. Germond, John Meiklejohn, James H. Haight, G. S. Wilson, Edward Ray, Edward Colman, James Laferty and John Wiley. The Town Clerks have been: A. S. Wilson, James A. Fisher, G. S. Wilson, George Keys, James Laferty, John Campbell, A. H. Carpenter and Alexander Campbell.

Empire has no railroads, and but one post office and one church edifice.

Rienzi Cemetery, the finest in the county, is in this town, on Sections 18 and 19.

The first grist-mill in the county was erected in Empire, on Section 22, by Henry Conklin.

Empire M. E. Church.—On the 6th of March, 1850, the Methodists of the town met to devise means for building a church. Logs were hauled, but the enterprise ended at this point, the timber rotting on the ground, on the site of the present edifice, Section 23. In 1866, the project was revived. Theron Berry donated the ground, and a donation of \$200, by Hannah Thorne, of Lockport, N. Y., was followed by liberal subscriptions from others in Byron and Empire, and the edifice, costing \$3,000, was built. Dedication took place July 28, 1867. The first Pastor, who also aided greatly in securing the erection of the building, was Rev. J. W. La Fever. The first Trustees were John Berry, A. T. Germond, H. Westervelt, B. White, R. Willis, Thomas Mayhew, L. H. Jennings, W. M. Dusenbury, John Vinton. The first Stewards were J. Berry, W. M. Dusenbury and William Edwards. The church never was in debt.

Empire Cemetery.—This Cemetery Association was organized July 10, 1852: John Berry, Sr., President; T. J. Dougherty, Secretary, and E. Vincent, Treasurer. One acre of land was bought near the M. E. Church, of J. V. Jewell. A few years later another acre was purchased, and in 1879 two acres more were added. It is tastefully platted and decorated. T. Berry is President, A. T. Germond, Secretary, and H. Westervelt, Treasurer.

EDEN.

In a southeasterly direction from Fond du Lac, bounded on the north by Empire, east by Osecola, south by Ashford and west by Byron, lies the town of Eden—named after the habitation of our first parents. Two ridges of limestone, suitable for building material, extend north and south through the town. Otherwise the surface is gently undulating, and was originally composed of prairies, wide hay marshes, rather small oak openings and limited belts of heavy timber. In early days, wild plums, cranberries, grapes and crab-apples grew in abundance and were unusually large and edible. The highest point of land in Fond du Lac County is said to be on Section 16 in this town, being 352 feet above Lake Winnebago and about five hundred feet above Lake Michigan. There are several large springs in Eden, and several lakes, in which fish and waterfowl, in season, are abundant. The soil is not alike in all sections, but is generally of a deep, rich loam, with a subsoil of limestone gravel. Farmers can follow almost any branch of agriculture with equal and satisfactory success. The town is well watered by springs, lakes, the West Branch of Milwaukee River, and other small streams, some of which flow north and some south. The lake in which the branch of Milwaukee River takes its rise, flowing nearly south, has another outlet on the north, which flows into Lake Winnebago; and streams in the south part find their way into the Gulf of Mexico, through Rock and Mississippi Rivers.

The mounds, pottery, earthenware and various peculiar articles found in this town, make it a peculiarly rich and interesting field for the archaeologist. These relics of an ancient and extinct race have been found in no other town in this vicinity in such profusion and variety.

Joseph Carr is generally conceded to be the first permanent settler in what is now Eden, though he did not enter the first land. In November, 1845, he began building a log house, which was the foundation for the first settlement in the town. In February following, Samuel Rand and Peter Vandervoort came with their families, and immediately put up log houses. The first crops were raised in 1847, and they were of such abundance as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the hopeful settlers. That fall, settlers began to arrive rapidly, or select locations on which to locate in the spring. Therefore, in April, 1848, by authority of an act passed March 11, 1848, a meeting was held at the house of Peter Vandervoort and town officers chosen. Peter Vandervoort was chosen Chairman, and Samuel Rand Town Clerk. The year before, or some time before, a meeting was held to name the town. The proceedings are thus recorded: "Adam Holiday, an eccentric character, arose to propose a name. After commenting on the many beauties of the place, the richness of the soil, the abundance of fruits and flowers, and the beautiful woods and fields, he remarked that Adam dwelt in the garden of Eden, and that there were holy days there." Therefore, amid some merriment, the town was named Eden.

The first child born in the town was a daughter of Adam Holiday, in 1847. The first boy born in the town, who also voted in it, was John L. Martin, now of Fond du Lac. The first religious service was at Peter Vandervoort's house, in August, 1846, by Rev. Dickinson. Mr. Vandervoort began preaching the same year. The first marriage ceremony was that uniting Margaret Bell to a Mr. Baldwin, in 1848, and was performed by Rev. M. L. Noble. The town of Eden is settled largely by a fine class of Irish in the south, though Dutchess County New Yorkers, Germans and some New Englanders form important elements in the population. In 1850, there were two pretty thoroughly ventilated log schoolhouses in Eden—now there are seven good school buildings in good repair. The Air Line Railroad crosses the town, and maintains a station called Eden, on the southwest quarter of Section 8. There are some good stone quarries and limekilns in Eden, and on Section 17 is a large spring, in which one branch of the Milwaukee River takes its rise, while from Twin Lakes, on the line between Sections 9 and 16, flows a stream into Lake Winnebago.

The town of Eden, Township 14 north, of Range 18 east, contains 25,058.79 acres, or 18.79 acres more than thirty-six full sections of land.

EDEN VILLAGE.—Prior to 1873, there was no village at Eden. The Air Line Railroad gave it birth. The land, owned by L. Batterson, was platted when that road was built, and the first lot sold to A. Edelman, who built the first store. The second purchase was made by M. Altenhofen, who built a store. The large steam elevator was erected by Mr. Batterson. The first wheat shipped from the station was by Isaac Advance. The hotel was built by John Botzem, its proprietor. The post office was established by Peter Vandervoort in 1850. He kept it in his house, near by, until 1872, when he resigned. T. Hardgrove is the present Postmaster. In addition to three stores and the various shops, Eden has a thriving cheese factory.

Foster Post Office was established by Egbert Foster. It is now out of use.

The German Reformed Church erected a place of worship on Section 10, which is now used by the German Methodists.

St. James' Catholic Church first held services in a log house built in 1849, on the line of Section 29, by Joseph Lawler, C. Mangan, E. McInroe, P. Ryan, T. Ward, T. McGinty and others. This was used until 1865, when Rev. J. McGowan built the present structure. The first mass said to this congregation, which now numbers 120 families, was by Rev. Ehrle. Father M. O'Brien, the Pastor, has charge also of St. John's Mission, in Byron.

ELDORADO.

Eldorado—Township 16 north, of Range 16 east, bounded on the north by Nekimi (Winnebago County), east by Friendship, south by Lamartine and west by Rosendale—was named, in all probability, by John O. Hemming, now of Hudson, editor of the first paper in Fond du Lac County. Its surface is considerably but gently undulating, and contains less prairie than most of the other towns in the vicinity. It has considerable heavy timber, some oak openings and several marshes; one, called Eldorado Marsh, being of considerable size. From them an immense quantity of wild hay is cut, while some portions have been seeded to tame hay and make productive meadows.

The first settlers were Moses S. Barnett, Theodore R. Sheldon, William Hall and others, who located within its borders early in 1846. It was a large town at first; an act approved March 11, 1848, making what is now Eldorado and Friendship a separate town called Eldorado. The first town meeting was held in April, 1848, at the house of Cyrus Parks, at which M. S. Barnett was chosen Chairman, and James Cowhan, Town Clerk. Another act, passed February 1, 1849, divided the original town into the present towns of Eldorado and Friendship, the first election being held in April, 1849, at the house of William C. Walcott.

Eldorado is well wooded, the sale of cord-wood, stove-bolts and materials for hard-wood work being an important item with its inhabitants. It is also well watered, has a good soil of loam (except the marshes) and in some parts is well adapted to sheep raising, which is profitably followed. No license for the sale of intoxicating drinks was ever granted in Eldorado, and never but once did the town give a Republican majority on a State or national question. The first school was taught by John F. Steele in the north portion of the town. Now there are six schoolhouses within its limits, in which there is a good attendance. There are also three church buildings, on Sections 18, 15 and 26, the first being built about 1860. The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, which maintains a depot near Eldorado Mills, passes through the extreme southwest corner of the town. The West Branch of the Fond du Lac River flows through the southern portion of the town, affording water-power at Eldorado Mills, where Scribner's large flouring mill is in operation. This stream, in an early day, also turned M. S. Barnett's mill, built in 1846, and the first of any kind in the town.

The inhabitants of Eldorado are largely Irish-Americans, though a good sprinkling of Germans and Americans is found. The records being burned, only the following Chairmen and Town Clerks can be presented:

1861, L. M. Dunham, Thomas Woods; 1862, C. W. Frederick, William Kirkwood; 1863, C. W. Frederick, William Kirkwood; 1864, C. W. Frederick, William Kirkwood; 1865, C. W. Frederick, William Kirkwood; 1866, C. W. Frederick, William Kirkwood; 1867, C. W.

Frederick, David Ackerson: 1868, C. W. Frederick, David Ackerson: 1869, C. W. Frederick, L. M. Dunham; 1870, C. W. Frederick, L. M. Dunham; 1871, C. W. Frederick, L. M. Dunham; 1872, James Lewis, L. M. Dunham; 1873, James Lewis, George Gibson; 1874, C. W. Frederick, George Gibson; 1875, C. W. Frederick, W. S. Hall; 1876, John Remer, George Gibson; 1877, John Remer, George Gibson; 1878, John Remer, Mark Crain; 1879, James K. Scribner, Mark Crain.

The first to make a location in Eldorado was Harvey Anderson, in the fall of 1845. In May, 1846, Moses S. Barnett, now of Neenah, Wis., made a permanent settlement.

The first land was entered by Samuel Sanborn, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 31, in 1846.

The first grist-mill was built in 1857 by Hiram Wheeler and James K. Scribner on Section 31.

The first store was opened in 1849, on Section 7, by N. Jorgensen.

The first schoolhouse was built in November, 1848.

The first sermon was preached by Elder E. N. Wright, a Free-Will Baptist, in the fall of 1848, at Cyrus Pasco's house.

The first child born was Charles A. Wolcott, July 30, 1847.

The first death, George Barnett, in 1847.

The first marriage, Stephen Claggett to Margaret O'Neil, in 1847.

The first post office was established in the spring of 1848, by Necoli Jorgensen, called Bothelle. Not far from this time, John O. Henning was postmaster on the east side of the marsh, and some think his commission was received before Jorgensen's.

Stephen Claggett, Alex. Cronk, and Thomas and James Merchant settled in the town in 1846, after the first settlement. In 1847, Cyrus and Joseph Pasco, John and Robert Cowhan, John Claggett, John F. Steele, William Dilts, M. Ducl, Isaac Claggett, John Adams, David Austin, E. and William Williams, A. R. Wilber, Nelson Phillips, A. M. Donnelly, H. Dilts and perhaps others.

FOND DU LAC.

As the first settlement, first birth, first village, first death and many other first things in the county were in the town of Fond du Lac, its history will be found elaborately recorded elsewhere. It has, however, some interesting town history. It once, by act approved January 2, 1838, comprised the entire county of Fond du Lac. A year later, it contained all the territory in the county, except the towns of Calumet and Butte des Morts, the first election being held at the house of Edward Pier, and the second, in 1839, at the house of Mason C. Darling. In 1842, it was made one of three towns—Fond du Lac, Waupun and Calumet—in the county, but it now contains only the territory in Township 15 north, of Range 17 east. The City of Fond du Lac, however, does not belong to the town in any matter of local government, and Lake Winnebago cuts off a small portion of its territory on the north. The town territory, therefore, is a mere shell. In June, 1835, Nehemiah King, Deputy Surveyer, made the following report as to what now constitutes the town of Fond du Lac:

"This is a fine township. The prairie and woodland are good and deserving the attention of the farmer. The merchant and mechanic will soon find it for their interest to invest capital here. Its location is such it cannot fail of becoming a place of considerable business. It commands a handsome view of the lake, and abounds in streams of water sufficiently large and rapid to drive mills. Along the shore there are evidences of Indian habitations. From the fertility of the soil and abundant supply of fish in the lake and streams, it is presumed this has been a favorite residence of theirs. In short, from the location of the Green Bay and Portage road, and the probable location of other important ones leading to and through it, its future prosperity is rendered almost certain. Along and near the margin of the lake, however, there is some marsh, but it is not without dry and solid ground for buildings."

On the 21st day of April, 1837, Colwert Pier and his brother, Edward Pier, turned the first furrow in the county and town of Fond du Lac, breaking some sixteen acres, about one mile

south of the spot where the court house now stands, probably in the northeast quarter of Section 22. Six days later, they sowed wheat, oats and peas. A log house was erected on Section 22, east of the river, and occupied by Edward Pier and his family July 4, 1837. This was the second house built in the county, and the first in the town outside the present city limits. When first occupied, the structure had neither doors nor windows. During the fall, the first winter wheat was sown in the county and town, by Colwert Pier. He brought five bushels on his horse from Green Bay. From this wheat he raised enough to furnish his neighbors seed for the next year. The yield was abundant. The first school in the county was taught by Harriet Harding, in Edward Pier's residence. The first mill of any kind in the county was erected in the town of Fond du Lac.

On the 29th day of August, 1836, James Duane Doty, as trustee for the Fond du Lac Company, sold for \$240 to John Drake, of Warren County, N. J., and Charles C. Pinckney Arndt, of Green Bay (afterward shot dead in the Legislature at Madison), the land and water privilege situated in the town of Fond du Lac, known afterward as the "Clark Mill," and described as the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 20 in that town. The contract had a proviso which required Drake & Arndt to finish the mill within a specified time, which they failed to do. On account of this failure and the strength of the proviso, after giving proper notice to Drake & Arndt, the Fond du Lac Company sold the mill site and water privilege, together with whatever improvements had been made thereon, to Mason C. Darling, on the 21st of May, 1838. He completed the mill and sold a one-half interest in it to Bannister & Clark (John Bannister and A. D. Clark), August 15, 1838, for \$300. This mill, which has nearly or quite disappeared, cut the first lumber in Fond du Lac County, with a "sash saw."

The first house built by an actual settler in the county, was erected in the town of Fond du Lac; the first burial was also in this town.

At a meeting of the West Fond du Lac Temperance Society, held at the house of Joseph Stowe, on the third Tuesday of January, 1848, it was

Resolved, That the prairie situated between the north and south (east and west branches) of Fond du Lac River, and between Deacon Humiston's on the east and Quincy Hall's on the west, be named Temperance Prairie. That we will use all honorable means to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the vomit of the inebriate from polluting its virgin soil.

A. C. Everest was President of the meeting which adopted this resolution, and E. Humiston, Secretary. Thereafter for many years, the locality was known as Temperance Prairie.

At the election held in May of that year, the town gave a majority of thirteen against granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

The records of the town officers from 1838 to 1848, are not extant. The following are the Chairmen and Clerks from 1849 to 1879, inclusive: 1849, John C. Lewis and Frank McCarty; 1850, Edwin Flint and Hiram Walker; 1851, Isaac Brown and William C. Brown; 1852, Edward Pier and Eric Tallmadge; 1853, Edward Pier and Henry R. Colman; 1854, Sewell N. Hawes and George H. Clark; 1855, Seth A. Chase and George H. Clark; 1856, Seth A. Chase and Lewis M. Darling; 1857, Seth A. Chase and H. Spafford; 1858, Charles Brown and David Crofoot; 1859 and 1860, G. K. Stanchfield and D. Crofoot; 1861 and 1862, S. A. Chase and D. Crofoot; 1863 to 1870, both inclusive, G. K. Stanchfield and D. Crofoot; 1871, Dana C. Lamb and David Crofoot; 1872, Henry Van Allen and D. Crofoot; 1873, Dana C. Lamb and D. Crofoot; 1874 and 1875, Dana C. Lamb and S. B. Stanchfield; 1876, 1877 and 1878, Henry Van Allen and S. B. Stanchfield; 1879, L. B. Dunham and Henry Landreman.

Four lines of railway cross the town of Fond du Lac—the C. & N. W., Air Line, Sheboygan & Fond du Lac and Narrow Gauge; but they maintain no stations within its limits outside of Fond du Lac City. Both branches of Fond du Lac River flow through its territory, furnishing limited water-powers on Sections 27, 22 and 16. Four toll roads are in this town: Empire Gravel Road, extending southeast from the city to Empire; one extending on Main street south; one extending east through Taycheedah, and one southwest toward Waupun from the city. During 1879, a lively agitation was made against them; indignation meetings were

held, and the question of surrendering their charter was submitted to vote in Fond du Lac City, that corporation holding a majority of their stock, but the move failed of accomplishing its purpose. The Poor House and Farm are on Section 21 in this town. There are several fine sand-pits, two good brick-clay beds, two hay marshes, two good stone-quarries and one small peat-bed in Fond du Lac Town, but no timber of any account.

Fond du Lac Fire Insurance Company.—This insurance company, composed of farmers in the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire and Friendship, was organized April 24, 1875, and issued its first policy May 20, 1875, with the following officers: G. K. Stanchfield, President; J. L. Colman, Secretary; A. T. Germond, Treasurer. The Directors were, for town of Fond du Lac—G. K. Stanchfield, H. Van Allen and J. L. Colman; Empire—A. T. Germond, John Meiklejohn and Benjamin White; Friendship—Joseph Kinsman, Charles Carberry and F. Rondeau. The present officers are as follows: President, John Meiklejohn; Secretary, John J. Brayton; Treasurer, William Adams. Directors, for Empire—John Meiklejohn, Richard Kaye and William Adams; Fond du Lac—R. C. Wilson, J. J. Brayton and H. Van Allen; Friendship—Robert Shields, Horace Hodgkin and Joseph Kinsman. The last formal report of the Company was made in September, 1879, when the total amount of the policies in force was \$466,110. The losses from incendiary fires and by lightning have been heavier in this than in other similar companies in this county, but they have all been paid so promptly as to render the Company a favorite one. The three assessments made for losses aggregate \$5,991.50—not including expenses.

FOREST.

The town of Forest was named after the splendid forests of hard timber that originally covered much the larger portion of its surface. No town in the county was blessed with finer hardwood timber, with occasional jungles of tamarack and some patches of cedar. It contains no genuine prairie, and but few oak openings. In early days, it was excellent for winter wheat, and is yet, as compared with other towns, owing to the peculiar soil of the timbered tracts. A great amount of labor has been expended in this town to fit the land for crops; but the cash return for hard timber and cordwood, the abundance of it for home use, the protection forests afford in winter and the excellent soil when once ready for crops, abundantly repay the inhabitants for their extra exertions. The town is well watered, is rather more uneven than prairie towns, has some splendid sugar-maple groves and several water-powers. On Sections 28 and 33, in the south, is Mullet Lake, whence rises a stream of the same name, flowing northeast into the Sheboygan River, which flows across the entire western portion of the town, turning a lathe, two mills and other machinery even as early as 1853. At Dotyville is a flouring-mill run by water—by the Sheboygan River. In February, 1847, the following act was passed:

Sec. 32. That township number fifteen north, and the south half of township number sixteen north, of range number nineteen east, in the county of Fond du Lac, be, and the same is hereby, set off into a separate town by the name of Forest, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of George Chase, in said town.

In March, 1848, another act, as follows, was passed by the Legislature:

Sec. 16. Township number fifteen and the south half of township number sixteen north, in range number nineteen east, organized into the town of Forest, is hereby declared to be a town by that name, and the acts and proceedings of said town in its affairs for the year 1847 shall not be deemed illegal or invalid by reason of said township having been included in Taycheedah.

The town is now the six full sections in Township 15 north, of Range 19 east. It was settled in 1845, Henry C. Giltner, now of Minnesota, probably making the first location, though Josiah A. King settled there permanently in May of that year, and James Davis and P. T. King settled the same year near the center of the town, and were, probably, permanently located a month or two earlier than Mr. Giltner. Early in 1846, William Chase, at whose house the first election was held; O. C. White, Solomon Benedict and others settled not far from Mr. Giltner's, in the western portion of the town.

The town is now largely owned by Germans, who are unusually well-to-do, a considerable amount of their ready money being derived from the sale of wood, which they haul to Fond du Lac.

At the first election, held April 1, 1848, H. C. Giltner was chosen Chairman. The first birth was that of Sarah Chase; first death, James Davis; first marriage, a Mr. Slocum to Miss Riley. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 14, and, in the summer of 1849, S. Corbett taught school in it. The town now has eight schoolhouses.

CHURCHES.—Some time in 1847, the first sermon was preached, at the house of William Chase, by Rev. Mr. Scott. In 1858, the Catholics built a church on Section 19, and now the town has five church edifices. The Union Church, on Section 36, was organized, April 7, 1879, by Henry Stannard, E. C. Coon, William Stewart and P. H. Montgomery; Henry Stannard, President and Secretary; E. C. Coon, Treasurer; H. Stannard, E. Conger and E. C. Coon, Trustees. It was dedicated by Rev. F. A. Marsh, February 19, 1880, who preached the first sermon in it. On Section 13 is the Methodist Episcopal Church. The society was organized November 17, 1873, at James Corbett's house. The edifice was built in 1874. The first sermon was by Rev. J. T. Woodhead. The first Trustees were James Corbett, S. Elecson, David Rogers, Ezra Coon, William Bennett and J. O. Dowling. The first Pastor was J. S. Bolton. Present Pastor, Rev. H. Knight. The first marriages in the church were Joseph Colton to S. Hall and S. Gibson to Sarah Bolton.

The first post office was established early in 1847, called Oasis, of which H. C. Giltner was Postmaster. The second was Dotyville, established by Thomas Davidson in 1849. In 1852, Mr. Davidson opened the first store in Forest, at Dotyville. In 1866, C. A. Corbett established Banner Post Office.

The first cheese-factory was built on Section 16, in 1877, by C. C. Lyon and J. Smith. It is the only one in the town.

FRIENDSHIP.

This, one of the most level and unbroken towns in the county, was, previous to being erected into its present proportions, a portion of Eldorado. An act by the Legislature, approved February 1, 1849, set off so much of the territory of Eldorado as was in Township 16 north, Range 17 east, into a separate town called Friendship, the first election to be held at Lyman Walker's house. Friendship lies along the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and contains but seventeen full sections of land, the balance being shore-marsh and lake. In this town the State owns some overflowed lands in Sections 3 and 10. The town contains but few springs and streams. Its soil is very deep and rich: its timber tracts of excellent quality: its crops varied and profitable, and its inhabitants, being near a good market, generally well to do.

The first election was held at Lyman Walker's house April 12, 1849. The first settler was Champion Wilson, who came in 1845. In 1846, L. Forbes, Russell McCarty, Edwin Roberts, C. B. Matteson and, perhaps, others settled in the town.

The first births were Julius Roberts and Dora Cook.

The first deaths were two, recorded near together—Burns and Coleman.

In 1847, a school was taught on Section 28, by Elias Worden.

In 1848, a schoolhouse was erected on Section 21, in which Miss Robinson taught the first school.

In 1849, John Prescott preached the first sermon in the town in Lyman Walker's house.

In 1848, Friendship Post Office was established—Jackson Pritchard, Postmaster. Van Dyne is the present post office, and D. N. Morgan, Postmaster.

In 1851, Adolph Henning opened, on Section 16, the first store in Friendship.

In 1869, the German Methodists built a church edifice on Section 17. The town now contains two churches—the German Methodist, P. Limber, Pastor, and German Lutheran, John Rosenthal, Pastor.

In 1879, a cheese factory was built in the town. The Chicago & North-Western Railway extends across Friendship from south to north, maintaining a station at Van Dyne. In 1851, the inhabitants along the lake shore began to be uneasy when, without any apparent reasonable cause, Lake Winnebago began to steadily advance upon their shore lands. As the waters continued to advance, they continued to be more uneasy. Nearly one thousand acres were overflowed at this time, caused by the erection of dams at Neenah and Menasha.

In 1854, the cholera made its appearance in Friendship, causing greater consternation than the sudden rise in Lake Winnebago. The disease appeared in August, and resulted fatally in six instances.

Champion and Minor Wilson, soon after the first settlement of the town, began the manufacture of chairs, which they continued until the larger factories made the business unprofitable. Whether Minor Wilson settled within the town limits in 1841, the year before the accepted time of permanent settlement, is a matter of question. There seems to be more than a probability that he did.

The population of Friendship is composed mostly of French and Germans.

The Chairmen and Town Clerks, since the town was separated from Eldorado, have been: In 1849, Henry Bruce and Edwin R. Roberts; 1850, Henry Bruce and Edwin R. Roberts; 1851, Charles Wheton and Edwin R. Roberts; 1852, Minor Wilson and Hector Munro; 1853, Adolph Henning and Hector Munro; 1854, Adolph Henning and Hector Munro; 1855, Ebenezer Austin and Hector Munro; 1856, John Stoddart and Hector Munro; 1857, Charles Carberry and Hector Munro; 1858, John Stoddart and Hector Munro; 1859, John Stoddart and Hector Munro; 1860, John Stoddart and Mitchel Perrizo; 1861, Charles Carberry and John Stoddart; 1862, Joseph Kinsman and Mitchel Perrizo; 1863, Joseph Kinsman and Mitchel Perrizo; 1864, Joseph Kinsman and Mitchel Perrizo; 1865, Charles Carberry and Mitchel Perrizo; 1866, Charles Carberry and Mitchel Perrizo; 1867, Charles Carberry and Hector Munro; 1868, Charles Carberry and Hector Munro; 1869, Charles Carberry and W. J. Raycraft; 1870, Joseph Kinsman and William Lumly; 1871, Joseph Kinsman and William Lumly; 1872, Hector Munro and Fitch Kinsman; 1873, Hector Munro and Fitch Kinsman; 1874, Charles Carberry and Fitch Kinsman; 1875, Joseph Kinsman and Hall McCourt; 1876, Patrick McMonagle and Hall McCourt; 1877, Joseph Kinsman and Hall McCourt; 1878 and 1879, Theodore Herling and Hall McCourt.

LAMARTINE.

This town, lying directly west of the town and city of Fond du Lac, Township 15 north, of Range 16 east, was named after Alphonse de Lamartine, the French poet and historian, who sprang into such wonderful popularity during the French revolution of 1848. Before that time the town had been called Seven Mile Creek, an awkward name, derived from the settlement on the creek about seven miles from Fond du Lac, and an act of February 11, 1847, erected it into a legal town, the first election being held at Peter V. Sang's house. The name was changed to Lamartine (Lan-ar-teen) by an act approved August 8, 1848. The first settler was John Parker, Jr., though the first location and claim of land were made by Edward Beeson in 1837, and perfected by Peter V. Sang in 1840. The former began residing upon the latter's farm early in 1842, and, in August, 1842, Mr. Sang became a boarder in the Parker family. The next settlers were John Parker, Sr., J. M. Loomis, Samuel Bacon and, soon after, others. The first child born in the town was Martha Parker, in February, 1843.

The first death, John Parker, Sr., in September, 1844. In January, 1847, S. Westfall, aged forty-five, was frozen to death while crossing Lamartine to his home in Oakfield (then called Lime) with a yoke of oxen.

The first marriage was Cyrus E. Stowe to Hannah M. Hooper, a step-daughter of P. V. Sang's.

The first school was taught in the fall of 1847, by Russell Northrup, in a schoolhouse erected that year on Section 34. The town now contains eight schoolhouses and twelve districts, the schoolhouse at the little village of Seven Mile Creek being the largest in the town.

The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Morgan L. Noble in 1844, in Peter V. Sang's house. The town now contains four church edifices—one Baptist, two Methodist and one Catholic, the Methodists erecting the first on Section 34, about 1859 or 1860.

The first post office was established in 1845, called Seven Mile Creek, and Peter V. Sang was the first Postmaster, which position he retained twenty years. George H. Ferris is the present Postmaster, his office being now called Lamartine.

The first store was opened in Peter V. Sang's building at Seven Mile Creek, in 1846, by William Hughes.

The first town officers were: A. C. Everest, Chairman; Thomas Magee and C. H. Warren, Supervisors; P. V. Sang, Clerk; J. H. Fancher, Treasurer; William Magee, Assessor, and C. E. Stowe, Justice of the Peace. A. D. Nash is now Chairman; George H. Ferris, Clerk; H. Gilbert, Assessor; James Galland, Treasurer, and George H. Ferris, Justice of the Peace.

The first hotel was opened by Peter V. Sang, as soon as he had made a settlement. He did a large business, but now there is little hotel business done in the town. The Lamartine House, built in 1860, is kept by Charles De Voe, at Lamartine.

The soil of Lamartine is somewhat different from that of other towns. It is of a whitish clay mixed with black loam: the lowlands are deep, rich and dark, while several large marshes are unfit for cultivation. Section 17 is largely a marsh, and the Lamartine Peat Fuel Company's tract of peat is in this town. The northern portion is the most heavily timbered. Sheep-raising, dairying and raising grass form almost as important branches as grain-raising in Lamartine.

There is neither mill nor water-power in the town, though the West Branch of Fond du Lac River flows across the northeast corner, and a branch of the East Branch takes its rise in the center of the town.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway crosses the northeast corner, but only a flag-station, called Woodhull, which is also a post office, is maintained. This office was named after John Woodhull, for nearly twenty years Deputy Postmaster of Fond du Lac.

Lamartine Post Office, or Seven Mile Creek, is the business center of the town. Orchard Brothers have a wagon factory; G. H. Ferris and the Wisnoms stores; besides blacksmith-shops, cheese-factory, schoolhouse, two churches, a Good Templar's Lodge and shoe-shop. In May, 1848, Peter V. Sang wrote as follows to one of the Fond du Lac papers:

"Just look at it; it is but five years since Sang moved into this town, and was then the only landholder in it; in fact, the only resident between Fond du Lac and Waupun, remaining such for nearly two years; and now there are not over eight sections of vacant land in the town not owned by actual settlers. We have, in the vicinity of Sang's place, a tavern, blacksmith-shop, weaver, wagon-maker, tailors and mechanics, post office, land agency, schoolhouse, and a number of other buildings. Arrangements have been made to open a dry-goods and grocery store during the coming summer. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the town and its immediate vicinity have experienced religion, of different denominations, and the revival is still progressing. The credit for this is due to the Revs. Card, Elwell, Burgess, Elsberry and other preachers of the Gospel."

The M. E. Church, first formed by Rev. Henry Requa, in 1856, has a good edifice for worship and a good parsonage. The first meetings were held in the schoolhouse, but in 1859, the first building, costing \$700, was erected. In 1867, it was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,600. The first Trustees were P. V. Sang, D. E. Hutchins, Asher Williams, C. H. Warren, Ezra Stearns and E. Humiston. The present Trustees are J. Jackson, B. R. Harrington, G. W. Jackson, William Warner, J. Fisher, F. Orchard, George Lang, E. Gibson and D. Walters; Pastor, Rev. J. B. Coe.

The Baptist Church was organized April 15, 1848, at Cyrus E. Stowe's house. The first services were held in 1847, by Elder Burgess. Services were held in the schoolhouse on Section 34 until 1861, when the church was built on land donated by William Townsend, at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated in 1863. The first Trustees were A. L. Robbins, J. Fairbanks and E. E. Crowe. Present Trustees—Samuel Wells, William Quick and James Walters.

On New Year's Day, 1847, four deer were caught in P. V. Sang's barn, where they had taken refuge from the cold.

MARSHFIELD.

Township 16 north, of Range 19 east, is now Marshfield. It belonged to more towns, before being separately erected into its present shape, than any other town in the county. In

1852, by an act approved April 17 of that year, it was detached from Calumet and Forest and named Kossuth, the first town election to be held at George Harkness' house. This name, three years later, was changed to Marshfield, which was suggested on account of the unusually large marsh tracts covering the town. May 10, 1835, Deputy United States Surveyor C. T. V. King gave the town a hard name in his report to the Government, saying: "This is a poor township, and needs no general remarks; too great a portion of it is marsh and swamp." This, in the light of more recent advancement in population and wealth, is seen to have been an unjust judgment. Notwithstanding the marshes, it is not wholly a "poor town," containing, as it now does, a population of forehanded and thrifty Germans.

The first settler was Stephen Goeser; the next earliest, Anton Kramer, John Lochr and John Fuchs, all of whom made locations in 1841.

The first child born was Joseph Fuchs in 1842.

The first marriage was Anton Kramer to Mary Ann Bröst, December 13, 1843.

The first death was that of Joseph Stump in 1843.

In 1847, Rev. Caspar Rehl taught the first school at Mount Calvary, on Section 29. The same year, the Catholics built a church on the same section. The town now contains three Catholic Churches. The Pastors are Revs. P. Dominicus, P. Andrew and P. Mathew. It also contains six good schoolhouses.

In 1851, John Blougen established a post office called Moria. J. H. Coolidge is now Postmaster of St. Cloud, on Section 25, and P. Rothgary, of Mount Calvary.

In 1859, John Preuss built the first mill in the town, on the Sheboygan River.

In 1859, the first store was opened at Mount Calvary by M. Bourgeois.

The first Clairman of Marshfield was Joseph Wagner, who held the office several years. F. Konz is the present Chairman.

The first cheese factory was built in 1878 at Mount Calvary. There is another at St. Cloud, belonging to J. H. Coolidge.

Marshfield Mutual Insurance Company was organized February 2, 1874. Over one hundred persons were present at the first meeting, at which Calumet, Marshfield, Forest and Taycheedah were represented. In 1875, Osceola and Empire were added to the organization, and, in 1880, Russell and Greenbush, of Sheboygan County; Brothertown, of Calumet County, and Auburn, Ashford, Byron, Eden, Friendship and Fond du Lac, of Fond du Lac County, were added. The first officers were: John Holchmecht and A. Millenbach, of Calumet; Nicholas Steffes and Michael Wirtz, of Taycheedah; Joseph Feldner and Jacob H. Walderschmid, of Forest; Fred Konz, N. Kramer and M. J. Miesen, of Marshfield. The first President was N. Kramer. In 1876, Fred Konz was chosen President and still holds that office. M. J. Miesen was the first Secretary and still holds the position. The present Directors are: F. Konz and M. J. Miesen, Marshfield; M. Wirtz and N. Steffes, Taycheedah; August Pitzen, Calumet; P. Bouese, Forest; H. Seibel, Empire; N. Strick, Osceola. There are now out 1,036 policies, aggregating \$1,004,992 of insurance. In 1879, \$49 losses were paid; losses to January, 1880, \$906.56. The Company has a fund of \$5,598.65 now on hand, and is one of the most prosperous in the county.

St. Francis Monastery.—This is the head of the Capuchin Church in America. It is a strong and prosperous institution, equal to any similar ones of other denominations in Wisconsin. It is thus described: "It is located at Mount Calvary, twelve miles east from Fond du Lac, and two miles south of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, and comprises the church, convent and college of the Capuchin Order of St. Francis. On the 15th of October, 1856, the place was selected by two secular priests, P. Francis Haas and P. Bonaventura, with the advice of Rt. Rev. John Martin Henry, Bishop of Milwaukee, for the foundation of the Order. In March, 1858, possession was taken of the first eastern wing of the building, the dimensions of which were 27x111 feet. Three years subsequent to this time, the two priests, assisted by three lay brothers and others, under the direction of P. Francis, as Guardian, commenced to enlarge the building on the south side, and to lay the foundation of the church with

the choir, on the north side, which was completed the following year, 1862. Meanwhile, others having joined the Order, it became desirable to build a college, which was done in the summer of 1864; this formed the southern wing; it was opened, under the patronage of St. Lawrence, of Bordeaux, in November of the same year. The western wing, together with the Chapel of St. Francis on the north, was commenced in 1857, and completed in the fall of 1868. It was hardly occupied when the whole edifice was destroyed by fire on the 26th of December, the same year, except the aisle of the church and St. Francis Chapel. The church and convent were again rebuilt, and completed in 1879. The following year, it was enlarged by St. Joseph's Family Hall and Monument, which was opened on the 4th of July, 1872. It was again enlarged in 1873, by the addition of a new study hall and dormitory for the accommodation of students. Other additions were made in 1874 and since, and money continues to be expended in enlarging, beautifying and furnishing the institution."

The different Chairmen of Marshfield have been Joseph Wagner, H. C. Giltner, William Wolf, Richard Schrage and Fred Konz. The Clerks have been Otto Rollmann, F. J. Isaak, M. J. Miesen, John Konz and John Hennen.

METOMEN.

This fine agricultural town lies on the west line of Fond du Lac County, immediately south of Ripon and northwest of Waupun. This is called the richest town in Fond du Lac county, cities not included. This reputation is sustained by the taxes paid in 1879 by Metomen, which were about \$300 in excess of those of any other town. It is Township 15 north, of Range 14 east, containing 36 full sections of arable land. The town as a whole is a rich, undulating prairie, scarcely one-twentieth of its area being timber. The most uneven portions have a soil of sandy loam, with a subsoil of gravel, and with an occasional outcrop of limestone, which can be profitably worked. In the lowlands are found the vegetable mold—the choice alluvium of the marshy meadows. These, when thoroughly drained, constitute a mine of agricultural wealth. "Round Prairie," comprising several thousand acres northwest of Brandon is justly celebrated for its beauty and fertility. Much of Metomen is similar to Ripon, which has been called the "Eden of the West." Its elevation its gradually rolling surface and deep, warm soil combine to render it attractive and productive. Other portions of the township claim equal fertility. Much of the land is higher than any of the surrounding country—is, in fact, a watershed from which the streams flow southeasterly, northerly and westerly. The East Branch of the Rock River rises in Metomen. The Grand River, in the southwest corner, affords mill privileges at Fairwater. Wells upon the high prairie are not deep, but furnish exhaustless water supply. Creeks and brooklets are found, except upon the uplands. For a prairie country, Metomen contains some remarkable springs and streams. The spring on Almon Osborn's farm, Section 2, is the largest in the county, being the principal source of Silver Creek, which flows into Green Lake. Caraboo Spring, on the old Col. Mansfield farm, is twenty-five feet across and discharges an astonishing volume of water. This is the head of Grand River. The land has been well adapted to wheat-raising, but, lately, attention has been profitably turned to stock-raising, particularly of sheep; and wool is becoming a leading export. For general farming purposes, Metomen is excelled by few in the State.

HISTORIC INITIALS.

"Metomen," in the Menominee language, signifies "a grain of corn;" and this town was thus christened by F. D. Bowman. The first "white man's cabin" within the present limits of this town was built by Col. Mansfield, in 1844, north of Fairwater, in western portion. He kept bachelor's hall that summer and the next, but did not bring his family here till several other homes were established. On the 29th of May, 1844, the first entry of land in Metomen was made, by C. D. Higley, who was then an active young bachelor. It was the farm upon which he now resides with his family. The honor of founding the first home in Metomen is clearly due to Daniel Eggleston, who brought his family to a log cabin, not far from their

present home, in the third week of June, 1845. Jacob Carter and family located near him just one week later. Among the settlers of that season were Almon Osborn, S. H. French, E. F. Mansfield, Robert Jenkinson, John and Thomas Coats, William C. Worden, M. D. Wilson, Mathew Wilson, A. Dart. The settlement was prosperous and rapidly increased, and, within two years, all Government land was claimed by actual settlers. Franklin French has the honor of being the youngest pioneer who arrived in the township during the first year of the settlement, he having been born on the 26th of October, 1845, in the unfinished cabin of Jacob Carter. Esq. French's hay-thatched cabin had been, the previous month, accidentally burned, and that can date first "fire" in Metomen. In the spring of 1846, the first sermon was preached by a Baptist minister named Jeremiah Murphy, in the cabin of Daniel Eggleston. During the summer of 1846, Rev. W. G. Miller, now well known in this State, began preaching in the schoolhouse on Section 2, in the Walworth District, and Rev. Miller was the first preacher whose charge included the town of Metomen. Elder Marcellus Barnum was the first settled Pastor in the town, having organized a Wesleyan society at Reed's Corners in 1847. This was afterward changed or merged into the present Congregational church, located at Reed's Corners. No death occurred the first year of settlement, but in March, 1846, Frederick Nay was consigned to earth. In April, of the same year, a Mr. Farnam and a Miss Collins were united for "better or worse." The first public school was established the same season on Section 2, and Lois Walker was the presiding officer; this was in a private house; but, next summer, a schoolhouse was built on the same section, and J. W. Wilsie was the first pedagogue. In the spring of 1846, within a year from date of the first family's arrival, a post office was established, named "Grand River," with Jacob Carter as first Postmaster. At about the same time, the Post-Office Department had established another office called "Mansfield," with Daniel Eggleston as Postmaster. These were so near together that, as an old pioneer expressed it, "one cabbage leaf would cover both." "Grand River" was soon discontinued, but "Mansfield" remained for years the only post office in the town. William Stanton built a saw-mill in 1846, and Messrs. Dakin & Lathrop erected a flouring-mill in 1847 on the branches of Grand River, within the town limits and near Fairwater. The flouring-mill, remodeled, is now owned by Mr. Hurlbut, and has been "on duty" since its erection. The proprietors of the first flouring-mill, Dakin & Lathrop, were also the first merchants, having started a store at Fairwater in 1847. For several years all religious services were held in the settlers' cabins or in the schoolhouses, but, in the summer of 1856, the Free-Will Baptists of Fairwater erected the first church edifice in Metomen.

ORGANIZATION.

Metomen Town was organized at a meeting of citizens duly convened on the 7th of April, 1846, at the house of F. D. Bowman. Samuel A. Carpenter was chosen Moderator, and A. C. Robbins, Clerk. The town of Waupun and part of the town of Alto were then embraced in the town of Metomen. The first resolution which was passed established the pay of all town officers at 75 cents per day, unless otherwise fixed by law. The town officers elected at this first town meeting were: Chairman, Almon Osborn; Side Supervisors, Daniel Eggleston and S. A. Carpenter; Assessors, James English, D. L. McCorpin and Jacob Carter; Treasurer, Harvey Sexton; Town Clerk, A. C. Robbins; Collector, S. H. French; School Commissioners, Henry Boardman, A. C. Robbins and Robert Jenkinson; Justices of the Peace, S. H. French, S. A. Carpenter and Ira Lee. The total amount of taxes levied in Metomen, in 1846, was \$161.32, of which \$100.87 were collected. The present officers of the town are: Chairman, P. K. Pickard; Side Supervisors, J. Warner and W. Watson; Treasurer, J. McClelland; Clerk, E. Eusign; Justices, E. Reynolds and T. Watson; Assessor, A. M. Bly.

BRANDON.

This prosperous village lies in the southeastern part of Metomen. The first building within present corporation limits was built by R. W. Pride, in 1849, and stood on the site of F. M. Hillman's residence. The place was not improved nor continuously occupied for several years.

It did not become a center of business until the completion of the railroad in 1856, when it began rapid strides toward the dignity of a city. In its early history, it was a lively place and known as "Bungtown." The station and village was named "Brandon" by William Lockin, in honor of many Vermont settlers. It was not organized as a village until January 8, 1878. The first Trustees were, J. Abercrombie, W. D. Ash, J. Lockin, L. Marsh, G. H. Paine and J. Ranbe. First President, William Plocker, and Clerk, Charles Heuman. The present officers are, President, G. A. Russell, and Clerk, E. Ensign.

CHURCHES.

A Methodist class was formed as early as 1848, by Rev. H. Allen, a lay preacher and farmer, in the north part of Metomen. Meetings were held at Union Prairie Schoolhouse, which was one of a circuit containing three charges. This society in 1861 removed to Brandon, which by its rapid growth had become of central importance. The first official record of the Brandon Methodist Episcopal Church, is that of a quarterly conference held on Round Prairie, November 24, 1855, Rev. J. M. Walker, Presiding Elder, and Rev. John B. Armatage, preacher in charge. Services were held in private houses or schoolhouses, or sometimes in the hall of the building now kept as a hotel by Warren Hall. The present church was built in 1863, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Requa. The present Board of Trustees are F. M. Hillman, F. P. Ferguson, T. R. Darrow, William Bronson, G. A. Russell, C. P. Knapp and A. G. Yorty; Clerk is W. R. Brown; Superintendent of Sunday school is Leander Ferguson; Rev. Jesse Cole is present Pastor. The total membership is 153. They have a commodious church and a comfortable parsonage. The society is an active force, and numerically exceeds any other religious association in the town. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Reed's Corners is also connected with this charge.

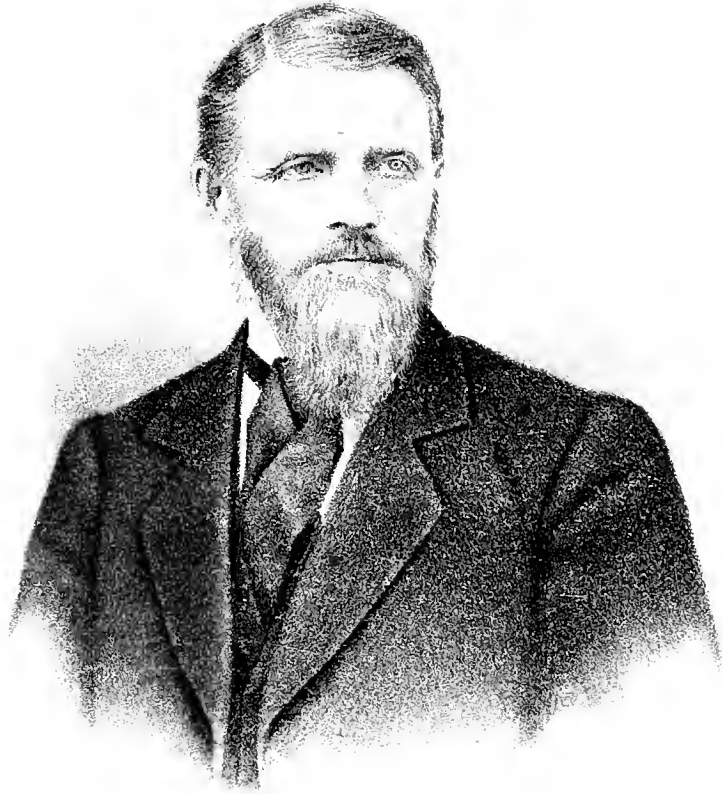
The Congregational Church of Brandon was organized on the 19th of April, 1857, by Rev. S. Bristol, in the schoolhouse near the center of Metomen Town. John Wilson was the first Deacon, and Robert Jenkinson the first Clerk. In July, 1862, the society removed to Brandon, and during the following summer their present house of worship was erected, under the pastorate of Rev. Norman McLeod. The present Board of Trustees are R. M. Wilsie, R. Graham and R. C. Kelly. Mr. Kelly has been a member of the Board continuously from its organization. The Deacons are George Bly, A. Turner and R. Graham. Martin C. Short is both Clerk of the Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school. Rev. Homer W. Carter is Pastor. Membership numbers seventy-five. The society is harmonious and prosperous.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Brandon erected its church edifice in 1876, under the pastorate of Rev. F. Strobel. A class was formed about ten years before that, by Rev. August Turnitzer, who supplied them with preaching. Their meetings were held in the Congregational Church. Trustees are Fred Ganger, F. Praatz and F. Nordwig. Superintendent of Sunday school is F. Sheffelbein. Present Pastor is Rev. John Deitrick. Membership, eighty-eight.

The German Lutheran Church was built in 1874. The Pastor was Rev. Holtzner. At the present time they are supplied with preaching once in two weeks, by the Pastor in charge at Ripon. The society is small, and a majority of the members live in the country.

BRANDON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the small school taught by a single teacher in 1856, the Brandon school has gradually developed to its present acceptable proportions. In 1864 the present schoolhouse was erected. It is a wooden, two-story structure, containing four schoolrooms. The Principal, Prof. Kirk Spoor, has been in charge since 1872. He has three assistant teachers, all ladies. The present Board of Education are, James Turner, M. D., President; M. C. Short, Clerk, and F. R. Foster, Treasurer. The Board, under the high-school law of 1877, adopted the three-years course recommended by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A class of four graduated in June, 1879. The course is designed to fit graduates for practical business



Chester, Hazen,

LADOGA

life, and includes more than is required for a first-grade certificate for teaching. For the last five years, the school has drawn a gratuity under the law to promote high schools. In January, 1880, the average attendance was 170, with a total enrollment of 211. There is an average attendance of twelve non-resident tuition pupils. The teachers are faithful, the administration quietly efficient, and the school enjoys public confidence.

SOCIETIES.

The Brandon Lodge, A., E. & A. M., was organized under dispensation dated June 13, 1863. The first meeting occurred July 10, 1863. The charter members were: Elisha Gallop, who was the first Master; R. C. Kelly, who was the first Secretary; Hanson Ely, James McClelland, E. H. Yorty, James McGill, Henry Henriksen and Zenas Scott. The charter is dated June 14, 1864.

The present officers are: William Irwin, W. M.; Thomas Ivers, S. W.; H. H. Green, J. W.; J. P. Lyon, Treas.; E. Ensign, Sec'y; James McClelland, S. D.; John O'Hara, J. D.; Henry R. O'Hara, S. S.; C. A. Danforth, J. S.; A. Butts, Tiler.

The present membership is fifty-two. They have an attractive hall and are in working condition.

Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge dated January 21, 1864. The charter members were Lewis Whistler, Frank Perkins, C. B. Pierce, L. S. Shepherd and Isaac W. Tower.

They have a substantial two-story brick hall, 70x38 feet, built in 1871 at a cost of nearly \$5,000; it is not yet free from incumbrance.

The present officers are: H. H. Green, N. G.; N. A. Stevens, V. G.; J. E. Gee, P. S.; Samuel Weinstock, Treas.; T. Watson, R. S. The Trustees are G. W. Sargeant, A. Butts and T. Watson. The society has been large and of social prominence.

Brandon Encampment, No. 25, was organized January 19, 1869. Its officers are: G. H. Paine, C. P.; G. W. Cole, H. P.; H. J. Parker, S. W.; H. H. Green, J. W.; T. Watson, Scribe; S. Weinstock, Treasurer.

Martha Lodge, No. 6, Daughters of Rebecca, was organized January 21, 1870. The officers are: L. J. Hall, N. G.; E. Butts, V. G.; M. Austin, R. S.; J. Watson, Treasurer.

Hope Lodge, No. 87, I. O. G. T., organized April 7, 1869, with ten charter members. The first W. C. was William R. Brown, and the first Recording Secretary was A. Pallister. The membership of the Lodge is fifty-six, and the officers are: Horace L. Brown, W. C. T.; Mary Whitton, W. V. T.; Eva C. Knapp, P. W. C. T.; Charles Allen, W. R. S.; Fayette Butts, W. F. S.; Lizzie Yorty, W. T.; F. E. Jones, W. M.; Rev. H. W. Carter, W. C.; Jennie Randall, W. G.; Charles Blake, W. S. The Lodge is thoroughly efficient.

Honest Temple, No. 85, Juvenile Templars, was organized in March, 1878. Its officers are: Lincoln McClelland, C. T.; Edith Yorty, V. T.; Charles Whitton, P. C. T.; Neil Knapp, R. S.; George Porter, F. S.; Mimmie Danforth, Treas.; Almer Hall, M.; Frank Knapp, C.; Grace Whitton, L. G.; Andrew Yorty, O. G.

The membership is forty-nine, and is composed of those who are in the *habit-forming* period of life, namely, from six to sixteen years of age. Most of the members are pledged to abstain not only from intoxicants, but from tobacco and profanity. Fully six thousand of these Juvenile Templars are numbered in Wisconsin, and ought to be a potent factor in shaping the future history of the State.

Brandon Grange, No. 52, was organized January 24, 1873, by Edwin Reynolds, Deputy of the State Grange. The first Master was John Wormwood, and the first Secretary was R. C. Kelly. The present membership is forty-four.

In the autumn of 1877, the Brandon Grange, in connection with several surrounding Granges, organized a stock company for the management of a co-operative store in Brandon. They commenced with a capital of \$4,050. Chester Hazen is President of the Co-operative Association; F. Collins, Secretary; J. Wormwood, Treasurer. R. C. Kelly was engaged to

take charge of the store, which has thus far been a success. It is conducted mainly on a cash basis. The profits are divided among the stockholders, not in proportion to their stock invested, but according to the amount of *purchases* they have made at the store during the year. Mr. Kelly is assisted by Frank G. Fowler, salesman, and also most of the time by an additional clerk. The capital, on the 1st of October, 1879, was \$5,950, showing a net increase of \$1,904. The Grangers express satisfaction at the result of the experiment. The present Master of the Lodge is William Irwin, and the Secretary is O. B. Knapp.

RAILROAD.

The efforts of this township and others in this locality were successful in securing railroad connections, and the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad was built through this township in 1856. It passes northwesterly, from Section 36 to Section 3, in its course through Metomen. The road is now owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It was built by a construction company, who did not meet all their obligations, which caused some difficulties. Near Reed's Corners, the tracklayers were forcibly prevented from putting down the rails, by the unpaid workmen who had graded the road-bed. Civil and military aid was invoked and the rails were laid amid much excitement. The scene of the encounter is still known as the "battle ground." During the building of the railroad much freight had accumulated at Waupun, and some was sent over the line before the regular running of trains.

Way-bill No. 1 and first freight receipt were dated Tuesday, October 14, 1856. The goods were consigned to G. Perkins & Co., who were merchants, then located in the Walker House. The senior member of that firm is now County Judge of Fond du Lac County. Regular freight trains did not run until the 19th of October, 1856. The first regular passenger train which left Milwaukee for Brandon, and returned on schedule time, came into Brandon with flying colors about noon on Saturday, October 18, 1856. The event was an occasion of special rejoicing: Charles Larrabee, of Horicon, was the leading orator of the day; a public dinner and free drinks made it a memorable day. H. W. Gregory was the first station agent at Brandon. The express and railroad agent at the present time is W. S. Randall.

MANUFACTORIES.

The village is fairly supplied with manufacturing establishments, and among the leading ones are the planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory of O. P. Knapp; the wagon factory of Alexander Turner, and the flouring-mill of H. G. Mathews.

There are two hotels—the Ensign House, kept by the owner, Esquire Ensign; it has twenty-two rooms for guests, has a good reputation, and is a pleasant home for pilgrims and strangers. The Walker House, about the same size, is kept by the owner, Warren Hall. This was the first hotel in Brandon, and still retains a share of the traveling patronage.

The business interests of Brandon are represented by enterprising men in the various departments of industry and commerce. An extended sketch of most of them will be found in the Biographical Department of this History. A rich agricultural country is tributary to Brandon, which is a thrifty village of 800 population. It contains four general stores, three hardware stores, two drug stores, two groceries, three milliners' stores, one notion store, one jewelry store, one flouring-mill, one planing-mill, two wagon-shops, three harness-shops, two shoe-shops, two meat markets, two hotels, one merchant tailor, two paint-shops, one cooper-shop, one cabinet-shop, three blacksmith-shops, one barber-shop, four grain warehouses, two lumber-yards, five grain and produce buyers, two jobbers and contractors, two stonemasons, four agricultural-implement dealers, one drayman, two justices of the peace, one lawyer, three doctors, four ministers and four churches, three saloons, two insurance agents, one police magistrate, one broker, one newspaper and printing office, one money-order post office, one depot, one graded high school and seven secret societies.

FAIRWATER.

In the southwestern part of Metomen, on the Grand River, in 1847, a flouring-mill was built by Messrs. Dakin and Lathrop; it was a favorable site for a village and was the starting-point of Fairwater, which rapidly grew and was for ten years the commercial center of a large tract of rapidly developing country. The railroad, in 1856, left Fairwater "out in the cold," and a decline was inevitable.

The first church in Metomen was built at Fairwater. The society was organized February 2, 1850, with the name of the First Free-Will Baptist Church of Fairwater, under the ministrations of Rev. William Mitchell; the first Clerk was Deacon R. M. Harwood. Their church edifice was dedicated on the 10th of July, 1856, by Rev. Ransom Dunn. The cost was \$1,600, and, in 1863, the society built a \$1,000 parsonage. The original membership was eight; the present is thirty. The Trustees are F. Newland, C. Tinkham and P. P. Tucker, who also is Clerk. John Hogben is Deacon, and Rev. J. P. Hewes, Pastor. This first church of the town, at the present writing, is the scene of unusual religious interest. The First Regular Baptist Church of Metomen, at Fairwater, was organized March 30, 1851; the Council was held April 30, 1851. Original membership, thirteen. Elder Peck was the organizing Pastor. Their church was dedicated in July, 1860. The society was at one time quite flourishing, but by deaths and removals has become very small. It is now nominally a branch of the Ripon Baptist Church, but most of the former members attend and help support the Free-Will Baptist Church of Fairwater. No regular services are now held in the church; it is the temporary lodge-room of the Good Templars.

The temperance people of Fairwater and vicinity organized Lodge No. 111, of I. O. of Good Templars, on the 9th day of February, 1876. The officials are: W. C. T., Frank Hunt; R. S., Warren Batson; Lodge Deputy, Frank Collins. They have a membership of forty, and are in good working condition.

The first Evangelical Lutheran Church of East Fairwater was organized at a meeting held on the 21st of June, 1872. The presiding and recording officers of said meeting were William North and Louis Dreis. The first Pastor was Rev. G. Heolzel, who began his pastorate in the autumn of 1872, and a church was erected the same season. The membership includes forty-seven families. The President of the Board of Trustees is Gottlieb Klawon, and the Clerk is H. Kath.

The leading industry of Fairwater is the flouring-mill of N. C. Hurlbart. The Postmaster is J. H. Brown. The village has two general stores, one flouring-mill, one blacksmith-shop, one shoe-shop, two carpenter-shops, one stonemason, a post office, one secret society, two ministers, three churches and one saloon.

REED'S CORNERS AND METOMEN.

The northern portion of Metomen was settled as early as the western, and several of the first settlers located in the vicinity of what is known as Reed's Corners. A post office was established at that point in 1852, with Giles Eggleston as Postmaster. In 1847, a Wesleyan Church society was organized by Rev. Marcellus Barnum, but no church was built until 1857. This organization was consolidated with or merged into a Congregational society on the 21st of May, 1865, and Rev. S. Bristol was their first Pastor. The church property was decded by the Trustees of the former Wesleyan society to the new organization, which is named the "Second Congregational Church of Metomen," and is located at Reed's Corners. The Deacons are M. Barnum, L. Stillwell and G. C. Goodfellow. The Clerk is H. E. Stillwell. Pastor, Rev. Heman Safford. Membership, thirty-two.

Rev. W. G. Miller, Methodist, held meetings on Section 2, near Reed's Corners, in 1846. Services were afterward discontinued, but, in 1860, were revived by Rev. S. S. Lang, who organized a class and appointed S. T. Wilsie Class Leader. Their present church edifice was built in 1866, during the pastorate of Rev. A. A. Reed. The Trustees are S. T. Wilsie, N.

Van Camp, J. B. Russell, N. A. Miller and T. Hutchinson. The charge is connected with Brandon, and is served by Rev. Jesse Cole, as Pastor. Present membership about thirty.

The place was once of local importance, and had stores, shops, depot, post office, etc., but in 1873, the post office and depot were removed half a mile south and the station named Metomen. The location of the two churches at Reed's Corners gives it prominence. It receives its name from Warren Reed, deceased, who was actively identified with the locality.

Metomen is the other railroad station in the township, besides Brandon. It has no business houses, stores shops or manufactories. The post office is in official charge of Mrs. E. Reynolds.

There are two cheese factories in the town, one established by H. C. Kibbie, on Section 18, in 1871. The other by Hazen & Norris, on Section 26, in 1872. The town is noted for its pleasant farmhouses and spacious, substantial barns. Probably no portion of Wisconsin can show so large a percentage of first-class barns as Metomen and the few surrounding towns. The contents of these barns are supposed to be more secure because of the existence of a thoroughly organized Protective Association, with fully seventy members. The name suggests its purpose. E. Reynolds is President, and R. M. Wilse, Secretary. In 1875, the town had a population of 1,838, and will doubtless show its proportionate growth according to the census of 1880. More than the usual percentage of old pioneers still retain their original purchases from the United States Government. There are eleven schoolhouses and nine churches in the town; the people, being largely from New England, are of the class which builds churches and schoolhouses very soon after securing their first cabin homes. Metomen is a choice town, both in the fertility of its soil and in the character of its inhabitants.

OAKFIELD.

This is a rich, prosperous and pleasant town. It was erected into the town of Lime by an act approved February 2, 1846, and the name changed to Oakfield February 10, 1847. The extensive and rich quarries of limestone afforded by the "Ledge," in Township 14 north, of Range 16 east, suggested the name of Lime, and the beautiful oak openings suggested the present name of Oakfield. It is about equally divided between the high oak openings and prairie. That portion of Horicon Marsh which extends into Oakfield has been drained, and is now mostly tillable land. The Ledge is very prominent in this town. It furnishes lime, building material, delicious springs and picturesque scenery—"Darling's Gap," a wild spot near the village of Oakfield, being the most notable and attractive. Its winding crevices, deep caverns, overhanging precipices and vast domes of disintegrated rocks attract thousands of tourists and picnickers.

The first settlement was begun in 1819, south of the present village of Oakfield, by Russell Wilkinson, who came with his family from Rensselaer County, N. Y., early that year, and built a log house. The Winnebago Indians were very numerous about the Ledge then, owing to the abundance of game in its retreats, and were highly displeased by the invasion of the pale-face. They stole nearly everything he possessed that was movable, and finally burned his home with all its contents. Mr. Wilkinson then procured a yoke of oxen and removed his wife, who was in delicate health, to the house of Edward Pier, at Fond du Lac. The Indians then held undisputed sway in that section until October, 1843, when Mr. Wilkinson and his brother Robert returned to the farm and made a permanent settlement. They were for some time the only white denizens of the town, but were joined not much later by John Wilkinson, John Beirne, S. Botsford and Messrs. Silvernail, Hubbard and Hazen. When once the richness and warmth of the soil, the beauty of the location and the healthfulness of the climate became generally known, the town settled with wonderful rapidity, and has always maintained itself in the front rank of prosperous and populous towns.

The first town election was held in April, 1846, at Russell Wilkinson's house, at which C. T. Rich was chosen Supervisor, and Lorenzo Hazen, Clerk.

In 1844, Lorenzo Hazen was one of the leaders in forming the Washingtonian Society, the first regularly organized temperance society in the county.

The first birth was Martha, daughter of Robert Wilkinson, in May, 1844.

The first death was that of John Wilkinson, killed by the fall of a tree in 1846. The neighbors, meager in numbers and poor as they were, massed their means, and paid for the "forty" which Mr. Wilkinson had entered, but not paid for, and gave it to his stricken family. Russell Wilkinson died suddenly May 4, 1847.

The first marriage was Thomas Burns to Elizabeth Stene in 1844.

The first school was taught in 1845, by Mariah Moore, afterward Mrs. A. Hubbard, in a schoolhouse built that year on Section 14. The town now contains eight schoolhouses.

The first sermon was preached in February, 1845, by Rev. Harvey Bronson, at Russell Wilkinson's house. The first church was not erected until 1852, by the Congregationalists, on Section 22.

The first post office was established at Avoca, one mile east of what is now the village of Oakfield, on Section 13. Isaac Orvis was the first Postmaster. Henry Cornell is the present Postmaster of Oakfield, as it has many years been called.

The first mill was a saw-mill, built in 1844 by J. Allen. In 1851, Col. Henry Conklin built the first flouring mill, at a cost of \$12,000, on the East Branch of Fond du Lac River, near the village of Avoca.

The first store was opened in 1845, on Section 22, by William I. Ripley.

In 1869, Strong & Hammond built the first cheese factory in the town.

In 1852, the Chicago & North-Western Railway was built through Oakfield. It maintains two stations in the town—Oakfield and Oak Center.

The town of Oakfield never granted license to sell liquors of any kind as a beverage.

Oak Center is the geographical center of the town. It has a post office, store and elevator.

The *Journal* of September 15, 1848, said: "A fragment of a bowl or vase was presented to us last week, which was found in the town of Oakfield, ten inches under ground. It is about a quarter of an inch thick, marked with parallel lines and dots. The curve indicates the vessel to have been fourteen inches in diameter. The substance appears to be a brown clay buried." Many other similar relics have been found in the town.

OAKFIELD VILLAGE.

The first village in the town of Oakfield was called Avoca, and was situated on Section 13, on the "old plank road." Here were opened the first mill and established the first post office. When the Rock River Valley Union Railway was put through the town the center of trade was transferred to the present site of Oakfield, one mile west of Avoca. It is one of the most pleasant inland hamlets in the county. From the residences on the hill, Fond du Lac, Lamartine, Mount Calvary Monastery, the whole sweep of Lake Winnebago and a stretch of thirty miles of hill and prairie can be seen, and the Ledge, only a few rods back of the village, is a resort of all pleasure parties in the vicinity.

The most prominent industry, Putnam & Blair's sash, door and blind factory, was torn down and removed in 1879, after years of prosperity.

The cheese factory, built by Strong & Hammond, in 1869, now owned by Bristol & Orvis, is prosperous.

The Vermont House, so named because its builder came from Vermont, is owned and managed by William H. Brown. It is the only hotel in Oakfield. Since coming into possession of the house in 1876, Mr. Brown has enlarged and improved it.

The physicians are William Moore, J. W. Burns and G. B. Durand. Burns Bros., of which firm Dr. J. W. Burns is a member, have the only drug store.

The general stores are by W. S. Russell, Bristol & Worthing and H. Cornell.

Bogie & McDonald have the only meat market.

Oakfield Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation February 22, 1866, and a charter June 13 of the same year, with the following charter members: William Moore, N. Filby, H. Cornell, O. Hatch, S. G. Pickett, D. H. Spencer and Theodore Conklin. The

first officers were: S. G. Pickett, Master; H. Cornell, Senior Warden; N. Filby, Junior Warden; T. Conklin, Secretary; and D. H. Spencer, Treasurer. The Lodge now has fifty members; rents a hall in H. Cornell's building. The present officers are: J. W. Burns, W. M.; William Moore, S. W.; H. A. Burns, J. W.; H. A. Ripley, Secretary; William Worthing, Treasurer. The first officers elected after the charter had been granted were: H. Cornell, W. M.; William Moore, S. W., and N. Filby, J. W.

Oakfield Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., was organized December 24, 1869, with the following charter members: John Hubbard, E. A. Hubbard, Thomas Burns, A. H. Odell, Michael Foley, J. E. Collins. The first officers were: N. Filby, P. G.; J. H. Hubbard, N. G.; E. A. Hubbard, V. G.; M. B. Dille, P. S.; Treasurer, A. H. Odell. The present officers are: A. A. Swan, P. G.; E. T. Hitt, N. G.; W. S. Orvis, V. G.; L. R. Wells, R. S.; J. W. Burns, P. S.; Thomas Burns, Treasurer. The Lodge is in good working order, and has forty-two members. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall.

The Sons of Temperance organized along in the fifties, but disbanded when the war broke out. H. D. Hitt was the first Worthy Patriarch.

Wide-Awake Lodge, No. 504, I. O. G. T., was organized in September, 1879, P. E. Gilson being the first Worthy Chief. The Lodge is wide-awake in more than name. It now has thirty-five members, with frequent additions. P. E. Gilson still holds the office of Worthy Chief.

Oakfield Grange, No. 55, was organized in 1872 with H. D. Hitt as Master. The lodge has a fine hall over the cheese factory, and holds regular meetings at which all farm, fruit and dairy topics are discussed in their season. The lodge now numbers forty thrifty farmers, with Levi Large as Master. The Patron's Aid Society is a branch of the Grange, which secures for the family of any member at his death an assessment of \$1 from each member in the State. H. D. Hitt, who is one of the Directors of this branch, was also one of its originators.

The Union Church was built in 1867, by a stock company, at a cost of \$4,000 for building, site and furniture. The organization consists of about one hundred members who are stockholders. The building is free to be used by any denomination, and was erected with that plan in view. The first officers were: H. D. Hitt, President; J. T. White, Treasurer, and E. A. Putnam, Secretary. The present officers are: H. D. Hitt, President; William Worthing, Secretary, and Henry Cornell, Treasurer.

Grace Episcopal Church had its origin in an Episcopal Sunday school started in 1857 in District No. 10, by Mrs. L. Russell and T. J. Wood. A school teacher named Palmer then began lay-reading, and a sermon or two by Rev. George B. Eastman, of Fond du Lac, increased the interest, and Mrs. Russell and Mrs. N. Filby began the collection of funds for the erection of a church edifice. They were aided by Mrs. Robert Kinniment, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Finally, a meeting for organizing the church was held, and the gathering lacking one of the number required by law to complete the legal formation, Mrs. L. Russell crossed the field and asked in William Butler, who then donated the site for the edifice. The consecration of the building, erected on Section 13 but moved to its present location in Oakfield Village in 1868 or 1869, took place in 1861, by Bishop Kemper. The first Pastor was Rev. Turner; present Pastor, Rev. W. E. Wright, residing at Waupun. The first officers were N. Filby, Senior Warden, and Robert Palmer, Junior Warden.

Avoca Cemetery, platted in 1856, on Section 13, by H. D. Hitt and N. Filby, covers two and one-quarter acres of ground, and is an unusually neat and well-kept burial place. It is beautifully shaded by deciduous and evergreen trees. The first officers were H. D. Hitt, N. Filby and Jacob Avery. The present officers are W. W. Wheeler, H. D. Hitt and A. H. Steen.

The first elevator in Oakfield was built in 1868 by George W. King. It burned, and he erected in its place the present fine steam elevator, which some seasons is compelled to run night and day. The proprietors are George W. King & Son.

M. R. Hubbard & George W. King erected a large steam hay-press which began a thriving business early in 1880. It is the only steam press in the county.

Willard & Morgan built a steam saw-mill in the winter of 1879-80. It is also fitted with machinery for turning out materials for various kinds of hardwood work.

The Henry Conklin mills, built in 1851, run now by H. Hanson and owned by C. K. Pier; the Avoca mills, built by Mr. Large and run by Charles Frensel, and the Stroup mills, built by Isaac Orvis, are flouring-mills near Oakfield Village, all situated on the East Branch of the Fond du Lac River.

O. W. Willard has a large stone wagon factory, the only one in Oakfield.

The school is graded and very thorough, although managed on the district plan.

OSCEOLA.

The name of the famous chief of the Florida Indians is perpetuated in the name of this town—Township 14 north, of Range 19 east. It is rich in timber, small lakes, fish and wild waterfowl. The town was named by W. R. Longstreet. It was first settled, probably, in 1845, by Washington Noble, James Farr, and Peter Radliff, at what is now Waucousta. About eight months later, W. R. Longstreet, John Beeson, William Mitchell and Silas Allen settled at the same place, and John Graham, William Oliver, John Airhart, Joseph Cavanagh and others soon after settled in other parts of the town.

The first birth was in William Oliver's family in 1847: Byron, son of John and Louisa Graham, was born March 14, 1849.

The first marriage was that of Washington Noble to Helen Airhart.

In February, 1849, the infant daughter of Michael and Ellen Scannell died, and later the same year, Mrs. Noble died—the first death in Osceola.

The first election was held in April, 1851, when the town was set off from Eden. Rev. J. W. Whitney was elected Chairman; W. R. Longstreet, Superintendent of Schools; William Mitchell, Clerk; Leander Mayhew, Treasurer.

In 1850, Sarah J. Walters taught the first school, at the house of N. Carey. In the winter of that year a schoolhouse was erected on Section 8. The town now contains seven good schoolhouses. The first sermon was preached in William Mitchell's house, by Rev. John W. Whitney, in 1847; probably the first church edifice was built in 1855 or 1856, on Section 2, by the Catholics.

The first post office was called Osceola, as it is still. C. W. Prescott was the first Postmaster.

Post offices are now open at Dundee, Waucousta and Armstrong's Corners—the latter named after Asher Armstrong.

The first saw-mill and first grist-mill were built at Waucousta, by John Beeson—the former probably in 1848; the latter two or three years later. Both were on Middle Branch of the Milwaukee River.

C. W. Prescott entered the first land—northeast quarter of Section 9—in 1846.

William Crosby built the first cheese factory in 1877, at Waucousta.

The first Irish settler was Michael Scannell, 1848; first German, John Airhart; first Scotchman, William Mitchell; first Americans, William Oliver and John Graham.

The highest point of land in the town is on Section 34.

T. W. Purcell opened the first store in Osceola, at Waucousta, not earlier than the fall of 1859. J. H. Trentledge now has a large store at this place, and there are also blacksmith, shoe and wagon shops, cheese factories, and the store kept by Mr. Tompkins, in which is the post office.

At Dundee, which was platted, recorded and named by E. M. McIntosh, in February, 1864, is a good water-power. The first dam and saw-mill were built by Stephen Palmer and Mr. McIntosh, in 1855. Soon after, the property fell into the hands of William and Leroy Palmer, who built the flouring-mill in 1858. It is now owned by F. Hollensteiner. The first Postmaster at Dundee was I. S. Sheldon. The office is now kept by Jacob Arimond, though F. Hollensteiner is Postmaster. Dundee Hotel is kept by Mr. Brokmeyer, who started the cattle fair

for Dundee in 1870. There are three churches at this village—a Catholic mission, supplied by Father Michels, of New Cassel; a Reformed church, built in 1876, of which F. Hollensteiner is Treasurer and Rev. F. Maurer, Pastor, and a Lutheran church, built in 1878.

RIPON.

Although a rich and important town, Ripon has little history of interest not to be found in the history of the Wisconsin Phalanx and the city of Ripon. The first settlement and all important events took place within the limits of the city of Ripon. As to who made the first settlement of that portion of the town outside of the city is not undisputed, though D. P. Mapes, Dr. Spalding and A. Loper were among the first. This is a magnificent town as to location and soil, Green Lake Prairie, on which it largely lies, being unsurpassed in Wisconsin. The original marsh land, what there was, is now productive meadow or pasture, and the oak openings have been turned into wheat fields. Rush Lake touches the north side of the town, but destroys the value of but little land.

By an act approved January 23, 1845, the present towns of Ripon and Rosendale were erected into the town of Ceresco, the first election being held in April of that year, at the house of Lester Rounds. The next year, the town was reduced, by the organization of Rosendale, to its present dimensions—Township 16 north, Range 14 east.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway crosses the town from east to west; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from north to south, and the Oshkosh & Mississippi crosses Sections 1, 11, 12, 14 and 15, extending northeast from Ripon City.

At Arcade, a mile west of Ripon City, is a fine water-power, which drives the Arcade Flouring-Mills, owned by J. N. Foster and W. F. and S. Crawford. The mill is equipped, also, with steam machinery, for use during low water, and is one of the most modern and prosperous custom mills in the county.

Ripon Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.—This comprises the towns of Ripon and Metomen, in Fond du Lac County, and Green Lake and Brooklyn, in Green Lake County. It was organized, under the State law, in 1874, and began issuing policies June 6, of that year, with a capital of \$200,000. The charter members, or original incorporators, were Edwin Reynolds, C. W. Foster, P. Cole, E. Babcock, H. Willard, H. S. Hollenbeck, W. O. Hargrave, James Henderson, William Palmiter, Mrs. Jane Frazier, N. Van Camp, S. T. Wilsie, Robert Sheldon, J. M. Bonnell, E. P. West, A. G. Kellogg, F. Bessett, M. Barnum, John Niver, A. Osborn, H. B. Reed, J. H. Hurlbut, A. R. Hargrave, William Ralston, Josiah Batson, J. W. Allen and J. E. Mason. The first Directors were J. Niver, R. Sheldon, J. H. Hurlbut, H. B. Reed, A. Osborn, J. Batson, J. W. Allen, J. E. Mason and E. P. West. First officers: J. H. Hurlbut, President; R. Sheldon, Vice President; John Niver, Treasurer; E. P. West, Secretary. Present officers are: R. Sheldon, President; H. B. Reed, Vice President; J. M. Cuykendall, Treasurer, and E. P. West, Secretary. The number of policies now in force is about five hundred, insuring \$725,000 of property. For five years, the total cost for losses and all expenses was 6½ mills in the dollar.

The offices of Chairman and Town Clerk have been filled in Ripon by the following: 1845 (Ceresco), Morris Farmin and Uriel Farmin; 1846, Lester Rounds and William Starr; 1847, J. M. Clark and William Starr; 1848, D. P. Mapes and William Starr; 1849, William Starr and James Stewart; 1850, William Starr and Stephen Bates; 1851, Warren Chase and Stephen Bates; 1852, E. A. Newton and Samuel Sumner; 1853, T. B. Robbins and Samuel Sumner; 1854, A. B. Beardsley and Samuel Sumner; 1855, A. B. Beardsley and C. J. Allen; 1856, D. P. Mapes and J. V. Fitch. 1857 (Ripon), H. H. Mead and H. S. Town, and also Abram Thomas and H. S. Town; 1858, Abram Thomas and S. M. Brown; 1859, Abram Thomas and Ferdinand Richter; 1860, Abram Thomas and Ferdinand Richter; 1861, T. B. Robbins and H. E. Stilwell; 1862, T. B. Robbins and H. E. Stilwell; 1863, T. B. Robbins and H. E. Stilwell; 1864, T. B. Robbins and H. E. Stilwell; 1865, William Light and H. E. Stilwell; 1866, William Light and H. E. Stilwell; 1867, H. H. Dixon and H. E. Stilwell;

1868, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1869, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1870, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1871, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1872, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1873, A. A. Loper and H. E. Stilwell; 1874, A. A. Loper and I. F. Stickle; 1875, E. P. West and I. F. Stickle, W. M. Ralston; 1876, E. P. West and W. M. Ralston; 1877, W. M. Ralston and J. M. Bonnell; 1878, W. M. Ralston, A. R. Hargrave and J. M. Bonnell; 1879, E. Babcock and J. M. Bonnell.

ROSENDALE.

In an early day the name Rosendale was the most appropriate that could have been given to the tract of land constituting the town of that name. It was suggested by Mrs. George D. Curtis, "because it was such a perfect dale of roses." The town, as erected by the act of February 2, 1846, was much larger than at present, consisting of Township 16, Range 15; the north half of Township 15, Range 15, and Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 of Township 15, Range 16. It was finally reduced to its present dimensions when Springvale, Eldorado and Lamartine were organized.

The first settler was Samuel Sanborn, who located on the southeast quarter of Section 35, in June, 1844. He plowed during the summer, keeping "old back," and sowed wheat in the fall. He returned to Waukesha County for the winter, returning with his family in the spring of 1845. Dana Lamb, however, had located in the town with his family before Mr. Sanborn's returned in the spring; so Mrs. Lamb was the first woman in the settlement. That year also came over twenty other families, and in 1846, nearly as many more, and Rosendale at once became one of the leading towns in the county, which position it still maintains.

The first election was April 7, 1846, at the house of Samuel Sanborn, electing Samuel Sanborn, W. H. H. Dodd and H. C. Ward, Supervisors; F. Scofield, Clerk; S. Sanborn and H. A. Bixby, Assessors; J. D. Price, Collector; H. W. Wolcott, W. H. H. Dodd and Dana Lamb, Justices; Jerome Yates, B. Dodd and S. E. Smith, Constables; Jerome Yates, H. W. Wolcott and O. Grant, School Commissioners; G. D. Curtis, Dana Lamb and A. Kenyon, Fence Viewers; C. M. Balcom, A. Kenyon and L. A. Bemis, Road Commissioners; Stephen R. Sanborn, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The first birth was that of James, son of Alban Harroun, October, 1845. [This was in what is now Springvale.]

The first marriage [also in what is now Springvale], Eliphalet Smith to Sallie Warren, November, 1846.

The first death, Mrs. Jerod Patrick, daughter of Jonathan Dodd, May 22, 1846.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1845 and 1846, on Section 35, of logs, and Dwight Hall taught the first school in the winter of 1846.

Rev. Jeremiah Murphy, Baptist, preached the first sermon in Samuel Sanborn's house, in January, 1846. The first church edifice was raised November 4, 1853, on Section 35, by the Congregationalists. The town now contains six churches—Methodist, German, Episcopal, Free-Will Baptists, Congregationalist, and Welsh Congregationalist.

The first post office was called Rosendale, and was near the present one of the same name; established in May, 1846, Dana Lamb, Postmaster. J. R. Blackburn is now Postmaster.

In the fall of 1846, Jonathan Daugherty opened the first store in Rosendale, for Fay & Collins, where the present village is situated.

Cars passed through Rosendale on February, 1872, on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. Two stations are maintained in the town—Rosendale and West Rosendale.

At its organization the town voted "no license," and has never changed that decision.

At the first election, Captains William and N. P. Stevens offered to vote but were debarred. They entered into an argument and finally convinced the Judge that "seafaring men could vote at any seaport in the United States," and were allowed to vote. So Rosendale has been a "seaport" since that time.

A. H. Bowe was the first physician in the town. Rosendale contains several large mounds, from some of which have been taken bones and various interesting evidences of a prehistoric

race. Rosendale is comparatively level and has a warm, rich, quick soil. It is one of the leading farming towns of the county in nearly all branches, and fruits of various kinds are raised with fair success. Originally the town was moderately wooded, but the extent of heavy forests was very limited. The West Branch of Fond du Lac River has a portion of its source in a marsh in the center of the town, but the streamlets forming its head-waters are mostly from Springvale. The town contains no mills, water-power or manufactories, and not much stone of any kind. It has always been a forehanded section of the county, and its society is good, the people being nearly all natives of New York or New England. Some of its prominent men were Philetus Sawyer, C. F. Hammond, Henry C. Bottum, Dr. A. H. Bowe, Dr. Storrs Hall, James Saunders, Joseph Scribner and N. C. Hill, who were early settlers. A list of its first settlers comprises the following: 1844 and 1845—Samuel Sanborn, Dana Lamb, Frederick Scofield, Job Humphries, Henry Wheeler, Almon Kenyon, George D. Curtis, Henry W. Wolcott, William H. H. Dodd, C. M. Balcom, Alban Harroun, James Port, Noah H. Jewett, Henry C. Ward, H. A. Bixby, Jerome Yates, Bushnel Dodd, Othello Grant, J. D. Pierce, S. R. Sanborn, L. A. Bemis, Samuel E. Smith, Allen Perry, David Brinkerhoff, John H. Chapman, Frederick Jewett. 1846—James T. Elliott, Moses Ranger, S. D. Ranger, Samuel B. Parsons, Clinton Matteson, C. R. Pease, James Scofield, D. C. Thompson, Eliphalet Smith, Myron Howe, C. Stow, John Ackerson, Thomas Fletcher.

ROSENDALE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

In March, 1873, Joseph Scribner and H. C. Bottum, a committee appointed by the Farmer's Club, circulated the articles necessary to form an insurance company under the State law. The required number of signatures were obtained, and the company organized March 7, 1874, thirty-four persons subscribing \$34,300 of capital. The first officers were: W. J. Jennings, President; C. H. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—W. J. Jennings, C. H. Seymour, Melvin Duel, A. C. Perry, Canfield Marsh, H. C. Bottum and Joseph Scribner. The present officers are: Joseph Scribner, President; C. H. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer; Frank Bowe, Assistant Secretary. Directors—Joseph Scribner, C. H. Seymour, Frank Bowe, W. T. Innis, C. W. Frederick, C. H. Anderson and A. C. Perry. The amount insured, by towns, January, 1880, was as follows: Rosendale, \$190,150; Springvale, \$241,305; Eldorado, \$240,792; Lamartine, \$26,091. Total, \$698,163. The Company is for the four towns just enumerated.

ROSENDALE FARMERS' CLUB.

The formation of this Club was suggested by W. J. Jennings, on Thanksgiving Day, 1865, and was organized a week later. The first annual meeting was held in January, 1866, at which W. J. Jennings was chosen President, and W. B. Dishrow, Secretary. Rev. J. N. Powell then delivered the first annual address, and the custom has been kept up every year since. Mr. Jennings was President nine years. The present officers are: William J. Barnes, President; E. S. Jenkins, Secretary.

The most successful and influential farmers, stock and fruit growers are members of the Club, and its discussions are widely published. The first meeting in each month is a "social" one, at which essays, music, readings and a good repast are served, the ladies being always in attendance.

Two conventions have been held under the auspices of the Club: one, a general convention for Northern Wisconsin, in 1872, which was largely attended, and the other a county convention, held in honor of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1876.

ROSENDALE VILLAGE.

This little hamlet is not wholly in the town of Rosendale, the South Side being in Springvale. The first hotel was built by Daugherty & Woodruff, on the Springvale side, in 1847. In 1859, Wheeler & Humphrey erected a larger hotel where Blackburn's hotel now stands, in Rosendale. The builders were the first landlords. In 1878, J. R. Blackburn rebuilt and enlarged this hotel, making a large, comfortable and well-appointed hostelry of it.

C. Stowe opened the first blacksmith-shop in 1846.

The village has two stores, a drug store, blacksmith-shops, cheese factory and hotels.

The school has two departments, and was formerly called Rosendale Academy, the originator being A. S. Crooker.

W. H. H. Dodd was, for twenty-five years, the leading merchant of Rosendale. He resides now in Dakota.

The first Episcopal services were held in 1847, by Bishop Kemper. In April, 1861, Rev. F. Durlin organized St. Mark's Church, with B. Pinkney, Senior Warden; A. H. Bowe, Junior Warden. Vestrymen—George Walton, W. Danielson and Adam Seely. The cornerstone of the church edifice was laid in 1863, and the consecration was by Bishop Kemper April 12, 1864. The building cost \$1,800. The church has been supplied mostly by the Rector of the church at Ripon.

The Congregational Church was given its first sermon by Rev. Dana Lamb, and was organized in the schoolhouse May 21, 1848, by him, with twenty members. The first Deacons were David Brinkerhoff, Homer Barnes and W. G. Winnegar. The church edifice was built at a cost of \$2,000, while Rev. Dana Lamb was Pastor, in 1854. The dedication took place in January, 1855. In 1870, the building was enlarged and repaired, and again dedicated September 5, of that year. The church property consists of the building, site and a parsonage, which cost \$1,100, purchased in 1875. The first Pastor was Rev. L. Bridgeman; the present Pastor is Rev. E. J. Montague; the present Deacons, Storrs Hall, I. N. Woodruff, George C. Hill and C. L. Hoyt.

The first Methodist services and the organization of the first class took place in December, 1848, or January, 1849, in the schoolhouse, under Rev. Lathrop. The first class consisted of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kibby, J. W. Innis, Miss E. Covell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Warring, Mr. W. Hyde and his mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ballard and two daughters, and four others. The first Trustees were H. G. Halsted, John M. Cowhan, A. H. Bowe, H. W. Wolcott, George D. Curtis, J. Berto, Almon Burt, A. L. Kibby and William Stevens.

Services were held in a schoolhouse until 1854, when the church edifice was built, at a cost of \$1,219. It was dedicated by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, of Appleton, in January, 1855. The property is valued at \$3,000—\$2,500 for the church and site, and \$500 for the parsonage. The first Pastor was Rev. Lathrop; the present Pastor is J. B. Trenery; present Trustees, A. Sisson, John O'Neil, E. S. Jenkins, A. H. Bowe, W. J. Barnes, Frank Bowe, T. Murray, C. Marsh and James Thomas.

The Chairmen and Clerks of Rosendale have been as follows: 1846 and 1847, Samuel Sanborn, Chairman, and F. Scofield, Clerk; 1848, Jonathan Daugherty and George D. Curtis; 1849, Jerome Yates and George D. Curtis; 1850, Charles F. Hammond and Joseph Scribner; 1851 and 1852, Charles F. Hammond and William H. Strong; 1853, George D. Curtis and Charles F. Hammond; 1854, Bertine Pinkney and S. M. Smead; 1855, Clinton Matteson, S. M. Smead; 1856, Clinton Matteson and Charles Pinkney; 1857, H. W. Wolcott and H. C. Bottum; 1858 and 1859, J. W. Sanders and H. C. Bottum; 1860 and 1861, Stanton Fordice and H. C. Bottum; 1862, Jerome Yates and H. C. Bottum; 1863 and 1864, Wm. T. Innis and H. C. Bottum; 1865 and 1866, George D. Curtis and H. C. Bottum; 1867, Stanton Fordice and H. C. Bottum; 1868, Wm. Scribner and H. C. Bottum; 1869, M. D. Kenyon and J. W. Powell, William L. Vincent; 1870, J. W. Sanders and H. C. Bottum; 1871, E. C. Stewart and H. C. Bottum; 1872-73-74-75, H. C. Bottum and John Wilson; 1876 and 1877, H. C. Bottum and Charles Pinkney; 1878, George D. Curtis and E. C. Stewart, and Charles Pinkney; 1879, E. C. Stewart and Charles Pinkney.

SPRINGVALE.

This town—Township 15 north, of Range 15 east—is purely an agricultural district, being without railroads, villages, water-powers or manufacturing interests. By an act of the Legislature approved March 11, 1848, it was made a separate town, and the first election was held at Abel Willard's house. The name was suggested either by Squire Dana Lamb or Warren

Whiting—probably by the former—on account of the numerous vales and springs within its limits. The first land was entered in 1844, on Section 35, by John A. Allen, but the first settler was William Cheeney, who located on Wedge's Prairie, Section 33, in April, 1845; very soon after, Chester Hazen located in the town, and was the second settler. Alban Harroun, James Post, W. H. H. Dodd, E. B. Parsons, Rev. Dana Lamb, Squire Dana Lamb and several others are claimed as first settlers by both Rosendale and Springvale, because, doubtless, the latter for two years formed a part of the former.

The first religious services were held at William Cheeney's house, in November, 1845.

The first post office was Rosendale, Squire Dana Lamb, Postmaster, established in May, 1846, in Rosendale. The first office in Springvale proper was Pulaski, established February 26, 1847, William Cheeney, Postmaster.

The first marriage was Mr. E. Smith to Miss Sallie Warren; second, F. Scofield to Calista C. Bemis; both in November, 1846.

The first birth was H. Sydney, son of John and Melissa Hazen, in September, 1847.

The first religious (M. E.) class was formed June 3, 1846, by Rev. W. G. Miller, at William Cheeney's house, consisting of William Cheeney, leader, Abigail Cheeney, D. S. Cowles, Ann Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore.

The first death was Phoebe, wife of John Yates and daughter of Amos Prouty, died March 14, 1848.

The first school was taught by Mrs. H. N. Jewett in a shanty on Section 18.

The first cheese factory (see another part of this work) was built by Chester Hazen at Ladoga. Rev. Dana Lamb was the first minister in Springvale. He desired to name the town Aynee, the Indian name for Rock River, a branch of which rises in this town, but failed to have his views indorsed.

The Methodists erected a church edifice in Section 2, in the town of Waupun, in 1868, which is used largely by members living in Springvale. It cost \$1,800. The Trustees were J. M. Hawkins, William Cheeney, W. S. Randall, G. G. Randall, W. M. Stearns; present Trustees, J. M. Hawkins, William Cheeney, W. S. Randall, G. G. Randall, William Stearns, William Galland, George Rogers and Thomas Walters.

The Baptist society never built a church in Springvale.

The Universalist society was organized in 1849, but has never erected a church edifice. It was organized by Rev. Joseph Ward, and has twenty members.

The Catholics held their first services in 1847 at J. O. Riley's house, Father Haley, of Watertown, officiating, and for three years thereafter services were continued by different priests at Mr. Riley's residence. In 1858, the church building, costing \$1,500, was erected on Section 17, and has been supplied by priests from Fond du Lac, Ripon or Waupun, since that time. The church embraces fifty families.

The Chairmen and Clerks of Springvale have been as follows: 1848, Warren Whiting and Charles D. Beers; 1849, Warren Whiting and A. C. Whiting; 1850, Warren Whiting and A. C. Whiting; 1851, H. I. Ackerman and Charles D. Beers; 1852, A. C. Whiting and James T. Elliott; 1853, A. C. Whiting and Joseph Scribner; 1854, A. C. Whiting and Edward Ensign; 1855, W. B. Disbrow and Edward Ensign; 1856, W. B. Disbrow and Edward Ensign; 1857, Edward Ensign and F. M. Wheeler; 1858, W. B. Disbrow, J. B. Spencer; 1859, W. B. Disbrow and J. B. Spencer; 1860, G. F. Wheeler and Edward Ensign; 1861, Warren Whiting and Edward Ensign; 1862, A. C. Whiting and Edward Ensign; 1863, J. B. Spencer and Edward Ensign; 1864, J. B. Spencer and Edward Ensign; 1865, F. M. Wheeler and Edward Ensign; 1866, F. M. Wheeler and Edward Ensign; 1867, James H. Scofield and C. H. Seymour; 1868, James H. Scofield and C. H. Seymour; 1869, S. Wilkinson and C. H. Seymour; 1870, S. Wilkinson and C. H. Seymour; 1871, S. Wilkinson and G. W. Sizer; 1872, S. Wilkinson and C. H. Seymour; 1873, T. K. Gillett and Frank Bove; 1874, T. K. Gillett and Frank Bove; 1875, F. M. Wheeler and Frank Bove; 1876, T. K. Gillett and Frank Bove; 1877, A. C. Whiting and Frank Bove; 1878, F. M. Wheeler and Frank Bove; 1879, T. K. Gillett and D. E. Whiting.

ALTO.

Alto is the southwestern township in Fond du Lac County. It is bounded north by Metomen, east by Waupun, south by Trenton, in Dodge County, and west by Mackford, in Green Lake County. It is Township 14 north, in Range 14 east. It contains 23,153.31 acres, which is 93.31 acres more than thirty-six full sections. It was subdivided by John Brink in November, 1834, and in his field notes he wrote: "This township is second rate, and rolling, save its marshes. It is thinly timbered with burr oak, white oak, yellow and black oak, except its prairies and marshes, where trees are wholly wanting. The soil is of a yellow, ashy color, of clay loam and sand. The streams are sluggish and have a muddy channel." Fully one-fourth of its area is marsh, most of which yields valuable hay product. Nearly one-half was openings and timber land, which is highly prized by wheat-raisers. The remainder is prairie, rolling, warm and rich. The South Fork of the Rock River passes through the entire width of the town in its southern part, having two principal branches coming in from the north. These, with brooks and springs, give abundant supply of water. Notwithstanding the United States Surveyor marked the soil of the town "second rate," it is, in fact, rich and highly productive. Wheat and wood are the chief exports. Waupun and Brandon afford convenient markets.

Frances D. Bowman, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., was the first settler in Alto, having located on Section 36 late in 1841, and for more than two years, was the "monarch of all he surveyed" in the town. His daughter, born in 1842, was the first birth, and his son, born in 1844, was the second child in the town. After spending a season there, he went to Ohio and bought a flock of sheep and drove them to Alto, while he was still the "Robinson Crusoe" of the town. William Talcott was probably the second settler, and came early in 1844. Silas Miller, a lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came the same year; he named "Alto." Marcus Thwing, Dr. Green, Mr. Hillyer and perhaps a few others came with their families in 1844. Martin Grider is undoubtedly the earliest settler who still lives in the town; he moved his family into Alto in May, 1845, but he had entered land and sowed wheat in the fall of 1844. Mr. Bowman sold his claim in 1845 to F. F. Davis. Mr. Davis was afterward Sheriff of the county. His daughter, Cornelia C., died of consumption on the 7th of December, 1845. In the summer of 1846, Miss Angeline Booth taught the first school in Alto in the house of Mr. Davis, and the first religious meeting in the town was also at his house—preaching by Silas Miller, the father of Rev. W. G. Miller, who is now so favorably known in Wisconsin. Silas Miller built a saw-mill on a branch of Rock River, in the southeast part of the town, in 1845. The first advent of a Hollander (said to have been a Mr. Meek) into Alto was in 1845, and now three-fourths of the population are of that nationality. Politically, Alto is the banner Republican town of the county. In 1875 the inhabitants numbered 1,430. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the northeast corner of this town, but the nearest station is, on the north, Brandon, and on the south, Waupun.

Alto was organized on the 6th of April, 1847, at a meeting held in the schoolhouse near Miller's mill, in the southeast part of the town. Townsend Green was Moderator, and Benjamin Davis and Frederick Talcott were Clerks. The north half of Alto had previously been connected with Metomen, and the south half with Waupun, for town purposes. The first town officers elected were: Chairman, M. Talcott; Side Supervisors, J. R. Mathews and William Talcott; Town Clerk, G. W. Sexmith; Justices of the Peace, F. F. Davis, G. W. Sexmith and Henry Boardman; Assessors, Daniel W. Briggs; Treasurer, Zephaniah Miller; School Commissioners, David Adams, T. Green and F. Talcott. At this first town meeting the proposition to confer "equal suffrage to colored people" was voted down by five majority. The "anti-license" ticket was carried at the same election by twelve majority. The town officers of Alto in the spring of 1880 are: Chairman, G. H. Downey; Side Supervisors, John Bruins and William J. Boom; Treasurer, John Gysbers; Assessor, John W. Kastein; Clerk, William H. Smithers.

The first school district was organized March 18, 1850, at a meeting, of which George W. Sexmith was Chairman and Z. Miller Secretary, held for that purpose. The first officers were: George W. Sexmith, Director; A. McMasters, Clerk, and John L. Sargent, Treasurer. The first schoolhouse, a frame building, 24x18 feet, was erected, that season, on Section 23, and Clara F. Pierce taught the first school in it, during three months, at \$5 per month. The tax first raised amounted to \$85 for all purposes. In 1877, a building costing \$1,400 was erected. Alto now has nine schools, of which three are in union districts.

In 1856, February 13, land was bought, in Section 23, for a church building, on which "Ebenezer Church" now stands. It was organized as the Reformed Church, with forty-seven members, which number has swollen to about two hundred, embracing 100 families. The congregation is divided into three classes, which meet on different week-days to receive instruction. The first Trustees of this church were M. Mensink, F. Becuwkos, M. Duven, G. Duitman, G. Stilsel, C. Landaal, J. Straks, J. Landaal, L. Slijster and J. W. Kastein. The first settlement of the people composing this church, who are Hollanders, in Alto, was in 1846, near the center of the town. They immediately began to hold religious services in private houses, building a church of logs in 1848, which building, 16x26 feet, was also used for a schoolhouse. These people now form, in this part of the town, a very large, thrifty and respectable portion of the inhabitants, the 101 school children in District No. 1 being all Hollanders.

There are now seven churches in Alto, and all, save one, are well sustained. The First Reformed or "Ebenezer" Church was first organized. The others are the Second Reformed or "Ebenezer" Church, which was recently built, mainly at the expense of Henry Bruins; the Dutch Presbyterian and the Dutch Congregational, the German Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and one Congregational Church, in which no regular meetings are held, the society being much reduced by deaths and removals.

Alto has two stores, but neither a village, nor a saloon, nor a post office; though, in early days, a post office, called Black Hawk, was located in the center of a large prairie of the same name, on a spot which the celebrated Indian chieftain and warrior of that name is said to have once used as a camp.

The following have served as Chairmen and Clerks of the town of Alto: 1847, Milton Talcott and George W. Sexmith; 1848, S. A. Carpenter and G. W. Sexmith; 1849, Henry Boardman and G. A. Russell; 1850, Daniel Wilcox and R. M. Harwood; 1851, H. Boardman and A. McMaster; 1852, James McElroy and R. M. Harwood; 1853, William Brisbane and R. M. Harwood; 1854, R. M. Harwood and D. Adams; 1855-56, R. M. Harwood filled both offices; 1857, O. L. Olmstead and R. M. Harwood; 1858, R. M. Harwood filled both offices; 1859-60, J. McElroy and A. J. Mattoon; 1861, A. J. Mattoon and R. M. Harwood; 1862, J. McElroy and R. M. Harwood; 1863, J. McElroy and A. J. Mattoon; 1864, Jehiel Wight and A. J. Mattoon; 1865, J. McElroy and A. J. Mattoon served two terms; 1868, J. McElroy and A. J. Mattoon (Mattoon died and W. H. Smithers appointed to fill the vacancy, and has since continuously held the office). The Chairmen since then have been: 1869, J. McElroy; 1870, H. C. Williams; 1871, J. McElroy; 1872, J. McElroy. Mr. McElroy served a portion of the term, and was succeeded by G. H. Downley, who has since held the office.

TAYCHEEDAH.

This town took its name from the village of that name, which was at one time larger than Fond du Lac, and promised not only to be the commercial metropolis of this portion of Wisconsin, but the county seat of Fond du Lac County.

Taycheedah formerly belonged to the town of Fond du Lac: then was made up of the towns of Forest, Empire, a portion of Friendship (across the lake) and its present territory; then of the present town of Empire and half of Taycheedah as it is; and now is composed of the north tier of sections which should belong to Empire and twenty-three full and several fractional sections in Township 16 north, of Range 18 east. It has been in this shape since Empire was organized, in 1851. Lake Winnebago cuts into the town on the west, leaving but twenty-nine

full sections of land within its limits. Of this land, Nehemiah King, Deputy United States Surveyor, said in 1835:

“Under the Ledge, there is very fine timber and a soil as rich as any other in this country. On the upper level, the timber is somewhat deficient in quantity and growth. Some of the prairie is rather wet, but will make fine meadows. From the commanding prospect from the upper level, the lake [Winnepago], stretching as far to the north as the eye can reach, and to the west from six to ten miles—there are but few places that can compete with this for beauty of situation. It will probably be a healthy location.”

Francis D. McCarty and Reuben Simmons lived in a shanty in the south part of Taycheedah, from December, 1838, to the spring of 1839. This was the first settlement in that part of the town. Mr. Simmons then built a house, near by, for James Duane Doty, and Mr. McCarty erected one for himself where the village of Taycheedah now stands. During the summer of 1838, O. P. Knapp entered land in the timber, further north, which was the first settlement in that part of the town, and might be called the first in what is now Taycheedah. The many beautiful springs bursting from the Ledge, the delightful location and bright prospects for the future, called settlers rapidly to Taycheedah. They were at first mostly from New York, Ohio and New England, and Taycheedah once could claim more than half of the aristocracy, culture and honorable men of the entire county. No town has undergone greater changes in this respect. The governors, judges, generals, lawyers and other high officials have all emigrated or paid the last debt of nature, and a community of German and Irish farmers has taken their place.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway crosses ten sections of Taycheedah. It was built in 1868, and maintains three stations in the town.

The first election was held in April, 1847, at which George D. Ruggles was elected Chairman, and Charles Doty, Town Clerk.

The first births, deaths and marriages are not recorded, except such as occurred in territory once belonging to, but not now a part of, Taycheedah.

PEEBLES CORNERS, on Section 32, which has a post office, tollgate, store and cheese-factory, was named after E. Peebles. It is a station on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, which is really the father of the place.

NORTH TAYCHEEDAH is a post office, on Section 17. Near by is a grist-mill, run by water and steam.

TAYCHEEDAH VILLAGE.—This is comparatively an ancient hamlet. It was the rival of Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and, for some years, outstripped them both, having, in the early forties, a larger store, better lumber-yard and greater lake commerce than both of them combined. It was, also, the first Wisconsin village to send steamboats up the Wolf River and carry on, in those afterward famous timber regions, the business of lumbering. Here, also, were the first school-house, first bell and, possibly, though not probably, the first religious class in the county.

The first mill was a large stone flouring-mill, on the lake shore, which began a large business in 1848, but was burned in 1854. In 1850, a steam saw-mill was built by O. R. Potter, but that, too, was burned in 1853.

The first store was opened by J. L. Moore and his brother-in-law, B. F. Moore, now proprietor of the La Belle Wagon Works at Fond du Lac, in September, 1841. This was the first store in the county. Trade in it was brisk, the Brothertown Indians sometimes paying in \$300 per day, cash, while large amounts were exchanged for furs. The warehouse connected with this store was burned in 1844, destroying goods and wheat to the value of \$6,000—the first fire of any note in the county.

The first schoolhouse in the county was built by James Duane Doty, Henry Conklin and the two Moores, at Taycheedah, in 1842. Henry Conklin gave a bell for this building, the first one in this county, which still does service in the more modern schoolhouse.

The first hotel was built by B. F. Smith in 1840. It was first kept by Francis D. McCarty, next by John Case, and then by Nathaniel Perry, who built a new and larger

building in its place a third of a century ago. This building, B. F. Moore moved to Scott street, Fond du Lac, where it was burned.

In 1842, John W. Philbrick and family arrived in the village, and opened the first tinshop in the county.

George Carlton opened a dry-goods store in Taycheedah, in 1842.

J. L. Ault and a man named Lawrence started the first blacksmith-shops, Mr. Ault being first, probably.

Among the first settlers were George W. Elliott, Nathaniel Perry, B. F. Smith, John Case, Walter Cunningham and those already mentioned.

The glory of Taycheedah has flown. It is now a place of no importance, commercially, whatever. A blacksmith-shop, little store, post office and a saloon or two constitute its business places. Its trade and prospects were killed by Mason C. Darling, when he gave a site for a court house at Fond du Lac. Its first Postmaster was Nathaniel Perry.

Taycheedah was named by James Duane Doty. It is not, in its present form, a proper Indian term, being a corruption, no doubt, of the term tee-charrah, which, in pronouncing, should be run together with a quick guttural sound, barely sounding "tee." It means camping-place. Mr. Doty's translation was "our home," which was very nearly correct, though the present English pronunciation of the word is far from it.

The different Chairmen of the town of Taycheedah have been: George D. Ruggles, George W. Elliott, F. S. Crons, John Hett, Charles Geisse, O. R. Potter, B. F. Smith, B. F. O'Laughlin and Michael Wirtz. The Clerks have been: Charles Doty, William White, J. D. Van Plack, C. W. Tallmadge, John Elwell, Cromwell Laithe, William Craig, B. F. Smith, J. M. Mitchell, O. H. Petters, James O'Neill, William Bassett, S. D. Schooley, Frank Harzheim, Paul Buchholz, B. Adleman and Joseph Ditter.

WAUPUN.

This town, by the act of 1842, was made one of the three towns which, for some time thereafter, constituted Fond du Lac County—Fond du Lac, Waupun and Calumet—the first election being held at Seymour Wilcox's house, located within what is now the North Ward of Waupun City. But the organization of Alto, Metomen, Ripon and other towns cut it down to its present limits—the land embraced in Township 14 north, of Range 15 east.

The good judgment of the pioneers who first settled in Waupun cannot be doubted, for it is now one of the wealthy and desirable towns of the county—healthful, productive and beautiful. Originally, the town contained some marsh with its rich, warm prairies, fine oak openings and splendid belts of timber. The three all-desirable attributes for a successful farming community, of wood, water and soil, were admirably distributed in Waupun. The two branches of Rock River unite in this town, after one of them has crossed its entire eastern portion, forming very good water-powers—excellent, in fact, before the destruction of timber reduced the streams. Grain-raising, fruit-growing, dairying and stock-raising are all profitably carried on in Waupun.

The first settlement of the town was begun in what is now the city of Waupun, in which, also, were the first mills, hotel, post office, church, school and store, and the early history of the city will furnish the early history of the town.

The first settlement on Wedge's Prairie was April 23, 1845, by Benjamin Cheeney. That same season, J. C. Wedge and Warren Florida entered lands on the same beautiful prairie, which has since borne the former's name. Deacon James Judd settled with his family in the western portion of the town October 6, of the same year.

Early in 1845, Solomon White entered land and began farming operations on another prairie, which has ever since been called White's Prairie.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses this town on the west, and was built as the Milwaukee & Horicon Railway in 1856. Its only station in the town is at Waupun City.

There is but one post office in Waupun, except Ladoga, which is on the line between Waupun and Springvale.



McHamilton

FOND DU LAC.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
dr.....	dealer	P. O.....	Post office
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

FOND DU LAC.

GEORGE C. ALDRICH, of the firm of Allen & Aldrich, proprietors City Stone Mills; was born in Chicago Aug. 26, 1853; when 3 or 4 years old, his parents removed to Providence, R. I.; about thirteen years ago, removed to Kenosha Co., Wis., and then to Fond du Lac; he has been connected with the milling business since 1872. He was married at Fond du Lac, June 15, 1876, to Florence Gordon, born in Lewis Co., N. Y.

JAMES F. ALDRICH was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 24, 1822; was educated in the common schools and the Academy at Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y.; in October, 1841, he removed to Jackson, Mich., and, in 1845, with his brother William (now Congressman from the First Illinois District) and George F. Rice, began the mercantile business, which he continued until 1854, sometimes having branch houses in East Jackson, Concord and Battle Creek; during that year he and his brother William formed a partnership with B. & J. W. Medbury, of Milwaukee, and H. H. Smith, of Two Rivers, Wis., and engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, furniture, tubs and pails—William attending to the factory at Two Rivers, and J. F. attending to the sales at Chicago, where he then lived; this firm continued in business until 1859, passing safely through the panic of 1857. In 1861, William and J. F. Aldrich sold to Mann Bros., of Milwaukee, and, in July, the former removed to Chicago, and the latter to Providence, R. I., where he resided two years, making frequent trips to the West to purchase wool, flour, etc.; in 1867, Mr. A. came to Fond du Lac, with his family, where he now resides in one of the finest houses in Forest street, and, with his father-in-law, Dr. Capron, of Providence, R. I., invested largely in real estate. Mr. A. has also dealt in wool, woollen goods, and wools, as well as run a woolen mill; he has three children living—George, one of the proprietors of the Sons Mill; J. W., a music teacher, and Mattie, attending the Cathedral School.

DAVID D. ALEXANDER, carriage manufacturer, is a son of Isaac Alexander, Sr., a ship-carpenter, and Mary Johnson, natives of England, but immigrants to America more than thirty years ago. David was born in Durham, N. J., in 1848; at the age of 10, he left his home in New Jersey, and went to Port Byron, N. Y., thence to Medina Co., Ohio, where he attended school most of the time for three years. In 1861, he came to Sheboygan, thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., where, in 1862, he began the blacksmith trade, working in a foundry for about nine months, and then went south in the employ of the Government as blacksmith for three months. In 1863, he returned to Fond du Lac, and began the carriage manufacture, which he has since continued on Scott street. He married Miss Augusta Sears, daughter of Roland and Mary Sears, of Fond du Lac, in 1867; they have three children, as follows—Cora, George and Ida. Mr. A. is a Seventh-Day Baptist, and a Republican politically.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, proprietor of livery stable; was born in the State of New Jersey in 1840; from there he moved to Ohio in 1859, and followed blacksmithing till 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, of the 1st Ohio V. I. for three months; at the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted in the 6th Ohio; was in the battle of Shendoah Valley; was wounded in the battle of Harrison's Landing, near Richmond; after his recovery, he came to Fond du Lac in 1863 and re-enlisted, but was rejected at

Madison on account of his wound; he then returned to Fond du Lac, and became manager of a saw-mill for George Wade for about six years; in 1874, he began the livery business, which he now follows; was elected a member of the City Council, from Fifth Ward in the spring of 1879; member of I. O. O. F. In 1863, he married Miss Louisa C. Danks, of Fond du Lac, who died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Lillian. Married Miss Sarah J. Danks, sister of his first wife, Oct. 11, 1866; they have three children, as follows: Louisa C. Walter (deceased) and Walter, Jr.

PETER ALLAR, Sr. (deceased), was a son of Joseph and Josette Allar, natives of France, but emigrants to Canada East, where Peter was born in 1812; four years after, his parents removed to Colechester, Chittenden Co., Vt.; at the age of 14, entered upon an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, in Burlington, Vt., where he continued the trade with one man for forty-two years, during which he made the flour that took the medal at the first fair held at Crystal Palace, N. Y., also that which took the medal at a London fair; in 1870, he came with his family to Fond du Lac to live with his son Peter, who had come out in 1868, and bought a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 4, of the town of Fond du Lac; having spent nearly fifty years of his life at his trade, he now turned his attention to agricultural pursuits for a few years only, when he was called to that bourne whence no traveler returns; he died Nov. 16, 1844, leaving a wife, whom he married in Lower Canada in 1837—Sophia, daughter of Basil and Margaret Lapierre; they had nine children, as follows: Sophia, Mrs. Thero, of Fond du Lac; Phelomenie, Peter, Exhilda, Louisa, Joseph, William, Edmund, Virginia, all of whom are members of St. Louis Catholic Church.

ROLVIN F. ALLEN, miller, was born in Brooklyn, Hancock Co., Me., Aug. 14, 1849; removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., when 12 years of age; came to Kenosha, Wis. in 1867, and to Fond du Lac in 1868, where he engaged in handling woolen goods, flour and feed, in company with Charles French, the firm continuing together one year; Mr. A. continued the business another year and then became a member of the firm of Langlois, Allen & Co., which continued until 1874, when the firm of Allen & Aldrich was framed, proprietors of the City Stone Flouring Mills, on Forest street. He was married at Fond du Lac, Oct. 19, 1879, to Miss Ida E. Van Norder. He is an Odd Fellow, and a Mason.

JOHN AMES, farmer, son of Fredrick and Sarah Ames; born in Milwaukee in 1827; his parents were emigrants from England, and on their way to Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis., and had reached Milwaukee, before his birth; they, however, settled in Walworth Co., where they lived on a farm until 1835; thence they removed to Ripon, Wis., where they resided till 1839; thence to town of Fond du Lac, where he has since made his home, and has followed farming most of his time. Enlisted in Co. A, of the 38th W. V. I., under Col. Pier, with whom he served till he was wounded by the exploding of a shell, in the battle of Petersburg, Penn.; was discharged at Madison, Wis., on account of wound; returned to Fond du Lac, and, after partially regaining his health, he began farming again. At Ripon, in 1849, he married Miss Sarah Colton, of that city; they have four children—Augustus, Frank, Henry and Jennie. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

REV. WILLIAM D. AMES, Pastor of the Cotton St. M. E. Church; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1832; his father, Henry Ames, was the son of Peter Ames, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Ames, who came from England and settled in Dedham, Mass., as early as 1641; his grandparents died in Petersham, Mass., leaving a family of eight children, the oldest 20 years, the youngest 20 months, of whom Henry, the father of our present subject was the sixth, and was born Feb. 7, 1807; the estate was swallowed up in the administration, and the children left penniless; seven of them afterward settled in Hillsdale and Lenawee Cos., Mich., and all became well off; his mother, Ann E., daughter of John and Jerusha Wheeler, was born in Litchfield, Conn., and was married to Mr. Ames Oct. 16, 1831, in Rochester, N. Y. When William D. was quite young (1834), he removed with his parents to Lenawee Co., Mich., and made that his home till 21 years old; was educated in the common and high schools of Hudson, Mich.; joined the church in February, 1853; was licensed, and began preaching in July following; studied theology at the Garrett Biblical Institute, of Evanston, Ill., during the years of 1855 and 1856; entered the regular work of the ministry as a supply at Port Clinton, Ill., in 1856; in September of the same year, he was sent as a supply to the church of Sun Parish, Dane Co., Wis.; here, Aug. 16, 1857, he married Martha J., daughter of Asahel and Mary Bailey, nee Sawyer; he joined the Wisconsin Annual Conference at Milwaukee in August, 1857, and was appointed to the charge of Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wis.; in May, 1858, he was appointed to Jefferson, Wis.; was ordained at the Sheboygan Falls Conference in the spring of 1859, by Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., then Presiding Bishop, and was returned to Jefferson; in the fall of 1859, he was assigned to the charge at Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.; in 1861, he was sent to Menasha, Wis., and, in 1862, to Vineland, Winnebago Co., Wis., where his wife died June 13, 1863, leaving three children—Henry A. (now deceased), Mary E. (now a student of

Lawrence University) and Robert H. (now deceased). In the spring of 1864, he entered the army as Chaplain of the 41st W. V. I. at Milwaukee; went immediately to Memphis, Tenn., where they remained on post duty till September following, then returned to Milwaukee and was mustered out; he then resumed his place in the Conference, and was appointed to the church at Grand Rapids, Wis.; here, in December, 1864, he was married to Miss Abbie, daughter of Joseph and Mary Fellows, a native of DePuyster, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and a sister of the Rev. George Fellows, of the Wisconsin Conference, also a descendant of Sir Charles Fellows, of England; in 1865, he was appointed to Stevens Point, Wis., and, in 1867, to Plover, Portage Co., Wis.; in 1869, to Princeton, Green Lake Co.; in 1871, was sent to the charge of Centenary Church, town of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.; in 1873, to Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis., and in 1876, to Edgerton, Rock Co., Wis.; in 1878, was appointed to Allen's Grove, Walworth Co., Wis., and, in 1879, to Cotton rock, Fond du Lac; their children are Joseph W. F., Edith A., Edward B., Elbert H., Eva V. and Ernest.

CHARLES H. ANDERSON, salesman in Whittelsey's dry-goods store, is a native of Newark, N. J.; born July 25, 1851, residing there till 1867, when he went to New York City, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits till May, 1871; immigrating to Wisconsin, he began the cheese manufacture in the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., where he continued business till 1875; in spring of 1878, came to Fond du Lac, and has since been in the employ of Mr. Whittelsey.

SQUIRE ARTHUR, farmer, Sec. 31; 320 acres; P. O. Fond du Lac; a native of Lewis Co., N. Y.; born in 1810, spent his early life there on his father's farm, and in 1855, he came to Wisconsin, and settled on his present farm, and has since followed farming and stock-raising.

JOHN AMORY, retired; son of James and Martha Burtus Amory; was born in New York City Oct. 18, 1826, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac in August, 1850. His father was among the first manufacturers of whips on New York Island, and one of the first importers of saddlery, whips, whalebone, etc., beginning in 1793, on Pearl street; he retired from business, dying in February, 1836, his wife following him in December, 1853. When Rufus King was United States Minister to England, he often went personally, during Washington's Administration, to look after James Amory's business among the English manufacturers. Before coming to Fond du Lac, John Amory was engaged as a clerk in an exchange broker's office; in Fond du Lac, he went into the business of making guns with his brother, S. B., which they carried on until selling out to T. S. Weeks in 1860. Mr. A. was absent ten years from Fond du Lac, from 1856 to 1866, living at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.; in company with his brother S. B., he built Amory Hall Block in 1856; old Post Office Block in 1866-67, and on his own account, in 1872-73, a block of stores south of Amory Hall Block; Mr. A. is one of the largest individual tax-payers in Fond du Lac. He was married at Goshen, N. Y., May 28, 1850, to Jane Smith, a native of that place; they have six children living—Martha Burtus, John James and Jane Reimsen Allston, born in Fond du Lac; Anna Dolsen, Mary Frances and Samuel Burtus, born at Middletown, N. Y.; their first child, a daughter, died at Middletown of scarlet fever, aged 2 years and 3 months.

SAMUEL BURTUS AMORY, retired; was born in New York City in November, 1822, where he learned the trade of a gunmaker; previous to coming to Fond du Lac, in 1849, which has since been Mr. Amory's home and place of business, he resided five years at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.; the trade of gunsmith was learned by Mr. Amory because he thought every man should have a trade or profession, and not for profit; it was not necessary for him to have either to earn a living, as the Amory family were large owners of Central Park, on Manhattan or New York Island, and are still owners of a portion of it. In Fond du Lac, Mr. Amory has been largely engaged in erecting substantial business blocks and residences, of which Amory Hall Block is the largest, and the largest in the city; he was President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, is President of Rienzi Cemetery; has been Alderman, and is connected with the Gravel Road Company. He was married at Goshen, N. Y., March 16, 1846, to Frances E. Smith, a native of that place; they have had four children—Mrs. Charles H. Benton, born at Goshen, N. Y.; Mrs. Robert J. Moore, of Lincoln, Neb., born at Goshen; Mrs. J. A. Merryman, born at Goshen, died June 18, 1879, and a daughter born in Fond du Lac, who lives at home.

CHARLES BAILEY was born at Windsor, Berkshire Co., England, Aug. 11, 1838; son of George Bailey, a native of Old Windsor, England, Parish Teacher and Poor Commissioner, and, fifteen years prior to his death, which occurred March, 1856, was Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths; George Bailey left seven children—Ann, now Mrs. R. W. Baldwin, of Hotwells, Bristol, England; William Henry, a resident of London; Louisa Martha, wife of George de Hochepeid Larpent, who died in 1856; George, a resident of Croydon, England; Emily E., now Mrs. Alfred Jenkins, Brighton, England; Elizabeth (deceased); Frederick (deceased), and Charles. Charles Bailey came to Fond du Lac in May, 1858; was employed one year in the C. & N. W. car-shops, and, losing his fingers, was compelled to change

his business, and began the manufacture of spruce beer; he served five years' apprenticeship in London as brass finisher and gas-fitter. He was married, at Old Windsor Church, Berkshire, England, July 17, 1857, to Catherine Beech Audley, born in Staffordshire, England a daughter of Dr. John Beech Audley; they have one child—George Alfred, born July 17, 1861, and have lost two infants; George Alfred is station agent, telegraph operator and express agent at Elkhart Lake; Mrs. Bailey's brothers and sisters are James, William, Ann and Eden, all deceased; Catherine, Emma, Hannah, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Thomas and George, now living; Ellen was the wife of John Long, Eaton, Buckinghamshire, England.

DAVID BABCOCK, attorney, was born at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1835; moved to Chicago in June, 1855, and thence to Waupun, Wis., in the fall of the same year; the next year, 1856, he went to Milwaukee, where he resided until 1858, when he came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided. He enlisted, at the first call for three-months' men, in Co. I, 1st W. V. I. In 1860, Mr. Babcock was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court; was re-elected, serving until Jan. 1, 1865, after which he began the practice of the law, which he has since followed.

ROBERT A. BAKER, banker, came to Fond du Lac in 1844; purchased property here at that time, but did not locate here until the spring of 1851; commenced banking in this city in the spring of 1854, and has continued in the same business ever since; he is at the present time President of the Millills Manufacturing Company.

DR. C. W. BARNES, dentist, was born at Colosse, Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1840; went with his father, Lorenzo D. Barnes, to Green Co., Wis., in 1845, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to Mount Pleasant, working upon a farm; in August 31, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th W. V. Bat., in which he served three years, participating in all the battles in which his battery was engaged; he was mustered out as Gun Sergeant Oct. 1, 1864; after leaving the army he was a pupil in the office of M. B. Johnson, at Janesville, two and a half years, after which he took a complete course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated March 4, 1869, coming to Fond du Lac in August, 1869. Doctor Barnes was married April 13, 1870, at Fond du Lac, to Mrs. B. L. Davis, a native of New York State; they have one child—Mary. During 1873 and 1874, he was President of the State Dental Society; he is a Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Division Street M. E. Church. He is now a member of the dental firm of Barnes & Sackett.

JAMES A. BARNES, foreman in McDonald & Stewart's sash, door and blind factory; was born in England, in 1849; moved to Canada West with his mother in 1852, where he lived till 1865; he then moved to Janesville and began his trade with Wm. Hume, then in the manufacture of sash and blinds in that city, remaining with him till 1868; he went to Oshkosh; where he was foreman in sash, door and blind factory for Gould & Hume, for six years; in January, 1878, he came to Fond du Lac, where he has since been foreman in factory for McDonald & Stewart. Married Miss Mary A. Sutton, of Oshkosh, in 1873; they have had four children—Arthur J. (deceased), infant (not named, deceased), Edith E. (deceased), Eva M. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. B. is a member of the Temple of Honor, also of the A. O. U. W. Owns a residence in Oshkosh valued at \$2,000.

CHARLES B. BARTLETT, senior partner of the firm of Bartlett & Carstens, proprietors of meat market, was born in Ellicottsville, N. Y., in 1836, whence he came to Fond du Lac, in 1855, and engaged in farming for two years; disposing of his farm in 1857, he became the partner of Mr. Van Dresar, in the butcher trade, where he continued till 1863, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved. Mr. Bartlett soon began the business again, of which he was sole proprietor till 1869, when a co-partnership was formed with Mr. T. J. Wood; in 1871, Mr. Carstens took the place of Mr. Wood, and the firm has since been known as Bartlett & Carstens. Mr. Bartlett has been variously connected with the city and county offices, being a member of the City Council from the First Ward in 1874, member of School Board in 1877, and Superintendent of the County Poor in 1878 and 1879.

WILLIAM B. BEACH, former, P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Silas and Olive Beach; born Sept. 11, 1817, in Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt.; he received his early education in the public schools of his native county, after which he attended select school for a short time; he was principally engaged in farming till his 22d year, when he was employed to drive a peddling wagon for a paper manufacturing company, continuing this for nearly four years; he was next a farmer for about the same length of time, from 1838 to 1840, he was in the employ of Bradley, Page & Co., who were interested in the building of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, of Vermont; for the next two years he was in the employ of Bradley & Canfield, on a line of boats from New York City to Lake Champlain; in 1853, he removed to Illinois, where, for two and a half years, he was employed in the construction of the North-Western Railway, from Chicago to Woodstock, Ill.; in 1855, he removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and began work for Butler & Co., lumber dealers, with whom he continued till Mr. Mitchell purchased Mr. Butler's interest

and took in Mr. R. M. Lewis as partner, with whom Mr. Beach remained for some time; he was next in the employ of I. K. & W. C. Hamilton, lumber dealers, for two and a half years; in 1860, he began farming, which he has since followed in this county; in 1873, he bought his present farm of 30 acres in Sec. 20, town of Fond du Lac. In August, 1857, he married Miss Celinda, daughter of Elijah and Anna Shepard, of Fond du Lac. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

F. H. BECHAUD, brewer; was born in Bavaria Jan. 19, 1848, and came, with his parents, J. B. and Mary Josephina Bechand, to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1852, where they lived for a time until coming to Fond du Lac; he engaged in farming until starting in the brewing business in 1871, under the firm name of A. G. Bechand & Bros. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Oct. 1, 1876, to Anna Abel; they have two children—Cora A., and Laura. Mr. B. is a member of the Sons of Hermann.

JOHN B. BECHAUD, of the firm of A. G. Bechand & Bros., proprietors of brewery on La Salle street; was born in Bavaria in 1846, and is the son of John P. and Mary J. Bechand, with whom he came to America in 1852, and settled in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father died in September, 1877; in 1873, he, with his brothers, established the brewery on La Salle street, of which they have since been proprietors, and now do an extensive business in their line. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth Kremer, of the town of Taycheedah; their children are Josephine, Ida, Walter, Rudolph. They are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM BEERS, pattern-maker for C. J. L. Meyer; was born in Bristol, England, in 1829, and came with his father, William Beers, to America when 10 years old; they settled at Syracuse, N. Y., where he afterward learned the carpenter and joiner's trade; in 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., and in 1860 came to the city of Fond du Lac, where he worked in the railroad car-shop for 12 years; in the spring of 1870 he began in the pattern-room for Mr. Meyer, where he has since been employed. In 1850 he was married to Mary, a daughter of Abram Beers, of N. Y.; their children are Julia, now the wife of A. T. Stewart, and lives in Minnesota; Ada, now Mrs. William Gove, and lives in Minnesota; Robert C., who died in March, 1878; Ella, unmarried and lives in Minnesota; Edwin, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Beers are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWARD BEESON, editor and publisher; the oldest editor in Fond du Lac Co. or the State of Wisconsin; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in July, 1815, and came to Fond du Lac Co., locating on Sec. 32, town of Fond du Lac, in May, 1812; he engaged in farming for over four years, after which, in 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Village and purchased an interest in the *Journal*, which had just been established by Henning & Hooker, and has continued in the newspaper business, with one or two short intervals ever since—thirty-four years; his last venture was establishing, in 1879, the *Wisconsin Farmer*, at Fond du Lac, which immediately attained success. Mr. Beeson went to Europe with his wife and daughter, Abbie Beeson Carrington, in August, 1877, returning in August, 1879; most of his time abroad was spent in Italy, where he was correspondent for the *Chicago Times*, and for the papers at Fond du Lac. He has held several offices, being County Treasurer two terms, Alderman several times and a member of the County Board. Mr. Beeson first published a paper called the *Democratic Watchman* during Andrew Jackson's second Administration, at Beaver, Penn., where he learned his trade in 1832; he remained at Beaver until 1835, when he made a journey to Wisconsin, passing over Fond du Lac before there was a person living in it, but returned within a year. Although 65 years of age, Mr. Beeson puts in a full day's work every day in the mechanical and editorial management of his paper, the *Farmer*.

NEIL C. BELL, Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co., was born in the town of Brock, Victoria Co., Canada West, March 22, 1838, whence he came, with his father, John Bell, a native of Scotland, to Eldorado, June 1, 1849, where he was engaged in farming until the rebellion. He enlisted in Co. A, 2d W. V. C., Oct. 17, 1861, in which he served three years, re-enlisting in the same company, and serving until the fall of 1865; some of the time he was on detached duty in the Provost Marshal's office at Vicksburg, and with Capt. Gray, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Bell was Under Sheriff during 1878 and 1879; Town Treasurer of Eldorado three years in succession; and elected Sheriff on the Republican ticket by a large majority in November, 1879. He was married, at Eldorado, to Marcia C. Wilbur, a native of Wisconsin; they have three children—Earl J., Neil J. and Ethel. Mr. Bell's father resides in Marinette, Wis.

CHARLES H. BENTON, fifth son of Daniel S. Benton, was born at New York Dec. 31, 1840; he came with his father to Geneva, Wis., in 1843, where he lived until 14 years of age, going to school most of the time; in 1854, he came to Fond du Lac, where he lived with an elder brother, going to school but spending all his spare time in the office of the *Fountain City Herald*, learning the printer's trade. At the breaking-out of the rebellion he at once enlisted as a private soldier in Co. K, 1st W. V. I., for three years; he was in the battles of Chaplin Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the capture of Atlanta; when mustered out,

Oct. 13, 1864, Mr. Benton was Brigade Quartermaster; he purchased an interest in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and became its local editor, which position he left at the end of six months, to enter into the storage and commission business at Chattanooga, Ga., where he remained three years. He was married to Miss Francis E. Amory, of Fond du Lac, and returned to that city in 1869, and soon after entered the hardware business, in which he still continues, as a member of the firm of C. H. Benton & Co., who are among the heaviest hardware dealers in this portion of the State. In all matters of public interest or improvement Mr. Benton always takes a leading and active part. He is a self-made man.

CORNELIUS A. BEVIER is a native of Ulster Co., N. Y.; born in 1820; is a son of Johannes and Elizabeth Bevier; in 1843 or 1844, he, with two other brothers, removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming for about two and one-half years, whence, in 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and purchased a farm of 120 acres in the town of Byron, on which he made his home for fifteen years; in 1861, he sold that farm and bought another, his present one, of forty acres in Sec. 8, town of Fond du Lac; probable value, \$100 per acre. He married Miss Laura A., daughter of Willis and Laura Wilder, nee Huston, of Middlebury, Vt., in 1865. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW J. BIRDSALL, farmer; is the son of Amos Birdsall, a coaster, and Martha Headley, natives of New Jersey; his father having a vessel burned in the last war with England; Andrew spent much of his early life with his older brothers, who were coasters from New York City to Carolina; in 1844 he came to Wisconsin and made his home in Milwaukee, where he was dealing in real estate and engaged in sailing from that city to Michigan for about ten years; in 1845, he walked from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac and bought 160 acres of land—the northwest quarter of Sec. 9, town of Fond du Lac—to which he moved in 1855, built a house and made other improvements; he has an artesian well which affords ten gallons of medical water per minute; the well is 220 feet deep.

L. A. BISHOP, M. D., was born in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Aug. 24, 1846; he attended the district schools until 13 years of age, and then attended the Grammar and High Schools of Fond du Lac; while attending school he studied medicine with Dr. T. J. Patchen, one of the oldest established physicians of the city; Feb. 25, 1870, Dr. Bishop graduated with high honors, delivering the valedictory address of his class, at Hahnemann College, Chicago; about the same time he received a diploma from the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Bishop returned to Fond du Lac and immediately began the practice of his profession with Dr. Patchen, whose daughter, Cynthia, he married; Dr. Bishop now has the entire practice of the old firm of Patchen & Bishop, which is large; in 1879, he erected, on Marr street, the finest physician's office in Fond du Lac, equipped for all operations upon the eye and ear as well as for ordinary practice.

EDWARD BISSELL, attorney at law; is a native of Litchfield, Conn., where he was born in 1828, and spent most of his early life; he completed his collegiate course at Yale in 1851, after which he entered the Law Department of the same institution, and graduated in 1853; he began the practice of law in his native town with his cousin, who was an established lawyer of that place; a young man of pride and energy, he was not content to plod slowly along by trying to compete with the old established attorneys of his town, but sought a more lucrative practice and honor at the bar in the then Far West; in 1854, he came to Fond du Lac, opened an office and began the practice of law in the courts of this and adjoining counties; his merits and judgment of law were appreciated by the citizens of Fond du Lac, and in 1858, they elected him Justice, which office he filled with credit and honor to himself for nine years, when, in 1867, they elected him Police Justice for two years; still reflecting such credit upon the official positions to which he had been elected, he was again called in 1870 to another and higher position for four years, that of Municipal Judge; not yet willing to relinquish their claims upon his judgment on points of law at the expiration of his term as Municipal Judge, they again elected him Justice for two years, his last term expiring in the spring of 1877; having thus spent seventeen years of his life in the judicial service of his fellow-citizens, he resumed the practice of law in 1878; in 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Hazen, of New Haven, Conn.; they have had two children—Edward H., jeweler at Redwood Falls, and Mary E., deceased. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

ALBERT C. BLANKENBURG, furniture dealer, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 28, 1852, where he has been engaged in the furniture business twelve years, beginning for himself, being successor to his father's large trade, in April, 1878. Mr. Blankenburg was married, Aug. 5, 1875, at Lake Mills, Wis., to Emily Wegeman, who was born at that place. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

C. BLANKENBURG, furniture dealer; born near Berlin, Prussia, June 11, 1824; came to America, landing in New York May 6, 1844, where he remained until December, when he came to Fond

du Lac; in January, 1859, he began the furniture business, which he has continued ever since, being the oldest dealer in furniture in this city; he was married at Fond du Lac, Sept. 21, 1851, to Augusta Ziekerich, a native of Prussia, who came to Fond du Lac in 1848; they have six children—Albert C., Ferdinand, Othelia, Minnie, Ellen and Charles. Mr. B., who was one of its organizers, and his wife, are members of the German Evangelical Church.

FERDINAND BLANKENBURG, proprietor of drug and grocery store on Fourth street; is a son of C. Blankenburg, furniture dealer of Fond du Lac, born in November, 1855; was educated in the public schools and business college of this city; he was engaged in the furniture store with his father from the time he finished school till 1874, when he began the drug business with Mr. J. C. Huber, where he remained as clerk till January, 1879, at which time he began the drug and grocery business for himself. In August, 1879, he married Miss Emma DeHaas, daughter of Carl DeHaas, editor of the *Northwestern Courier*.

EDMUND BLEWETT, County Clerk; was born at Roxbury, Conn., Feb. 25, 1849, and came with his father, Thos. Blewett, to Eldorado in 1855, and engaged in farming, which vocation he followed until elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket in November, 1876; since that time, he has resided in the city of Fond du Lac, being re-elected to the same office in November, 1878. He was married to Margaret, daughter of James Casey, of Fond du Lac, Oct. 12, 1872; they have two children—Edmund R., and Robert Lawrence.

HENRY BLOEDEL, proprietor of general merchandising store and wagon-shop, on the corner of Military and Hickory streets, also manufacturer of the Diamond Cultivator, which he makes a specialty, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1832; came to America in 1850, and in 1854 settled in the town of Herman, Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he followed the blacksmith's trade from 1854 to 1859; from 1859 to 1854 he spent in the States of New York and New Jersey; in 1859, he came to the city of Fond du Lac, where, in 1874, he established his present business on the corner of Military and Hickory streets. In 1856, he was married to Miss Lena Maurer, a native of Germany, who died in 1865, leaving five children—Richard, William, Lena, Katie and Julius. In 1867, he was married to Mary Bloedel, a native of Germany; they have two children—Emma and Mary. Their children attend the Congregational Church.

NAPOLEON BOARDMAN, civil engineer; was born on Grand Isle, an island in Lake Champlain, Jan. 31, 1825, moved to Burlington, Vt., in 1836; he began engineering on the Vermont Central Railway in 1844; in 1846, he made an exploration of the mineral regions of Lake Superior, camped on the present site of Duluth, then occupied by a solitary Indian wigwam; he coasted along the south shore to Brule River, then struck through the wilderness to Chippewa Falls, where he secured a bark canoe, with which he descended the Chippewa and Mississippi Rivers to Galena, a distance of about 800 miles; thence continued the journey in a "prairie schooner" to Chicago; he crossed Lake Michigan to St. Joseph, then took the stage to Kalamazoo, from where he rode to Detroit, the headquarters of the American Exploring and Mining Co., on the Michigan Central Railroad, and reported the results of the exploration; late that fall he returned to Vermont and to Norwich University, in which he finished a collegiate course. Mr. Boardman was engaged in the engineering department of the Rutland & Burlington Railway from 1847 to 1851; in 1852, he came to Fond du Lac, and was civil engineer on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, with which he was connected until enlisting as First Lieutenant in the 2d W. V. C. in September, 1861; Mr. B. was detailed as Chief of Ordinance on the staff of Gen. Brown; was in the same capacity with Gens. Herron and Totten, and Assistant Chief of Ordinance with Gens. Schofield and Rosecranz; he was then promoted to Captain of Battery M, 2d Mo. L. A.; after participating in the raid upon Gen. Price, he went to Cape Girardeau, after which he rendezvoused at Pacific Junction and Omaha in June, 1865, preparatory to entering the Indian country, with one of the United States expeditions for the Powder River country, which he did in 1865; his route lay up the Platte and Loup Rivers, across the Sand Hills and Bad Lands through the north end of the Black Hills; an Indian fight was participated in at the mouth of the Powder River, after which the command was ordered to Fort Reno, thence to Laramie, Fort Kearney, Fort Leavenworth, and, finally, to St. Louis, where it was mustered out Dec. 22, 1865; after this, he returned to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, following his profession of civil engineer; has been chief engineer of Michigan Grand Trunk Railway, Milwaukee & La Crosse; built part of the Air Line of the Michigan Central Railway; was five years City Engineer of Fond du Lac, and is now chief engineer of the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Railway.

LA FAYETTE BOND, Principal of First Street School; was born in the town of Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1844. Engaged in teaching when 16 years of age, and has been

engaged in the same occupation most of the time since except several terms devoted to study at the Rushford Academy in his native State, having commenced teaching before completing his course at that institution. Came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1870. In September of the same year, he was appointed Principal of the Ruggles Street School in this city; after teaching for about three years there, he became Principal of the Cotton Street Grammar School; continued there until his appointment, in 1879, to his present position. He has served for four years as Alderman of the Eighth Ward. He was married in the town of Avon, Lake Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1876, to Sara L. Slusser; she was born at Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill., Dec. 15, 1848. They have one child—Lyle E., born Oct. 10, 1878. Mr. Bond is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge.

WILLIAM BOND, mason; was born near Plymouth, County Devon, England, April 13, 1830; came to Fond du Lac from Europe May 9, 1867, where he has since resided. Mr. B. has worked at the brick and stone mason's trade ever since he was 10 years of age, and has erected some of the best business blocks and residences in Fond du Lac, among them the French Church and the Amory's blocks of stores. His first wife, whom he married in England, and her first child, died in that country. He was married a second time, at Fond du Lac, Nov. 11, 1868, to Ann Levy, born in Bohemia.

O. P. BOWE, real-estate agent; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located at Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., where he engaged in farming until 1864. On Feb. 18, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, 36th W. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Coal Harbor; was mustered out May 23, 1865, after which he came to Fond du Lac and began dealing in stock, and keeping a market, which was continued only a year, when he began the real-estate business. In 1867, his brother, W. H., became a member of the firm of Bowe Brothers, and has so continued ever since. The firm has been connected with the emigrant and land department of the A., T. & S. Fe Ry., since 1865. He was born at Lyme, N. Y., April 17, 1834, and was married, March 15, 1860, in the town of Forest, this county, to Frances, daughter of George Chase; she was born in Salem, Kenosha Co., Wis., Sept. 17, 1810; they have three children—Mabel S. (born Jan. 17, 1864), Willis G. (born June 9, 1866), and Arthur C. (born April 2, 1872).

WILLIAM H. BOWE, real-estate agent, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 16, 1843, a son of Prosper and Lois Batchelder Bowe; came to Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis., in September, 1855. In March, 1864, Mr. Bowe enlisted as a private in Co. E, 36th W. V. I., and served in the Army of the Potomac through the campaign of 1864, participating in the battles of Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad and the movement to Richmond, in Hancock's Corps, and all the battles in which his regiment was afterward engaged, being mustered out in 1865; after leaving the army, Mr. Bowe settled at Fond du Lac, and engaged in the stock and market business with his brother, which continued six months; was in the confectionery business six months; engaged in the insurance business at Elmira, N. Y., for six months, after which he returned to Fond du Lac and engaged in the real-estate business with his brother, which they now continue. Mr. Bowe was married at Waupun, July 23, 1866, to Angie F., daughter of William and Elizabeth Durand, now of Fond du Lac; she was born March 7, 1843, in Erie Co., Penn.; they have two children—Guy C., born Sept. 16, 1869, and Addie P., born March 28, 1873.

S. S. BOWERS, M. D.; was born at Berlin, Waterloo Co., Canada; came to Fond du Lac in May, 1865, where, for two years, he was Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Lamartine Peat Co.; after that began the practice of his profession, having been a physician in Canada. He received a scientific education at Rockwood Academy, and at Coburg Victoria University; after which, he pursued the study of medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine, Victoria University, at Toronto, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kingston, and University Medical College of New York City. He began the practice of his profession in 1856. In 1879, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons conferred upon Dr. B. the degree of Licentiate. The degree of M. D. was conferred by Queen's University, of Kingston. He has been connected with several heavy mining corporations. Is Mayor of Fond du Lac; has been Chairman of the First Ward; member of the Board of Education; Director of the Public Library; is a member of the State Medical Association; Rock River Medical Association; President of the Fond du Lac Co. Medical Society, and Dictator of Economical Lodge, Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM BRADLEY BRAND (deceased); was born in Hopkinton, R. I., June 2, 1808; he was deprived of his father when quite young, but his mother, a woman of rare Christian virtues, was long spared him; when 11 years of age, he sought a home in Madison Co., N. Y., where, in 1839, he married Miss Julia A. Crumb, daughter of Joseph and Susannah Crumb; he held the office of Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff of that county for six years; in 1859, he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled at Fond du Lac, where he was actively engaged in business and regarded as one of the solid business men of the city, till, attacked with fatal disease, his failing health led him to abandon his active business life, and seek recuperation through rest and travel; he tried the climate of Washington during the winter of 1864-65,

FOND DU LAC.

(Too late for insertion in proper place.)

GEN. EDWARD STUYVESANT BRAGG, M. C., was born at Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1827; his education was finished by a three-years course in Hobart College, of Geneva, N. Y., after which, in 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1850, Gen. Bragg came to Fond du Lac, where he since resided and practiced his profession; he has been a member of the City Council; was elected District Attorney in 1854; represented his district in the State Senate in 1868 and 1869, and has been a member of Congress from the Fifth District since March 4, 1877, two terms; in Congress, he has been a prominent member, making a national reputation by his position on Southern war claims, by his revision of the rules for determining claims against the Government, and by his arduous labors in all committees of which he has been a member. Gen. Bragg was Postmaster of Fond du Lac in 1867, delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1860 and 1872, and candidate of the Democratic Liberal Reform Caucus for U. S. Senator in 1875. He entered the army in 1862, having recruited a company called "Bragg's Rifles," with which he went out as Captain, serving in that grade and as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the 6th W. V. I.; was commissioned Brigadier General June 10, 1864, upon recommendation of Gen. Hooker, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fitz-Hugh's Crossing. He participated in the following battles in 1862: Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863, the following: Fitz-Hugh's Crossing (at which he crossed the Rappahannock in open boats, under heavy fire, carrying the enemies' rifle-pits on the opposite bank, for which he was commended in general division orders and recommended, by Maj. Gen. Hooker, commanding the army of the Potomac, for promotion to Brigadier General), Chancellorsville, Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, and, May 6, was detached as Colonel of the 6th W. V. I., and specially assigned to the command of a Pennsylvania brigade, which he commanded in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Crossing, and the battles on the Tolopotomy Creek. At the Chickahominy, in June, 1864, he was specially assigned, though a junior Colonel, to the command of the Iron Brigade, which he commanded at the assault upon Petersburg, the battle of the Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. In 1865, he was placed in command of a Pennsylvania brigade attached to the Iron Brigade, making the command, for the time, thirteen regiments. He participated in the raid from Petersburg south to the North Carolina line, in aid of Gen. Sherman's movements from the south, and commanded the rear-guard on the retreat. He commanded the advance line in the battle at Dabney's Mill, in February, 1865. At the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill, he was complimented in the official report of his superiors. He was once severely wounded by a musket-ball, and once knocked from his horse by a cannon-ball, sustaining only temporary injuries from concussion. Gen. Bragg was very active, at the beginning of the war, in securing recruits and making ringing war speeches, which aided largely in obtaining for Fond du Lac County the excellent war record of which she is now so proud. He was married at Fond du Lac, January 2, 1855, to Miss Cornelia Colman, sister to Col. Edward Colman, of Fond du Lac. They have had three children, two of them daughters, now living, William Kohl Bragg, their only son, who had received a good military education, and who was the pride of his parents, died in the spring of 1878.

JAMES WISEMAN CARNEY was born near Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, Oct. 24, 1836; came to Staten Island, N. Y., in 1848; resided there several years, attending school, studying also at Orange, Mass., and Orange, N. J.; in 1856, came to Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis., having, in an early visit to the State with his father, selected that spot; in his first journey West, he slept with the soldiers and Indians during one week at Fort Winnebago; at Fox Lake, he was engaged in the grocery business; came to Fond du Lac in 1864, where he has since resided and carried on business. Mr. Carney was married in St. Louis Church, Fond du Lac, by Rev. J. Perodin, April 27, 1863, to Mary A. Egan, born June 4, 1844, at Boston, Mass.; they have six children—Nellie E., born Sept. 29, 1866; Robert Emmet, Dec. 5, 1868; Susan C., Oct. 26, 1870; James E., April 14, 1872; John P., Jan. 30, 1874, and Mary Genevieve, March 3, 1877; Nellie E. is a musical prodigy; she has six years of training in classical music; began playing in concerts at the age of 9, and is now master of all the most intricate compositions extant.

and with favorable results; in the winter of 1865-66, he visited the Island of Cuba and New Orleans, staying till convinced that his disease—consumption—was incurable, when he returned home in the latter part of May, 1866, and died on the 11th of August following, in his 59th year. In connection with this biographical sketch, it is well to give the words of Rev. Mr. Hawley, an intimate friend, who in his funeral discourse says: "I knew him. I knew his many excellencies, knew, too—and he knew—his faults. I knew his trueness, his trueness as a man, trueness as a husband, trueness as a friend, trueness as a patriot. There was nothing false in him; he was ever what he seemed. Neither was there anything uncharitable in him, rarely did he speak evil of a person, and always chided those who did so in his presence. He was in his domestic relations all that could have been desired. He loved his home, and the objects that were the light of his home. Here his affections had their natural play, and his best qualities their brightest manifestations. A strong and clear mind was his; his mental processes seemed almost intuitions. He was an accurate reader of man; he, beyond most I ever met, *knew men*. And this, of course, gave rise to distrust, distrust of others, and distrust of himself. His severe analysis of men was applied to himself. He was no cynic, he saw the bright side as well as the dark side of human nature. He saw trueness among men, not perfectness, but trueness, and when he saw this, he almost worshipped it. He was a man of great force of character. Few have such energy; few have such force of will. What he attempted, if within the limits of possibility, he was sure to accomplish. And his decision was equal to his force. When he made up his mind, and his clear and rapid reasoning enabled him to do this readily, he was fixed. He had positive convictions, and he was true to them. You always knew where to find him. He had none of that accommodating quality that puts a man on all sides of a question. He was on one side or the other, and on that side firmly and strongly. He was no twaddler, no policy man, i. e., he had principles, and he adhered to them. He was patriotic, he was true to his country, and truest when his country was neediest. He was a friend of men."

CORNELIUS BRANSHAW, proprietor of blacksmith-shop on Division street; is a native of Canada, where he was born Feb. 26, 1824; when only 6 months old, he moved with his parents to Vergennes, Vt., where he lived till he was 21 years of age, when he moved to Troy, N. Y., where he followed the blacksmith's trade, having learned it under Mr. E. Seaver, while at Vergennes; in the year 1855, he came from Troy to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided and continued at his trade. Oct. 22, 1844, he married Miss Mary Desotell, at Burlington, Vt., she being a native of Canada also; they have had four children—Albert (deceased), Albert (the second son being named in honor of his elder brother, who died when he was only 17 months old, and only a short time before the birth of Albert, Jr.), Mary L. (who, in 1872, became the wife of Mr. N. Branchaud, of Fond du Lac, where she lived till her death, in 1874), and Edwin C. All the family are members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Branshaw was elected Alderman from the Third Ward, for the year 1869. He has been a resident of Fond du Lac for twenty three years.

JOHN J. BRAYTON, farmer, Sec. 32; is a son of a farmer, Carr Brayton, of Washington Co., N. Y., born in 1823; he obtained a limited education in his native county; in 1846, came to Fond du Lac Co., via Milwaukee, and settled on his present farm, and has since made it his home; he, like many of the first settlers, experienced disadvantages of the old open-cylinder thrashing machine, and traveling twenty-five or thirty miles to get his wheat ground after separating it from the chaff. In 1859, he was married to Miss Marietta, daughter of William and Lydia Vincent, of Oshkosh; they had one son—Carr (deceased), and a daughter, Etna (now Mrs. Emmet Barden, of Le Roy, Wis.); Mrs. Brayton died in 1860; Mr. Brayton married Miss Eunice, daughter of William and Malinda Boyce, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; they have three children—Charles J., Grant and Nellie. Mr. Brayton has a farm of 240 acres in Sec. 32, and forty acres in Sec. 29, all in Township 15, Range 17; probable value, \$75 per acre.

KARL F. G. BRENNER, assistant teacher in Lutheran school; is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born in 1845; came to America in 1865; in 1868, he began his college course in the Lutheran Seminary at Addison, Ill., where he graduated in 1870, and began teaching at Hustisford, Dodge Co., Wis., which he continued at that place for eight years, when, on account of his health, he was forced to quit the profession for a while; after regaining his health, he came to Fond du Lac in 1879, and became assistant teacher in the Lutheran school. He married Miss Barbara Werner, of Franklin, Wis., in 1870; they have three children—Karl G. F., Johannes W. O. and Lydia L. B. M.

HERMAN BROCKER, of the firm of P. Brocker & Sons, grocers on Western Avenue; was born in Fond du Lac in 1854; was educated in the public schools of this city, and in 1875 he began the grocery business with his father.

CHARLES BROCKER, of the same firm; was born at Fond du Lac in 1856; received his early education in the public schools of Fond du Lac, after which he attended Commercial College in this city, in 1876 became interested in the grocery business with his father and brother.

PHILLIP BROCKER (deceased); was a native of Lippe Detmoldt Holstein; born Jan. 12, 1816; was a brickmaker by trade, which he followed, both in his native country and in the United States. In 1849, emigrated to America and settled at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he followed his trade most of the time till 1875, when he began the grocery business, shortly after which he died, Nov. 21, 1876. He was married to Miss Helen Traeger, daughter of Ferdnan Traeger, ropemaker, of Saxon, Germany; they have five children, as follows: Henry, Herman, Charles, Augusta and Minnie.

G. F. BROWNSON, retired; is a native of Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt.; was born Aug. 16, 1817, and is the son of Asa and Betsey Brownson, who were also natives of Vermont: when quite young, he with parents removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he spent much of his earlier life, and was educated in the common schools and the Potsdam Academy; he was employed as clerk in mercantile business for eight years in Potsdam, and afterward removed to Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he continued the business as a member of the firm for nine years; in 1849 he came to Fond du Lac, formed a copartnership with Mr. Laughlin, under the firm name of Brownson & Laughlin, dry-goods merchants, where he continued the trade till 1861; after the dissolution of the firm he continued in the business for two years, and since that time has been dealing in general merchandising stock; he has been Freight Solicitor for the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R. for the past ten years; he was City Clerk for one term, Superintendent of City Schools for three years, and a member of Common Council for several years. In 1845 he was married to Emily C., daughter of Esther Sheppard, of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y. Their children are Hiram L., now acting Ass't Supt of the Smoky Hill Div. of the Kansas Pacific R. R.; G. F., now an engineer on that road; William J., a passenger conductor on the K. P. R. R.; Emma C., now Mrs. Strong, and lives at home; Virginia B., now Mrs. Wm. Beem, and lives in Kansas; Adelia E., now the wife of Charles H. Gardner, a passenger conductor on the Kansas Pacific R. R. Mr. Brownson's family are members of the Episcopal Church.

ELLIOT BROWN, M. D., is a native of Whittingham, Windham Co., Vt.; born Aug. 15, 1804; he spent his boyhood till 8 years old on a farm, when, on account of physical inability for that kind of life, his father put him to study with the medical profession in view; he received his early education at the academies of New Ipswich, N. H., and Ashfield, Mass., spending one year at each; in 1826, he graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, completing his collegiate and medical course at the same time; he at once entered upon the practice of medicine at Whittingham, Vt., which he successfully continued there for eight years; thence he moved to Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., and there for another eight years devoted his time to his professional duties; in 1842, he removed to Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., where he continued his profession till 1846; having thus devoted twenty years of his life to the practice of medicine, he came to Fond du Lac, then nothing but a very few log houses, a trading-post and a hotel, with the intention of devoting the rest of his life to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising; it was impossible, however, to wholly withdraw from professional duties, as his friends were constantly making demands on him for his services in their families; he devoted much of his time to dealing in real estate, and at one time owned 600 acres of land in Fond du Lac and adjoining counties, and has disposed of most of it and now lives a quiet life in a commodious home one mile south of the city of Fond du Lac, which, by his own industry, he has prepared for himself and family, and looks back upon a long and well-spent life, with satisfaction of enjoying its fruits in his old days. In 1826, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Kingsbury, of Whittingham, Vt.; they have had seven children, as follows: Mary M., now Mrs. Erastus Temple, of Harden Co., Iowa; Sarah S., now Mrs. S. B. Kezerta, of Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis.; Love L., now Mrs. Rev. Warren Corcoran, of Oshkosh; Elliot K., of Eldorado, Hardin Co., Iowa; Hannah H., widow of the late Roswell Bacon, who was killed by the last shot fired in the battle of Mobile, Ala.; Harriet H., Henry B., deceased at four weeks old. The Doctor has long been a member of the County Medical Society, of Fond du Lac, was also a member of the County Board for two years. His family are connected with the Congregational Church.

RT. REV. JOHN HENRY HOBART BROWN, S. T. D., first Bishop of Fond du Lac, was born in the city of New York Dec. 1, 1831; was educated at Trinity School; graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York June, 1854; ordained deacon at Trinity Church, New York, July, 1854; was assistant to the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights; organized the Church of the Good Angels at Brooklyn Oct. 1, 1854; was ordained priest at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Dec. 1, 1855, and became Rector of the Church of the Good Angels in Brooklyn, N. Y.; was Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Old St. George's Chapel, Beekman street, New York, from June, 1856, to June, 1860; accepted rectorship of St. John's Church, Cohoes, Albany Co., N. Y., in January, 1862; was Secretary of the Diocese of Albany, member of the Stamlng Committee, Deputy to the General Convention, and Archdeacon of Albany; received the degree of Doctor of

Sacred Theology from Racine College in 1873; elected Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac Sept. 15, 1875; was consecrated in St. John's Church, Cohoes, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1875, by the Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D., L. L. D. (Oxon.), Bishop of New York, assisted by the Bishops of Vermont, Albany, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey. July 29, 1856, he married Anna Combs Upjohn, the youngest daughter of Richard Upjohn, Esq., architect, born at Boston, Oct. 1, 1836; have adopted two daughters—Jane Campbell and Clementine Boem.

JOHN BROWN, retired farmer, was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., April 27, 1801. He married, in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1826, Mercy Mason, a native of that county. In 1831, they removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where they resided until 1851, in which year they came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co., where they lived until 1879, when they removed to the city of Fond du Lac. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics. He owns a well-improved farm in the town of Fond du Lac, and improved property in the city. Their children are Julia A., wife of Theodore Haight, Perrysburg, N. Y.; Cynthia, wife of Martin Engles, of Fond du Lac; Jennie, wife of Harvey Durand, also of Fond du Lac, and Mary, wife of William Blaine, of Kansas. Mr. Brown is an enterprising and well-known citizen, and has lived a useful and successful life.

HENRY P. BROWN, retired; is a native of Cumberland Co., Me.; born in 1830; grew up on a farm, and received his preparatory education at North Bridgeton Academy, after which, he entered Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1850, and graduated with the class of 1851; whence he went to Cherryfield, Me., as Principal of the Cherryfield Academy for two years. In 1856, he immigrated to Wisconsin, and for sixteen years followed teaching in the cities of Ripon, Waupun and Fond du Lac, in the latter of which he had charge of the public schools. In 1863, he gave up the profession, and, for nine years, dealt quite extensively in agricultural and farming implements; disposing of that business in 1872, he has since been interested in various speculations in Fond du Lac Co. Mr. Brown was elected a member of the City Council from the Third Ward, in 1870 and 1871; was President of the Council in 1871; was a member of the County Board during the same time; was a member of the Board of Education from 1856 to February, 1879. In 1860, he married Miss Maria K. Hall, daughter of Simeon Hall, farmer, of Willoughby, Ohio; they have three children—Annie R., Lizzie M. and Thomas H. Wife and daughter are members of the Congregational Church.

ALEXANDER BRUSH, Sr., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Alexander Brush and Nancy Griffith; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1800; came to Wisconsin in 1849, bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 13, of Fond du Lac, and twenty acres in the town of Eden. He did not settle on his farm, however, for some time, but devoted his attention to the lumber trade, principally on the Wolf River, built a saw-mill in what is now known as the Indian Agency in 1850, and there followed the saw-milling business for about six years; thence, in 1856, he removed to his farm, and has since made it his home. In 1830, he married Miss Jane, daughter of James and Mary Story, of Delaware Co., N. Y., by whom he had five children, three of whom, with wife, are dead—William (deceased), Priscella (deceased), Alexander, Jr., of Fond du Lac, William, Jr., of Taycheedah, Augusta (deceased). He married Miss Jennette, daughter of John and Jennette Murry, of Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1849; they have one son—Henry.

ALEXANDER BRUSH, Jr., farmer, on Sec. 27, 15, 17; is the son of a farmer, Alexander Brush, Sr., and a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.; born in 1833; immigrated to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Fond du Lac, where he afterward was engaged in the lumber business for several years, part of the time with his brother, and part of the time with Mr. Merryman & Co. In 1876, he disposed of his interest in the lumber trade, and bought a farm of 110 acres in the section above named, and has since followed farming. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of R. S. and Ruth E. Cole, of Otsego Co., N. Y.; they have two daughters—Mable and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Brush are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. L. H. BUEHRIG, Pastor of the German Evangelical Freedmen's or Peace Church, was born at Luttrum, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1832; he received his early education in the schools of Braunschweig, Germany; after his confirmation, at the age of 14, he came, with his parents, to America and located at New Orleans; in 1853, he entered the Missouri Theological Seminary, at Marthasville, where he received his degree in July, 1857; in the same month, he was examined for ordination at the yearly conference, at Evansville, Ind., when, upon being ordained, he received a call to the church at Okawville, Washington Co., Ill., where he was installed as Pastor by the Rev. L. Nollan; the malaria of that climate proving too much for his constitution, he resigned that charge, after four years' service, for that of St. John's, near Burlington, Iowa, where he remained for three and one-half years, when, for two years, he became successor to the Rev. R. John, Ph. D., at Central City, Ill.; from 1867 to

1871, he served the church at Hollowayville, Bureau Co., Ill., when he was called to the United Reformed Lutheran Church at Ft. Madison, Iowa, whence, in 1873, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he organized the church and remained for nearly five years, being then called to the church at Fond du Lac. In 1858, he married Miss Martha Krochuke, daughter of Rev. D. Krochuke, of Rock Run, Stephenson Co., Ill., who died in 1863, leaving three children—Lydia, Martha and Mary; in 1864, he married Miss Caroline Austmann, daughter of Rev. L. Austmann, of Nashville, Ill., by whom he has four children—Annie, Adolph, Henry and Amanda.

N. L. BULLIS, of the firm of Bullis & Robbins, livery-stable proprietors; was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., whence he came to Fond du Lac in March, 1855, and engaged in clerking, which he followed three years; after that, he was eight years in the grocery business, and has been fourteen years in the livery business with Alfred Robbins. He was married, at Fond du Lac, in 1859, to Adice C., daughter of Stephen Joubert, who came from Troy, where she was born, in 1849; they have six children—Nelson L., Jr., Minnie (now Mrs. Theo. D. Trelever), John Edward, Alfred Stephen, Emma and Pauline. Mr. B. has been Assessor five years, and has held various other city offices.

GUSTAV BURGHARDT; was born in Saxony May 27, 1836; came to America Aug. 10, 1851, locating in Milwaukee; came to Fond du Lac in 1855. Enlisted, in September, 1861, in the first cavalry company sent from Wisconsin, which was assigned to Gen. Sigel's command; was with his regiment in all its general engagements, and was mustered out in the summer of 1863; returned to Fond du Lac and engaged in the grain business until 1871; was Deputy Sheriff under Peter Rupp; was afterward Democratic candidate for County Clerk; was elected County Poor Commissioner in 1875 and served three years in that position; since April 1, 1878, Mr. B. has kept the Fond du Lac House. He was married, first, to Katherina Pfeiffer, who died Dec. 22, 1865, leaving one child—Frederick; married a second time, June 29, 1866, to Anna Schoene, born in Saxony; they have two children—Lena and Emma.

JOHN S. BURROWS, bank cashier; was born in London, England, in March, 1836, whence he came to America in September, 1857, spending a few weeks in Buffalo, N. Y., before locating at Fond du Lac in November, 1857. Mr. Burrows has been in Baker's bank, of which he is now cashier, since September, 1858; has been City Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, Alderman, and President of the City Council. He was married, at Taycheedah, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Leeman, a resident of Taycheedah; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have three children—Frank E., John W. and Eva T.; they lost three children from scarlet fever, within a few days of each other.

J. W. BYAM, photographer; born in Guilford, Medina Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1840; lived there until he was 14 years of age, then came with his parents to Michigan; they located in the town of Burns, Shiawassee Co., where he remained two years; he then went to Chicago; remained there a short time, then came to Madison, Wis., where he learned the business that he is now engaged in; resided in Madison two years and a half and returned to Michigan and lived two years; then he came to Chicago again and after a residence of a year and ten months there he came to Fond du Lac, in 1865. He was married in Fond du Lac, Dec. 12, 1869, to Emma Lewis; she was born in Le Roy, Dodge Co., Wis. They have one child living—Josephine E.; lost one son, Herbert, who died at the age of 10 months.

EDWIN A. CAREY, dry-goods merchant, of the firm of Laughlin & Carey; was born in the State of New York, in the year 1830, where he lived till 1845, when he came to Fond du Lac, which was then a small village, having only four houses; his father died the first year after their arrival, leaving his mother, an older brother and himself to care for the family; he spent most of his time, for a number of years, at work on a small farm, near the city of Fond du Lac, during the summer months, and at clerking in a store during the winter; in 1854, he started the first omnibus line in the city of Fond du Lac, which he continued for three years; he became a member of the firm of Laughlin & Carey, dry-goods merchants, in 1862, where he has since continued business, and is now one of the leading business firms of the city of Fond du Lac. He married Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of ex-Mayor Taylor (deceased). Mr. Carey and wife are prominent members of the Episcopal Church, and he also was, for five years, a Vestryman of that church.

AUGUST L. CARSTENS, junior partner of the firm of Bartlett & Carstens, meat market; is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1844; he learned his trade, and followed it in his native country till 1865, when he removed to Fond du Lac, and has since continued the butcher trade. In 1870, he married Miss Julia A. Treleven, daughter of D. D. Treleven, of Fond du Lac, by whom he has had two children—Lola G. and Alister (deceased).

COL. GEORGE W. CARTER, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison; was born at Wayne, Erie Co., Penn., April 20, 1839; came to Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., in 1845, where his father, Jacob Carter, still resides. He lived on the farm until the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted—being

one of the very first to do so—April 19, 1861, serving to the close, and returning home with a crushed thigh; he was educated at Ripon College and Wisconsin State University, and has practiced law since the war. Col. Carter has been two terms Clerk of the Circuit Court, a member of the Governor's staff; many years Chairman of the Republican County Committee; several years a member of the Republican State Central Committee; Republican candidate for Congress, and, since January, 1880, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison. He was married July 4, 1861, to Emeline N. Harkness, a native of Tioga Co., Penn.; they have five children—Albert C., George H., Elvira, Elizabeth and Jay E.

CYRUS CHADBOURNE, photographer; was born in Harrison, Cumberland Co., Me., and learned the photographer's business in 1864, which he has since followed. He came to Fond du Lac in August, 1874, where he began business for himself. He makes a speciality of fine photographs, for which he has earned a wide reputation.

THOMAS CHAPELAIN, residence Fourth street; was born near Montreal, Can., Nov. 1, 1843; he learned the carpenter trade in Montreal, and worked at it several years, served in the Canadian militia five years; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and has lived in the city of Fond du Lac since. The maiden name of Mr. Chapelain's wife was Jennie La Pointe; she was born near Montreal, Can., in 1842; they have three children—Virginia M., T. W. and Amelia. In politics, Mr. Chapelain is a Republican. His father, Peter Chapelain, was a native of Canada, born near Montreal; he married Miss A. Darwin; he died in 1819; she married again, and resides in Canada; their children now living are Thomas (whose name heads this sketch), Wolford (who lives in Escanaba, Mich.), Ovida (who lives near Montreal, Can.), and Lizzie (wife of Daniel Deshambena, Canada). Mrs. Chapelain's parents, George and Julia La Pointe, were natives of Canada; they moved from there to Waukegan, Ill., in or about 1849, thence to Fond du Lac in 1860; they now reside in Egg Harbor, Door Co., Wis., and are esteemed people; their children are Jenny (wife of Thomas Chapelain, the subject of this sketch), Ellen (wife of O. Anderson, Egg Harbor, Wis.), Stephen and John (who live in New London, Wis.), Addie (wife of Joseph Mocha, of Fond du Lac), Mary (wife of Michael Furnier, of Buffalo, N. Y.), Emma (wife of P. Hennigan, of Fond du Lac), George and Cordelia.

ALMOND W. CHAPMAN was born in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., June 15, 1833; at the age of 21, he moved to Oswego Co., remained there one year, and, in the fall of 1855, came to Fond du Lac, arriving here Nov. 16; Mr. C. was reared as a farmer, and was an engineer for stationary and locomotive engines for a time; in 1858, he established the ice business at Fond du Lac, which he continued nine years; for several years, he has carried on the manufacture of spruce beer and soda water, and for twenty-seven years furnished music for parties and dances. He was married at Fond du Lac, Nov. 16, 1856, to Lucy A., daughter of Joseph King, born in the town of Fond du Lac, Feb. 3, 1840; they have two children living—Josephine D., born Dec. 20, 1857, and Walter A., July 22, 1861; Jamie died in March, 1859, aged 6 months. Mr. C. is a member of the Lodge of A. F. & A. M.

CHARLES CHURCH, of the firm of Church Bros., house, sign, carriage and ornamental painters, was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 23, 1855; came with his parents to Fond du Lac in 1855; he has worked at the painter's trade since his youth, and for himself (with his brother William) for the last four years. He was married in Fond du Lac, July 25, 1876, to Miss Katie French, a native of Ontario; they have one child—Susie; Mr. Church is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM CHURCH, of the firm of Church Bros., house, sign, carriage and ornamental painters, was born in Fond du Lac June 16, 1856; commenced work at painter's trade when a boy; engaged in business with his brother for the last four years. He was married in this city, Feb. 20, 1878, to Miss Josie Crawford, who was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis. Mr. Church is a member of the Fond du Lac Band, having been connected with it since its organization in 1874.

S. B. CLARK, of the firm of Clark & Myers, proprietors of First Street Livery Stable, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1824; went to California in 1852, and remained there until 1857; in 1858, he returned to Canton, and carried on the milling business there for several years; in 1868, he went to Montana to recruit his health; spent two years there, and then came to Ripon, Wis., where he remained until 1872, when he came to Fond du Lac.

C. L. CLEMENT of the firm of Perkins & Clement, carriage manufacturers; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1839; at the age of 17 he went to Newark, N. J. with S. B. Sanders; remaining there till 1868, whence he came to Fond du Lac and continued his trade alone till 1874, when Mr. Perkins became a partner in the carriage manufactory.

JOHN F. COATES, engineer of Fire Engine No. 3, was born in Gloucestershire, England, Nov. 30, 1847; came to America in 1867; spent three years in Buena Vista, Portage Co., Wis., came thence to Fond du Lac; he began the trade of a locomotive machinist at Swindon, England, on the Great

Western Railway; has followed engineering eleven years. He was married at Fond du Lac in April, 1872, to Mary Lucas, born in Wisconsin; they have two children—Chas. F., born March, 1874, and Myrtle, born in October, 1878.

A. G. COFFMAN, butcher: was born in Bavaria Oct. 22, 1839, and came with his parents to Marshfield, Wis., in 1850; in 1858, he went to Illinois and enlisted in July, 1861, at Geneva, in the Kane Co., cavalry, serving on detached duty with Gens. Curtis, Halleck, and as Gen. Steele's escort, being mustered out in September, 1864; he returned to Bloomingdale, Ill., where he lived until December, 1866, when he came to Fond du Lac and engaged in the butchering business, which he has since followed. He was married at Bloomingdale, Ill., March 29, 1867, to Hannah E. Trewing, a native of England; they have six children—George W., Ida May, Charles G., Clara P., Edith E., and William H. Mr. C. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

DR. J. R. COLE, dentist: was born in Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 30, 1826; moved to Illinois in 1845; to Mineral Point in 1849; thence to Milwaukee, and to Fond du Lac in 1851, having a capital of 25 cents when he first reached Wisconsin; began the practice of dentistry thirty-one years ago; Dr. C. carried on his farm five years, located in Lamartine, platted Cole's addition to Fond du Lac at the close of the war, and engaged in building and other real-estate operations. He was married, at Fond du Lac, June 21, 1854, to Emma T., daughter of Jared M. Taylor; she was born at Vergennes, Vt., Jan. 9, 1836; they have seven children—Dudley N., Milton H., John M., Mary A., Alfred D., Burton and George R.; Emily died at the age of 2 years and 6 months; Dr. C. has been a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Education.

MILTON H. COLE, dentist: was born at Fond du Lac Feb. 7, 1856; during five years, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with his father, the firm name being J. R. Cole & Son; he was married, at Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wis., to Anna L. Reed, Oct. 14, 1877.

HON. JAMES COLEMAN, attorney, son of the Rev. Seymour Coleman, of the Troy, (N. Y.) M. E. Conference; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., June 29, 1836; he received an academic education; read law three years in Troy and Albany; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1856, was admitted to the bar the same year, and in 1857 began practice at Fond du Lac, which has since been his home. Mr. Coleman was elected District Attorney in 1860, and re-elected in 1862; served two terms in the Legislature; was Register in Bankruptcy in 1868, and Postmaster of Fond du Lac from 1869 to 1877. He is now, and has been since 1876, a law partner of United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter, with an office in Washington; they have a larger practice, with perhaps one exception, in the United States Supreme Court, than any other firm. Although spending much of his time in Washington, Mr. C. still maintains a residence at Fond du Lac, where he passes the summers.

COL. EDWARD COLMAN; was born at Rochester, N. Y., where he was a resident engineer on the Erie Canal; he came to Fond du Lac in 1852, and engaged in farming, though he followed his profession of civil engineering more or less, until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 18th W. V. I., going out as First Lieutenant. He was wounded at Shiloh and Champion Hills, on account of which he was absent a year from his company. He still carries the bullet in his head. Afterward, he was in the recruiting service acting as Adjutant, and stationed at Madison, Wis. In the Veteran Reserve Corps, he was stationed at St. Louis, but afterward at Washington on the Examining Board. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th W. V. I., and just before being mustered out, in the fall of 1865, was commissioned as Colonel, though the commission failed to reach him before he was mustered out. From 1866, he was Superintendent of public property at Madison one and one-half years; after which, he engaged nine and one-half years in banking, being the first Treasurer of the Fond du Lac Saving's Bank. Mr. Colman engaged in farming from January, 1877, to January, 1878, when he took the office of Sheriff, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket by a very large majority. After leaving the Sheriff's office in January, 1880, he became cashier of the Mibills Manufacturing Co. While residing in Fond du Lac, he was elected City Treasurer two terms.

ELIHU COLMAN, attorney; was born in Oneida, Brown Co., Wis.; came to Fond du Lac in August, 1847. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st W. V. C.; served as Quartermaster's Sergeant, Issuing and Entry Clerk in Commissary Department. In January, 1863, he was discharged on account of disability. He is a graduate of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. Admitted to the bar in May, 1865, and has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. He represented this district in the Wisconsin General Assembly in 1872; served as Register in Bankruptcy for this district, from 1868 to 1872.

REV. HENRY R. COLMAN, retired; was born at Northampton, Montgomery (now Fulton) Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1800; at 6 years of age, went with his parents to Connecticut; seven years later,

returned to Northampton, where he resided until 31, engaged in farming until joining the Troy (N. Y.) M. E. Conference in 1831. He was on the circuit composed of Warren and Essex Cos. one year; at Luzerne Village fifteen months, in which he had fourteen appointments; at Bridgeport, Addison Co., Vt., one year; Tienderoga, N. Y., two years; village of Essex, having several appointments, one year; Middlebury, N. Y., two years; Northampton, N. Y., one year; Green Bay, Wis., where he arrived in September, 1840, five years as missionary to Oneida Indians; missionary to Stockbridge Indians, Calumet Co., two years; then at Fond du Lac, his present home, two years, after which, on account of ill health, he has taken no appointment. Rev. Colman was married at Northampton, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1823, to Livia Spier, born at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y., April 25, 1802; she has been a member of the M. E. Church fifty-eight years, and her husband fifty-seven years; they have five children—Charles J., a lumberman at La Crosse, Wis.; Julia, residing at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Henry, preaching at Milwaukee; Joseph Spier, of La Crosse, and Elisha, a lawyer at Fond du Lac.

REV. FATHER JAMES COLTON, priest of St. Patrick's Church, Follett street; is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born June 24, 1824; he received his preparatory education in his parish at County Tyrone; entered college at Mynouth, Ireland, in 1840, and received his diploma from the same in 1844; he came to America in September of the same year, and continued his theological studies in St. Thomas' College at Beardstown, Ky., for three years; in 1847, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, Wis., immediately following which he entered the ministry at Menomonee, Waukesha Co., Wis., where he remained until 1850, when he moved to Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co., Wis., where he had a charge for three years; in 1854, he was changed to Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., remaining there for about three years; he was then changed by the Bishop to Kenosha for a little more than three years, whence he was again changed to Shullsburg, Wis.; remaining at Shullsburg for nearly four years, when he was sent to Fitchburg for a few months only, when he was changed to St. Patrick's, Fond du Lac, in 1862, where he has since remained in charge of a congregation of about two hundred and five families and about fifteen hundred members.

REV. FATHER OLIVER COMTOIS, priest of St. Louis' French Catholic Church; is a native of Canada; was born in Montreal May 8, 1842, he pursued his preparatory collegiate studies at Theresa College, near Montreal, entering in 1855 and graduating in 1863, after which he pursued his theological studies in the same institution, receiving his degree in 1870; for two years after his graduation in 1870, he was Professor of French in the University of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; he was ordained to the priesthood at Marquette, Mich., in 1872, after which he held services at several missions in the Diocese of Marquette till June, 1879, when he was transferred by the Bishop to St. Louis' French Church, Fond du Lac, to succeed Father Dale, whose death occurred in March previous.

HON. WILLIAM D. CONKLIN, attorney; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1831; came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1841, with his father, Henry Conklin; he was educated at Madison and Hamilton Colleges; graduated from the latter institution in 1852; degree of A. M. conferred in 1863; commenced the practice of law in Fond du Lac in 1854; served one term as County Judge, two terms as Alderman, and six years as Municipal Judge. He took an active part in the organization of the 14th W. V. I. during the late rebellion, and was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, but soon relinquished the position to his brother.

COL. HORACE E. CONNIT, attorney; was born at Elyria, Ohio, May 20, 1822; resided there five years, when his father died and he moved to Medina, N. Y., for nine years; spent two years at Yates Academy; read law three years at Lockport, N. Y., teaching a portion of the time, after which, Oct. 13, 1847, he came to Horicon, Wis.; he was admitted to the bar the same fall, and practiced his profession at Horicon until enlisting in September, 1862, as Captain of Co. C, 29th W. V. I., in which he was promoted to Major in 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1865; Col. C. was with his regiment in all its engagements except the Red River expedition, during which, on account of a wound received at Port Gibson May 1, 1863, he was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department in New Orleans. After leaving the army, he returned to Horicon for two years; engaged in farming two years at Oakfield; moved to Waupun in 1870 for four years; spent one year on a farm, and came to Fond du Lac in 1876, where he has since practiced his profession. He was married in the town of Herman, Wis., Sept. 13, 1848, to Susan F. Chase, a native of Barry, Orleans Co., N. Y.

D. G. CRIPPEN, veterinary surgeon and proprietor of breaking and boarding stable; born in North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., April 22, 1832; came to Fond du Lac in April, 1856. He was married in West Granville, N. Y., April 29, 1852, to Mary E. Farnsworth; she is a native of West Granville; they have had six children; the living are Mary Ida, George Norman, Willard, Charles E. and Ada Belle; they have lost one son—Nathan R., who was born April 8, 1857, and died Dec. 16,

1878. Mr. Crippen commenced handling horses at the age of 8 years, while at home with his father; for the last twenty-five years he has carried on the business of a veterinary surgeon; he is among the well-known horse-trainers, and his reputation for successfully breaking horses is fully established.

ALVA CROFOOT, superintendent of Meyer's saw mill, is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1833; came to the State of Wisconsin and settled at Green Bay in 1840, whence, in 1841, he removed with his parents to Kaukauna, where they lived for two years; in 1843, he came to Fond du Lac, and began farming, which he has continued in connection with the lumber business since; in 1853, he began the lumber business with Brand, Olcott & Co., with whom he remained until 1865, when for a while he was out of the lumber trade; he soon began the lumber business again for Mr. Sawyer, remaining with him until he sold out to Mr. C. J. L. Meyer, when Mr. Crofoot began for Mr. Meyer. In 1853, he married Miss Cornelia House, of Lewis Co., N. Y.; they have nine children, as follows: Effie, now Mrs. Robbs, of Fond du Lac; Jay P., Edward E., May, Miranda, Clinton A., Carlos B., Minnie and Ella. Mr. Crofoot was a member of the County Board in 1866; he owns a farm of 145 acres four miles southwest of Fond du Lac, valued at \$7,250.

JAMES L. CROWLEY, grocer, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1831, where he lived till he was 16 years of age, when he came to America and located in the State of Maryland, where he stayed for one year; he then moved to West Virginia and resided there for two years; from there he went to Ohio where he lived three years; thence to Pennsylvania for nine months; thence to Ohio again for a few months, and from there he came to the State of Wisconsin and settled at Fond du Lac in 1855. He was married to Miss Julia Fitzgerald, of the town of Empire, Wis., in 1856; after his marriage he settled on a farm near Empire, where he lived until 1873, when he moved to Fond du Lac and began the grocery business, which he has since followed. His wife died in May, 1872, leaving nine children, as follows: John and Bridget (twins), born in 1857; Margaret, born in 1859; Mary, born in 1861; James, born in 1863; Catharine, born in 1865; Julia, born in 1867; Edmond, born in 1870, and Honora, born in 1872. Mr. Crowley and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he has at different times been a Trustee of the same. He is now a member of the Catholic Benevolent Society of Fond du Lac.

DAVID R. CURRAN, a native of Ithaca, N. Y., came to Fond du Lac in the fall of 1846, and has been in business and resided here ever since; he began to clerk for his brother in a drug store in 1837, and when he came to Fond du Lac brought a stock of druggist's goods and put them upon the market as soon as a suitable building could be procured; in 1853, R. P. Root became Mr. Curran's partner for one year, and, in 1858, C. F. Kalk became a member of the firm of Curran & Kalk, as Mr. Curran had been appointed Register of the Wisconsin Land Office at Menasha, which position he held three years; in 1866, the firm of Curran & Kalk dissolved, the former continuing alone until 1873, when his son, E. S. Curran, was admitted to partnership under the firm name of D. R. Curran & Son; in 1879, D. R. Curran retired from the firm. He has been Under Sheriff two years; Deputy County Treasurer four years; member of the School Board thirteen years, and held other local offices. He was married at Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1847, to Eveline Stoddard, of that city.

ED S. CURRAN, druggist; was born at Fond du Lac, July 15, 1849; he is a graduate of the Fond du Lac High School; during thirteen years, up to March, 1879, he was in the drug business with his father, since which time he has carried on the business alone.

GEORGE P. DANA was born in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., Nov. 25, 1849; came to city of Fond du Lac when 6 years old, and attended school, with the exception of working six months at the jeweler's trade, until 14 years of age; after that, he clerked one year for N. L. Bullis, in a grocery store, and then began, in 1865, the business of a gunsmith with T. S. Weeks, which he has followed ever since; in 1877, he was appointed First Assistant Fire Marshal; was appointed Chief in 1878, and re-appointed in 1879, and has been a fireman fifteen years. Mr. D. was married at Fond du Lac, May 19, 1874, to Phoebe Lammers; they have four children—Alexander G., Paul J., Lavona J., and George A.; he is a member of St. Michael's Society, and is President of the Firemen's Mutual Aid Society.

JOHN L. DANA, hatter, furrier and dealer in gents' furnishing goods; born in the town of Fond du Lac Sept. 12, 1851; he is a son of John Dana, who came to this county in 1844, and is now a resident of this city. The subject of this sketch was employed as a clerk in a grocery store for two years, and, for five years, he was in the employ of Hoyt & Cole, hatters, of this city; in 1872, he engaged in business for himself.

SAMUEL R. DANIELS was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1831, and is the son of David and Hannah Daniels, nee Roblee, also natives of New York; he spent his early life on a farm in New York, and, with parents, came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Eden, where his



P. S. Wally

FOND DU LAC.

(DECEASED.)

father died in the following year; his mother now lives in Michigan; he followed farming in Eden for thirteen years, and then removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he has since followed teaming; he now owns a house and lot on Green street, a lot on Grant, and one on corner of Grant and Eleventh streets. In 1861, he was married to Miss Prussia, daughter of Howard and Electa Mitchell, natives of New York, but immigrants to Wisconsin in 1859; they have one daughter—Cora E. Mrs. Daniels is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

GEORGE D. DANKS, house, sign and ornamental painter; was born in New London, Wis., in 1856; came to Fond du Lac in 1862; learned the painter's trade under his father while young; during the year 1877, he was steamboating on the lake; in 1878, began grocery business in city of Fond du Lac, on Scott street, which he continued till spring of 1879; owns brick building on Scott street. He married Miss Mary E. Parrish, of Fond du Lac, in 1877; they have one son—Edward L.; has been a member of the Order of United Workmen since March, 1878.

KEYES ARMSTRONG DARLING, oldest son of the pioneer Dr. M. C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, was born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1824; received his early education in the schools of Amherst, whither his parents removed when he was quite young; thence, in 1836, to Fond du Lac, where Keyes spent most of his time for many years; at the age of 18, his father sent him and his sister, now Mrs. Helen Eastman, back to Albion, N. Y., to continue their studies; his sister completed her course and he, after remaining two years, changed to Janesville, Wis.; thence to Beloit, where he attended a select school in the basement of the old brick church; in 1846, he, with his father, opened a broker's office at Fond du Lac, which they continued for about ten years, when, in company with Dr. T. S. Wright, opened a banking-house under the name of Darling, Wright & Co. In 1850, he married Miss Ann M., daughter of John and Lovice Bowman, of Monroe Co., Wis.; they have two sons—William M., of Minnesota; John B., medical student at Madison. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

E. W. DAVIS, retired; was born in the town of Sebago, Cumberland Co., Me., Aug. 26, 1808; when 16 years old, went to Boston and vicinity, where he lived seven years; attended Beverly Academy, in Massachusetts, two years and six months; removed then to Schenectady, N. Y., for six months; went to Syracuse in 1837; where, in the fall of 1838, he enlisted in the "Patriot War;" was Captain of a company of patriots composed principally of salt-boilers; after a campaign of a few weeks, returned to Syracuse for a short time and then went to Massachusetts; in 1839, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he carried on the boot and shoe business for Massachusetts factories until 1841, when he went to Des Moines Co., Iowa. Mr. D. remained in Iowa, where he was a farmer and a member of the Legislature, until coming to Fond du Lac, in August, 1847; at Fond du Lac he has been engaged in building; he resided one year at Appleton, where, with Dr. M. C. Darling and Amos A. Lawrence, he built a mill, which he sold, and returned to Fond du Lac. Mr. D. has been Alderman ten years, School Commissioner, Fire Warden, and held other offices. He was married, in Massachusetts, to Lavina Brown, who died in 1833. He was married a second time, at Milwaukee, in February, 1853, to Emma B., daughter of Dr. John B. Audley, who came to Milwaukee in 1842; she was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England; Mrs. D. has two brothers and a sister at Nashotah, and one brother keeps the Nagowicka Cottage, near Pewaukee Lake; her father and mother—who was Eleanor Rubathan—were born in Staffordshire, near Newcastle, England; Mrs. Davis inherited some poetical genius, and has written several articles of merit, the latest being "Well-remembered scenes of early girlhood in old England."

FREDERICK F. DAVIS was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1803; came to Fond du Lac in 1844, and followed farming for a short time; in 1845, he built the first flouring-mill in Fond du Lac, there being only one log and two frame dwellings in the town at that time; Mr. McWilliams occupied the log house, Dr. Darling one of the frame dwellings and the other was occupied by a Frenchman; Mr. Davis soon sold his mill to Col. Conklin and began farming the land on which the town of Waupun is situated, his being the only shanty there at that time; in 1847, he returned to Fond du Lac, and in company with A. G. Ruggles, built the first steam saw-mill erected here; brought the first raft of logs from the Wolf River to the town of Fond du Lac, after which, in the winter of 1847-48, they placed 3,000 logs on the banks of that river, which they rafted down to the mill in the spring of 1848, and sawed in the following summer; they continued this business together for about two years, when Mr. Davis bought out Mr. Ruggles and managed the mill for a year longer, when, upon his election as Sheriff of the county of Fond du Lac, he disposed of his saw-mill; after his term of office had expired, he purchased a lumber establishment on the Sauk River, of which he was proprietor for two years, when he exchanged it for property at Calumet; being a man of enterprise and not content when out of business, he soon purchased a flouring-mill at Calumet, of which he was proprietor for three years, when inducements were such

as to cause him to dispose of this, move to New York State and purchase a large flouring and saw mill and farm, with which he operated for twelve years; in 1874, he again returned to Fond du Lac and has since led a more quiet life, having been one of the most active and enterprising men in the early settlement of that city and county. He married Mariah Johnson, of Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1826, who died at Fond du Lac in 1859, leaving three children—Cornelia (deceased), Sarah J., now Mrs. Lee, of Fond du Lac, and Betsy, now Mrs. West, of Fond du Lac. In 1862, he married Miss Sarah Smith, of Ulster Co., N. Y., by whom he had three children, as follows: Frank, Leonard and Annie.

C. H. DE GROAT, of the firm of DeGroat & Giddings, manufacturers of engines, mill machinery, brace saw-mill machinery, foundry, farm machinery and agricultural implements; is a native of the State of New York; born in 1839; came to Fond du Lac in 1852. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, of the 1st W. V. L.; served with his company one year; came home to recruit; raised Co. A, of the 32d W. V. L.; was elected Captain, and, before the close of the war, was made Colonel of his regiment; was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea; was mustered out of service, at Milwaukee, in June, 1865; returned to Fond du Lac and followed farming for one year; was elected County Clerk in 1866 and served for four years; in 1870, moved to Salt Lake; in 1874, returned to Fond du Lac and became partner of Mr. Giddings, in the firm of De Groat & Giddings. In 1862, he married Miss Josephine Allen, of Fond du Lac; they have four children—Charles, Grant, George and Paul. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. D. has also been a K. of P. since 1877.

FRED WILLIAM DEHNERT, brick manufacturer; was born in Prussia May 4, 1840; came direct to Fond du Lac in December, 1868, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick for six years. He was married, in Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 6, 1871, to his first wife, and to his present wife, Caroline Spielberg, at the same place, Feb. 21, 1876; she was born in Prussia; they have two children—William and Bertha; Mrs. Dehnert has four children by a former marriage—Albert, Emil, Emma and Minnie.

ADELBERT DE LAND, druggist, was born at Detroit, Mich., July 28, 1849; came with his father, John R. De Land (who still resides here), to Fond du Lac, in 1851; Mr. De L. began clerking in Dr. T. S. Wright's drug store, in 1864; in 1865, he went to Chicago, and was with J. H. Reed & Co., and their successors, H. A. Hurlbut & Co., until he returned to Fond du Lac and established his present business Jan. 1, 1877. He was married, at Janesville, Wis., Dec. 25, 1876, to Emma A. Terwilliger, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y.

EDMUND DELANY, Jr., City Clerk; was born at Factoryville, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1841; a son of Edmund Delany, who is now a resident of Fond du Lac; came to Calumet, in this county, in 1849, and to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, in 1853. Mr. D. enlisted in Co. A, 14th W. V. L., in October, 1861, as a private, but was elected Sergeant at the organization of the company, and promoted, Aug. 9, 1862, to Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 21st W. V. L.; he was in all the battles in which his regiment participated; was mustered out March 29, 1863, after which, he was clerk in the Provost Marshal's office until it was abolished in October, 1865; he studied engineering and aided in preparing a map of the city of Fond du Lac; in 1870, Mr. D. was chosen City Clerk, which position he has since continuously occupied.

CHARLES DEMARIS, blacksmith; was born in Massachusetts in 1852; came to Fond du Lac with his parents, and settled at Fond du Lac in 1855; was educated in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, Wis., from 1863 to 1870; learned the cabinet-maker's trade, but did not work at it very long; began blacksmithing in the La Belle Wagon Works in 1877, and has continued there since that time.

JULIEN DEMERS, proprietor of saloon; is a native of Canada, where he was born in 1837; he removed to Fond du Lac in 1854 and began running a saw-mill, which he now continues in connection with his saloon business. In 1859, he married Miss Lucy Latournau, a native of Canada, by whom he has had thirteen children, only two of whom—Julien and Adis—are living, and, with parents, are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Demers has taken quite an active part in the political interests of the Greenback party in his ward; was one of the men who organized the Greenback club in the Sixth Ward, and has since held the office of Vice President of the same.

H. G. DE SOMBRE, dealer in fine watches and jewelry, silver and plated ware, musical instruments, etc.; is a native of Prussia; he came to America with his father, B. C. De Sombre, in 1856 (his father is still a resident of this city), located here at that time; commenced learning his trade of watchmaker and jeweler in October, 1861; began business for himself in the spring of 1866. He is Alderman of the Eighth Ward at the present time.

FRED W. DE QUINE was born in Calumet Village, this county, Oct. 30, 1853; in September, 1854, his father, Louis De Quine, died, and he came with his mother to Fond du Lac in 1855; she resides at No. 27 Doty street; Mr. D. attended school until April 4, 1870, when he served three years' apprenticeship as a machinist, and has worked ever since at that trade in Fond du Lac; he is foreman of the Union Iron Works; is a Turner, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

DR. C. E. DICKINSON, dentist; was born at Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1849, where he lived until removing to Delaware in 1868, whence he came to Fond du Lac in 1871; he began the study of dentistry with Dr. C. W. Barnes in 1873, and began practice in April, 1878, in the city of Fond du Lac, where he now has a good business.

JOHN W. DILLON, photographer; was born in London, England, Oct. 27, 1847, and came to America when 12 years of age, living in New York City until July 27, 1864, when he enlisted in Battery B, 5th U. S. A., for three years, as a musician or bugler; at the expiration of his term of service in 1867, he went to Chicago, thence to Bloomington and Lincoln, finally, coming to Fond du Lac the same year, and engaging in his present business, that of a photographer. He was married in Fond du Lac Feb. 25, 1873, to Ella M., a native of Manitowoc Co., daughter of Evander Soper, one of the earliest settlers of Wisconsin; they have two children—Frank Earle and Harry Walton. Mr. D. belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias Lodges of Fond du Lac, and has been Alderman from the Eighth Ward since the spring of 1879.

JOHN A. DITTER, druggist, was born at Baden, Germany, June 2, 1852, whose father, Amos Ditter, now resides in this county; he came to Taycheedah in 1857, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac in 1868; in 1871, he removed to Waterloo, but after three years returned to Fond du Lac, where, in December, 1875, he began the drug business. In 1877, Mr. Mitchell became his partner, under the firm name of Ditter & Mitchell. Mr. Ditter was married, at Fond du Lac, Nov. 15, 1877, to Katie Trimbor, a native of Marshfield, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Ditter are members of St. Mary's Church, and Mr. Ditter of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society.

PHILIP DITTER, was born in Baden, Germany, June 27, 1844; came to Taycheedah from Europe in 1857. He enlisted Feb. 15, 1864, in Co. K, 35th W. V. I., and was mustered out in May, 1866—serving in the Department of the Gulf at the siege of Mobile, White River and ten months in Texas. Mr. Ditter began his trade in March, 1861, and has been in business for himself about nine years. He was married at Fond du Lac July 6, 1871, to Mary Trimbor, who was born near Marytown, Wis.; they have five children—Joseph A., John P., Mary J., Mathias J. and Edward J. Mr. Ditter is a member of the Capuchin Church, and St. Joseph's Benevolent Society.

HENRY C. DITTMAR, proprietor of a steam dyeing and scouring establishment; born in New York City July 4, 1846. He entered the United States Navy Feb. 22, 1864; served on the steam sloop Pawnee, United States sloop New Hampshire, the flag-ship Malvern and the surveying steamer Bibb; left the naval service Feb. 20, 1867, and was located in Philadelphia until he came to Fond du Lac in 1873. He commenced work at the business he now carries on twenty-two years ago. He was married in Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1867, to Catharine Johnson, a native of that city; they have two children—Annie H. and West A. Mr. Dittmar is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the K. of P. He is a son of Henry Dittmar, who came to this county in 1865, and is now engaged in farming in Calumet Township.

HENRY DIRCKS, Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Co.; was born in New Holstem, Germany, Dec. 25, 1852; came with his parents, Henning N. and Theodocia Dircks, to America in 1857; after one year's residence in the State of New York they came to Fond du Lac, where they still reside; at the age of 11 years Henry commenced to work in Griffith's saw-mill, in this city, where he remained three years; afterward, for six years he was employed in the sash, door and blind manufactory of C. J. L. Meyer; since that time he has been engaged in some work at the Mihills factory. He was married in the town of Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 13, 1879, to Amelia Wollenburg, who was born near Berlin in Prussia. Mr. Dircks was Secretary of the Volunteer Fire Department for about five years; since the organization of the present system he has been Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Co. He is a member of the Fireman's Mutual Aid Society. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, and St. Peter's Society connected with the church.

RICHARD DIX, was born in Saxony, April 27, 1827, from where, after attending Jena University, Dresden College, and studying for a veterinary surgeon and practicing that profession about one year, he came to America in 1849, locating in Milwaukee; he followed the profession of veterinary surgeon in Milwaukee and vicinity until 1855, when he came to Fond du Lac and engaged in the business of brewing, which he continued until 1862. Mr. Dix lived in Green Bay three years, where, with his parents, he built the gas-works; during the last two years he has not been in active business. He was

married at Fond du Lac July 11, 1859, to Josephina Krembs, a native of Wurtemberg; they have one son—Richard. Mr. Dix also has a son by a former wife—Edwin J., who is in C. J. L. Meyer's office at Chicago. The two fine brick stores south of the Patty House belong to Richard Dix, who is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter at Fond du Lac.

JULIUS DOZOTELL, engineer; residence corner of Brook and Ruggles street; he was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., July 20, 1839; in 1849 he went to Galena, Ill., and came to Fond du Lac in 1850. He married in Jefferson, Wis., in 1861, Jennie McInnis; their children are May, Josephine, Jennie L., Caddie V. and Francis A.; Mr. Dozotell has been engaged as an engineer for over eighteen years. In politics, he is a Republican.

ERASTUS W. DRURY, son of Needham and Clarissa Drury, nee Ladd; was born in Bangor, N.Y., in 1814; when he was about 2 years of age, his father changed his residence to Pittsford, Vt., from there, to Highgate, Vt., where he died in 1822. His son Erastus, being then only 8 years of age, was left to struggle upward alone as best he could; he acquired a taste for study from his father, who was a teacher and had excited his ambition; he afterward improved every opportunity, until he acquired a good academic education; he was decidedly a self-made man; he was early apprenticed to the printing business, and at the age of 18 years, became editor and publisher of the Vermont *Argus*, a Democratic paper which he conducted with remarkable ability and energy, working until midnight and rising at 3 A. M., thus allowing himself but three hours of sleep, and from three to five minutes for his meals; he continued the paper about two years, and then passing it over to his brother Hamilton Drury, he devoted himself to the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Middlebury, Vt. In 1837, Mr. Drury was married to Eveline T. Horton, daughter of Daniel G. and Mary Horton, nee Drury, of Sudbury, Vt., went to Washington, D. C., on his wedding tour, and received the appointment of Postmaster at Middlebury, Vt., through the influence of Hon. Silas Wright, U. S. Senator, from New York, and a personal friend of Mr. Drury; in 1843, he came to Wisconsin Territory, and after entering a tract of land near Racine, he came to Fond du Lac County and entered 400 acres in Lamarine; he then formed a pleasant acquaintance with Dr. Mason C. Darling, became much interested in his plan for "laying out" the village of Fond du Lac, and concluded to make it his future home; he went back to Middlebury, Vt., intending to return soon, but on account of the protracted illness and subsequent death of his wife, he was delayed until 1846, when he returned to Fond du Lac and found the village being formed, with here and there a house on Main street, and a few buildings seemingly scattered over the prairie, but each stood on a street regularly laid out; Mr. Drury then formed a partnership with Mr. John A. Eastman, a son-in-law of Dr. M. C. Darling, for the practice of law. In 1847, Mr. Drury went back to Schenectady, N. Y., and was married to Deborah Van Patten, daughter of Simon P. and Hannah Van Patten, nee Toll, and returned soon after to Fond du Lac with his wife, and two children of his first wife, a daughter and son, named Mary Eveline, who died after a few years, and Hamilton Horton; of Mr. Drury's children after his second marriage, but one is living, a daughter named Harriet Deborah; after having a house built on Marr street for his residence, Mr. Drury had a block erected on Main street, opposite from where the Patty House now stands, for stores and offices, in which he had his law office for a number of years until the building was destroyed by fire; Mr. Drury made investments in Fond du Lac and the vicinity from time to time, and in different parts of the State; he continued in the practice of law until his failing health compelled him to retire from business. While Mr. Drury aimed to occupy a respectable position among his fellow-citizens, he was most anxious that his moral and religious influence in the church and community might be such as would meet the approval of his dear Savior to whose blessed service he consecrated himself at the early age of 11 years, when he became a member of the Congregational Church; when he came to Fond du Lac, he united with the Congregational Church, which was then in its infancy, and assisted in sustaining it for several years, when he felt it his duty to join with eleven others of the members in organizing a Presbyterian Church, in which he labored to the best of his ability until his strength failed and he was laid aside, but he has been sweetly sustained through many trying years of illness by the presence of the dear Master whom he sought to serve.

PETER DUFRANE, Jr., grocer, on West Division street; was born in Canada in 1853; when quite young, his parents moved to Fond du Lac, where he has since made his home; in 1870, he began clerking in a grocery store for C. E. Errard, with whom he remained until 1877, when he began the grocery business for himself. Mr. Dufrane is a member of St. Louis Catholic Church.

FRANK F. DUFFY, attorney; was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1851, and was educated at St. Charles College, in Maryland, where he graduated in 1870; he came to Fond du Lac in 1872; studied law with Coleman & Spence; was admitted to the bar, and is now serving his second term as City Attorney of Fond du Lac; he is a member of the law firm of Conklin & Duffy, and has a good business.

HARVEY DURAND was born at Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1827, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac, in 1853; he read medicine five years out of curiosity; after coming to Fond du Lac, was engaged with the engineer corps three years, on the Chicago & North-Western and Milwaukee and La Crosse railroads, after which he engaged in farming and speculating in the town of Fond du Lac about four years, after which he removed to the city where he has since resided, amusing himself by speculating and dealing in real estate; he has been Assessor five years; was in the Provost Marshal's office of the Fourth District during the war, and has been Deputy U. S. Marshal since 1861. Mr. Durand also spent one year with James Coleman securing the right of way between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, for the North-Western Union Railway; in 1876, he made a tour of Europe, landing at Glasgow, Scotland, in which country he visited Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, Dumfries and the birthplace of Burns; traveled over England and France, spending some time in London and Paris; visited the amphitheater at Niems; explored Lyons, Versailles, Nancy and other French cities; passed down the shore of the Mediterranean to Rome, Naples and the Italian seaports; ascended Mt. Vesuvius, exploring its crater; spent some time in Venice, at the Italian lakes, in Switzerland, Baden-Baden, and several German and Alsatian cities; he returned in 1877, bringing, among other valuables, one of the finest guns to be found in England, with which he has since slaughtered great numbers of "yellow-bills," being fond of hunting and fishing, to which he devotes considerable attention. He was married at Rosendale, Wis., Sept. 23, 1860, to Jennie E., daughter of John Brown, who was born at Towanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

HENRY W. DURAND was born at North East, Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1813; came to Racine, Wis., in 1855, to town of Fond du Lac the same year, and to Fond du Lac City in 1859; he attended school until the rebellion, and then enlisted in Co. I, 1st W. V. I., in April, 1861; after serving three months, he re-enlisted, in Co. A, 14th W. V. I., in which he served till the close of the war, being mustered out as First Lieutenant; he was in all the battles in which his regiment engaged, except the Red River expedition, being at home recruiting, in which he secured fifty-two men; the principal engagements in which he served were Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Mobile, Tupelo and Nashville; after leaving the army, he engaged for four years in the fruit and confectionery business, since which he has dealt in hay and grain. He was married, March 20, 1866, at Fond du Lac, to Mary M. Heth, who was born at Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 12, 1844; they have one child—Ella M., born March 10, 1867.

R. K. DYE, Jr., dealer in musical instruments and musical merchandise; born in Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 13, 1854; came to Byron, Fond du Lac Co., with his parents, in 1865; resided there until 1877, when he came to this city; engaged in present business ever since; he has taught instrumental music for the last four years. Oct. 28, 1877, he was married in Washington, Conn., to Sarah Mayhew.

REV. GEORGE B. EASTMAN was born at Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., Dec. 24, 1811; pursued his preparatory studies at Orange County Grammar School, entering when about 15 years of age, and continuing the same till in his 21st year, when he changed to and entered the freshman class at the University of Vermont in 1832, from whence he was transferred to the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, where he graduated with the class of 1836; for three months immediately following his graduation, he was teacher and theological student under Bishop Hopkins, of Episcopal Institute of Vermont, at Burlington; in the fall of 1836, he went from there as tutor in Bristol College, at Bristol, Penn., where he remained till the spring of 1837, when he was chosen Principal of the Classical School, at Detroit, Mich., which he held till the spring of 1838; in the spring of 1838, he was chosen Principal of the Kalamazoo branch of the University of Michigan, but resigned this in the fall of 1839 for the professorship of language in the Episcopal Institute, of Troy, New York; resigning the professorship in the spring of 1840, he became Rector of Grace Church, at Waterford, N. Y., having previously pursued his studies for holy orders, which he received Aug. 25, 1839, under Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan. He held the pastorate of Grace Church till the summer of 1845, when he was chosen Rector of Christ's Church, Quaker Farms, and St. Peter's Church, at Oxford, having the two charges at that time; from the summer of 1846 to the spring of 1847, he was general missionary of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., when he became Rector of Zion, Avon, N. Y.; in 1850, he was chosen Rector of St. Paul's, Brownville, N. Y., and after three and a half years' pastorate at Brownville, he was chosen Rector of St. Paul's Church at Fond du Lac, being its second Pastor, and which charge he had for more than twelve years; in autumn of 1866, he went from St. Paul's, Fond du Lac, to the pastorate of St. Paul's, East Saginaw, Mich., where he remained till the spring of 1870, when he became Rector of Trinity Church, at Monroe, Mich., which, on account of his health, he resigned in May, 1878, and again took up his residence at Fond du Lac, Wis. Dec. 31, 1838, he married Miss Margaret Brother, a native of Geneva, N. Y., where she was born May 1, 1819, the children are

Wilber, Francis, Henry B.; Mary, now Mrs. Griffith, of Fond du Lac; Margaret, now Mrs. Col. Ferris, of Idaho; George E., Catharine M., William T., Elizabeth T., Charles W., and Eleanor H.

HIRAM W. EATON, born in Canada Nov. 28, 1833, son of Hiram Eaton; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating near Whitewater, where he lived fifteen years; spent the next twelve years in Missouri and Illinois; returned to Monroe, Wis., and came to Fond du Lac in February, 1874, where he has since carried on the business of manufacturing soda water and spruce beer, which he has followed for twenty years, recently adding facilities for bottling lager beer. He was married at Whitewater, May 10 1857, to Jane, daughter of Wm. Page, who came to Wisconsin in May, 1845; she was born in the town of Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have seven children—Roderick D., Maud A., Blanche, Harry, Charles F., Alma J. and Bessie, and two infants have died.

RUDOLPH EBERT, President of the German American Savings Bank; was born at Dermbach, Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, June 29, 1829, and came to America, to Fond du Lac County in the fall of 1848, first locating in the town of Calumet; he there engaged in farming, which he continued until the spring of 1850, when he moved to Fond du Lac; he at once secured a position as Clerk in the Register of Deeds' office, which he held until he was elected Register in November, 1852; he served 1853 and 1854—one term—after which he opened an office for the transaction of real-estate, loan and abstract business; in the spring of 1865, Mr. E. visited Europe, returning in the fall to renew his business, which was continued until 1866, when the private banking-house of Ebert & Perry was established; in 1873, the bank was organized under the State law as a savings bank, R. Ebert, President, and J. C. Perry, Cashier. Mr. Ebert has been six terms City Treasurer of Fond du Lac, and a member of the Board of Education. In November, 1856, he was married to Louisa Encking, a native of Holstein, Germany; they have had six children, but only one is living—Augustus, born July 22, 1861, and now in the order and sale department of C. J. L. Meyer's factory.

HIRAM EDGERTON, retired farmer; is a native of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.; born in September, 1802; he spent his boyhood with his father on a farm, and received a limited education in the district schools of that county; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1846; settled on a farm of 160 acres in the town of Fond du Lac, which his brother Thomas had entered two years prior to their immigration; having built a small frame house 16x24 feet, though at that time, perhaps, the best in the neighborhood, in the spring of 1847, he returned to New York for his family, with which he reached Fond du Lac June 16 following; he did not get his house plastered, however, till December, and then it was by constantly thawing the mortar by the stoves, around which the family sat while the men plastered the walls. Thus beginning pioneer life in Fond du Lac Co., Mr. Edgerton has always been one of its reliable and successful farmers; though the toil and struggle were severe, his resolution to succeed was equal to the task, so step by step he has gradually acquired a comfortable home to enjoy in his old age. In 1825, he married Miss Lucinda Felton, daughter of Robin and Sylva Felton, of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., who died at her home in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1864, leaving five children—Francis (now Mrs. John J. Tripp, of the town of Fond du Lac), Sarah (who married Oliver Pier, but her husband dying in three years after their marriage, she married Mr. De Witt Williams, of Oneida Co., N. Y.), Sylvia A. (now Mrs. David H. Vinton, of Empire), Ophelia (now Mrs. Samuel B. Stanchfield), Charles B. (who married Miss Matilda Hamilton, daughter of Henry Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, Jan. 1, 1866; they have two children—Katie and De Witt). Mr. Edgerton married Miss Jule Olmstead, of Fond du Lac, in the spring of 1866; she had three children—W. J. Olmstead, C. O. Olmstead, Dr. Austin F. Olmstead, of Green Bay.

JAMES EDMUND, foreman of engine-room and round-house of N.-W. R. R. Co., is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1829; spent most of his time till 20 years of age on a farm; came to America in 1849, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he engaged in farming for about two years; from 1851 to 1854, he was employed in the construction of the Rock River Valley & Union Railroad; in 1854, he was employed in the Union Iron Works, where he continued three years; was next employed as engineer in Butler & Hiner's saw-mill for three seasons; from 1861 to 1866, was employed as machinist in the shops of the N.-W. R. R., when he was appointed foreman in the car and locomotive shops of railroad at Fond du Lac, which position he now holds. He married Miss Alice Gainford, a native of Durham, England, in 1856; they had two children—William J. and an infant deceased. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLARD EDSON was born at Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., Feb. 5, 1813. Was married at Braintree, Vt., to Ann Pratt, in May, 1837; she died Dec. 24, 1852, leaving one son—Solon W.

SOLOM W. EDSON, was born at West Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., March 31, 1838; came to Wisconsin in October, 1854, where he has since resided; he was eight years clerk in a shoe store; since

then has been engaged in manufacturing pumps, horse-rakes, and various articles in wood. Mr. E. has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge since 1859. He was married at Greenbush, Wis., March 31, 1861, to Frances Josephine, daughter of Perry O. Weaver; she was born in Chitt-mango, N. Y., in 1833; they have two children living—Eugene Willard, born May 17, 1868, and Mabel Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1878, and have lost two—Mary Knowles, died at the age of 6 months, and Anna Pratt died at the age of about 5 years. Edson & Son are manufacturers of plain and ornamental building-work, brackets, moldings, newel-posts, stair-railing, balusters, etc.; ornamental carving, furniture, office-work, turning and scroll-sawing to order. Much of their work will be found in the private residences, public buildings, lodge-rooms, churches, etc. Solon W. Edson was a member of the Fond du Lac Fire Department from the time of its organization until the abandonment of the hand machines, a period of about twenty years, the last five years being an honorary member. He helped draw the first engine from the depot.

VITAL EDWIN, foreman of yard at McDonald's saw-mill, was born in France in 1838; came to Fond du Lac in 1863, and began work for Sexmith & Davis, in a saw-mill, where he continued for six years, after which, in 1869, he worked one year for the Fond du Lac Lumbering Co.; in 1870, he worked in a planing-mill for Mr. McDonald, whence he was transferred to the position of foreman of the lumber-yard by Mr. McDonald. Married Miss Malvina Deneault, of Russelltown, Canada, in 1859; they have seven children—Alfred, Lafayette, Thelisford, Alexander, Adaline, Meredine and Emma. Owns house and lot and five acres of land two miles from the city.

OSCAR C. EGGER, order and shipping clerk for C. J. L. Meyer's sash, door and blind factory, was born in Saxony in 1854; came to America with his parents in 1858, and settled at Watertown, Wis., where he lived and attended school most of the time till 1874; in 1874, he came to Fond du Lac, and was employed as clerk in Sarp & Whittelsey's dry-goods store for one year; in 1875, he was employed by Mr. Meyer as salesman in the sash, door and blind factory; in 1878, he was made order and shipping-clerk of the manufactory. Mr. E. has been a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1875—Knights of Pythias since 1878.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE was born at Bridgeport, Vt.; when a child he moved with his parents to the State of New York and settled in St. Lawrence Co., near the village of Canton; at this time, St. Lawrence Co. was little better than a wilderness, and Mr. Eldredge endured the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, enjoying only the meager educational advantages afforded by the district schools of the neighborhood; from about the time he was 18 years of age, he attended the academy at Canton, being able to secure this aid to his education only by the severest labor, supporting himself, and, at the same time, paying the wages of a man to take his place upon his father's farm; when 21, he had prepared himself for college, but, finding that he must still rely upon his own exertions alone, he unwillingly gave up the hope of attending college, entered the law office of John L. Russell, of Canton, and began his legal studies; here he remained for nearly six years, supporting himself by teaching school; some of the time, also, acting as Superintendent of Schools; in 1847, he was admitted to the bar; in 1848, having practiced for some time in the lower courts of New York, he came West, settled at Fond du Lac, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1849, he married Maria A. Bishop, only daughter of Arch Bishop, then of Washington Co., N. Y., but afterward of the town of Eden, Fond du Lac Co.; his family consists of five children—William A., Arch B., May R., Charles and Adda. In 1854, Mr. Eldredge was elected State Senator, served two terms and refused a renomination; in 1862, he was elected a Representative in Congress over Edward S. Bragg, a Democrat, who accepted the Republican nomination; in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870 and 1872, Mr. Eldredge was unanimously renominated, and re-elected by large, though varying, majorities; his opponents, during this time, were A. Scott Sloan, J. A. Watrous, Orrin Hatch, Judge Frisby, of West Bend, and Louis Baetz, formerly State Treasurer; in 1874, Mr. Eldredge was defeated for a renomination, the result being largely, if not wholly, due to his action on the "back-pay bill," generally called the "Salary Grab," which measure he supported and defended in Congress, and as to his error or wrong in the matter is still unconvinced. Mr. Eldredge's service in Congress was during the most heated and bitter time of the war, and, while he supported and favored, with all his energy, every measure having for its object only the suppression of the rebellion and the forcing back of the seceding States to their allegiance, he opposed with equal vigor every measure which he believed had for its object the subjugation of those States as conquered provinces, every measure tending to keep alive and prolong the hostile and bitter feelings resulting naturally from the war; he claimed then, and the same doctrine has been held by every court which has yet passed upon the question, that only by successful rebellion could those States get out of the Union, and that legislation by Congress which produced or admitted such a result was only less criminal than actual rebellion in that it saved the country

from the horrors of war; by his speech on the subject, he forced from Thaddens Stevens the announcement that the rebel States were out of the Union; were conquered provinces and rightly to be treated as such. Mr. Eldredge served for many years upon the Judiciary Committee of the House, and, with Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, made the minority report against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; he opposed the passage of the law known as the "Federal Election Laws," and, in his speech upon the bill, foretold, with a clearness almost prophetic, the result; his predictions have been more than fulfilled, and the time is rapidly coming when they will be blotted from our statute-books; when the question of the distribution of the Geneva award was before Congress, Mr. Eldredge differed with both the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, and, in opposing the bill proposed by the majority, held in a forcible and eloquent speech, that as the money awarded came from Great Britain, whose wrong was against the United States, and the losses from which the whole people of the United States suffered, and as it was an indemnity paid by a neutral nation for wrongs done to this nation or its citizens and for losses sustained by the nation or its citizens during the war, nothing would more completely and justly satisfy the demands of equity, than to cover the money into the people's Treasury for the people's use, and not to pay it over to insurance companies and corporations who were making money and dividing among themselves two dollars for one of their investments, while the mass of the people suffered all the horrors and calamities of the war. In 1870, Mr. Eldredge opposed the right of the Federal Government to determine the qualification of electors, and in an able speech spoke against the action of party and party spirit in regard to such a measure. In opposing a bill very materially changing our present naturalization laws, making it much more difficult for foreign immigrants to become citizens, Mr. Eldredge advocated "that the immigrant, coming here in good faith to make this country his country and to cast his lot in with us, should be granted all these privileges at once. Actual residence, with intention of remaining, renunciation of all former allegiances, and his oath of allegiance to the United States being all that should be required.

W. A. ELDREDGE, of the firm of Butterfield & Eldredge, merchant tailors; born in Fond du Lac June 25, 1850; son of Hon. C. A. Eldredge, who came here in 1849; Mr. Eldredge graduated from the Law Department of the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., in June, 1875; he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; he was engaged in practice at Milwaukee for a short time prior to engaging in his present business, in November, 1878. He married Miss Lillie Cook, daughter of Charles Cook, of Washington, D. C., in Washington, Nov. 11, 1873; she died in that city in March, 1875; his present wife was Anna, daughter of William Mason, of Fond du Lac; they were married Dec. 25, 1878; she was born near Windsor Castle, England.

C. L. ENCKING, real-estate agent, was born at Holstein, Germany, Jan. 17, 1837; came to Tavecheedah in 1852, where he lived two years; he then came to Fond du Lac and engaged as a dry-goods clerk with Sewell & Co., which firm he bought out eighteen months later, the firm becoming Bower & Encking; this firm continued two years, after which Mr. Encking followed agricultural pursuits until 1862, when he returned to the city and, in January of that year, began clerking in the Register's Office, which he followed until December, 1864, when he bought out R. Ebert's real estate, loan and notary business, and has continued in it ever since; he is also ocean steamship ticket agent, abstractor of lands, perfecter of titles, etc. He has been City Comptroller two terms, Alderman and in other local offices. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Jan. 6, 1868, to Ida Bechard, a native of Germany; they have two children—Emelie and Louise. Mr. Encking is a member of the Commandery, Chapter, Masonic Lodge, Concordia Benevolent Society and German-English Academy.

CALICE E. ERRARD, proprietor of grocery store; was born in Canada in 1824; he grew up and lived on a farm there until 1862, when he went to Vermont, from there to New Hampshire and thence to Michigan, spending six years in the three States, after which he returned to Canada and spent the winter of 1868-69; in the spring of 1869 he moved to Fond du Lac and began the grocery business, in which he has continued since that time. He married Miss Delphine Ladduke, of Fond du Lac, in 1874, and has two children—Malina and Joseph. Mr. Errard and his family are members of St. Louis Catholic Church.

SEBASTIAN EUDEMILLER, proprietor of marble works, was born in Germany in 1829; came to New York City with his parents in 1845; in 1846, he began his trade with the firm of Fisher & Bird, of New York City, and with whom he remained until 1861, when he came to Fond du Lac, and was in the employ of Sterns & Sherwood marble men, for one year; in 1863 he began the business for himself, and has since been proprietor of the same. He is one of the charter members of the German Odd Fellows' Lodge, prior to which he was a member of the American Lodge; was a member of the City Council from the Second Ward in 1875; was assistant engineer of the Fire Department for two years; organized the Hook and Ladder Company, of which he was Foreman until 1873; he was also a member of the Fire

Department while in New York City. In 1852, he married Miss Barbara Schneider, of New York; they have seven children—Rebecca, Barbara, Katie, Paulina, Matilda, Louisa and Charles.

OWEN EVANS, Foreman of Fire Engine No. 3; was born in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855; came with his parents, William and Catherine Evans, now residents of the city, to Fond du Lac in 1868; Mr. E. has been connected with the fire department three years, prior to which time he was connected with various mills and factories; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

ASAPH C. EVEREST, grain-dealer; was born in the town of Addison, Addison Co., Vt., in 1816; his parents, Zadock Everest and Olive Taylor, both died in Vermont; in 1836, he immigrated to Knox Co., Ill., and for one and a half years was engaged in merchandising, and then removed to Rock Island, Ill., whence, in 1840, he returned to Vermont; in 1841, he came again to Knox Co., Ill., and was in business one year in Knoxville and then returned a second time to Vermont; in 1816, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Lamartine, where he followed farming till 1854; he was one of the organizers of the town of Lamartine and was the first Chairman of the Town Board; in 1854, he entered some land in Minnesota, but never settled on it; in the fall of 1854, he removed to Galesburg, Ill.; remained the winter, and, in the spring of 1855, came to the city of Fond du Lac, where he has since been dealing in grain and produce. In June, 1846, he married Miss Clara Drury, who died in the spring of 1857, leaving two children—Anna, now the wife of Daniel Abererombie and lives in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and Mary D., now the wife of William Coolbaugh and lives in Algona, Iowa. In 1857, he married Thankful M., daughter of Ralph and Sarah Abererombie, of Lower Canada; their children are Kate A. (now a student at the State University), Byron (deceased), Albert C., now at home. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. E. has been a member of the City Council several terms.

JAMES EWEN, retired; is a native of New York City, where he was born in 1806 and resided until 1831, spending much of his time with his brothers, who were civil engineers of that city, and, at the same time, devoting his attention to steamboat building; in May, 1831, he went from New York to Canada to build steamboats for the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, which he continued till 1835, when he returned to the city of New York and made that his home till 1840; after an absence of five years from Canada, he was again sought by the company, in whose employ he had been, to again engage in building steamboats for them, which he consented to do, and remained with the company for nine years; in 1849, he came to Fond du Lac and began the lumber trade, which he continued one year, when he exchanged that business for a hotel, then known as the "Lewis House," of which he was proprietor for a little more than ten years; his wife growing weary of such a life, he rented the hotel and retired to private life; in two or three years after that, he disposed of the hotel building, and has since been mostly engaged in buying and selling real estate, cashing notes, loaning money, etc. He married Miss Isabella Milton, of Niagara, in September, 1835, by whom he has had seven children, three of whom are now deceased; those living are Mariah (now Mrs. Dudley, of Fond du Lac), Milton, John J., Isabella and Frank E.

J. L. D. EYCLESHIMER is a native of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., born June 1, 1824, and is the son of John P. and Mary (Cushman) Eycleshimer, also natives of New York, but of Holland descent; he spent his earlier life on a farm in his native county, and, in October, 1850, immigrated to Wisconsin; he first settled in the city of Janesville, Rock Co., where for seven years he was engaged in the livery business and at the same time carried on a farm; during the year 1858 and part of 1859, he was dealing in fast horses, and spent much of the time in the Southern States; returning to Janesville in October, 1859, he formed a copartnership with Louis P. Harvey, afterward Governor of Wisconsin, H. O. Clark and John S. Harvey, and began milling at Shopiere, Rock Co., Wis., which they, as a firm, continued till 1865; Nov. 21, 1859, he removed to the city of Fond du Lac for the purpose of supplying their mill with wheat from that market; after the dissolution of their milling firm in 1865, he continued dealing in grain and produce, more or less, till the fall of 1870; in November, 1862, he was elected Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co.; in the spring of 1864, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Public Works in the city. In the fall of 1870, he was elected Register of Deeds of this county and filled the office with such credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends that he was re-elected to that office in 1872; his term of office expiring January 1, 1875, he again resumed the grain trade, which he has followed most of the time since; spent one year (1879) in the business in Dakota; he is now operating in grain at Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co. Sept. 1, 1847, he married Miss Harriet A., the youngest daughter of Elisha and Lydia Sherman, of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; they have two sons—Charles S., now Deputy Register of Deeds of Fond du Lac County, and Fred L. D., who is now a student at stenography in this city. Mrs. Eycleshimer is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES H. FARNSWORTH, Secretary of the La Belle Wagon Works; is a native of St. Charles, Ill., where he was born in 1839; his parents soon afterward moved to Racine, Wis., where they lived till James was about 8 years old, when in 1848 they came to Fond du Lac; in 1868 he became a partner in the firm of Farnsworth, Knapp & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants; then the largest wholesale house in the State outside of Milwaukee; in 1873 he disposed of his interest in the hardware trade, and in 1874 became business manager of the La Belle Wagon Works, in which capacity he served till 1879 when it became a stock company and he was chosen Secretary for the company. In February, 1868, he married Miss Aurelia S. Ingram, niece of Dr. Darling, of Fond du Lac; they have three children—Dana A., born Nov. 29, 1871; Claire, born April 1, 1875; Annie, born Dec. 29, 1877. Mr. F. and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. F. has been a Mason for a number of years. Mr. Farnsworth has been connected with the La Belle Wagon Works since its origin; he was one of the originators of the works which are now so well known throughout this country.

WILLIAM FARNSWORTH, (deceased); was born in Groton, Mass., Oct. 23, 1819; received his education at the Seminary of Groton by the time he reached his 15th year; in 1834, he with his parents moved to St. Charles, Ill.; he desired to learn the cooper's trade, and his father agreed to give him his time and all he could earn from that time on; before he reached his 21 year he had saved \$300 from his earnings, but the company failed and caused him so much trouble in getting his hard-earned savings that he firmly resolved that in after life he would make his living with his brains rather than his hands, which resolution he faithfully kept; in 1840 he with his parents moved to Racine, Wis.; whence in 1848 he came to Fond du Lac, landing here with only \$5 in his pocket to meet his expenses till he could find a way by which he could replenish his much-reduced purse; his first business after settling here was with his father in the manufacture of grain cradles, which he continued till 1854, when he established the wholesale and retail hardware store; in the same year he took Mr. Isaac Sherwood in as a partner when the firm was known and existed till 1868 as Farnsworth & Sherwood, hardware merchants; in 1868 James H. Farnsworth and William H. Knapp purchased Mr. Sherwood's interest, and the firm was then known as Farnsworth, Knapp & Co.; in 1868, under the name of Farnsworth, Knapp & Co., the La Belle Wagon Works were established, Mr. Farnsworth being the prime mover in the establishment, and the most active and energetic man connected with the works till 1873, when the business changed hands, though he continued an interest in the business till 1876; in June, 1877, he went to Colorado and was there interested in the sale of wagons and lumber till his health suddenly failed him and he was compelled to return to his home at Fond du Lac, shortly after which he died, Sept. 3, 1878. In 1852, he married Miss Mary Edgerton, sixth daughter of Dr. J. Edgerton, of Fond du Lac, whom he left a widow with three children—Cara, M. Antoinette and Emma. Mr. Farnsworth was one of those enterprising and public-spirited men to whom much credit is due for the establishment of some of the most beneficial industries of which Fond du Lac to-day is so justly proud.

HON. JAMES FITZGERALD, was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 13, 1817; came to Boston April 20, 1818; resided in the town of Randolph, Mass., six years; arrived at Fond du Lac July 12, 1854, and began the business of shoemaker, which he has followed for over fifty years. Mr. F. has taken an active part in politics; served as Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and was a member of the Assembly for the city of Fond du Lac in 1878. He was married in Boston, Aug. 5, 1849, to Johanna Berry, born in county Cork, Ireland. They have five children—William, James, John, Thomas, Edmund and Johanna.

FRANK A. FLOWER, journalist; was born at Cottage, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 11, 1854; began attending school at the age of 6, and, from that time until his education was finished, was never absent a whole day from his classes; at 13, he was sent to Madame Staats' private school for Latin, French and literary students; at 14, to the Gowanda Academy, and at 15 to the State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., where he took a classical course. His first contributions to the press appeared, under a fictitious name, simultaneously in the New York *Tribune* and *Ellicottsville Union*, in 1867. From that time he has written continuously for the leading newspapers and periodicals. At 18, he was engaged for one year as reporter and traveling correspondent for the Fredonia (N. Y.) *Advertiser and Union*. At 19, he was engaged as Principal of the school at Perrysburg, which position was retained until he came to Fond du Lac in November, 1874. At school, he was chosen editor of the *Zetesian* and the *Sans Souci*. He wrote several dramas, which were successfully put upon the stage, and numerous stories, while carrying three extra studies in school. At the graduating exercises at the State Normal School, after delivering his oration on "Hogs Amongst Kings, or Kings Amongst Hogs," he was requested to elaborate and deliver it as a lecture for the benefit of the Public Library of Sinclairville, which he did to a full house. This earned for him the title of "boy lecturer," and this oration, or "lecture," was delivered

twenty times during that winter in Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Cos. After arriving in Wisconsin, Mr. F. engaged to deliver the same lecture in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but, being taken severely ill, only filled two engagements—at Eureka and Winneconne, Wis. During the winter of 1874-75, he did his first newspaper work in Wisconsin upon the Ripon *Commonwealth*, which he left in the early spring of 1875, to read law with Coleman & Spence. May 1 of that year, he engaged as local editor of the Fond du Lac *Saturday Reporter*, continuing in that capacity until the paper changed hands, after which he was employed upon the *Milwaukee News*. Connection with that paper was severed in the fall, and Mr. F. took the "stump" with Congressman Charles G. Williams, Hon. E. C. McFetridge, Satterlee Clark and Quartus H. Barron against the re-election of William R. Taylor for Governor, his first speech being at Waupun. Immediately after the State election of 1876, he went to Iowa, where he taught school one term at Mitchell, returning to Fond du Lac March 1, 1877, to become associate editor of the *Daily Commonwealth*, which position he held, performing most of the necessary editorial labors, until Nov. 8, 1879, when he resigned on account of ill health, and to accept literary labors of a less exacting nature. Mr. Flower was married at Ripon, Dec. 22, 1875, to Miss Nettie E. Appleby, born in Green Lake Co., Wis., April 20, 1854. He never has used tobacco in any form, played a game for money, or used liquor as a beverage. In 1874, he was awarded the cash prize by the National Butter and Egg Association, which was paid by Daniel W. Dake of Beloit, Wis., for an illustrated pamphlet on the manufacture of butter and cheese.

CHARLES W. FLOWER, dealer in books and stationery; was born in Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 22, 1842; lived several years in Montreal, Canada; came to Fond du Lac in 1861, and engaged in the lumbering business; in 1871, he began his present business. Married at Chicago, Jan. 18, 1870, to Frances E. Arnett, of Chicago; they have one child—William Arnett Flower, born in April, 1874. Mr. Flower's only brother, Aaron Parker Flower, is a hardware merchant at Spring Valley, Minn.

EDWARD FLYNN was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1832; his parents, William and Honora (Coreoran) Flynn, were also natives of that county; he came to America in 1853, and stopped in Massachusetts for three years; in 1856, he came to this city, where he has since lived; he now owns a house and lot on corner of Rees street. He was married to Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Julia Lynch, nee Foly, also natives of County Waterford, Ireland; their children are John, Hanora, William, Ellen, Patrick, Mary, Julia, Edward, Joanna, Margaret. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

E. F. FORD, paper dealer; was born at East Livermore, Me., March 14, 1840, where he resided until 1852, when he moved to Massachusetts, after which, Aug. 15, 1854, he came with his father to Fond du Lac; after 1858 he was the traveling representative of a confectionery establishment at Milwaukee for nine years, three years thereafter, represented a wholesale grocery house, and, in 1877, began dealing in paper, bags, twine, etc., at Fond du Lac. Mr. F. was married, Sept. 23, 1863, to Maggie Dewrose, who was born near Pittsburgh, Penn.; they have one child—Nellie E. Mr. Ford's father, Luther L. Ford, died at Fond du Lac in 1872.

FRANK N. FOX, dealer in hats, caps, ladies' fine furs, gents' furnishing goods, sachels, valises, etc.; born in Prussia Nov. 4, 1842; came to Milwaukee with his parents in June, 1854. In August, 1865, he enlisted in Co. C., 24th W. V. I.; served until June 28, 1865, when he was mustered out at Milwaukee; during his service, he was detailed to do provost-marshal duty at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters for about nine months. Came to Fond du Lac in August, 1865; commenced business here Aug. 25, 1865; learned the trade of hatter and furrier in Milwaukee; commenced work at his trade in 1858; Mr. Fox is a member of the Turner Society, I. O. O. F., and A. F. & A. M. Married, in Fond du Lac, to Miss Mary Altpass, Aug. 20, 1867; they have two children—Frank E. and Edwin F.

JOHN FRANCIS was born in Cornwall, England, July 17, 1834; came to Canada in 1854, to Portage City in 1857, where he resided one year, and to Fond du Lac, June 28, 1858, engaging for two and a half years in the livery business, since which time he has been in the hardware trade; he first began this business with S. E. LeBerts, and has been with him and his successor twenty years. Mr. F. was married in the town of Ashford, Fond du Lac Co., April 25, 1861, to Mrs. Sophronia Harris, born near Cornwall, Canada, Dec. 19, 1833; she is a daughter of Elizabeth Hitsman, who came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1845.

EDWIN C. FRENCH (deceased), was a native of Cornwall, county of Stormont, Can.; born May 5, 1817; he received a common-school education in his native county, and early in life began to earn his own living by clerking in a dry-goods store; later, he became interested in public works, as follows: Beauharnois, Laehine and St. Ann's Locks; the Northern Railroad, of New York; the Bytown & Prescott, now called the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, of Ontario; the Union Canal, of Pennsylvania, and several

railroads of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The last few years of his life were devoted to the manufacture of gas and building of railroad bridges; having thus spent most of his life in public enterprises, which shall be of lasting benefit to those who may come after him, he died at his home in Fond du Lac June 30, 1876; he was a man of an active and acquisitive disposition, and by his public spirit, enterprise and industry, he acquired a reasonable portion of this world's goods as the fruits of his honest toil. Nov. 21, 1848, he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Esther McArthur, of Montreal, Can., by whom he had five daughters—Esther A. (the late Mrs. G. P. Knowles), Catherine (now Mrs. G. P. Knowles, of Fond du Lac), Josephine, Jennie and Jessie M. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES L. FREDERICK, attorney, was born in Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., in 1853; son of Charles W. and Louise D. Frederick, who were early settlers of the town; attended the Fond du Lac High School and Commercial College; was in the Register's office two years; studied law with Coleman & Spence, after which he entered the Michigan University, graduating in the law and literary departments in 1876, being then admitted to the bar of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Michigan; he was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin the same year, since which time he has been in the practice of his profession.

JACOB FREY, of the firm of J. & C. Frey, grain-dealers and brewers; was born in Germany in 1824; came to Milwaukee in August, 1848, and in May, 1849, he, with his brother Charles, began the brewery business here in the summer of 1849, and have since continued the business; in 1866, they purchased an elevator, having capacity of 30,000 bushels, and have since been engaged in buying grain in connection with their brewery establishment. Mr. Jacob Frey married Miss Dora Newkirk, of Milwaukee, in 1850, she being a native of Germany also; they have three children—Amelia, Frank and Anna. Mr. Frey was a charter member of the first Odd Fellows' lodge organized at Fond du Lac.

CHARLES FREY, partner and brother of Jacob Frey; was born in Germany in 1826; came with his brother Jacob to Milwaukee in 1848, and to Fond du Lac in 1849; has always been a partner in business, so that the history of one's business is a history of the other's also; in 1859, he married Miss Mary Schafer, of Fond du Lac, by whom he has three children—Charles, Julia and Johanna. Messrs. J. & C. Frey are now the oldest German residents in the city of Fond du Lac, the few who came prior to them having died or moved away.

RUDOLPH FRITZKE, Principal of German Lutheran School; was born in Prussia Oct. 7, 1849; came to America in 1867 and settled at Milwaukee, Wis.; he was educated at Du Page Seminary, Addison, Ill., where he entered in 1871 and graduated in 1873, soon after which he began teaching in the Lutheran school at Fond du Lac, and after his first year's work, he was made Principal of the school, which position he has since held. In 1874, he married Miss Emma Luseberg, of Addison, whose acquaintance he formed while there at school; they have three children—Julia, Emma and Rosa.

JACOB C. FUHRMAN, superintendent of J. C. Huber & Co.'s drug-mill; was born in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., April 11, 1851; son of Jacob and Kate Fuhrman, now residents of that town; Mr. F. was raised on a farm; served an apprenticeship at wagon-making in Calumet Village; worked at that trade three years; went to California in 1870; returned after six months to Missouri, where he worked one year at his trade; removed then to Woodville, Calumet Co., where he worked one year at his trade, and two years at farming; in 1874, he sold out and came to Fond du Lac, where he has since been engaged in the medicine-manufacturing business, associated with J. C. Huber; Mr. F. is one of the proprietors and Superintendent of the drug-mill. He was married at Fond du Lac April 15, 1879, to Clara L. Bischoff; she was born in the city of Fond du Lac Aug. 22, 1856. He is a Turner and a member of Economical Lodge, K. of H.

JOHN F. M. GAERTNER, overseer of the County Poor and Insane Asylum; was born in the province of Rhine in 1831; emigrated to America with his parents, John and Barbara Gaertner, reaching the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Aug. 12, 1847, where he followed farming for about fourteen years, whence, in 1861, he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he was in the employ of J. & C. Frey, brewers, from 1862 till 1868, after which, for one year, he was interested in the grain trade with Mr. Louis Rupp, of that city; he next was in the saloon business till September, 1877; Jan. 1, 1879, he was installed overseer of the County Poor and Insane Asylum, by the County Board, which office he has efficiently filled. In January, 1855, he was married to Miss Helena, daughter of Mathias and Mary Schmidt, of the town of Lamartine; they have five children—Maggie, Mary, Bertha, Dina and Annie. Mr. Gaertner and family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES NELSON GALLAND, carpenter and traveling salesman; was born in the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Dec. 25, 1857; a son of William and Mary Galland, who

came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1841, and who are still living on Sec. 2, town of Fond du Lac; at the age of 14, Charles N. began learning the carpenter's trade, which he has ever since followed, working winters in the McDonald Manufacturing Co.'s shops, and traveling summers selling and setting up their machines.

CHARLES ALFRED GALLOWAY, lumber manufacturer; was born near Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., in April, 1835; came to Fond du Lac in 1863, where he very soon after enlisted in the 39th W. V. I.; on his return from the army, he was employed in the lumber business with his brother, Edwin H. Galloway, now deceased, with whom he continued a few years before entering the same business for himself, which he still follows on an extensive scale, being a member of the firm of Moore & Galloway. Mr. Galloway has served as Alderman, Mayor, member of the Board of Supervisors, and, March 4, 1880, was appointed by President Hayes United States Collector of Revenue for the Third Wisconsin District. He was married at Sergeant's Bluffs, Iowa, in November, 1870, to Emma A. Kennedy; they have one child, born in September, 1871.

JAMES GAYNOR, lumberman; was born in Canada in 1839, and lived there till 1855, when he went to Janesville and lived one year; in 1856, he came to Fond du Lac; began the lumber business, rafting from Oshkosh to Fond du Lac, which he continued till 1874, since which time, he has been operating in lumber over on the Chippewa and its tributaries, where he has 7,000 acres of pine land, shipping from three to five million feet annually down the Mississippi River. Mr. Gaynor has a one-acre lot on Sheboygan street which is covered by a growth of the natural forest trees, making one of the nicest lots for a dwelling in the city of Fond du Lac. He was a member of the City Council from the Second Ward in 1875. Married Miss Mary Doherty, of Fond du Lac, in 1872; they have three children—Teresa, Stella and Edward J., all of whom, with their parents, are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

AUGUST GEISLER, proprietor of meat market; was born in Germany in the year 1830; he followed farming there until 1855, then came to America and began the butcher trade in Milwaukee, whence he came to Fond du Lac in 1874. In 1855, he married Miss Ernestina Biele, of Germany, by whom he has three children—Edward, Paulina (deceased), Amelia. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY J. GERPHEIDE, attorney at law; he was born at Manitowoc, Wis., May 5, 1833; from 1871 to 1873, he was a student at the State Normal School at Oshkosh; he then entered upon the study of law with the firm of H. G. & W. J. Turner, of Manitowoc, and continued in their office until early in the year 1875; after spending a short time in Appleton, he came to Fond du Lac, locating here in March, 1875; May 7, of the same year, he was admitted to the bar, and has continued the practice of his profession in the city ever since. In October, 1878, he married Eleanor P. Perkins, daughter of Hon. George Perkins, present County Judge of Fond du Lac Co.; she was born at Brandon, in this county; they have one son—George H.

JOEL B. GERMOND, watchmaker; he was born at Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1818; in 1839, he removed to Savannah, Ga., where he lived two years; lived one year in Philadelphia; twenty-three years in New York City; removed to Chicago in 1865, and to Fond du Lac in 1872. Mr. G. began the business of watchmaking in 1833, and has worked at it ever since. He was married in New York City, April 12, 1849, to Permelia Hunt, born in that city March 23, 1828; they have four children—Irving Hunt, Joel Armonx, Harry Johnson and Myra Jane.

GEORGE GIDDINGS, of the firm of De Groat & Giddings; is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in 1852; lived at Sheboygan till 14 years of age, when, with his parents, he came to Fond du Lac; was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac; followed farming till 1872; from 1872 to 1875, he worked in a flouring-mill with his father; in 1876, became a partner of Mr. De Groat, in the firm of De Groat & Giddings, manufacturers of engines, mill machinery, etc. In 1878, he married Miss Hattie Belle Hunter, daughter of George Hunter, of Fond du Lac; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Giddings has been a K. of P. since 1878.

NATHAN C. GIFFIN; was born Oct. 18, 1833, at Hamilton, a small village seven miles south of the city of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; he is the oldest son of Nathan Ford Giffin, and a lineal descendant of Simon Giffin, who, about the year 1761, was a prominent citizen of Halifax, Nova Scotia; his grandfather, David Giffin, was a native of Bennington, Vt., who, in 1800, at the age of 34 years, settled in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on a farm in the town of Oswegatchie, six miles above Ogdensburg, where he resided for forty years; he was a captain during the war of 1812. Nathan Ford, his fourth son, in 1830, at the age of 25 years, located in Hamilton, where he still resides, having,

by his untiring energy and strict business habits, secured a competency for his old age; he has one daughter, his firstborn, who resides in Nebraska, and his six living sons (one died at the age of 16 years) are all married and well settled in life; two are lawyers, one a physician, one a merchant, one a teacher and one is a farmer. Dr. L. W. Giffin, the youngest of the family, is a resident of this State and at present located at Menasha. Nathan C. Giffin, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, N. Y., and Union College, of Schenectady, N. Y., at which latter institution he graduated in 1859, and at once went to New York City to finish his law studies; he was admitted to the bar in 1860; during the Thirty-Seventh Congress, he was Clerk of one of the United States Senate Committees. In 1862, he was married to Miss Jane C. Eddy, daughter of Zephaniah Eddy, a prominent farmer of the town of Philadelphia, N. Y.; in 1863, he came to Fond du Lac with his wife and infant daughter, (where he has since resided), and opened a law office; he has held several prominent positions here; has been a member of the Board of Education, Chairman of the First Ward, President of the Common Council, for five years, City Attorney, and for four and one-half years County Judge, and is at present one of the Directors of the Public Library, which is maintained by the city of Fond du Lac. He has four children, three daughters and one son. He, his wife and three daughters, are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is one of the Trustees. Judge Giffin is at present practicing law in the city of Fond du Lac, and O. T. Williams, a graduate of Lawrence University and a promising young lawyer, is his partner. Mrs. Giffin is well known throughout the county, and is noted for her benevolence and zeal in every good cause.

JOHN W. GILL, roadmaster of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad; was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 24, 1838; came to America in 1849; resided in Syracuse, N. Y., until he came to Fond du Lac, in November, 1856; Mr. Gill has been in the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Co. about twenty years, spending four years in their employ in Michigan. He was married at Neenah, Wis., to Catherine Mongan, June 6, 1864, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland; they have five children—Mary A., Ellen M., William J., Catherine and John C. Mr. Gill has served several terms as Alderman; been member of the County Board, and for many years President of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

COL. N. S. GILSON, attorney at law; was born at Middlefield, Geauga Co., Ohio; he came to Wisconsin in 1860; in September, 1861, he enlisted at West Bend, in Co. D, 12th W. V. I.; he entered the service as a private, and was promoted to be Sergeant of his company, then as Sergeant Major of his regiment; during a portion of the year 1862, his regiment was doing duty in Missouri and Kansas; in June of that year, they joined the Army of the Tennessee at Columbus, Kentucky; a portion of the time he was with the Army of the Cumberland on detached duty; in August, 1863, he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy of Company H, 58th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry; he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, battle of Perryville, and other engagements; he served as Judge Advocate of the District of Natchez, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Davidson, and in 1865-66 was Judge Advocate of the Department of Mississippi, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Osterhaus, and also on the staff of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood; he was mustered out of the service as Lieutenant Colonel June 12, 1866, and was brevetted Colonel of U. S. Volunteers by the President. After leaving the army, Mr. Gilson spent a year at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, graduating in 1867; in 1868, he began the practice of his profession in the city of Fond du Lac; since that time Col. Gilson has served one term as City Attorney of Fond du Lac, and one term as District Attorney of Fond du Lac County; he is now practicing law as a member of the firm of Gilson & Ware, at Fond du Lac.

LOUIS GOLDSTUCKER, Justice of the Peace; born in the kingdom of Hanover, in January, 1819; came to America in October, 1849; came to Fond du Lac in April, 1853; elected Justice of the Peace first in 1857.

THOMAS GOUGH, groceryman; was born in Ireland in 1833, where he lived on a farm till 1852, when with parents he moved to Quebec, where he remained for three and one-half years; he came to Fond du Lac in the year 1856 and began clerking in a hardware store for R. Deacon, with whom he remained for one year; he then clerked in different stores in the city of Fond du Lac till 1863, when he entered the store of E. H. Jones & Bro., for whom he clerked eight and one-half years; leaving them in 1871 he started a grocery store of his own, which business he has since continued. He married Miss Katie Kelly, of Elba Township, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1870, who died in June, 1872, leaving three children, whose names are as follows: Mary, John T. and Katie; Mary and John T. are now living, but Katie, the youngest, lived only about two weeks after the death of her mother. Mr. Gough married Miss Sarah Ford, of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1876, by whom he has one child—Annie. Mr. Gough and all his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN E. GOULD, farmer; was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, in 1821. In April, 1846, he with his parents—John and Margaret Gould—set sail for America, and landed in New York June 8, following; they stopped for one year at Minersville, Penn., where he engaged in coal mining; thence to Clinton, Ohio; thence, in 1849, to Fond du Lac Co., and followed farming in the town of Eldorado till 1865. He then disposed of that farm and bought his present home of ninety-eight and one-half acres in Section 4, town of Fond du Lac, of which he sold nineteen and one-half acres, leaving him seventy-eight acres, valued at about \$80 per acre. He married Miss Isabella Kendall of Eldorado, in 1861; they have had three children—George, Charles (deceased), Martha. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WENDEL GRAUS, proprietor of saloon; was born in Prussia in 1821; immigrated to America in 1845; landing at New York, he went to Pennsylvania; thence to Ohio, and there was employed as a molder in a foundry for about six years; leaving Ohio in 1856, he spent most of that year in traveling through Illinois, Iowa, down the Mississippi to St. Louis and back to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence he emigrated to California, where he remained till 1861. He then returned to New York, and there set sail for Europe, where he visited Hamburg, Heidelberg, Baden, Ludwick, Paris and Southampton, and various other places of interest. He set sail from Southampton, and reached America again in 1863, and settled in Fond du Lac, where he soon began his present business. Married Miss Eva Halk, daughter of Michael Halk of Germany; they have four children as follows: Louisa, August (deceased), George (deceased), Joseph, now of New York. Mr. G. and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. Graus was a member of Common Council from Fourth Ward, for one term—1869.

LEROY GRAVES is a native of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1830, and lived till 15 years of age. He moved to Waukesha, Wis., and was engaged in the manufacture of saleratus and pearl-ash for about two years; moved to Rochester, Wis., and was with his father in same business for about three years; after which, he founded Gravesville, Calumet Co., and from which county he was a member of the State Legislature in 1861. From Calumet Co., he moved to Kansas, and was engaged in the horse and mule trade till 1866, when he began the dry-goods and grocery business at Fond du Lac. In 1867, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Councilmen of Fifth Ward; in 1868, was elected Chairman of the Board of Public Works, and has twice since been elected Chairman of the Council from the Sixth Ward. In 1878, he built a store at Coleman Station on Wisconsin Central Railroad, which burned Jan. 6, 1879, since which time he has been engaged in looking after lands along the Weston & Lake Shore R. R. Married Miss Kate Baldwin of Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1848, who died in 1866. In 1868, he married Miss Marietta Cumming of Fond du Lac, by whom he has had three children—John L. and Edwin (now deceased), and Pearl H. Mr. Graves has been an active worker in the Greenback party, and was one of the Delegates to the State Convention at Madison in 1876.

EDWIN C. GRAY, physician and surgeon; was born at Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in April, 1838; studied medicine with his brother at Eaton, Madison Co., in the same State, where he began practicing in 1862; it the fall of 1867, Dr. Gray came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession and in manufacturing. He is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor Lodges, and is the State Medical Examiner of the last-named order.

JAMES T. GREENE, abstractor and insurance agent; was born at Rochester, N. Y.; came to Fond du Lac in 1847, which has since been his home; he was engaged in farming until 1863; in 1866, he entered the Register's office as Deputy, where he remained until January, 1871, where he was appointed Enrolling Clerk of the State Senate; Mr. G. then spent one year in Oregon; returned to Fond du Lac, and in May, 1862, became a member of the firm of Lamb & Greene, which lasted until January, 1875; he was then Deputy Register one year, after which he engaged in his present business; recently the firm became Greene & Newton; Mr. Greene was City Assessor in 1878; City Comptroller since April, 1879; Superintendent of the Poor and City Purchasing Agent since February, 1880.

COL. THOMAS H. GREEN, architect; was born in East Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., April 2, 1828; reared in the town of North New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y.; on his 17th birthday, started for Fond du Lac, which has since been his home, arriving here May 1, 1845; after serving three years with Isaac Brown as carpenter, began contracting and building, his first contract being to build Fry's first brewery; in 1855, opened an office as architect, having done much of that kind of work previous to that time. Col. G. enlisted April 17, 1861 for ninety days, in Co. I, 1st W. V. I.; commissioned First Lieutenant April 23, 1861; at end of the ninety days, he re-organized the company for three years, and was commissioned Captain of Co. K., Aug. 28, 1861; was with his regiment in all its principal engagements; was shot through the neck at Perryville, July 8, 1862; wounded in left foot and forehead at Chickamauga, September, 1863; promoted to Major July 1, 1864, having acted as Major and had virtual

command of his regiment after first year's service as Captain; discharged Oct. 13, 1864; soon after entered Gen. George H. Thomas' army, as Field Hospital Suter, of the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served to the close of the war; he then speculated in oil during two years in Canada, returning afterward to Fond du Lac and his profession. Col. G. was married at Fond du Lac, April 17, 1851, to Sarah L., daughter of Selim Newton, who located in Fond du Lac Co. in 1844; they have three children—Charles T., born Feb. 2, 1853; Lucy A., now Mrs. C. W. Morris, born Jan. 26, 1855; Dwight E., born Dec. 24, 1860. The finest blocks, residences and public buildings in Fond du Lac, Waupun, Clinton, Escanaba and other cities, were from designs by Col. Green; in Fond du Lac, some of them are the High School, residences of M. D. Moore and W. B. Brand, No. 5 engine house, Bartlett's market, Murphy Block, La Belle wagon works, storehouse and many others. He served as Alderman of the First Ward in 1856.

DR. E. L. GRIFFIN, physician and surgeon; was born at Hillsboro, N. H., Sept. 21, 1821; he was educated at Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H., and Dartmouth College; graduated at Pittsfield, Mass., from the Berkshire Medical College, in 1849; he practiced medicine in New Hampshire until 1855, when he came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Dr. G. was one to take initiatory steps in forming the State Board of Health, of which he is President; he is also a member of the Rock River Medical Society, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He married Abby M. Mason, of Newburyport, Mass.; they have two daughters living and two dead; the living ones are Abbie W., now Mrs. J. W. Bass, of Red Wing, Minn., and Susan M., residing with her parents; the deceased were an infant and Helen T., who died Sept. 12, 1868, aged 15 years.

JOHN Q. GRIFFITH, lumberman; was born at Pike, N. Y., March 4, 1818; came to Fond du Lac in 1859 and followed the transportation business between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan until engaging in the manufacture of lumber in 1856; he operated the old Wilbur & Henry mill in 1859 and, in 1860, purchased the Forest Street Mill, which he ran until 1871, when he erected his present large mill on West Division street; in 1866, his son, Carver N., was admitted to partnership, and, in 1870, Wilbur A., another son, was also admitted, the firm being since that time, J. Q. Griffith and sons. Carver N. Griffith was born at Centerville, Allegany Co., N. Y., and Wilbur A., at Hume, in the same county. The maiden name of the first Mrs. J. Q. Griffith, who was born in Vermont, and died in January, 1853, leaving four children, was Lucy Goss; the present Mrs. G. was Jennie M. Riddell, of Massachusetts; the children are Carver N., Wilbur A., Albert G., Hattie S., now Mrs. J. C. Heitbahn, of Fond du Lac, and Jennie (a daughter by the second Mrs. Griffith), now Mrs. Dr. Haucker of Oshkosh.

JOHN GRISSMANN, farmer, Sec. 21; was born in Germany in 1803; he learned the stone and brick mason's trade, which he continued there till 1847, when he immigrated to America and settled in Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he followed farming till 1876; he then bought his present farm of eighty-six acres in Sec. 21. In 1847, he married Maggie Sittler, of Germany; they have six children—Herman, Annie, John, Jr., Charles, Augustus, Jennie.

S. S. GULEE, veterinary surgeon; residence on Twelfth street; office and stable on Third street; he was born in Batavia, N. Y., May 11, 1832; in his native city he learned the profession of veterinary surgeon, and practiced there until 1853, in which year he came to Wisconsin, and practiced in Brandon, Fond du Lac Co., until about 1865, when he commenced delivering a series of lectures on the various diseases that the horse was heir to, and traveled over several of the Northwestern States and Canada; in 1872, he located permanently in this city (Fond du Lac) and successfully followed the practice of his profession here since; he has several fine blooded stock horses that are unequalled in the State. Mr. Guile has been twice married; his first wife was Martha Jones; she died in Rochester, Wis.; his present wife was Meta Paine; has one child—Nellie, born in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. In politics, Mr. Guile is a Democrat. In his profession he has an extensive practice, and has attained a good reputation as a thoroughly qualified surgeon.

REV. FATHER HAAS, ex-Custos of St. Joseph's of the Capuchin Order; is a native of Switzerland; born Nov. 25, 1826; he received his preparatory education at Salura and Lucerne and pursued the higher studies of philosophy and physics, in the Lyceum at Lucerne, but completing that part of his education in the Seminary of Besoul, France; his theological studies were pursued in the Universities of Freiburg, Tübingen and München; he was ordained to the Holy Order by Bishop Solzmann, of Basel, of Salura, Dec. 28, 1851; from the time of his ordination till 1856, he was assistant priest of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Liesberg; in 1856, he, in company with Rev. Father Bonaventura Frey, came to America to establish the Capuchin Order; they located at Kenosha for six months, and, in the spring of 1857, returned to Europe to get the ecclesiastical approval of the establishment of the Order in America, and also to bring over seven brethren, with Antowine M. Gachet, the appointed



Clinton Matteson

ROSENDALE.

(DECEASED.)

Superior for the establishment of the Order in this country; Dec. 2 was the day set for the investment of himself, Father Bonaventura Frey and one layman with the habits of the Order, at Calvary, Fond du Lac Co. After the departure of Father Antowine M. Gachet, May 19, 1859, Father Haas was appointed Superior of the institution of the Order; with its growth, he became Guardian Commissary and Custos of the Province till October, 1879, having thus safely guided the Province through the first twenty years of its life; it now numbers three convents and five houses with Superiors.

LOUIS F. HAAS, of the firm of McLean & Haas; was born at Worms, on the Rhine River, Nov. 3, 1843; came, with his parents, in 1848, to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; three years later, came to Milwaukee; two years later, removed to Humboldt; in 1857, removed to Kershena, Wis., where his father, Frederick Haas, was Government farmer among the Indians until March, 1861; he came then to Fond du Lac, and began learning the blacksmith's trade in April of that year, which he has since followed, having been in business for himself since 1867. Mr. Haas was married at Fond du Lac, Nov. 3, 1870, to Maggie Vaughan, born in New York State. He is a Turner, and has been Foreman and First Assistant Chief Fire Marshal in the Fire Department.

JOHN HABERKORN, merchant tailor; was born in Prussia Nov. 24, 1830, and came from there direct to Fond du Lac in 1855, where he began work at his trade for others; in 1866, he began business for himself, which he has since continued. He was married at Fond du Lac April 19, 1856, to Johanna Hundt, a native of Prussia; they have ten children, seven sons and three daughters—Charles, William, Hermina, Louis, Othelia, Gustav, Dora, Edward, Frank and Albert, all living at home with their parents. His father and mother, John and Maria Haberkorn, live on Sec. 18, town of Ashford, where they settled in 1854. Mrs. H.'s father and mother, Martin and Sophia Hundt, reside with Mr. Haberkorn.

ERNEST HAENTZE, gardener and florist, on Linden street; is a native of Germany; born in 1839, began his trade when 12 years of age, and followed it there for four years; in 1856, he set sail for America, and landed in New York Dec. 24, and January following came to his mother at Fond du Lac, who had preceded him three years; in May, he went to Milwaukee, where he was in the employ of Mr. Jacob Mahler, florist, till 1861; he then returned to Fond du Lac, and for one year was interested in the sale of nursery stock; in spring of 1862, he went to New York City, and worked as gardener on Staten Island during that year; returning to Fond du Lac in 1863, he purchased three and two-fifths acres of land, and began the business of gardener and florist, with a capital of \$4,000. In New York City, in 1863, he married Miss Caroline Beck, daughter of John Beck, a shoemaker of Germany; they have had seven children—Charles, Edward, Robert, Lena, Ernest, Richard, and Otto (deceased).

REV. SABIN HALSEY, Pastor of the Division Street M. E. Church, is a native of Elmira, Steuben Co., N. Y., born in December, 1843; at the age of 12, he with his parents immigrated to Illinois, where he attended public school for a while; then entered the seminary at Evansville, but completed his theological studies at Evanston, Ill. in 1870; in the following year, he was ordained Deacon at Milwaukee, and two years after, at Whitewater, he was ordained Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church; his first was that of Pleasant Prairie, in 1869; in 1870, he was assigned to the charge at Pensaukee, and in 1871, to Waterford, and for the two years following at Union Grove; he was next at Waukesha, 1875-76; thence to Kenosha for two years, whence, by the Conference, in 1879, he was assigned to his present charge. He was married to Miss Ella Ward, daughter of O. M. Ward, a farmer of Walker's Prairie, Kenosha Co., in 1871. They have one daughter, Ethel. Mr. H. has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for two years.

ALFRED K. HAMILTON, lumberman; was born at Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H.; spent two years at the West Point Military Academy; came to Fond du Lac in 1863; followed the drug business two years, and then began the manufacture of lumber, which he has since continued; in 1868, he became a member of the firm of I. K. & W. C. Hamilton & Co., which continued until 1871, when the firm became Hamilton & Finley—A. K. Hamilton and W. S. Finley; in May, 1879, Mr. F. retired from the firm, and the mill and lumber business established in 1856 by I. K. & W. C. Hamilton, are now carried on by A. K. Hamilton; Mr. H.'s mill, which is located at Luco, just outside of the city limits, has been in operation for twenty-four consecutive seasons.

JOHN HAMILTON was born in the year 1812, near Newton, Stewart, county of Tyrone, Ireland, his father being a weaver by occupation, to which trade his son was early apprenticed; his father was John Hamilton, his mother Jane Meekin; when 21 years of age, the subject of this sketch, with his next younger brother, believing that free and generous America offered greater inducements to young men having their fortunes to carve and create by personal effort, than could be found within the crowded limits of his native isle, bade good-by to the loved ones at home, and set sail on the 6th of May, 1833, in the ordinary emigrant vessels of that day, for Quebec, where, after a stormy trip of forty-two days, they

landed with but very little money; of course, there was no opportunity to work at his trade, but with ready and willing hands he sought any employment which by the most diligent effort and closest economy promised a livelihood; his first permanent engagement was probably as a farm hand to one Deacon Swift, to whom he engaged for six months at \$5 per month; more faithful service was never rendered, and the most complete satisfaction given, but the "Deacon" cheated his employe out of every cent, and during the remainder of John Hamilton's life, so strong was he—by his early experience—prejudiced against this common church title, that it is probable the most unfavorable impressions always followed any name having this prefix. The great object was to earn money to send back to his home to defray the expense of bringing other members of the family to America; at the close of his six months' engagement, he had just one shilling in money more than when he commenced, and earned in the following manner: After dark, at the close of a long, hard day's work, a person stopping at his employer's house said to young Hamilton, who was milking the cows, "Can you find me a boy who will carry a letter to Ferrisburg (nine miles distant), and bring me a reply before morning? I will give him a shilling." Hamilton replied that as soon as the chores were done he would find some one to carry it. On foot and alone he made the trip that night, and earned the offered price. This, as before indicated, was the only pay he received for his first half-year's labor in free America. But here was demonstrated the secret of John Hamilton's coming success. When he left the Deacon's employ, *he had every cent of his shilling in his pocket.* The earnings of the first few years were all sent back to his home, to aid in the support of his invalid father, and in bringing over his brothers and his sisters with their families. In this enterprise he was always joined by his brother Henry, who, like John, got his start by severe manual labor, rendered for a remarkably low price. The brothers commenced and remained through life in business partnership. After three years, when they had saved for themselves a few dollars cash in hand, they united their capital and embarked in business—the sale of nice dress goods, silks, laces, fine linens, shawls, etc., goods in demand by the wealthier class of community, and for which high prices and corresponding profits were readily received. They were both excellent judges of the merchandise they handled, sold nothing but the best quality, bought and sold for cash, gained and held the confidence of their patrons, and, in comparison with their earlier efforts, accumulated rapidly. When 31 years of age, John married Miss Mary A. Meekin, at Charlotte, Vt., while his brother Henry, on the same day, hour and place, married her sister Kate. The wedding, in fact, was appointed for Henry and his bride, the additional nuptials having the very briefest origin, love, courtship and marriage all within twenty-four hours, and which, nevertheless, proved from thenceforth through life a most pleasant and harmonious union. Though still in partnership, the brothers ceased merchandising, and in an unostentatious way retired from active business of any kind, further than the purchase of securities and loaning of their money. In 1851, they both, with their families, started westward, and finally located at Fond du Lac, continuing the same business, and rapidly won and held the highest respect and esteem of all with whom their business or social relations brought acquaintance. Financial prosperity rewarded their efforts, not fast, but steadily and surely. Mr. Hamilton raised a family of three children—Henry M., the oldest, now a banker at Mankato, Minn.; Kate, the only daughter, now the wife of C. K. Pier; George T., the youngest, in the U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory. The present labor and land troubles in Ireland recall an incident characteristic of the man, and at the same time explain the troubles referred to. While riding with his daughter along a country road, past a farm he had recently purchased, having reached a point commanding a rich scene of fields, groves and streams, it reminded him of some familiar spot of his younger days in the old country, and he remarked upon the fact, but added, it was much nicer in Ireland with its groves all trimmed, its level roads and beautiful hedges. "Then, father, if it was so much nicer, why did you leave there?" "Ah! Katie, your father stood no chance of owning them there." As a husband, parent and neighbor, he ranked among the purest and best. Although not a member, he was for years a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church. In national politics, he was always a Republican; in local elections, his vote and voice were for the man he deemed best fitted for the office named. His social nature was most remarkable, his cup of happiness being apparently full to overflow when at home surrounded by his family, or neighbors, and his discomfort simply indescribable when left alone. The influence of his kindness of speech and sterling integrity was felt and seen in a thousand different ways. Borrowers preferred to borrow from him, at even a higher rate of interest than their securities would readily command with banks or brokers. Lenders, those having a surplus of money, urged that he take and keep it for them. The confidence of the people in John Hamilton's word was simply unbounded and without limit. His death occurred April 16, 1871, the result of a long and painful sickness, apparently having its origin in a simple indisposition, occasioned by an ordinary cold. His widow resides with her daughter, surrounded by ample and merited comforts, not the least of which are six grandchildren, while two others are in Minnesota.

HENRY HAMILTON, capitalist; was born in Ireland, thence he came to America in 1834, settling first in Vermont; in 1849, he went to California and afterward to South America, returning and locating in Fond du Lac in 1853. Mr. Hamilton has, since he came to Fond du Lac, been extensively engaged in real-estate transactions and loaning money. He been a member of the County Board, but gives no attention to politics.

IRENUS K. HAMILTON, lumberman; was born Dec. 1, 1830, at Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H.; came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1855, where he was one of the leading citizens and lumber manufacturers until May, 1877, when he removed to Chicago to attend to the large lumber interests of the Hamilton & Merryman Co., of which he is President, in that city. Mr. Hamilton has held various local offices in Fond du Lac, and was a member of the Legislature in 1869. He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary Louise Waterbury, a native of New York City; they have four children—Amy (now the wife of R. J. Orby Hunter, a prominent attorney of Kansas City), Louise, Nathaniel W. and Irenus K.

WOODMAN C. HAMILTON, lumberman and capitalist; was born at Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., Feb. 22, 1834; came to Fond du Lac in May, 1855, and at once engaged in the manufacture of lumber; in 1866, he began lumbering operations in Menomonee, Mich., which he has since continued on an extensive scale; in 1879, Mr. Hamilton transferred his lumbering interests to Chicago and Northern Michigan. In 1873, he erected the Post Office Block, and the Grand Central Block in 1874. Mr. Hamilton has held various offices—among them, President of the Board of Public Works; President of the Board of Education; Alderman, and is now a member of the Prudential Committee of Ripon College. He was married, Feb. 16, 1858, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mary Taylor Weed, who was born at Dauen, Conn., but who was reared in New York and Brooklyn; they have had six children—William Irenus, Charles Woodman, Stephen Dolson (died January, 1868, aged 4½ years), Herbert Weed, Edgar Lockwood and Arthur Little, all born in Fond du Lac. Mr. Hamilton gives his personal attention to every department of his immense mining, real-estate and lumbering operations.

E. R. HAMMOND, was born in Massachusetts May 11, 1853; his father, Edward S. Hammond, came to Fond du Lac twenty-three years ago. Mr. Hammond has been connected with the Fire Department for some time, being now stationed at Beta Engine House No. 5. He is a member of the Firemen's Mutual Aid Society.

CHARLES A. HANDT, insurance agent; was born in Saxony, Dec. 7, 1824, came to Milwaukee June 28, 1849, located in Milwaukee, and, one year later, came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided. Mr. Handt was educated for an architect; in Fond du Lac he was four years in the cigar manufacturing business; then a house and sign painter; next a hotel proprietor; three years in the Register's office, and, for eighteen years, has followed the insurance business. He was married at Fond du Lac in March, 1853, to Wilhelmina Eneking, born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany; they have had four children—Charles R. (died May 28, 1879, aged 22 years and 6 months); the living are Lena, Minnie C. and Louis C. Mr. Handt was three years City Clerk; is a member of the Concordia Society and L. O. O. F. Lodge.

P. H. HANNIGAN, senior member of the firm of Knicks & Hannigan, grocers, on the corner of Forest and Brook Streets; was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 15, 1852; came to Dodge Co., Wis., with his parents, when only 1 year and 6 months old; settled at Horicon, whence they moved to Burnett Junction in 1858; thence to Fond du Lac in 1865; he first began in the shingle manufactory for J. Q. Griffith & Sons, where he was foreman of the shingle department till 1879; he was next in the grocery house of Branchaud & Branchaud, where he remained till a short time before his establishment of the firm of Knicks & Hannigan in May, 1878. July 30, 1874, he married Miss Emma Odett, daughter of George Odett, grocer, of Fond du Lac; they have one daughter—Alice. They are members of St. Patrick's Church.

H. S. HANSON, confectioner, was born in Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 25, 1829; came with his parents at the age of 4 years to Hudson, Ohio; removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1856, and came from there to Fond du Lac in 1879; Mr. Hanson has been in the mercantile business since he became 17 years of age, and has followed his present business seven years. He was married at Beaver Dam on March 16, 1864, to Henrietta A. Price, born in Manchester, England, July 8, 1845; they have two children—Edward H., born Feb. 13, 1865, and Albert R., born April 10, 1872—and have lost one, a son, who died in infancy. Mr. Hanson is a member of the orders of A. O. U. W. and L. O. O. F. Their infant son, who died was named Guy Stringer; he was born March 2, 1876, and died Sept. 3, 1876.

MARK R. HARRISON, artist, was born at Hovingham, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 7, 1819; whence he was brought by his parents, Robert and Ann Balmore Harrison, to the village of Hampton, Oneida Co., N. Y., when 3 years of age; at the age of 14 he went with the family to Hamilton, Canada; he studied for an artist under Bowerman, in Toronto, Kimble, in Rochester, and Inman, in New York City, about five years, and then went to Europe, spending eighteen months in the Royal Academy under the tuition of Charles Hilton; after traveling for some time, Mr. Harrison returned to Toronto, lived there two years, at Rochester one year, and then went to Hamilton, where he painted dioramas, which were burned; Sept. 18, 1849, he located at Oshkosh, and engaged in shipbuilding, which was abandoned when he came to Fond du Lac in 1852, where he has since resided; in 1843, Mr. Harrison painted the "Death of Abel," which attracted much attention in this country and Europe; "The Deluge," "Jephthah's Rash Vow," "The Angel Delivering Peter from Prison," "Indian Summer," and "Peter Listening to the Cock Crowing," are some of Mr. Harrison's paintings which have gone to England at high figures; other paintings have gone to Paris, Boston, New York, the British Museum, Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities; Mr. Harrison painted four pictures from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and photographs of them by Chadbourne having been sent to the poet, he replied as follows, referring also to "Gathering for the War-path," a strong picture of an actual scene before the Custer massacre:

CAMBRIDGE, February 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter, and the photographs you have had the kindness to send me have arrived safely. I hasten to thank you for them, and say how much I like them.

I cannot enter into any detail of criticism, but, in my judgment, your strong point is the landscape, and the Indian faces, which are very characteristic.

I should like to know if Sitting Bull, Rain-in-the-Face, and Crazy Horse are portraits or only fancy heads. It is a striking picture in which they appear.

Please accept my thanks for this mark of your consideration, and the compliment you pay me in illustrating "Hiawatha," and believe me, with best wishes for your success,

Yours, very truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Among Mr. Harrison's other noted works are "Cleopatra's Triumph," "Castle Cañon," "Sunset on the Coast of Labrador," "The Haunted Lake," "Morning in the Elk Mountains," "Cromwell's Charge at Marston Moor," and various paintings of Western scenery. Although past 60, Mr. Harrison still makes daily use of his brush.

L. J. HARVEY, retired; is a native of Suffolk, England; born in 1809, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia Harvey; he early learned the nursery trade, and in the spring of 1830, he, with a friend, set sail for America, landing in New York in June of that year; after traveling over much of the country, from New York to Albany and Buffalo, and not being pleased with it, they concluded to return to New York and apply for passage to England; they did so, and after reaching New York, and delivering some messages to friends there, they applied for passage, but were told that they would have to wait about a fortnight, as the ships on the line to London sailed only on alternate Wednesdays; during the time they were waiting for passage, Mr. Harvey found employment in a nursery at Brooklyn for three days, July 1, 2 and 3; the 4th being Sunday, his friend came to see him at his hotel, and was murdered without any provocation by an Irishman; Mr. Harvey was bound by the authorities to appear at the trial of the murderer, and was thus detained; on account of the feeling in New York at that time, and the desire to keep all rumors of murder from European countries, for fear of retarding immigration, Mr. Hardy was detained till the fall of 1831 before being able to return; Feb. 29, 1832, he landed again in New York, and, on March 2, he began work with Mr. Hogg, at what is now known as the Botanic Gardens, where he continued for two years; in 1834, he went to Newark, N. J., where, in one house for twenty-seven years, he conducted a nursery business, and, at the end of that time, left it to his oldest son, who continued in the same for nine years more; in 1853, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and bought several hundred acres of land in the towns of Eden and Fond du Lac; he left a man, whom he had brought with him, to take charge of and superintend his land; Mr. Harvey returned to Newark, where he spent most of his time until 1861, occasionally coming out to look after his land in this county; during the first year of the war, Mr. Harvey moved his family to his land in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac Co., where they resided until 1864, when they returned to Newark; in 1870, he moved to Richmond, Va., and started a nursery for his son, which he himself managed or looked after until 1876, when he again came to Fond du Lac, and lived in the city until October, 1878; he then purchased eight acres of land in Secs. 24, 15 and 17, known as the John McDonald Place. Jan. 1, 1832, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones, of Suffolk, England, who died at Fond du Lac in 1871, leaving three children—Jacob J. (now of Richmond, Va.), Anna V. (now Mrs. Adams, of Fond du Lac), and Henry (of Lincoln, Neb.). Nov. 22, 1876, he married Mrs. Ruth R. Brown, widow of Capt. Brown, and second daughter of Edward Pier, the second

white settler of Fond du Lac, she being the first baby in Fond du Lac, having been born at Green Bay and brought here when only four weeks old; she had two children, a son and a daughter—Edward Pier Brown and Hattie A. Brown, the latter of whom is a member of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. HASKELL, dealer in boots and shoes, 458 Main street; was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., where he received a commercial education and the advantage of a position in his father's store; when a youth, he went to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and became connected with the extensive boot and shoe manufactory of Haskell & Lamb, afterward the Greenwich Boot and Shoe Co., with which concern he remained eight years; then, after spending a year with Weed, Haskell & Co., of Troy, N. Y., he was in the employ of the North Bennington (Vt.) Boot and Shoe Co. for two years; his connection with the best factories enabled Mr. H. to become familiar with all the different grades of goods placed upon the market; after severing his connection with these factories, Mr. Haskell engaged in business for himself, representing seven of the leading factories of the East, whose goods he sold extensively to the merchants of the Northwest; in 1874, he came to Fond du Lac and engaged in the boot and shoe business, at 520 Main street, and, in 1876, removed to his present quarters, where he has increased facilities for his extensive business; having traveled for and represented the leading manufactories for a long period of years, Mr. H. has the advantage of purchasing goods direct from the factories, thus enabling him to sell all classes of goods at the lowest prices.

CHARLES HASS was born in Schoenrade, city of Friedberg, New Mark, Germany, March 27, 1855; came to Fond du Lac from Europe in 1874; worked for C. J. L. Meyer for some time; April 3, 1877, he opened a saloon, which he has since continued; Mr. Hass is a member of the Sons of Herman, Turner Society and Sharp Shooters. He was married at Fond du Lac, Jan. 6, 1878, to Miss Minnie Beatzer, born in Germany; they have had one child, which died in infancy.

HENRY HASTINGS, son of Thomas and Eunice Clark Hastings; was born in the town of Amherst, Mass., May 1, 1818; removed to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1855; came to Fond du Lac in April, 1861; ran the Empire Mills until December, 1861; carried on butchering business until 1866; sold agricultural implements and ran a nursery two years; in 1868, carried on butchering business in Negaunee, Mich., and from fall of 1869, engaged in mining operations in Utah; worked one year in the car-shops at Fond du Lac; in 1872, helped form the firm of Sabin, Bushnell & Hastings, owning the wheel and seeder shops; spent four years in these shops and on the road; then manufactured tinware one year; in December, 1877, began the coal business and shipping produce and meats to the Lake Superior country; he still is a Director of the Wheel and Seeder Co. Mr. H. was married first at Amherst, Mass., June 2, 1840, to Sarah C. Pomeroy; she was born at Hadley, Mass., July 9, 1819, and died at Amherst, Sept. 21, 1849, leaving three children, two of whom are living—Harriet E., now Mrs. Geo. A. Badger, of Minneapolis, and Thomas H., residing at Amherst; Emily P., died Dec. 5, 1845. He was married a second time, at Springfield, Mass., June 10, 1851, to Mrs. Esther A. Dickinson, born in Amherst, Jan. 17, 1817; they have three children—Cora B., now Mrs. C. E. Plumb, of Oshkosh; George F. and Charles L. Mr. Hastings has been an Alderman two terms.

COL. ORIN HATCH, retired farmer; is a native of Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.; born May 15, 1807; enlisted in Light Infantry, 188th Regiment, 14th Brigade, 14th Division of the New York State Militia; was soon elected Sergeant in his company, and thence gradually promoted till he became Colonel of his regiment in 1828; in 1834, was elected Assessor of the town of Florida, N. Y., which office he held for two years; in 1843, was appointed Superintendent of the Poor in Montgomery Co., by the County Board; was appointed Superintendent of Sec. 3 of the Erie Canal, by the Canal Board, in 1846, serving in that capacity till 1848, when he resigned to take charge of a farm he had purchased in Scholastic Co.; leaving the farm in 1849, he moved to Sharon Springs, N. Y.; bought forty acres of land and laid it out in town lots; in 1851, he moved to Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., and engaged in the hotel business for about two years, after which, in 1853, he returned to the homestead in Schenectady Co.; thence in 1854, to Wisconsin, and settled in Fond du Lac Co. on a farm, where he followed agricultural pursuits till 1871; was elected member of the County Board of Fond du Lac Co. for three terms, was appointed United States Assessor for the Fourth District of Wisconsin in 1861, by President Lincoln; removed by President Johnson and re-appointed by President Grant in 1872; was a member of City Council, from Eighth Ward, in 1876; was elected Mayor of city in 1878. In 1830, he married Miss Mariah Howe, daughter of Judge Renben Howe, of Montgomery Co., N. Y., who died in 1840, leaving one son, Reuben, who died at the age of 18. In 1841, he married Miss Emily A. Braman, daughter of Dr. Joseph Braman, of Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., by whom he has had five children—Delos, farmer; Marvin, of 1st W. V. L., died 1863; Eugene, farmer, near Jefferson, Wis.; Louis (deceased at 14 years), Julia A. Col. H. owns 700 acres, mostly in Fond du Lac Co., aside from town lots, of which he has four lots and two houses. The Colonel is a prominent Greenbacker politically.

JONATHAN A. HAZARD was born at Binghamton, N. Y., and came to Fond du Lac in 1868, where he began the real-estate business; four years later he added the fire and life insurance business, which he continued until 1878; dealing in real estate he has continued up to the present time; Mr. Hazard lived in Broome Co., N. Y., except one year in Steuben Co., until he moved to Wisconsin in 1868. He married at Windsor, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1857, Miss Achsa A. Blatchley; they have two children—Vesta J. and Willie J. Mr. H. is a member of the Division Street M. E. Church; has been Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and a member of the City or Ward Committee ever since he arrived in Fond du Lac.

MOTHER MARY AGNES HAZATTE, the first elected Sister Superior of St. Agnes' Convent, of Fond du Lac; is a daughter of Christopher and Mary Hazatte, natives of Loraine, France, but emigrants to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846, where Mother Mary Agnes was born, May 7, 1847; not long after her birth, her parents removed to Detroit, Michigan, where they both died; her mother in 1853 and her father in six years after; at 5 years of age, she entered the school of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and continued there until about 12 years old, after which for two years she attended the school of the Sisters of "Sacred Heart" at Detroit; in 1863, she went to Barton, Washington Co., Wis., where her church had established a small community, and there continued her studies till 1865, when she was elected Superior of the Convent; was re-elected in 1868, and in 1870, removed the community to Fond du Lac, and has since been twice re-elected. Such is a brief sketch of the life-history of one, who, though deprived of her parents early in life, has ever kept in view the reward of a life of charity and Christian virtues; though motherless, she (possessing those maternal qualities) has been a kind mother to all connected with the convent.

JOHN HEATH, of the firm of B. Wild & Co.; was born at Over Cheshire, England, June 13, 1847; came to America to Mineral Point, Wis., where he remained one month, and then to Fond du Lac, his present home, in 1867; during his entire residence here, he has been connected with B. Wild's steam bakery, and, since 1872, has been one of its proprietors. Mr. H. has served as Alderman two terms and is in the same office now; is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and Royal Templars of Temperance. He was married at Fond du Lac, June 8, 1869, to Sarah J., daughter of B. Wild; she was born in Crewe, England; they have one child living, William Henry, born in December, 1871, and have lost an infant son.

WILLIAM A. HEATHCOTE, architect and practical builder for C. J. L. Meyer; is a native of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England; born in May 17, 1829; he began his studies in his native country, but came to America in 1848, and completed them with Fields & Corraeger, of New York City, in 1850; in 1853, he immigrated to Fond du Lac, where he has since continued his trade; his first work in Fond du Lac was the drug store for O. S. Wright, after which he was interested in and architect for several large buildings in the city and surrounding country and neighboring towns; among them, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of Fond du Lac, the Oshkosh Court House, High School building at Waupun; the First Grammar School, of Fond du Lac; High School building at Plymouth, Wis.; Gas Works building, of Fond du Lac; the machine-shops and foundry for Mr. Meyer's factory; among the residences, Mrs. E. H. Galloway's, McDonald's, Mr. Meyer's and others; in 1864, he raised a recruit force of eighty men, and was appointed to take charge and superintend the construction of transfer barracks at Nashville, Tenn., under Capt. Irvin. He was married to Miss Jane M. Wherrey, daughter of William Wherrey, farmer, of West Farmers, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 14, 1850; the children are Margaret J., now Mrs. Alson Cole, of Vesper, Wood Co., Wis.; Mary A., now Mrs. R. G. Turner, machinist of Fond du Lac; Addie V., Susie, Henry, Sarah, Guy, Grace (deceased). The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

THOMAS HENNING, carpenter, contractor and builder; was born in Devonshire, Eng., Jan. 6, 1832; came to Hamilton, Canada, in 1838, where he resided three years; removed to Austerer one year; then on a farm at Port Dover until 1852; in May of that year, removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., where he lived four years; returned to Canada for three years; in October, 1859, removed to Dixon, Ill., whence, in October, 1866, he came to Fond du Lac. He was married at Aurora, Ill., April 9, 1855, to Sarah Melissa Smith, a native of West Stockbridge, Mass.; they have two children living—Charles W. and John N.—and lost an infant son at Dixon, Ill.

ROBERT FITZ HENRY, confectioner and fruit-dealer; born in New York April 20, 1853; when he was only 2 years of age he was brought to Fond du Lac by his parents at the age of 9, years he was employed in the shops of the Chicago & North-Western R. R. Co., where he remained until the fall of 1876; Jan. 20, 1878, Mr. Fitz Henry engaged in his present business. Dec. 26, 1876, he was married to Katie Corcoran; she was born in the city of Fond du Lac; they have had two children—one son died Aug. 29, 1878, aged 9 months; they have a son named Georgie, he was born July 6, 1879.

THOMAS S. HENRY was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1812, and moved to Erie Co., in that State, in 1832, where he resided until he moved to Fond du Lac, in 1849; he, with others, built the first circular-saw mill in Fond du Lac; has been engaged in lumbering and milling under the firm name of T. S. Henry & Co. ever since he came to Wisconsin; in 1866, he began the manufacture of flour in the Galloway Mills, which he has continued ever since; he has also been engaged in the grocery and foundry business, the former being an adjunct of his lumbering operations. Mr. H. was married in Erie Co., N. Y., to Miss Lucinda Howard, a native of Paris, in that State; they have three children—C. S., George A. and Frank W. Mr. H. has been Alderman one term and City Treasurer one year.

CHARLES HETH, retired; was born at Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y., removed when a youth to Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., in that State, where he lived, engaging in the hotel business the last few years before coming to Fond du Lac Township, in 1857, and to Fond du Lac City, which has since been his home, in 1859. Mr. Heth's business in Fond du Lac was that of dealing in hay and grain, which he carried on extensively until 1879, when he retired. He was married, at Silver Creek, N. Y., in August, 1843, to Vilitia Buxton, a native of Brockville, Genesee Co., N. Y., who died Oct. 11, 1879, leaving two children—Mary M., now Mrs. Henry W. Durand, and Emma A.; they lost two children—Louie and Allie, aged 8 and 9 years respectively.

G. W. HINES, dealer in agricultural implements; born at Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1838; when he was only about 9 years of age, his father, James Hines, came with his family to Waukesha Co., Wis. In August, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Co. E, 24th W. V. I.; served until June 22, 1865, having been in the service two years and ten months; he was in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, etc. In February, 1873, he came to Fond du Lac, and has been extensively engaged in selling farm machinery ever since.

JOSEPH W. HINER, attorney at law; was born at Fond du Lac Sept. 12, 1854, where he has since resided; he was educated at the State University, at Madison, from which he graduated in 1876; the next year he began reading law with Coleman & Spence, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879. Mr. H. is now a member of the law firm of Spence & Hiner; a member of the Board of Education, and Secretary of the Public Library Association.

WILLIAM H. HINER, retired; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1821, and is the son of William and Elizabeth Hiner; when about 7 years old, with his parents, he removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he received his earlier education in the common and select schools; in 1840, he began teaching in the common schools of Wayne Co., and, a year later, secured a position in the select schools of that county, where he continued the profession for one and one-half years; in 1845, he removed to Madison, Ohio, where, for the next five years, he was engaged in the drug business, and, at the same time, pursued the study of medicine; he came to Fond du Lac in 1850, and continued the drug trade for four years, after which he turned his attention to lumbering for five years; in 1863, he established the iron foundry in this city, and continued that business till 1878. He was elected County Treasurer by the County Board in 1854 to fill a vacancy; was twice Mayor of the city; was elected a member of the Wisconsin Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873 and 1875; was President pro tem. of the Senate during the session of 1877. In 1850, he was married to Sarah Fisher, who died in 1868, leaving one son—Joseph W., who is a graduate of the State University, and is now an attorney of this city. He was married to Mrs. Mary L. Jenney (nee Fish) in 1870; she having two daughters prior to her second marriage; they are Mary C. and Frances L. Mrs. Hiner is a member of the Episcopal Church.

REV. PHILIPP HOEITZEL, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church; was born in Germany in 1854; he received his preparatory education at the High School of Hanover, Germany, entering in 1869, and remaining till his graduation in 1871; he then entered the Theological College of Steeden, Germany, where he graduated with the class of 1872; after his graduation in 1872 he left his native country to continue his studies in American colleges, beginning with the Lutheran Concordia College of St. Louis, Mo., at which he graduated with the class of 1875; he then attended Concordia Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ill., from 1875 to his graduation there in 1876; in September, 1876, he was ordained to the holy ministry at Great Bend, Kan., and immediately began his ministerial work at that place in connection with six other charges in the State of Kansas. In 1877, he received a call from the church at Fond du Lac, to assist his brother, who was the regular Pastor, but whose health failing, was unable to attend to all the duties of his church. After the death of his brother, which occurred in the winter, he was chosen regular Pastor of the church in February, 1878. Nov. 17, 1878, he married Miss Elbise Wambsgaans, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wambsgaans, of Sheboygan Co., Wis.

ETHEL HOMISTON, farmer, Secs. 30, 15 and 17; is a son of Jere and Mary Homiston, of Berkshire Co., Mass., born Aug. 26, 1812; his father being a blacksmith as well as a farmer, Ethiel

learned the trade, and worked with his father till 21 years of age, when he formed a copartnership with another man, and continued for five years. In 1838, he bought in that county and followed farming there till 1843, when he disposed of his land, and immigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee Co. for one year. He was making arrangements to visit this part of the country, when his father and brother unexpectedly came out from New York. He, with his father, started to look at the country round Oshkosh, with a view to locating, but stopping at a tavern for the night, they met Dr. Darling, by whom they were induced to locate near Fond du Lac. After selecting an eighty-acre tract for each, they returned for their families—he to Milwaukee Co., and his father to New York. Ethiel reached his new home as soon as arrangements were made for a habitation, but his father and family did not get in till early the following year, 1845, coming via Sheboygan, where he met them with ox teams, requiring five days and nights to make the trip there and return, during which time they slept without shelter each night. He built a log shanty, which served them for a house for the next five years; the prairie hens and gophers being so troublesome that he was compelled to build a barn to protect his grain from them; often were they compelled to grind their wheat in a coffee-mill, and crack their corn in a burr-oak mortar in order to have bread of any kind for their families. He married Miss Abnira, daughter of Uriah and Ellen Woodruff, of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1837; they have one son—Aurelius, who married Miss Amanda, daughter of Col. Isaac Tompkins, of Fond du Lac, who died Oct. 18, 1863, leaving two daughters—Emma and Lydia. May 16, 1866, he married Miss Clara B. Tompkins, sister of his first wife; they have two children—Gracie and J. Mansfield. They are members of the M. E. Church.

FRANK B. HOSKINS, born in Chenango Co., N. Y.; came to Fond du Lac in December, 1850, with his father, D. Everett Hoskins, now deceased; after leaving school, he entered the First National Bank, of Fond du Lac, after which, during 1869 and 1870, he was Secretary of the La Belle Wagon Works; during five years thereafter, he was in the hardware business with the late Chapin Hall, as a member of the firm of Hall & Hoskins. Mr. Hoskins was elected Register of Deeds of Fond du Lac Co., on the Democratic ticket, in November, 1878, taking the office in January, 1879; he has also been three years a member of the Board of Education of the city of Fond du Lac, and two years Alderman and Supervisor for the First Ward.

CHARLES HOTALING, engineer for the Mihills Manufacturing Co.; was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1838, and is the son of Peter and Harriet (Buckbee) Hotaling, natives of New York also; his father came to Fond du Lac in 1842, and that year, by the aid of the Brothertown Indians, built the first steamboat (Manchester) that ever navigated Lake Winnebago, of which he was proprietor and Captain for fifteen years; he died in 1857; in 1845, his wife and two sons (one having come out with his father) joined him in his Western home; Charles began as a cabin-boy on the boat when quite young, and continued navigation till 1865; he was Captain of the "Fountain City" for the last year, and had been her pilot for five years before; he then began engineering, which he has since followed; he now lives with his mother, on Scott street, and she is 70 years old.

ALEXANDER HOUSTON, farmer; is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland; born in 1822; his birthplace being within two miles of that of Robert Burns; his parents, Alexander and Jane Houston, gave him an education in the parish schools of that country, after which he devoted his attention to farming there till 1848, whence he set sail for America and landed in New York, in June of that year; he stopped on Long Island, then removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at masonry for about four years; thence, in 1852, he came to Fond du Lac, and there continued his trade for ten years; in 1862, he purchased a farm of 115 acres in Sec. 19, town of Fond du Lac, where he has since devoted his time and attention to farming. He was married to Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas Miller, a wheelwright, and Bettie Martin, of Dundee, Scotland, in 1848; they have seven children—Thomas, Alexander, Robert, Mary (now Mrs. J. Asher, of Michigan), John, David and James. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

J. C. HUBER, druggist, is a native of Switzerland; came to New York in 1847, with his father (Jos. Huber), being then about 7 years of age; resided in New York until 1849, when he moved to Taycheedah and to Fond du Lac in 1855, remaining two years; in 1861, returned to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided; he was employed as a clerk until June, 1864, when he began business for himself; in 1868, Mr. H. began running a drug, medicine and herb mill, which has several times been enlarged, and is now doing a thriving business. Mr. Huber is prominently connected with the Congregational Church, the County Bible Society, and other orders and associations.

SAMUEL HOTALING, engineer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1842; when 1 year old, was brought by his parents, Peter and Harriet Hotaling, to Mineral Point, Wis., in 1843; came to Fond du Lac, which has since been his home, in 1846, enlisted, Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. A, 21st W. V. I;

was in all the battles engaged in by his regiment; mustered out in June, 1865; was employed before entering the army and ever since as engineer for various mills; during the last seven years he has been engineer in the Galloway Mills. He was married, in Fond du Lac, Oct. 28, 1866, to Amelia Gardner, born near Ogdensburg, N. Y.; they have one child—Charles, born Jan. 4 1868; and have lost two—Belle, aged 2½ years, and Samuel, aged 4 years and 3 months.

PROF. C. A. HUTCHINS, Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Schools in the city of Fond du Lac, was born at Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., January 1, 1828; was taken by his parents to Adrian, Mich., in 1831, where he grew to manhood; Prof. H. was educated at the Norwalk (Ohio) Academy, and pursued his studies, before and after, under his brother at the academy at home; in 1852, he emigrated to Sharon, Walworth Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1858, after which, for three years, he taught Latin and Greek at Wayland University; for two years, he was in charge of the public schools at Jamesville; had charge of the schools at Ionia, Mich., four years, those at Baraboo, Wis., one year, and thereafter was two years County Superintendent of Schools, coming to Fond du Lac in 1873, where he has since been Principal of the High School and Superintendent of the City Schools; Prof. H. has been President of the Public Library since its organization, and has done a great deal of work for it; he is also Church Clerk of the First Baptist Church, of which he is a member. He was married at Fairfield, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Samuel Wadsworth; they have three daughters—Julia A., Sarah and Hattie.

PROF. C. M. HUTCHINS, musician, was born at Lisbon, N. H., July 29, 1838; came to Fox Lake, Wis., in November, 1845, where he resided on a farm twenty years; removed to Waupun, where he lived until 1873, and thence came to Fond du Lac; Prof. H. has followed teaching instrumental music twelve years, in which time he has organized a great many bands, and taken part in a great number of concerts and musical conventions in various parts of the country. He was married at Fond du Lac, January 19, 1877, to Annette Morse, a native of Waupun, Wis.; they have one child; Prof. H. has three children by a former marriage. His father is dead, and his mother resides with him at Fond du Lac.

S. MARTIN INGALLS, farmer, Sec. 26; a native of Essex Co., N. Y.; born in 1834, and is the son of a farmer; was educated in the district schools of his native county; in 1855, he came West, and for a few months traveled through La Salle Co., Ill., in the interest of a publishing house, after which he came to Tremont, Dodge Co., Wis., where he was employed by Mr. F. D. Mihills in his saw-mill at that place; in 1856, he removed to Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., and for about seven years followed the carpenter and joiner's trade, whence, in 1863, he removed to his father-in-law, Mr. John Brown's farm, a short distance west of the city of Fond du Lac, where he followed farming for about three years; he bought his present place of eighty acres in Sec. 26, town of Fond du Lac, in 1866, then an unimproved farm. He was married to Miss Cynthia, daughter of John and Mercy Brown, of Fond du Lac, in February, 1861; they have four children—Elmer B., Edith M., Fred M. and Willard.

E. B. INGRAM, farmer; is a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., where he was born in 1823; he was there engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods till 1848, at which time he emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm at Fond du Lac, where he followed agricultural pursuits for about five years; in 1853, he returned to Worcester Co., Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for nearly six years; disposing of his interest in that business in 1869, he came again to Fond du Lac, where he has since engaged in farming. In 1856, he married Miss Nancy Shepard, daughter of Samuel Shepard, blacksmith, of Barre, Mass.; they have five children—Fred A., Emily E., Frank, Edith and Eugene. Mr. Ingram and family are liberal in their religious views.

ALEXANDER A. JARVIS, carpenter; was born in Canada, of French parents, Nov. 30, 1834; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1843; went to Menasha in 1865, and came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1867; Mr. Jarvis learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed, when 18 years of age. He was married at Watertown, Wis., Jan. 20, 1861, to Elizabeth Blair, born in Rochester, N. Y.; they have five children living—Walter, George, Angeline, Mary Elizabeth and an infant son, and have lost two infant children.

EDWARD JONES, ticket clerk of the North-Western Railway at Fond du Lac; is a native of that city; born in July, 1857; was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac; in 1873, he became freight receiver and biller for the road, and July 25, 1877, was promoted to the position of ticket clerk; has been a Mason since 1878; is also a Knight of Pythias.

HIRAM E. JOHNSON, retired farmer; was born in Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 7, 1818; is the son of Jonathan Johnson and Susan Burwell, natives of New Jersey; his grandfather was an early emigrant to America, and took part in the struggle for American Independence; Hiram is the son of a

farmer, hence was brought up at honest toil, and has since tried to follow out the Divine injunction, "Go till the soil." When about 14 years of age, he removed to Niagara Co., N. Y., where he lived till 1847; leaving then, the old Empire State, he sought a home in the wilds of Wisconsin; sailing from Buffalo, he came via Sheboygan to Milwaukee, thence on foot via Watertown to Fond du Lac, where he stopped over Sunday with Edward Pier; he soon entered 320 acres of land in Sec. 10, town of Empire, and 160 acres in Sec. 8, town of Forest; returning to Milwaukee, he exchanged his money for land office orders and came again to Fond du Lac, bringing with him from near Waupun, some ox teams with which to break his farm; having made some improvements and built a board shanty 12x12 feet. Oct. 14, 1848, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Gilderoy and Rhoda McArthur, natives of Birdport, Addison Co. Vt., she with her parents having come West on the same boat with Johnson, and, till the time of marriage, had followed teaching in Vermont and Chicago; they at once removed to the board shanty, which served them as a home till their new house, then under construction, was completed; when their oldest daughter, Hattie, was about a year old, Mrs. Johnson made a visit to Chicago, and on her return, her husband met her at Sheboygan, and on their way home, they met two huge bears, which, though harmless, gave Mrs. Johnson one of the worst frights she ever had; they lived there on the farm till about 1878, when he sold that and moved to the city of Fond du Lac, where he has since lived a more retired life; they have had eight children—Hattie A., now the wife of Rev. William Fox, a Presbyterian minister of Quincy, Mich.; Rhoda C. (deceased), Sadie A., now Mrs. Dr. George Dixon, of Sacramento, Cal.; Fred A., farmer, of Sacramento Co., Cal.; Eva L., Lillie E., Willie E., Louisa D. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN JUCKER, salesman in Meyer's lumber-yard on Western Avenue; was born in Germany in 1850; came to America with parents in 1855, and settled at Burlington, Wis., where he received his early education; in 1860, he began clerking in a dry-goods store at Burlington, where he remained till 1864. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 39th W. V. I., and served till his term of service expired Sept. 25, 1864, at Milwaukee; returning to Burlington, Wis., he re-enlisted in Co. C, 48th W. V. I.; served till March, 1866, when he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; he then came to Fond du Lac, and was engaged in the lumber business with P. Sawyer & Son till 1876, when he became salesman for Mr. Meyer's in lumber-yard, where he has since been employed.

MARTIN F. KAEDING was born in Prussia Sept. 11, 1844; came from there to Fond du Lac in July, 1862, where he engaged in wagon-making—his present business; from 1875 to 1878, was in the furniture business; sold lime and stone at Fond du Lac and Eden two summers; entered the La Belle Wagon Works in the fall of 1879, where he now is, and in which he had worked five years from 1870. Mr. Kaeding has been Alderman three years, and a member of the County Board two years. He was married at Fond du Lac March 2, 1869, to Amelia Nast, born in Prussia; they have five children—Herman A., Louise W.; Emma L., Amelia E. and Martin W. Mr. K. is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Concordia Benevolent Association.

C. F. KALK, of the firm of Kalk & Kent, druggists; born in Berlin, Germany; came to America in the spring of 1848; located at Sheboygan, Wis., where he remained until he came to Fond du Lac in September, 1849; commenced clerking in drug store the month of his arrival here; in 1857, he entered into partnership with his former employer, D. R. Curran; continued with him until 1866, when he sold out to Mr. Curran, and formed a copartnership with William F. Kent, under the present firm name, which has continued to the present time. This firm has done a wholesale and retail business since its existence, and is one of the leading drug houses of the State. Mr. Kalk has held various important positions—Supervisor and Alderman several terms, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, member of the Board of Education, etc. He is esteemed as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the county.

WILLIAMS KARSTENS, foreman second floor in C. J. L. Meyer's sash, door and blind factory; was born in Holstein, Germany in 1833; learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade in his native country; came to America in 1854, and settled in Michigan, where he worked in a saw-mill for carpenter's trade; in 1867, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, continued the carpenter's trade for three years, eight months, whence he went to Sheboygan, Wis., where, for two and a half years, he followed the from there he moved to Fond du Lac in 1869, and still continued the carpenter's trade till 1872, and since that time has been employed by Mr. Meyer in sash, door and blind factory. In 1861, he married Miss Annie Wilkins, daughter of Fred Wilkins, of Holstein, Germany; they have three children, as follows—Charles, Annie, and Willie. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FATHER JOSEPH J. KEENAN, Priest of St. Joseph's Catholic Church; is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1845; his parents came to America, and located at

Philadelphia, when he was only 18 months old. In 1860, he entered the Milwaukee Seminary, where he spent five years, preparatory to entering upon his theological studies, after which he attended the Chicago University for one and a half years, and began his theological studies, whence he went to Mt. St. Mary's, at Emmitsburg, Md., where he received his degrees with the Class of '69. After his graduation, he returned to Milwaukee, Wis., and continued his theological studies under Archbishop Henni, by whom he was ordained to the priesthood in 1870. His first charge was that of Portage City, Wis., with five other missions, which he served for one year, when he was recalled to the Teacher's Seminary of Milwaukee, as Professor of English Language and Mathematics for three years, when, at the request of Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse, Wis., he went to Eau Claire, Wis., for a few months only, being recalled by his own Bishop to the diocese of Milwaukee, and placed in charge of Oconomowoc for one year; at the expiration of the year, he was sent back as Procurator of the Seminary and Professor of Natural Science, where he spent nearly two years; in February, 1879, he received the appointment to St. Joseph's, at Fond du Lac, to succeed Rev. Father G. L. Willard, who took his place at the Seminary.

A. A. KELLY, attorney; born at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1848; he is a son of Anthony Kelly, who came with his family to Oseola, Fond du Lac Co., in 1852; the subject of our sketch was brought up on a farm, and attended the public schools of Oseola until 1872, when he came to Fond du Lac and entered a commercial college; he commenced the study of law in April, 1873; after reading with H. F. Rose, Hauser & Colman, and Judge Flint, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1875, and has engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. His father is still a resident of Oseola.

CHARLES DAVIS KENDALL, farmer; is a son of Nathan N. Kendall and Betsey J. Stearns. Charles was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 28, 1813; his mother dying while he was quite young, he went to live with a married sister in Roxbury, Washington Co., Vt., remaining with her for two years; he then returned to Rockingham and made his home with his grandfather for about two years, after which he went to Warren, Vt., and worked one summer at farm labor; he then returned to his sister, where he made his home until 19 years of age; from that time until he reached his 22d year, he followed farm labor for the farmers in that vicinity. He then married Miss Malissa, daughter of William and Eunice Blanchard, and in November, 1835, removed to Westfield, Orleans Co., Vt., where he farmed for one year; thence to Northfield, Washington Co., for one year; at the end of this time, he returned to Roxbury, and purchased a farm of 100 acres of timber, and in clearing up about twenty acres, he received a severe injury from a log rolling over him while attempting to load it on a sled; he remained on this farm for about two years, and then took charge of his wife's grandfather's farm for two years, after which he moved to Brookfield, Orange Co., and rented a farm for two years. After these various changes, he returned to Roxbury, from whence, in September, 1847, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he soon pre-empted 120 acres of land and built a log house, which, with nearly everything they had, was burned the following May; Edward Pier, then living at Fond du Lac, allowed them to move to his farm, where they lived for two years; in the fall of 1848, he built what was long known as the "Two-Mile House," of which he was proprietor for eight years, during which time he kept the county poor for one year; in 1856, he sold this hotel, and built a house on the military road, where he owned a farm of forty acres; remaining here only a short time, he removed to Brandon, Wis., where he kept hotel for one year; the purchaser of the Two-Mile House failing to make his payments, Mr. Kendall was compelled to take it back; he kept this as proprietor for some time, then bought his present place, built a house and removed thither in 1868, and has since made it his home; in 1873, while finishing a house for his daughter in Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa, the scaffold fell with him, and injured his ankle so as to cause his foot to be amputated, since which time he has led a more quiet and retired life. His wife bore him seven children at six births, as follows: Eunice A., born Aug. 23, 1836, now Mrs. Alexander Stimpson, of Cresco, Iowa—she has now five children, the last two being twins; Jehiel, born June 27, 1837, deceased; Alden P., who enlisted in Daniel's cavalry in October, 1862, and was wounded the morning after reaching Arkansas, three bullets having struck him—his mother nursed him through his sickness at Memphis, Tenn., after which he was discharged, and, returning home, regained his health, enlisted in the 20th W. V. I., was placed in charge of the hospital at New Orleans, and died there with small-pox; Albert, born Nov. 10, 1846; infant, not named, deceased; Arabella and Isabella, twins—Arabella, now Mrs. Miles, of Waupun, has five children, two of whom are twins; this family had three pair of twins—the mother and two daughters.

CHARLES M. KENDALL, commercial traveler; was born at Martinsburg, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1842; came with his parents, Curtis N. and Maria M. Briggs Kendall, in 1843, to where Twelfth street crosses the river in Fond du Lac, and engaged in farming during the day and shoemaking nights; C. M. Kendall attended District No. 2 School and Fond du Lac Academy; clerked in a bakery; worked in a hotel at Brandon; spent three months on a farm in Rock Co.; learned the printer's trade at Beaver

Dam in 1861, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. K., 29th W. V. I.; he participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, where he received three flesh-wounds, and Champion Hills, where he had his leg broken and received four other bullet wounds, disabling him from field duty; after a furlough of thirty days in 1863, he went on duty as Ward Master of the hospital at Memphis for two months, and then, till mustered out in May, 1865, was acting Steward and Commissary of the hospital. He returned to Fond du Lac and carried on the painting business until 1877, when he became a commercial traveler. He was married at Fond du Lac to Jennie A. Oliver, Nov. 13, 1867; she was born in Byron, Fond du Lac Co.

EDWARD KENT, son of Alban and Walburge Kent, was born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 26, 1843; came to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1844; to Fond du Lac at the age of 18, where he engaged one year with Drummond Brothers, dry-goods merchants; one year with C. J. Pettibone; eight years with H. Woodworth; in the boot and shoe trade one year, as a member of the firm of Barber & Kent; three years with C. W. Seaver; two years with Haskill, and with Laughlin & Carey, dry-goods merchant, since January, 1878. He was married at Fond du Lac July 24, 1866, to Martha Jane Clark, who was born in Fond du Lac, the daughter of Alexander H. and Hannah Simmons Clark; they have two children—Nellie Eloise, born Jan. 24, 1869, and Mallory Alban, born Sept. 22, 1872.

JOHN E. KENT, attorney; was born at Beloit, Wis., July 8, 1850, where he resided five or six years, since which time he has resided in Janesville, Chicago and Rockford, until coming to Fond du Lac in 1875. He was educated at Beloit College and Chicago University; read law with J. B. Cassoday, at Janesville, and also studied with lawyers in Chicago. In August, 1879, Mr. Kent became a member of the law firm of Colman, Carter & Kent. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois at Mount Vernon, in June, 1875.

WILLIAM F. KENT, of the firm of Kalk & Kent, druggists; was born at Erie, Penn.; came to Sheboygan in 1843, and to Fond du Lac in 1854, where he clerked two years in the grocery business; two years in a confectionery store, and, in 1859, began clerking for the drug firm of Curran & Kalk. In 1866, the firm of Kalk & Kent was formed, which has been continuously in the drug business ever since, doing a wholesale and retail trade.

JOHN B. KILLIPP, engineer; is a native of Burlington, Vt.; born in 1808; followed engineering on Lake Champlain till 1855, when he came to Fond du Lac and began engineering for Butler & Mitchell in a saw-mill, which he continued with them till 1857; then with Wilber, Herman & Lewis till 1859; from 1859 to 1862 for Bissell & Co.; then with Crane & Moore for one year; in 1863, he began running the engine in U. D. Mihills' sash, door and blind manufactory, and remained there till 1870; kept flour and feed store from 1870 to 1871, when he went to Winneconne, Winnebago Co., for eight years; in 1879, returned to Fond du Lac, and has since been running the engine in Mr. Meyer's saw-mill. He married Miss Lucy J. Gaud, of Middlebury, Vt., in 1830, who died Jan. 26, 1860, leaving seven children, as follows—George (now deceased), Lucretia (now Mrs. Robinson, of Fond du Lac), William, Lucia (now Mrs. Bonnell, of Fond du Lac), Richmond (deceased), Henry and Elmira. Mr. Killipp is a member of the I. O. O. F. Fraternity.

JOSEPH KING, ice-dealer, was born in Lower Canada, Sept. 8, 1815, whence he removed to Green Bay, Wis., in 1834; in 1837, he engaged in the mercantile business at the Belmont lead mines, which he left in July, 1838, and came to Sec. 22, town of Fond du Lac, having visited the spot and purchased the land in 1836. Mr. King made two trips to Fond du Lac in 1836, "took up" his land in June of that year, on which he lived ten years, and then moved into the city which has since been his home, though he carries on his farm and generally spends the summers upon it; he has carried on the ice business in Fond du Lac for twenty-three years, and has also been engaged in passenger staging and teaming. He was married at Fond du Lac, in June, 1839, to Mrs. Dianthe May, who died May 28, 1861, leaving three children—Harry May, who died in the army; Lucy Ann, now Mrs. A. W. Chapman, of Fond du Lac, and Frank, who was a member of Bragg's Rifles, and shot at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. King was married a second time, Oct. 5, 1863, to Mrs. Alice Tull, daughter of Benjamin T. Midgeley, who had three children by her former husband—Frank G., Georgiana and Mary—who are now living.

JUDGE A. KINYON, President of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Co., is a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1818; in 1837, he removed to La Salle Co., Ill., where he was engaged in contracting and building for about thirteen years; in 1850, he removed to California, where he continued the builder's profession for two years in the cities of Sacramento and San Francisco; he was next employed for one year in filling a contract for work on what was then known as the South Fork Canal; in 1853, he returned to Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., where he was engaged in contracting for the Illinois Central Railroad Co., during 1864 and 1865; for the next three years he practiced law in that county, and, in 1868, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from the county, and filled the office with

such credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends that he was returned a third time to that body; failing health while in the Legislature compelled him to quit the practice of law, and seek some outdoor employment; in 1872, he built the Chicago & Rock River Railroad from Shabbona, De Kalb Co., to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill.; in 1874, he organized the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Co., of which he has since been President. Such is a brief sketch of the career of one who has through life been actively engaged in public enterprises of various kinds.

ISAAC KLOCK (deceased), was the son of John and Nancy Klock, of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; born in 1812; he was educated in the district schools of his native county, and after he grew to manhood chose his father's avocation—that of an honest farmer; in 1839, he removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., whence, in 1855, he immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of 100 acres, three miles southeast of the city of Fond du Lac, where he followed farming till about 1873, when he traded his farm for the old Soper grist-mill and 8 acres of land, this being the first mill built in the neighborhood and the second one in the county; he continued as proprietor of this mill till his death, June 9, 1876. He married Miss Laranay N., daughter of John and Nancy Nellis, of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they have nineteen children, as follows: John L. Ira (deceased), Delos, Nancy (now Mrs. C. Raymond, of Appleton, Iowa), Robert (deceased), Christian, August (deceased), George, Joseph, Elizabeth (deceased), Lucinda (Mrs. John E. Parks), Zilpha (late Mrs. George T. Hamilton, deceased), Amy (Mrs. C. E. Baldwin), Arvilla (Mrs. William E. Hughes, of Chicago, Ill.) and Purley P., of Fond du Lac, who is now proprietor of the mill in his father's stead, and who was married to Miss Allie S., daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Davis, of Fond du Lac, May 13, 1879; there were four other children, who died in infancy. Mr. Klock was a member of the Masonic Fraternity for a number of years before his death, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church.

G. A. KNAPP, Treasurer of the Fond du Lac Savings Bank, came to Fond du Lac in 1868, and engaged in the hardware business with Farnsworth & Knapp, first as book keeper; he continued in the hardware business until 1874, and has been Treasurer of the Savings Bank since Jan. 1, 1878.

W. A. KNAPP, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fond du Lac Harrow Company; he was born in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 30, 1824; removed to Green Bay, Wis., in 1837; resided there eleven years, then went to Oshkosh, where he remained until he came to Fond du Lac in 1866; while at Green Bay he was in the hardware business with his brother; after 1841, he was a partner with him; at Oshkosh he was engaged in general merchandising for about three years; for a number of years he carried on steamboat business, and for a period of eight years prior to coming to Fond du Lac, he was engaged in farming; after coming here he was extensively engaged in the hardware trade until 1874; afterward, for two years, in insurance and real-estate business; since then he has given his entire attention to his manufacturing interests. March 26, 1845, he married Lucinda A. Gilbert, at Green Bay; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; they have had six children; the living are Clarence A., Gaines A., Frank A. and Minnie A.; they have lost two daughters, Anah A., born Oct. 29, 1850, died in Fond du Lac, Nov. 8, 1871—at the time of her death she was the wife of C. W. Powers; Katie A., was born Jan. 16, 1857, and died Jan. 8, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are members of the Congregational Church.

G. A. KRETLOW, Chief of Police, was born in Prussia Aug. 23, 1843, and came to Milwaukee in 1856, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac in 1866; from 1866 to 1873, Mr. K. was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco; in 1874, was chosen Chief of Police, and has occupied that position continuously since. He was married to Pauline Quandt May 22, 1866; they have five children—Martha, Carl E., Albert Q., Paul G. and Alma. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Turner Society, and German-English Academy.

F. KRUMME, druggist and apothecary; was born at Calbe, on the river Saale, Prussia, Oct. 7, 1831; came to Freeport, Ill., Dec. 25, 1854, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac in 1866; in 1861, recruited Co. C., and was commissioned Captain of it in December, 1861; promoted to Brevet Major July 18, 1866; he resigned, on account of disability caused by typhoid fever, in April, 1862, after participating in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing; Mr. K. has followed the drug business since 1846. He married at Freeport, Ill., in 1858, Sophie Huellhorst, who died Dec. 4, 1863, leaving one child, Sophie, born Nov. 26, 1863. June 9, 1864, he was married to Theresa Wolff, who was born at Schoeneburg, Alsace, Aug. 14, 1844; they have two children—Simon A., born April 10, 1865, at Freeport, and Frederick Otto, born Sept. 7, 1876, at Fond du Lac. Mr. K. is an Odd Fellow and Mason, Druid and member of the German-English Academy.

GUSTAV KUENNE, watchmaker, jeweler, engraver and practical optician; born in Prussia in 1825; came to America in 1849; first located in Milwaukee, where he resided two years; he then spent about nine months traveling in different States in this country, afterward was a resident of Chicago

for six years; came to Fond du Lac May 6, 1856; engaged in present business ever since he came here. He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 17, 1858, to Louisa Preusser; she was born in Prussia; they have one child, Lena; Mr. Kuenne learned the manufacturing jeweler's trade in Europe, and the trade of watchmaker in Milwaukee and Chicago.

H. P. KUICKS, of the firm of Kuicks & Hannigan, grocers, was born in the city of Fond du Lac in 1851; was educated in the public schools; began telegraphing with the N.-W. R. R. in 1867; from 1869 to 1872, he worked as machinist for Heiner, when he changed to the machine-shops of the N.-W. R. R.; in May, 1878, he became a partner in the present firm. He married Miss Bettie Lannstein, daughter of P. Lannstein, of Fond du Lac, Oct. 4, 1878. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB KUNZE, manufacturer, corner of Division and Sophia streets; is a native of Prussia; was born Aug. 14, 1828; in his native country he acquired a liberal education, and, in about 1847, emigrated to America and engaged to learn the carriage and wagon making trade at West Menden, Monroe Co., N. Y. In 1856, he married, in Rochester, N. Y., Catharine Fee; immediately after they were married, they came to Fond du Lac; they have had four children, only one of whom is living—John J. Mr. Kunze established his present business about twelve years ago, and manufactures carriages, buggies, spring and lumber wagons; he is a skilled mechanic, and employs the best workmen, therefore turns out a superior class of work, which is widely known for durability and neatness; he possesses every facility for attending to general repairing, and for supplying all who require anything in his line.

HOWARD MALCOM KUTCHIN, journalist; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 4, 1842, where his father, the late Rev. T. T. Kutchin, was a clergyman; the family came to Wisconsin in 1853, and soon after arriving in the State, settled at Fond du Lac; Mr. Kutchin never was given a college instruction, but acquired a good education in the common schools which he attended; at the age of 19, he entered a printing office at Ripon, with a view to becoming a journalist, and from that time until 1866, was connected in an editorial capacity with newspapers in Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Cairo, Ills., Memphis, Tenn., and St. Joseph, Mo.; from the latter city he removed to Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he purchased the *Herald*, which he conducted until 1871; in that year, Mr. Kutchin went to California and aided in founding a daily paper at San Diego, intending to make that State his home; but concluding not to do so, returned to Wisconsin in September, 1871, and purchased an interest in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* (daily and weekly), with which he has since been connected as part or sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Kutchin has taken an active part in politics, as a Republican, both local and general; served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1878 and 1879; was appointed State's Prison Director in 1878, for a term of six years; was a prominent candidate for Postmaster of Fond du Lac, in 1877, but was defeated in spite of exceptionally strong petitions and recommendations, and was appointed by President Hayes, in 1879, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Wisconsin District, which office he brought from Oshkosh to Fond du Lac. Mr. Kutchin is identified with the principal secret societies, and for two years was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin. To Mr. Kutchin and his paper is given the credit, and justly, of securing the election of Matthew H. Carpenter as U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, for the term beginning March 4, 1879. He was married to Elsie, daughter of John Irving, one of the earliest settlers of Ripon; they have two children—a daughter and a son.

P. J. LADD, baggage-master and collector for North-Western Railway at Fond du Lac; was born in Ontario, Canada West, Dec. 11, 1846; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Neenah, Winnebago Co., where he received a common-school education; in the spring of 1865, he began braking on the Illinois Central Railroad, whence, in the fall of the same year, he changed to the North-Western road, where he continued as brakeman for two years, when he was appointed baggage-master on the road, in which position he remained till the fall of 1868, when he was assigned to the position of baggage-master and collector for the road at Fond du Lac. Dec. 11, 1867, he married Miss Jane A. Stewart, daughter of William J. Stewart, of Fond du Lac; they have three children—Willie, Eddie and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ladd has been a Mason since 1868.

PROF. JAMES S. LAKE, teacher of music and piano-tuner; was born at Reading, Penn., Jan. 9, 1853, where he resided until 7 years old, when his parents moved to Chicago; Prof. L. studied music under Theo. Gramman, a German Professor of Music, in New York, about five years, and studied also with his sister, Julia C. Lake; since he was 18 years of age, Prof. Lake has been engaged in teaching music and tuning pianos in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and since November, 1877, in Fond du Lac.

LEON LALLIER, florist and market gardener, on Fourth street; is one of two surviving sons of a family of five; he was born in France in 1834, and learned the gardener's trade there with his father, who had learned it from his father before him; in 1852, the family came to America, and settled here in

Fond du Lac, where they continued the business of florist and gardener; three years after, the family was afflicted with the typhoid fever, and Leon lost his only sister and two brothers within twenty days after the first was taken sick; in 1858, his only surviving brother removed to Kansas, leaving him and his father as the only members of the family here. In 1860, he married Miss Julia C. Pierron, daughter of J. C. Pierron, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have seven children—Frank E., Louis, Lovina, Leon, Charlotte, Charles and Hester.

D. C. LANG was born at Albany, N. Y., July 8, 1852, and came to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1855; Springvale in 1857, and Fond du Lac in 1874; he purchased the Fond du Lac Trunk Factory of A. Payne that year, and managed the business alone until 1875, when his brother became a partner under the firm name of D. C. & J. H. Lang; the factory gives employment to eighteen men, and the sales, which are in several of the surrounding States, amount to \$25,000 per annum. Mr. Lang was married to Miss Kittie Pogue, at Fond du Lac, Aug. 23, 1877.

JOHN H. LANG was born at Albany, N. Y., June 16, 1850, and came with his father, Wm. Lang, to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1855, and to Fond du Lac Co., town of Springvale, in 1857; there he remained until 1873; he became a partner with his brother in the firm of D. C. & J. H. Lang as trunk manufacturers at Fond du Lac, in March, 1875. He was married to Miss Ida B. Lee, of Fond du Lac, Dec. 17, 1876.

LEANDER LANDERMAN, farmer; is a son of Augustin and Mary Landerman, born in Montreal Co., Canada, in 1825; at the age of 20 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade with his father, continuing with him four years; he then went, in 1846, to a place near Troy, N. Y., and for two years was engaged in an ax factory; in 1848, he came to Fond du Lac, and began work at the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for a number of years; he was employed by the North-Western Railway Company to assist in building depots, etc., etc., and while finishing the woodshed at Fond du Lac, he was knocked off the scaffolding while an engine was passing, and it ran over his arm, crushing it so badly that it had to be amputated; he was then appointed night-watch at the depot, which position he held for seven years; in 1848, he began dealing in real estate, and has been at it more or less since that time; he now owns 180 acres in Sec. 8, town of Fond du Lac; probable value, \$75 per acre. He married Miss Orellie, daughter of Lewis and Felicity Muller, of Fond du Lac, in 1848, by whom he has six children, as follows: Helaine, Martha, Henry, Pacific, Orellie (now Mrs. Jos. Balargeon, of Fond du Lac) and Rose. Mr. L. and family are members of St. Louis' Catholic Church.

FRANZ LAUENSTEIN, wholesale liquor dealer; was born at Brunswick, Germany, May 25, 1830; came direct to Fond du Lac in May, 1850; for two years conducted Henry Rahte, Sr.'s, distillery; worked two years at cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1855, began the wholesale liquor business, which he has followed ever since. He was married at Fond du Lac, in 1852, to Lissetta Bergen, a native of Hanover; they have five children living—Frank H., Betty, Rosa, Frances and Johanna, three children are deceased. Mr. L. was one of the organizers of the German-English Academy, and is now its President; is a Turner, and a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, and a Director of the German American Savings Bank.

HIRAM K. LAUGHLIN, of the firm of Laughlin & Carey, dry-goods merchants; is a native of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1818, and lived till 1845, when he became connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, and remained till 1849, going in under James K. Polk and coming out under Taylor's Administration. In 1848, he married Mrs. Carey, of Fond du Lac, and, in 1849, he moved from Washington to Fond du Lac, and became engaged in the dry-goods trade, which he has since followed; they have only one son—William T., who is now the book-keeper for the firm. Mr. Laughlin and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN LEIKAUF, proprietor of meat market on Main street; was born in New York City in 1846; at the age of 15, he began to learn the butcher trade, which he followed in his native city till 1867, when he came to Fond du Lac and continued the same business, working for other parties till the spring of 1879; he then became proprietor of his present market. In 1871, he married Miss Lucinda S. Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright, of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; they have one daughter—Maggie. Mr. L. and wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

S. G. LELAND, Clerk of the Court; born in Holliston, Mass., in 1843; moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1853; resided there until July, 1869, when he came to Wisconsin, and located at Beaver Dam, where he remained until October, 1870; at that time he came to Fond du Lac, and engaged in business as a merchant, dealing in boots and shoes, having carried on same business in Brooklyn and Beaver Dam prior to coming here; continued in trade about one year after locating in this city; then, for seven years, was employed in the County Register's office, five years of the time being Deputy Register; in the fall

of 1878, he was elected to the position which he now occupies. Mr. Leland was married, at East Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 20, 1867, to Jennette C. Harlow, a native of Massachusetts; they have four children—Gilbert H., Harry H., Arthur Little and Alice Maud.

JOSEPH F. LENZ, of the firm of Lenz & Ehlers; was born in Austria Jan. 10, 1841; came directly to Fond du Lac in 1856, where he has since resided, working at the wagon-maker's trade, which he began learning in Europe. Mr. Lenz has been engaged in business for himself since 1873. He was married at Fond du Lac, Jan. 24, 1861, to Fredericka A. Eichmeyer, born in Holstein, Germany; they have three children—Joseph H., Rudolph and Louis. He has been one of the managers of the German-English Academy during thirteen years.

SAMUEL LEVEL, dealer in wood; was born in Ohio, but lived at Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, until coming to Fond du Lac May 8, 1858, where he has since resided; he engaged in lumbering several years; five years engineer for Stevely & Bartlett, but during the last eight years has been dealing in wood, stock and ice. Mr. L. is a bachelor, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

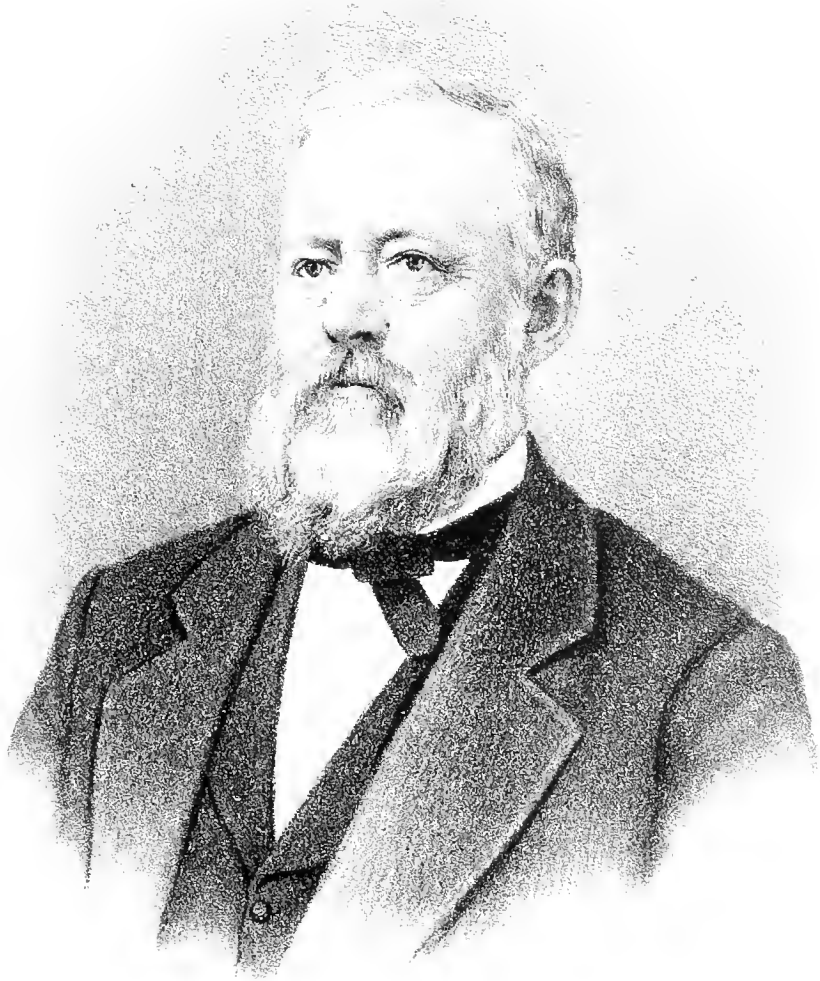
A. H. LEWIS, of the firm of O. F. Lewis & Bro.; from Essex Co., N. Y., where he was born, came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1847, and settled with his father in the town of Springvale; he enlisted Feb. 22, 1864, in the 4th W. V. C. and was mustered out as Sergeant of Co. B, at Brownsville, Tex., May, 28, 1866, after which he went to Minnesota and engaged in farming for two years; in April, 1874, commenced business with his brother at Fond du Lac, as dealers in agricultural implements, pumps, etc. He was married at Fond du Lac, Dec. 15, 1874, to Martha F. Barber, a native of Vermont.

R. M. LEWIS, station agent; is a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; born in 1820; came to Chicago, Ill., in 1851, and engaged in the manufacture of saleratus till spring of 1854, when he came to Fond du Lac, and engaged in the lumber business till 1869; he was next interested in the grain trade; in 1867, he was appointed Postmaster at Fond du Lac, by President Johnson, which position he held for two years; was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in fall of 1872; in February, 1876, he was appointed station agent of the N.-W. R. R. He married Miss Helen Williams, daughter of Imri Williams, of Madison Co., N. Y., in 1844; they have four children—Mary, now Mrs. E. L. Patrick, of Kansas City, Mo.; Ella, now Mrs. K. M. Adams, of Fond du Lac; Addie, now Mrs. H. B. Dodd, of Watertown, Wis.; Carrie, now Mrs. Lebrick, of Racine, Wis. Wife and family are members of the Congregational Church.

ORIN F. LEWIS, dealer in agricultural implements; was born in Hague, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1832; came to Rosendale in September, 1847, and engaged in farming, which he has since carried on in addition to other business; during five years, in addition to dealing in pumps and all kinds of farm machinery, as a member of the firm of O. F. Lewis & Brother, he has been a traveling salesman of the Fountain City Wheel & Seeder Co. He was married, Dec. 31, 1856, to Mary A. Murray, a native of Prince Edward's Island; they have five children—George A., Carrie A., Charles E., Arthur M. and Bertie O. While living in Rosendale—he now lives just east of the city of Fond du Lac—Mr. Lewis was Supervisor, and held other town offices. Mr. L.'s mother, Betsy Lewis, died in Rosendale Feb. 23, 1857; his father, Matthew L., is now a resident of Springvale.

I. R. LEWIS, marble dealer; was born in Wethersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., June 6, 1831, and moved with his parents to Maryland in 1833, where they resided until 1840, and then moved to Clinton Co., N. Y.; from there, in 1850, they came to Eden, Fond du Lac Co., and settled upon Sec. 16; Mr. Lewis engaged in farming, speculating, dealing in wood, and story-telling in Eden, until 1866, when he moved to Fond du Lac, and engaged in the marble business. He was married in October, 1853, at Taycheedah, to Miss Delilah, daughter of Stafford Potter; they have two children living—George W. and Cora E. In Eden, Mr. L. was Town Clerk and Supervisor, and has been Alderman, Supervisor and member of the Board of Education in Fond du Lac; his father, Stephen Lewis, died in Eden in 1871; his mother, Thankful Lewis, is living in Nebraska. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

R. LIEBERMANN, wool merchant, and dealer in grain, seeds, hides, furs, pelts, etc.; born in Austria Aug. 28, 1852; came to America with his parents when he was a child of about 5 years of age; they were located in Milwaukee for two years, then removed to Sheboygan; from there the subject of this sketch returned to Milwaukee, and graduated from the German and English Academy, and also from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and for two years was in a tannery in Milwaukee, then he went to Manitowoc, where he was employed for about two years as a dry-goods salesman; in 1870, he came to Fond du Lac, and was associated with L. Rosenberg in the clothing business for several years, a portion of the time dealing in wool, grain, hides, etc.; he was with Mr. Rosenberg until the fall of 1878, since then alone; Mr. Liebermann is one of the *live* young business men of this city, enterprising and public spirited. He is a son of M. Liebermann, who was engaged in dry-goods business about 1868.



Jas. F. Alenick

FOND DU LAC.

EDWARD C. LITTLE (deceased), was a native of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where he was born April 10, 1811; being the son of a farmer, he spent his boyhood and youth, except while attending district school, by which he received rather a limited education, in agricultural pursuits; in 1848, he began the business of a hardware merchant in New York City, which he continued with his brother till 1863; disposing of his interest there at that time, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., bought a farm of 160 acres in Secs. 33 and 34, town of Fond du Lac, where he followed farming till his death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1870. He was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Smith, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1846; they have four sons and one daughter—Edward S., Charles S., John A., Joseph B. and Isabella F., now Mrs. Theodore Van Cleef, of Jersey City, N. J. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church of Fond du Lac; formerly members of the Collegiate Church of New York City, one of the oldest churches of that city; its 250th anniversary was celebrated in 1878.

JOHN W. LOCKIN, printer and publisher, was born in Sauk Co., Wis., June 6, 1852; came to Fond du Lac Co. in October, 1864; began the printer's trade at Brandon April 13, 1869; had charge of the Ripon *Free Press* for some time; worked a few months in the old *Star* office at Milwaukee and came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, in August, 1872; in April, 1878, he purchased the *Globe* office, and, in August, 1879, purchased the *Champion* steam outfit and merged the two offices into one; in company with Edward Beeson, he began the publication of the *Wisconsin Farmer* in September, 1879. Mr. L. was married at Fond du Lac, June 12, 1878, to Jennie S., daughter of the late John Keyes; they have one child—Florence Edna.

ROBERT LONGSTAFF, retired; was born in County Durham, England, Nov. 11, 1804; came to New York City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade a few months; in September, 1844, he moved to Rochester, where he worked at wagon-making less than a year; returned to New York City for a few months and then came to Fond du Lac Co., which has since been his home; Mr. L. worked at the carpenter's trade one winter in Fond du Lac, and then bought a farm, on which he lived five years, and which he afterward rented. He was married in England, in December, 1831, to Dianah Atkinson, a native of County Durham; they have had eight children, of whom three are living—Jane, Robert B. and Anna; the five deceased were Thomas, who died in England; William, who died in Kansas, aged 26 years; Alice, who died in Eden, aged 19 years; Mary, who died in Fond du Lac, aged 23 years; and Sarah, who died also in Fond du Lac, aged 7 years. Although in his 76th year, Mr. Longstaff is in good health and works every day about his place.

MOTHER MARY AGNES LUBY, Sister Superior of St. Joseph's Convent and Orphan Asylum, is a daughter of Patrick and Mary Luby; born in Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1816; at the age of 4 years, she entered the Convent of the "Presentation Nuns," of her native city, and remained there till she reached her 16th year, spending the first part of her time at study, the latter part at teaching; in October, 1870, she, with two other Sisters, came to America and entered the Convent of Mercy, at Sterling, Ill., in November following; remaining there about two weeks, they, with the Community, removed to Janesville, Wis., where, March 11, 1873, she was appointed Sister Superior of the Community by the Rev. Father Doyle; in January, 1876, the convent was removed to and established at Fond du Lac, under her care, who, as Superior, has carefully managed and guarded its interests as one whose life-work and life are consecrated to a work of charity toward the poor, the sick and the orphan children of the church; and many will be the thankful hearts, which, in future years, will beat with almost reverential pulsations when fond recollection brings to memory the many blessings they have received from her benevolent hands.

GEORGE W. LUSH, lumberman; a native of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Fond du Lac in May, 1866, and began the lumbering business in the firm of Merryman & Co.; this firm lasted until 1878, when Mr. Lusk became proprietor of the entire business, which he continues; he has a saw-mill with a capacity of about 40,000 feet of lumber per day, and in which are employed thirty five men; he manufactures from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet each year; before coming to Fond du Lac, Mr. Lusk was engaged as a lumberman at Edgerton, Wis., about nine years. He has been Mayor of Fond du Lac, and held various local offices.

GILBERT M. LEE. See last pages of this book.

FRANCIS D. McCARTY was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1816, educated at his native place; immigrated to Green Bay in 1836; came to Fond du Lac July 8, 1838, and located a farm at Taycheedah, where he built a house the same year, and in March, 1839, brought his family to reside in it; Mr. McCarty's residence has since been in Fond du Lac Co., though he has been traveling three years in the iron and steel trade; his first office was that of Constable and Collector; was elected Sheriff in 1850, and was Under Sheriff under George W. Mitchell and J. L. D. Eclesheimer; Deputy

United States Marshal in 1860; member of the Legislature in 1858; one of the first Trustees of Fond du Lac Village; Alderman several terms; Justice of the Peace in Empire. Mr. McC. was married at Green Bay, March 18, 1838, to Eliza A. Vandresar; their children are Lovica L., Catherine R., Frances E., Darwin D. and Grace; all married. Mrs. McC. died Sept. 14, 1867.

GEORGE McCLUSKEY, Superintendent of the Luco lumber-mills; was born in Strathford County, Perth, Canada, May 23, 1845; came to Fond du Lac in about 1867. Married in Fond du Lac, in 1872, Miss B. McCabe; they have two children—Maggie and John; Mr. McCluskey has been Superintendent of the Luco Mill over four years; prior to that time he was foreman in the sawing department several years. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE H. McCUMBER, millwright for C. J. L. Meyer; is a son of Gordon De Wolf McCumber and Hannah Mosher; born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 11, 1828; when 16 years of age, he entered upon his apprenticeship with his uncle, John Mosher, of Toronto, Canada West, with whom he worked seven years; from 1851 to 1855, he was engaged in building several mills on the Little and Big Otto Rivers, of Canada West. An interesting event in Mr. McCumber's life at this place was when he with Mr. Free-love was traveling along the old military road, near the Little Otter; they saw by the roadside a bear's cub; Mr. McCumber proposed to pick it up, but Mr. Free-love protested; Mr. McCumber told Mr. F. to get across the log bridge with the horses and he would pick up the young bear; the plan was finally agreed to, and Mr. F. crossed the bridge, and stationed himself on the opposite side of the river to see the result of the project; McC. at once seized his innocent victim and started for his companion; but the young cub immediately gave the alarm and the mother instantly rushed to the rescue; in McCumber's haste to cross the bridge, he came upon it with such force that it went down with him, and he dropped the cub thinking the old bear would cease her chase; but she, not content with the rescue of her babe, hotly pursued the would-be kidnaper till he reached his horse and made good his escape. In 1857, Mr. McCumber, with his family, removed to Fond du Lac Co., coming through from Milwaukee to Oconomowoc on the first emigrant train that passed over that road, stopping at Oconomowoc for the night, where there were only three hotels of three rooms each to give lodging to the multitude of immigrants; forty of them were finally made comfortable in one of the hotels, by scattering them rather promiscuously upon the floors for the night; the next morning there was a rush for the stage which was to convey them to Beaver Dam; Mr. McCumber's family were fortunate enough to secure a passage, while his friend, Mr. Fisher, and family took the ox cart for Birds' Corners; arrived at Beaver Dam June 7, soon after which, Mr. McCumber joined them, and they removed to Mound Prairie, town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., for a short time; here an interesting event took place, which is given in another part of this work; they next removed to Fond du Lac in October, where he has since made his home, and devoted his time to his trade; in spring of 1856, he built a saw-mill for Mr. Alex. McDonald, and has since been interested in the building of several large mills, among them a grist-mill for the Indians on their reservation; a saw-mill for Merryman, at Marinette; one in city of Fond du Lac, for Mr. Meyers, also the Railroad Mill, the Hollister Mill, at Rochester, N. Y.; one for Mr. Coleman, at La Crosse, and has been constantly in Mr. Meyer's employ for the past two years (1879). Dec. 3, 1849, he was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Henry and Sarah Braum, of Toronto; they have had six children—Sarah L., now Mrs. William Tostivin, of St. Paul, Minn.; H. Adel, now Mrs. Robert N. Woollett, of Minneapolis; William G., George (deceased), death caused by a fall; William H., Nettie A. Mr. McCumber and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. McC. is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Temple of Honor.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT, insurance agent, was born in Ireland, in 1846, and came to Washington Co., Wis. the same year, with his father; to Fond du Lac, town of Byron, in 1855, where he lived with James McDermott—his father—until 1867, when he moved to Fond du Lac and began work for L. M. Wyatt, in the insurance business; began business for himself as insurance, loan and real-estate agent, April 1, 1872, and now has fourteen companies—all first-class. He was married, July 7, 1868, to Annie C. Duffie; they have two children—James P. and George L. All are members of St. Joseph's Church; Mr. McDermott has been a member of the Board of Education one year, but gives no attention to politics.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, manufacturer and lumberman, was born at Lancaster, Glengarry Co., Canada, Sept. 16, 1827, of Scotch parents; his education was acquired at the schools of his native place, after which he spent three years in a large grocery store in Montreal; he then returned to Lancaster and engaged with Archibald McBean, merchant and lumberman, for one and a half years, when he became a partner in the business, taking charge of a branch store; in 1848, the partnership, which had existed two and a half years, was terminated, and Mr. McD. became clerk in William Flower's railroad-contracting office, in which he remained one year, and was given charge of a gang of men, and at the end of another year was made Division Superintendent, owing to his wonderful energy and uniform

good judgment; in 1856, after finishing with the railroad contractor, Mr. McD. came to Fond du Lac, and, in company with his brother and others, began the manufacture of lumber, which he has since continued without interruption; he now is the sole owner of a saw-mill and a large tract of pine lands; President of the Wheel and Seeder Co.; Vice President of the McDonald Manufacturing Co.; part owner of the McDonald & Stewart Sash, Door and Blind Factory; Director of the German-American Savings Bank; a member of the Log Harbor Co., and Director of the Gravel Road Co., giving attention to every branch of his business; Mr. McDonald is an astonishing, tremendous and tireless worker; he has rushed himself through the heaviest labors with only four hours per day of rest and sleep, not simply for a week, but during long periods; and at his mill, or in handling lumber, takes the place and the labors of two men; the same prodigious vigor characterizes all his mental operations; the most prolonged exposure and hardest tug at labor even yet appears to leave him as fresh and strong as when he began; his working trim is 6 feet 2 inches in height and 215 pounds in weight—all bone and sinew; the first seven years of Mr. McD.'s life after he left school were devoted to paying the debts contracted by his father, who died when he was only 5 years of age, thus saving the old homestead to his mother. Although giving no attention whatever to politics, he has been elected Alderman, member of the County Board and Mayor. He was married first, in 1859, to Annie Cameron, who died Dec. 12, 1863, leaving one daughter—Sarah; in February, 1868, he married Christiana McLennan, who died a year later; in 1872, Mr. McDonald married his present wife, Sarah E. Vaughan, who is the mother of his only son—Alexander Vaughan McDonald. Mr. McDonald uses no liquor or tobacco, gives his influence to temperance matters, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN S. McDONALD, manufacturer and lumberman, was born in Lancaster, Glengarry Co., near the Province line, between Upper and Lower Canada, Dec. 7, 1831—a locality noted for the large size of its men and women. When Col. Frasier's regiment was reviewed at Montreal, during the Revolution of 1837, the English General declared he had never seen so fine a regiment—not a man in it being less than six feet, and some of them were over seven feet in height; and the Colonel said he could furnish ten more regiments of such men, and as many as might be wanted of men six feet in height. Donald McDonald, lumberman and farmer, father of John S., was born at Glengarry a year after the grandparents settled on the old homestead. His mother, Marion Stewart, born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, was, on her mother's side, a McLeod; her father's family consisted of six brothers and four sisters—none of the brothers being less than six feet—of whom three sisters and one brother are now living, the youngest being 70 years of age, and his mother, who resides in Fond du Lac, being in her 84th year. Mr. McD.'s father died Feb. 28, 1848, after a brief illness. His family consisted of twelve children—six boys and six girls, all now living but two.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools from the farm on which he was born, beginning at the age of 4 years, and walking regularly every day, rain or shine, with his brothers and sisters, from one to three miles. At the time of his father's death, he had been clerking, for a period of two years, in a general store at \$4 per month, which gave him a practical knowledge of general business. Liquors were retailed over the counters of this store, and, for five years, young McDonald sold intoxicating drinks as a beverage, without ever tasting them himself. His mother lived a mile distant from the store, and every Sunday, after he was ready to return from his visit to her, she would admonish him to "be a good boy for another week, and not touch the liquor;" and to his beloved mother Mr. McD. ascribes his strength to handle liquor five years without tasting a drop of it. All this time, he and his brother, Alexander, were earning money to pay for the old farm and educate the younger children. At the age of 16, he left Glengarry and engaged with William Flower, a prominent railroad contractor, as book-keeper and paymaster, with whom his brother Alexander had previously been engaged, and the two labored together for years with but one aim, that of paying their father's debts. After finishing the Grand Trunk Railroad, Mr. McD. left the employ of Mr. Flower, in January, 1856, and, after arranging his mother's affairs, went to Chicago; thence to Dixon, Ill.; out through Iowa and finally brought up at Fond du Lac the last of February, 1856, riding in a box-car behind the little Winnebago engine, over the strap-railed Rock River Valley Union Ry., then in operation from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. On his arrival at Fond du Lac, he had only \$190, but was introduced to R. and A. Merryman and H. Hunter, with whom he entered into business under the firm name of McDonald, Merryman & Co. His old employer, Mr. Flower, had promised that if McDonald could get into business, to draw on him for capital. This was done, and Mr. Flower responded by remitting \$4,500, and the new firm erected a saw-mill on the corner of Johnson and Pollett streets, which burned years after. The same spring his brother Alexander came to Fond du Lac, and purchased a quarter-interest in the mill, which was continued until the panic of 1857, when lumber could hardly be sold at any price. About this time, Mr. Flower, his former employer, had taken the contract

for building the Stanstead, Shefferd & Chambly Ry., in Lower Canada, and wanted Mr. McD. to organize and begin the work for him, which, with the consent of his partners, he did, and continued in the railroad business until the first division, from St. John's to Granby, was completed. By letter, he then arranged with his partners to carry on his lumber business at Fond du Lac for three years, and, in 1858, set sail from New York to California, with such letters in his possession as would enable him to get along in case his hands should fail him.

While on shipboard, Mr. McD. became acquainted with two Frenchmen, who were on their way to California to embark in the wine business, and who, as they did not understand the manner of doing business in this country, offered him a one-third interest without a dollar of cash. But McD. declined the offer solely on account of the nature of the business—his early experience leading him to make such a decision. He also met men going to the Frasier River gold mines, and made arrangements to accompany them, taking steerage passage from San Francisco to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, experiencing hardships never to be forgotten. After preparing boat and equipages for mining, he was enabled, through the kindness of Gov. Douglass, to whom McD. had letters of introduction, to get passage across the Gulf of Georgia, [an altogether dangerous undertaking in small boats], on the steamer Otter, the first steam vessel to navigate the Pacific Ocean. He landed at the mouth of the Frasier, near Ft. Langley, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a rainy October day. After rowing up stream two miles, they camped with other miners for the night. The next day was Sunday, and most of the miners made ready to proceed on the journey. But McD. said he never worked a Sabbath in his life, and should not begin in British Columbia, suggesting that their luggage be divided, and he would remain behind with another, who was against Sabbath-breaking. The next Thursday the McD. party passed all the boats that started on Sunday, and when they reached the mines, was several weeks in advance of the Sabbath-breakers. The Frasier River was a dangerous stream to navigate, and McD. and his friends had many hair-breadth escapes while ascending it. It was winter in the mountains, and, on reaching Ft. Hope, he took a job of the government, with others, to build a jail of logs eight inches thick. When this was finished, he tried mining, which was good in some places. On the arrival of spring, the company parted. McD. and a man named Cornell, remained together and made shingles or shakes, and sawed lumber with a whip-saw for a living. After some unpleasant experiences with hostile Indians, exposure of the utmost severity, and tiresome mountain-climbing until the next summer, he determined to return down the river, and landed at New Westminster soon after the government established its headquarters at that point, making it the port of entry for British Columbia, although the place contained nothing but a restaurant, grocery and post office. In the post office, Mr. McD. found three letters, upon which 75 cents postage was due, but not having any money, he told the Postmaster he would call later, and not knowing what else to do, went out and started up an Indian trail. He had proceeded but a few rods, when he discovered a gold dollar shining near a small rivulet that crossed the trail. Believing it the work of Providence, McD. snatched the coin and hastened back for his letters. After paying the postage, he had 25 cents left, which, not having tasted food since the day before, he hastened to expend in the restaurant for buns. While eating them, and reading his letters, he saw an advertisement calling for choppers for the government. This directed him to Col. Moody, who said the government wanted fifty cords of eighteen inch wood, for which \$3 per cord would be paid. Although without money, ax or provisions, he pluckily took the job, afterward getting trusted by Armstrong, who kept the grocery, for both, and began his work toward night the same day. After working about an hour or so, a tall man came up and wanted work. McD. hired him at \$3 per day, which proved a good bargain, as the man was a good chopper. The next day the two put up four cords, thus making \$9 per day for McDonald. He next went into a grocery, but left it very soon after to engage in the fish business—catching and packing salmon; but, after working night and day, making 1,000 fish barrels, getting boats, shovels, nets and other things ready, found the salmon did not run that year. This was a heavy blow, as McDonald had borrowed the money for his costly but disastrous fishing experiment. Hay then commanding a fabulous price, he determined to go into the hay business, and after searching out a marsh at the peril of his life, among hostile and ugly Indians, and, finding that the old chief would protect him, as he wanted the hay cut, he hired five men and put up eighty tons, working like a slave to do it. This was twenty miles from any settlement, and, as 2,000 Indians, enraged by whisky furnished by the coast-traders, constantly sought opportunity to take their lives, the task was a disagreeable as well as perilous one, in the extreme. But the hay was never moved, as opposition companies had put the price down far below even the cost of transportation. The experience with the Indians was a terrible one. Not a day has passed, from that day to this, which failed to recall the dangers then passed through, or the feeling of thankfulness at escaping with his life, as McD. was left alone with them by his less plucky companions. As soon as the disastrous hay business was dropped, he

took a job from the government of cutting a trail fourteen miles through heavily timbered country, frequently encountering trees so large as to extend, while standing, across the entire trail, which was twenty feet wide. On finishing this job, he took for pay land scrip, and entered lands back of New Westminster, which he still owns. Rev. E. White, a Methodist minister, arrived at New Westminster, and McDonald helped to erect the first church in that country, a few bearing all the burdens. But as yet, he had made no money—had many a day gone without food, shelter, or proper clothing; had taken a salmon in either hand and gone about trying to sell them for bread. At last, he learned of a man who owned a saw-mill but could not run it. He, therefore, went to two men named Homer and Jackson, who put their money against his experience and labor, and the mill was put in motion. In this new enterprise, McDonald worked with the same tremendous energy, and made a success of it. So, after making enough to pay all his debts, and show the people he could make a success of *something*, he determined to leave the Pacific Coast. Before leaving, however, in July, 1859, he got up public meetings and circulated petitions, praying the English Government to grant a Colonial Legislature to British Columbia, which prayer was soon granted; and, on his departure, Mr. McD. was tendered a public dinner for the energy and enterprise with which he had helped to develop the colony. On arriving in Canada, he found great excitement over copper mining, and, after paying a hasty visit to Fond du Lac, buying out, with his brother Alexander, Hunter and the Merrymans, and forming the firm of A. & J. S. McDonald, which continued for many years, he entered into mining operations with his old employer, William Flower. The rebellion in the States caused a promiscuous fleeing of capitalists and cessation of mining operations, so McD. determined to return to Fond du Lac, and give his energy and attention to the lumber business. But he had no notion of returning alone, so proposed to, and was accepted by, Jane Elizabeth, his former employer's second daughter, whom he had known from childhood, and they were married at Montreal, Nov. 12, 1861, making the journey to Fond du Lac, their future home, their wedding tour. The issue of this marriage has been four girls and three boys—Williamina Elizabeth, born Aug. 8, 1862; Annie Stewart, May 3, 1864; Marion Maria, Aug. 26, 1867; John Flower, June 19, 1870; Edwin Corydon French, July 28, 1872; Alexander Dee, Dec. 5, 1874, and Jennie Louise Alberta, Sept. 2, 1878. Marion Maria died Oct. 31, 1871, at the age of 4 years. Since taking up his permanent residence in Fond du Lac, Mr. McDonald has most of his attention to lumbering, as a member of the firms of A. & J. S. McDonald; A. & J. S. McDonald & Co.; McDonald Flower & Co. and McDonald, Lynch & Co., carrying on the business at Fond du Lac, on the Wolf River and other Wisconsin waters. More recently, he began at Ford River, Mich., taking as partners Blanchard & Borland, of Chicago, under the name of McDonald, Borland & Co., which gave place to Ford River Lumber Co., of which he has been President and Manager from the start. In 1877, he formed, at Oconto, the lumber-manufacturing firm of McDonald & Billings' Lumber Co., of which he is President. The same year he purchased the thrashing machine works at Fond du Lac, after their failure, in which, as a stockholder he lost heavily, and, in company with John Spence, his brother Alexander, and C. H. Benton, formed the McDonald Manufacturing Co., J. S. McDonald, President—which is doing a large and increasing business. Mr. McD. also was heavily interested in the manufacture of peat fuel and paper. He is an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a Ruling Elder, and, while liberal in his views of other denominations, has no sympathy whatever with the so-called Liberal Christians. Mr. McD. was for several years President of the Fond du Lac Co. Bible Society; is Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church; Superintendent of the Home and Mission Schools of the Church; Trustee of Carroll College, and Lake Forest University; member of the Executive Committee of the State Sabbath School Association; one of the Vice Presidents of the American Sabbath School Union and is connected with other societies, manufactories and business interests in and around Fond du Lac, and other sections of the Northwest.

HON. CAMPBELL McLEAN, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., May 16, 1825, but raised in Clinton Co., where he received an academic education at Keyesville, and where he studied law with Hon. Geo. A. Simmons. Judge McLean was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practiced in Keyesville until 1856, when he removed to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided; he was a member of the Assembly in 1862; elected to the Fourth Judicial Circuit judgeship in 1868, and re-elected without opposition in 1874. He was married at Fond du Lac, in January, 1860, to Emogene S. Gillett, daughter of Rev. Dr. Erastus Gillett; she was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Kate M.

CHARLES M. McLEAN, of McLean & Haas; was born in Ireland in 1822; came to America in 1848; spent six years in Steuben Co., N. Y., after remaining a short time in Pennsylvania; came to Fond du Lac in May, 1855, from Steuben Co., N. Y.; learned the wagon-maker's trade in New York State, which he has followed since coming to Wisconsin; has been in business for himself since

1863. Mr. McLean was married in Fond du Lac, May 9, 1859, to Ann Rayburn, born in County Galway, Ireland. They have four children—Mary Jane, Teresa, Thomas John and Ann. He is a member of the Total Abstinence Society.

MADISON McLEAN, farmer; was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1829; removed when a child to Chenango Co.; then five years in Onondaga Co.; came to Mt-tomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1854, where he engaged in farming until 1868, when he removed to Oshkosh; removed to Ripon in 1870; to Fond du Lac City and Town in 1873, where he now resides. Mr. McLean was married near Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1853, to Sarah C. Bull, born in Onondaga Hollow, June 29, 1832; they have three children—Alice E., now Mrs. Ed Ingram, of Northampton, Mass.; Elsie Beecher and Mary Elizabeth. During several years in Fond du Lac, Mr. McLean carried on the business of dairying; he is now farming two miles east of the city.

GEORGE McWILLIAMS: the subject of this sketch is a native of Mercer Co., Penn.; was born on the 11th of December, 1809, and is the son of George McWilliams (a farmer), and Naomi, nee Mitchell; he passed his early life in his native place, attending school during the winters and spending the summers at farm work, and at the age of 16 years, entered upon an apprenticeship of four and a half years to learn the carpenter's trade; at the expiration of this time, he began work as journeyman, and soon removed to Painesville, Ohio, and there spent eight years working at his trade; in 1830, going to Wisconsin, he settled at Green Bay; then in Michigan Territory, during the next thirteen years, he was actively engaged at his trade; during that time, he had the contract for many important buildings in his section of the country; he built the first Protestant Mission buildings of Green Bay for the education of the half-breed Indians; he was also superintendent or architect for rebuilding Ft. Howard, and was there engaged four years; having become largely interested in the Fond du Lac Company, he removed thither in 1843, and took charge of the business of the Company; he has been a large dealer in real estate, and, at one time owned a large part of the land where the city of Fond du Lac now stands, and by judicious investments and careful management has accumulated a large fortune: he has not, however, confined himself to his private affairs, but in all matters pertaining to the growth and welfare of his city and State, has taken an active part; he was a member of the first Territorial Legislature in 1836, and during a period of several years, served as Justice of the Peace, at Green Bay, under an appointment by Gov. Dodge; after removing to his present home, he was elected Mayor of his city two years after its incorporation; Mr. McWilliams has traveled extensively over the United States, and being a man of close observation, he has gained in this manner a most valuable experience and a practical knowledge of men and things. Politically, he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. Mr. McWilliams has never been identified with any church organization, and has never married; he is, however, a worthy member of the Masonic Order. Such is a brief outline of the life-history of one, who beginning life without means, has worked his way up step by step, and stands now a worthy example of that success which may be attained by constant, persevering and honorable effort.

E. G. MAIN was born at Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 18, 1834; reared in Chenango and Madison Cos.; removed to Chilton, Calumet Co., Wis., in 1855, and to Fond du Lac in 1864, where he has since resided; Mr. Main began the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds when first coming to Fond du Lac, continuing it until 1876, when he began the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements. He was married in Chicago, April 2, 1856, to Margaret Foley, born in Ireland; they have three children—Mary Lizzie, Margaret and Ella. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. Lodges.

CAPT. MICHAEL MANGAN was born in Ireland Sept. 30, 1830; came to America in 1854, and to Fond du Lac in December, 1855, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1861. He enlisted as a private in Co. E, 6th W. V. L., leaving for the front in June, 1861, in which he served until mustered out as First Lieutenant, in April, 1864; he then entered the Veteran Reserve Corps, Army of the Potomac, remaining in New York City until the close of the war, when he went to Florida in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau; in September, 1866, he was mustered out, and returned to Fond du Lac, remaining until December, when he joined the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant of Co. A, 45th Regiment; in this he served until April, 1871, when he was retired as Second Lieutenant, on three-quarter pay; Capt. M. lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg. He was Doorkeeper of the United States Senate one session, after the close of the war, and has been Alderman and Chairman of the Fourth Ward.

JONATHAN W. MANLEY, farmer, corner of Forest and Seymour streets; he is a son of Rev. Ira Manley, a Congregational minister, of Essex Co., N. Y.; though a native of Rutland Co., Vt., Jonathan was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in September, 1818; at the age of 22, he began teaching school

in his native county, and continued it during the winter seasons for four years; he next began the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he continued there till 1845, when, in the fall of that year, he immigrated to Wisconsin; landing at Racine about the 25th of October, he started to Delavan; from Delavan went to Hustisford, Dodge Co., thence on foot to Milwaukee; stopping over night at an unfinished hotel, he was put up in the second story of the yet unfinished part to sleep; the landlord, taking him around the house and up an outside stairway, and pointing to an open window in the second part of the house, told him he could find a place in there somewhere, and bid him good-night; Mr. Manley crawled in, though not very manly, however, for he was never more frightened in his life; 'tis well to state, however, that he awoke the next morning much refreshed and less frightened; on his way to Milwaukee, he made application for a school and was accepted by the Directors, but, upon reaching his destination, he found business so good that he could make more at work on the water-power, so gave up the school; in the spring of 1846, he went to Sheboygan and continued his trade for four years, whence, in 1850, he removed his family to Fond du Lac, and, for two years, was employed by J. B. Macy, then by the North-Western Railway Co. for twenty-one years; leaving the road in 1875, he has since followed farming, and now owns ten acres in the city, eighty-seven acres on Secs. 16 and 17, also forty-five acres in Sec. 18, all in the town of Fond du Lac. He married Miss Frances A., daughter of Elijah and Harriet Rouse, of Litchfield, Conn., in January, 1855; they have had five children—Charles W. (deceased), Alice C. and Wallace J. (twins), Ira J. and Henry H. Mrs. Manley is a member of the Congregational Church.

FRANCIS MARCOE, Jr., dealer in wines, liquors, etc., corner of Third and Main streets; was born in Cohoes Falls, N. Y., April 29, 1841; in 1849, came to Wisconsin with his parents; they settled in Fond du Lac Co., where the subject of this biographical notice remained until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 21st W. V. U., in which he served about one and a half years; at the end of that time, was transferred to the 1st U. S. Vet. Vol. Engineer Corps, in which he served until June 30, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; during the time he was in the service, Mr. Marcoc participated in a number of battles, the principal ones being Murfreesboro, Perryville, Lookout Mountain; during the battle of Murfreesboro, he acted as Orderly Sergeant, and was made Corporal for some time previous to his being discharged. Feb. 22, 1870, he married in Fond du Lac, Josephine Roy, a native of Cyprien, Canada, born Feb. 2, 1849; they have had five children—Melvina (born July 3, 1871), Amelia (born Jan. 4, 1873), Francis E. (born July 19, 1874), J. Henry (born Nov. 22, 1877), one child deceased, Josephine, who was born March 18, 1876, and died Jan. 28, 1879; Mr. Marcoc's parents, Francis Marcoc and Amelia Scur, were both natives of Canada, where they were married; they moved to Cohoes Falls, N. Y., thence to Wisconsin in about 1849; settled in the town of Fond du Lac, where they resided several years; then moved to Friendship, where she died Dec. 16, 1879, aged 52 years; he is still living and resides in the town of Friendship; their children are Theodore, who was a soldier in the 5th W. V. U., during the war, and was promoted to First Lieutenant, he married Mary Malthouse, they live in Taylor Co., Wis.; Francis, Jr., whose name heads this sketch; Mary, wife of John Baltzour, this county; Armina, wife of J. Baltzour, also of this county; Melinda, wife of Chas. Busan, Blewitt, Minn.; Jeremiah, of Taylor Co., Wis.; Julius, also of Taylor Co.; Alexander, who resides in the town of Friendship, married Lenora Young; Lavinia, wife of Oliver Greeney, Warsaw, Wis. Mrs. Marcoc's parents, Isaac and Julia Roy, nee Ebero, were natives of Canada; they came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled in Fond du Lac, where they still reside; their children are Legorie, of this city, he married Mary Foucher; Amelia, wife of Louis Lebean, this city; Nelson, of Cyprien, Canada, married Marclien Perrin; Eliza, now Mrs. M. Smith; Josephine, wife of Francis Marcoc, Jr.; Melvina, wife of S. Marion, of Marinette, Wis.; Abela, wife of H. Labossier, a merchant of Dorchester, Wis.; Mrs. Marcoc's maternal grandparents were Jacob and Arange Ebert; they are nearly a century old, and live in Cyprien, Canada; he was a soldier in active service during the French and English war in Canada; was taken prisoner by the British, and exiled to Australia for 11 years.

M. W. MARSHALL, manufacturer of patent medicines, No. 14 Oak street; he was born in Havana, N. Y., in 1842; in 1849, his parents, S. and Mary J. Marshall, came to Wisconsin and settled near Green Bay; moved thence to Fond du Lac, where they resided until their deaths; Mr. Marshall engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines in about 1855, and since that time has been constantly increasing his facilities for the making of his medicines, to keep pace with an increasing trade. He married, in 1861, Mary Nicholson, of Maysville, N. Y.; they have three children—Alice M., Flora B. and Clara H.; Mr. Marshall owns several finely improved farms in Fond du Lac Co., and a farm in Marquette Co., Wis. In politics, he is a Republican.

FERDINAND J. MARTIN was born in Prague, Germany, June 21, 1842; came to America in 1848, with his parents, Henry A. and Caroline C. Martin; after residing in Milwaukee one

year and a half, they came to Fond du Lac; the first employment which Ferdinand had was with J. C. Lowell, a druggist of this city; he remained with him eight years, then he was for six months with C. J. Pettibone & Co., six months in the store of G. W. Weikert, afterward worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner two years and a half; six months employed in Mihill's factory, three years in the employ of Gaertner & Fry, one year in partnership with R. Haentze, as booksellers and news-dealers; since June, 1872, he has been employed in the post office in this city. He was married here, July 27, 1865, to Anna W. Abel; she was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; they have two children—Emma C. A., born June 6, 1865; Nettie E. M., born April 4, 1874. Mr. Martin's father died here in 1859; mother is now residing in Chicago. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, Turner Society and Sons of Hermann; he served fourteen years in the Fire Department; was one of the charter members of No. 5.

JOHN H. MARTIN, farmer and stock-trader, Secs. 23, 15, 17; is a native of Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn.; born Dec. 31, 1806; spent the first twelve years of his life there on a farm with his parents; they removed to Susquehanna, Susquehanna Co., Penn., for a few years, whence he removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., where for six years he was engaged in superintending a large farm and dealing in stock for Gen. Wadsworth; here he acquired a taste and knowledge of stock-trading, which he afterward successfully made use of; in 1836, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he dealt in stock till 1841; thence to Racine, Wis., for about five years; thence, in 1846, to Fond du Lac; in spring of 1852, he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Sec. 23, Town 15, Range 17 of Fond du Lac, where he built a house and made other improvements for a comfortable home. In 1852, he was married to Miss Caroline P., daughter of Gordon and Ann Clark, of West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.; they have three sons—Edward C., banker of Beloit; Mitchell C., Kan.; Charles H., who makes his home with parents.

JOHN L. MARTIN, insurance agent; was born in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac Co., March 13, 1849, where he lived until coming to the city of Fond du Lac; in 1871, he went to Kansas City; in 1872, to St. Louis, thence to Toledo; one year in the Government Works at White River, Arkansas; in insurance business in St. Louis from spring of 1875 to 1877, when he returned to Fond du Lac, and opened a fire and life insurance office, representing the Phoenix, Trader's, Star and other companies. Mr. M. was married to Maggie L. Fitzgerald Aug. 27, 1873.

EDWARD G. MASCREFT, artist; was born at Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1840; moved to New York City at the age of 10; resided there about five years, and came to Fond du Lac in 1855; he enlisted as a private, in the spring of 1862, in Co. A, 14th W. V. L. Col. David E. Wood's regiment; was wounded by a shell at Shiloh; disabled about a month; became chief bugler in Gen. Ransom's brigade; participated in nearly all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was mustered out at Mobile Ala., in the fall of 1865; he then began the study of art and painting with Mark R. Harrison, in whose studio he has ever since been engaged.

W. H. MASSON, machinist; was born at East Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 13, 1854; came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1863, where he has since resided, working as a skilled machinist. Mr. M.'s father is dead, but his mother and grandmother are still living. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Royal Temple of Temperance.

T. F. MAYHAM, physician and surgeon; was born at Schoharie Co., N. Y., whence he came to Fond du Lac Nov. 22, 1854. Dr. M. graduated from Michigan University, and attended a full course at the Albany, N. Y., Medical College; after which he taught school three terms in Empire, and was engaged in introducing school-books until he began the practice of his profession in 1859; he was hospital surgeon at Cairo, Ill., three years from the fall of 1863. Dr. M. is a member of the State Medical Society, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, member of the Board of Supervisors; has been in the City Council four terms, in the Board of Education several years, and held other local offices. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Dec. 26, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of Col. Abner Baker, who settled in Empire in 1847; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Bessie.

CHARLES J. L. MEYER, manufacturer, was born at Minden, in West Prussia, May, 1831, where he attended the thorough schools for which that country is noted, until 14 years of age, being an apt scholar and an intense worker; during the last year of his attendance at school, the Governor of the province made a visit of inspection, calling up young Meyer as the first scholar of the school, and putting him under a most rigid examination; the ready and intelligent replies from the youthful student interested the Governor, who proposed to qualify him for the service of the State, with the assurance of his royal protection and favor; the youth had previously determined to follow his father's calling, that of a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, and therefore declined an offer which would have been gladly embraced by those whose worldly prospects were more hopeful than his; therefore, upon leaving school he spent three years in his father's shop, acquiring the practical knowledge which has been so beneficial since

in successfully carrying on his immense business; at the expiration of this time Mr. Meyer determined to find a wider field for his labors and came to America; the city of New York, where he landed, not being suited to his tastes, he resolved to go West, and took passage on the Erie Canal; near Syracuse a break was encountered, and, not having means to defray the expense of a detention, Mr. Meyer sought employment in that city; failing to find any, he went into the country, and, although unskilled in the ways of farming, hired out to David Collins, near Payetteville, for \$5 per month; his honesty aptitude and industry so pleased Mr. Collins, that at the end of the first month he voluntarily increased the wages agreed upon; during the succeeding winter he cut cordwood, split rails and performed general farm work; in the spring Mr. Collins, Sr., built a mill, in the erection of which Mr. Meyer aided the millwright, who was so well pleased with his skill in using tools that he was urged to learn the millwright's trade; he therefore spent a profitable year in that business, finally abandoning it on account of the severity of the weather; he then spent a year in Syracuse acquiring the wagon-maker's trade, after which, in 1855, he removed to Chicago, where he spent six months, working at the wheelwright business, then coming to Fond du Lac, which has since been his home and the seat of his wonderful success as a lumberman and manufacturer, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this work. Although giving an astonishing amount of time and attention to his diversified business, Mr. Meyer has creditably filled the offices of Alderman, Supervisor and Mayor, was Delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and organized and was the means of building the Northwestern Union Railroad, of which he was President three years, and is still a Director. Mr. Meyer was married, in August, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Hax; they have five children—Julius P., who is manager of the Chicago branch of his father's business; Herman P., who is engaged for his father at Hermansville, Mich., after whom the place was named and of which he is Postmaster; Minnie H., Emma and Louise.

CHARLES W. MIHILLS, manager of Fond du Lac Building Association; was born in Essex Co., N. Y. in 1849; in 1856, he with his parents moved to Medina Co., Ohio; two years after, his father died, leaving him without any means of support, save that of his own hands; when a boy, he worked on a farm during the summer, and attended school some in the winter; from Ohio in 1864, he came to Michigan, and worked on a farm most of the time till 1869, when he came to Fond du Lac and began work for Mr. F. D. Mihills, in a lumber-yard; he soon became foreman in the yard and retained that position for about five years, after which he ran a lumber-yard for P. Simple, for one year; in 1876, he became a stock-holder in and manager of the Fond du Lac Building Association; he is also a breeder of Mambrino horses and Jersey cattle. In 1875, he married Miss Ella E. Collins, of Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis., she is a member of the Episcopal Church.

GUINDON N. MIHILLS, manufacturer; was born at Wilmington, Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1847; came to Fond du Lac in 1865, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, which he has since followed; he is now Vice President, Secretary and Superintendent of the Mihills Manufacturing Co., which employs about one hundred and sixty men in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and moldings. Mr. M. was married in December, 1870, to Mary L. Peck, who died June 29, 1874, leaving one child, Grace L., born Aug. 9, 1873; he married a second time, April 27, 1876, to Mrs. Harriet Antoinette Denzer, daughter of John W. Carpenter, of Pine River, Wis., and grand-daughter of Edward Pier, deceased; she has one child by a former husband.

URIAH D. MIHILLS is a native of the town of Tukeley, Shefferd Co., Lower Canada, born May 7, 1818; received a common-school education; came to the State of Wisconsin in 1854, settled in Dodge Co., where he farmed one year, after which he moved to Hartford, Washington Co., Wis., and then was engaged in farming and lumbering till the spring of 1865; removing thence to Fond du Lac, where he engaged more extensively in the lumbering and manufacturing business; Mr. Mihills was a member of the County Board of Supervisors of Essex Co., N. Y., during the years 1854-52-53; was appointed County Supervisor by Gov. Fairchild in 1869; was elected Alderman and Supervisor from the Fifth Ward in the city of Fond du Lac in 1870; was chosen Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors in the same year; was elected a member of the State Legislative Assembly in 1869, and was appointed by the Governor a member of the Committee to visit the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State; in October, 1870, was appointed by Gov. Fairchild as a delegate to the Commercial Convention at Cincinnati; in 1870, was again elected a member of the State Legislature on the Republican ticket by 122 majority; in 1871, was elected for the third time with a majority of 169; was Chairman of the Committee on Lumber and Manufactures while in the Legislature; in November, 1873, was appointed Director of the State Prison, but declined to accept, and Wm. E. Smith was appointed in his stead. Sept. 12, 1839, he married Miss Caroline Partridge, daughter of Reuben Partridge, of Essex Co., N. Y.; they have had nine children—Persis A., now Mrs. Johnson, of Columbia Co., Wis.; Myra J., now Mrs.

Temby, of Dallas, Tex.; G. N., of Fond du Lac; Francis C., now Mrs. Bishop, of Kansas City, Mo.; Uriah D., Jr., Emma M., Norris D., H. William and H. Lillian.

WILLIAM B. MILLER was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1832; resided there until 10 years old, then came to Waupun, Wis., with his parents; in 1850, he removed to Waupaca, and in 1866, came to Fond du Lac, engaged in wagon-making until 1868, and then engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds until 1877, when he began the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was married at Waupaca, April, 1859, to Mary Ann Dickinson, born in Scotland, March, 1842; they have one child—Oletta L.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, druggist, of the firm of Ditter & Mitchell; was born at Green Bay, Wis., May 20, 1851; lived twelve years in Oshkosh; came to Fond du Lac Sept. 12, 1871, where he has since resided; Mr. M. followed the business of a grocer the first three years after coming to Fond du Lac, and began the drug business in September, 1877.

BENJAMIN F. MOORE, manufacturer; was born at Clinton, Kennebec Co., Me., where he learned the printer's trade; he removed to Philadelphia in 1833, remaining there six years, after which he lived a short time in New York City, coming to Taycheedah in September, 1841, and to Fond du Lac in 1846; Mr. M. at first engaged in Indian trading; built the first mill on the Wolf River in 1843; sent the steamer Manchester up that stream the first time any craft ever ascended it, and brought down the first raft in the fall of 1843; in 1852, he began steamboating on Lake Winnebago, controlling seven steamboats and all the barges and other boats, until 1857; Mr. Moore was engaged in lumbering until 1856, and in real estate most of the time since 1846; he was interested in the old Bank of the Northwest, and also in the First National Bank until 1874; during that year, he purchased with A. G. Ruggles, the La Belle Wagon Works, and eight months later, became sole proprietor; in 1879, a stock company was formed, of which B. F. Moore is President; A. L. Moore, Vice President and Superintendent; James H. Farnsworth, Secretary, and C. H. Moore, Treasurer; the factory employs about two hundred men and turns out twenty wagons per day; Mr. Moore also owns a large hotel at London, Canada; he has held various county and city offices.

MARQUIS D. MOORE, lumber manufacturer; was born at Montgomery, Hampden Co., Mass., July 15, 1825; his mother died when he was 5 years of age, after which he was without a permanent home, although residing eight years with an aunt at Lowville, N. Y.; at the age of 16, he returned to Massachusetts and engaged in business for himself as farmer and dealer in lumber, which was abandoned at 21 for the carpenter's trade; this he followed several years, working two years at pipe organ building in Westfield, Mass., after which, in 1833, he began the business in that city of a fancy dry-goods merchant, following it uninterruptedly for ten years; in 1864, Mr. M. came to Fond du Lac, and arranged for the purchase of a half-interest in the Cran's saw-mill, which is still owned and run by him in company with C. A. Galloway; he then returned for his family, and has since resided in this city, carrying on the business of a lumberman in all its branches. Mr. Moore was first married at Southampton, Mass., Jan. 4, 1849, to Cordelia T., daughter of Theodore Biscom; she died Sept. 1, 1859, leaving one child who died April 7, 1858, aged 8 years; he married a second time at Keene, N. H., Nov. 26, 1853, to Elida Thatcher; they have four children—Minnie Elida, born Aug. 21, 1861; Henry Warren, born Sept. 21, 1863; Eddie M., born Sept. 26, 1868, and Freddie M., born Dec. 16, 1870. Mr. Moore never had the important advantages of a collegiate education, and has hewed his own way to his present high social and business position, unaided; he is in every sense of the term, a self-made man.

SAMUEL P. MORSE, foreman in the blacksmith department of the La Belle Wagon Works, is a native of New York State; was born in 1812; in 1843, came to Wisconsin, and settled at Waukesha for four years; then, with his parents, moved to Chester, Dodge Co., where he lived on a farm till about 1852; he then moved to Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., where he began and worked at his trade till 1864; he next went to Ripon, and followed his trade there until 1867, when he came to Fond du Lac, and worked in the blacksmith shops of the La Belle Wagon Works, till the spring of 1873; in the spring of 1878, he took a contract to build spring wagons for Fish Brothers & Co., of Racine, which gave him employ for about eighteen months; in October, 1874, he returned to Fond du Lac and was again employed in the blacksmith shop of the La Belle Wagon Works, and in 1875, he was appointed foreman of the shop. In 1865, he married Miss Cynthia J. Stockton, of Brandon, Wis.; they have four children—Jessie M., Ella C., Bessie and Mable. Mr. Morse has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1862; was a member of the City Council from the Third Ward in the city of Fond du Lac during the years 1877-78.

LOUIS MUENTER, cashier of the German-American Savings Bank; was born at Rostock, Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1840, whence he came to Beaver Dam, Wis., in August, 1864, where he resided four years, three years of which he was a clerk, and one year a member of the mercantile firm of

Krueger & Co. in February, 1868, he came to Fond du Lac and engaged for nine months in the real-estate and loan business; after that, for two years he was in the dry-goods business with John Sewell & Co., until he entered the firm of Walliehs & Muentzer, in the grocery business, which continued until March 31, 1876, when he entered the German-American Savings Bank as assistant cashier, but is now cashier. He was married at Fond du Lac, in April, 1867, to Alwine Raeping, a native of Essen, Prussia; they have six children—Bertha, Louis, Meta, Otto, Johanna and Alma. Mr. M. is a member of Darling Chapter, Fond du Lac Commandery, and of the Masonic Lodge.

PATRICK NARY, contractor; was born in County Mayo, parish of Armagh, Ireland, April 7, 1838, and came to America, locating at Georgetown, Mass., Dec. 2, 1854; he lived there one year, at Lynn two years, and in Cambridgeport until coming to Fond du Lac Aug. 2, 1861, where he at once engaged as a contractor and builder of all descriptions of brick, stone and masonry work, which business he has since continuously followed; Mr. N. has spent some time in traveling in various parts of the world, living twelve years in London, Eng., before coming to America. He was married at Lynn, Mass., Nov. 29, 1856, to Elizabeth Maloy, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland; they have six children living—Catherine N., James H., Daniel, John P., Mary and Francis P.; they have lost three—Thomas, George and Matthew. Mr. N. is Alderman of the Second Ward, Vice-President of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and a member of St. Joseph's Temperance Society.

NEWELL NIGHTINGALE, accountant and cashier in the office of C. J. L. Meyer's sash, door and blind manufactory; is a native of Fond du Lac Co., Wis., born in 1853; received his early education in the public schools of Fond du Lac, after which he attended Douglas University, at Chicago, for nearly two years; returning to Fond du Lac, he graduated at De Lan's Commercial College in 1879; his first employment was in 1871 in D. C. Lamb's real-estate, abstract and insurance office; from 1872 to 1875, he was employed in Fond du Lac Paper Mill; in 1875, he became accountant and cashier for Mihills Manufacturing Company, which position he held till December, 1878; in January, 1879, he was employed by Mr. Meyer as accountant and cashier. Mr. Nightingale has been a Mason since 1876, Knight of Pythias since 1876, and is also a charter member of Royal Arcanum.

MATHIAS L. NORRAN, book-keeper in Hamilton's lumber office; was born in Norway in 1843; in 1863, he entered the Military School of Norway, graduating with the class of 1868, after which he served as sergeant in the army of that country for one year; in 1869, he came to La Crosse, Wis.; thence to Madison, where he studied civil engineering in the University of Wisconsin for four years; in 1876, he came to Fond du Lac and was engaged in surveying the E. A. & B. R. R. for one year; since October, 1877, he has been employed as book-keeper in the lumber office by Mr. A. K. Hamilton. Mr. N. is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, of Fond du Lac; also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

STEPHEN OBERREICH, proprietor of Lewis House; was born in Germany in 1828; came to America in 1851, and settled at Sheboygan; from there he soon moved to Milwaukee, and followed the tinsmith's trade, which he had learned in Germany; in 1854, he returned to Sheboygan, and, in August of the same year, came to Fond du Lac, where he followed his trade till 1875, when he began keeping the Lewis House. In 1854, he married Miss Catharine Helmer, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of Germany also; the children are Herman, Osear, Lewis, Ernest and Julius. Mr. Oberreich was a member of the School Board in 1870 and 1871; has been a Mason since 1865.

WILLIAM H. A. OESTERREICH, miller; was born in Prussia July 5, 1844; came to America in 1866, to Watertown, Wis., and from there to Fond du Lac; he learned milling when 14 years of age; has been seven years in the Galloway Mills. He was married, Feb. 27, 1875, to Lizzie Kummer, born in Germantown, Milwaukee Co., Wis.; they have two children—Carrie May, born May 4, 1876, and Edward, born Sept. 2, 1878.

CHARLES OLM, machinist; is a son of Charles and Caroline Olm; born in Berlin, Prussia, in 1839; in 1856, in his native city, he entered upon a three-years' apprenticeship at his trade; after this, for the next three years, he carried on a machinist business for himself in Harrisburg, Prussia; then, faithful to his country, he joined the Prussian Army and served as a soldier for four and one-half years; in 1867, he came to Chicago, where for one year he was employed as machinist in McCormick's Reaper Manufactory; thence, in 1868, he removed to Fond du Lac, where he has since been in the employ of C. J. L. Meyer, as machinist, in his door, sash and blind factory; by his careful management, industry and economy, he has saved from his earnings money enough to purchase a house and lot on Main street, opposite the fair ground. In 1865, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Edward and Caroline Menze, of Posen, Prussia; they have four children—Lena, Max, Osear and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Olm are members of the Lutheran Church.

WARREN P. OTTARSON, joiner and carpenter; is a native of Bradford Co., Penn.; born in 1838; came to Wisconsin and settled at Fond du Lac in 1856, where he followed farming till 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 3d W. V. I.; was in the battles of Winchester and Chancellorsville, losing in the latter a finger from his right hand; he was then sent to Carver Hospital, at Washington, D. C., whence he was transferred to the 2d Battalion, Invalid Corps, where he served the remainder of his term of enlistment, which expired in June, 1864, after which he returned to Fond du Lac, and, in November of the same year, re-enlisted in Co. B, 1st W. V. C., where he served till the close of the war; the last military act of his regiment being in a detachment to assist in the capture of Jeff Davis, which occurred at Irwinville, Ga., May 9, 1865; his regiment was mustered out of service at Edgeville, Tenn., in 1865, when he returned to Fond du Lac and began the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he has followed most of the time since. In September, 1865, he married Miss Catherine Abbs, daughter of William E. Abbs, of Fond du Lac; they have one daughter—Lizzie B., born in July, 1866. Mrs. Ottarson has an interest in a greenhouse, with her father, at No. 150 West Division street.

JOHN PAAS, farmer, Secs. 30, 15 and 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; a son of John and Mary Paas, of Prussia; his father being a native of France, and his mother of Prussia; John spent much of his boyhood at work in a small vineyard owned by his father; in 1844, he went to France, where he spent a short time at farming, then returned to his home and spent about eight months more in his father's vineyard; in 1847, he returned a second time to France, and continued his stay for about a year before he returned to Prussia; in 1850, he set sail for America, and landed in New York in August of that year; thence, in September, to Oshkosh, where he spent the winter; in the spring of 1857, he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he soon began keeping hotel, which he continued for about four years; in 1854, he purchased a farm of fifty acres in the town of Lamartine, which he controlled in connection with his work at the Fond du Lac House in the city; in July, 1870, he bought the "Four Mile" House, of which he was proprietor for eight years; then changed it into a private residence, where he still makes his home. He was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Anna C. Orleges, of Fond du Lac, in November, 1853, she being a native of Germany; they have three children—John H. (now a teacher of Fond du Lac Co.), Julia (deceased), Regina. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

CHRISTIAN F. PADE, foreman on the first floor in C. J. L. Meyer's sash, door and blind factory; is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1832; he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed there till 1852, when he emigrated to America and settled at Fond du Lac in the same year; here he followed the carpenter and joiner's trade till 1862, when he was employed by Mr. Meyer, as foreman of the sawing and planing department of the sash, door and blind factory. In 1854 he married Miss Paulena Arns, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of Holstein, Germany, born in 1833; they have four children—Bertha, Herman, Henry and Minnie. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church.

SPENCER PALMER, printer; was born at Lodi, Wis., July 7, 1849; in 1850, went with his parents to Onartown, Sheboygan Co.; lived there five years, at Cascade three years, at Dundee, in this county, two years, and then settled at Waucousta; in 1870, Mr. P. began the printer's trade, and has followed it most of the time since, spending one year in Appleton before coming to Fond du Lac; he is now proprietor of a job printing office on First street. He was married at Huntington, Ind., Feb. 12, 1875, to Lillie E. Varney, born in Vermont; they have one child—Gracie E.

ARTHUR D. PARKER, superintendent of Sherry's saw-mill, also general agent for the counties of Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Sheboygan, for the sale of white bronze monuments, manufactured at Bridgeport, Conn., by Schuyler, Parsons, London & Co.; is a native of the East Province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born in 1836; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Washington Co., where he followed saw-milling for two years; thence he went to California in 1859; in 1867 he returned to Wisconsin and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has since been mostly engaged in lumbering and saw-milling. In 1867 he married Miss Caroline Kneeland, of Hartford, Wis.; they have three children—Charles A., Edna E. and Andrew A. Mr. Parker has been a member of the Royal Arcanum since Jan. 1, 1879.

FRANCIS F. PARSONS, market gardener and small-fruit grower, a son of John and Elizabeth Parsons, born in Bridgewater, England, March 25, 1830; in August, 1843, he, with parents, landed in New York, as immigrants to America—thence to Mackinaw, where they intended to take the boat for Racine, Wis.; the boat having left before they could reach it, they took passage on another for Green Bay, where his father purchased an Indian pony and took the trail for Fond du Lac; here he made the acquaintance of Dr. Darling, by whom he was induced to make this his home; he entered 120 acres in the town of Byron, where he with his two sons immediately began building a log house; having got the work fairly started, he left his boys to complete it while he returned to Green Bay for the rest of his family; returning

with them before the house was finished, they improvised things as best they could; here Francis made his home for some time; his first business was that of a local agent at Fond du Lac, for the Wisconsin Stage Company; he next was in the employ of the American Express Company; in 1858, he bought a farm of 100 acres in the town of Byron, on which he made his home till 1863, when he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, and there kept a flour and feed store for three years; in 1865, he purchased a farm of fifteen acres in Sec. 10, town of Fond du Lac, joining the city limits, where he is now engaged in market gardening and small-fruit growing. Jan. 6, 1857, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Riley and Mary Shepard, who died in January, 1863. He was married to Miss Hattie, daughter of Johnnie and Elizabeth Bevier, of Fond du Lac, in March, 1864, she being a native of Elmira, but immigrated to this State with parents in 1844; they have two sons, Harry and Frank. Mr. Parsons and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

BENJAMIN STOCKTON PATTY, son of John Patty and Sarah Stockton, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1815; after completing his education at the best schools in that part of the State, he entered the employment of his father, who was the most extensive tanner in that section of the country. In that early day transportation was done by teams, and in this way he traveled through New York, Pennsylvania and Canada, selling goods and attending to collections; later, devoting a portion of his time to farming, but still attending to his father's collections. Oct. 23, 1839, he married Susannah Y. Blythe, daughter of George Blythe and Margaret Patty, of Ithaca, N. Y. After his marriage, Mr. Patty devoted his entire time, for a number of years, to farming at Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.; in 1850, he moved into the town, and, besides the charge of two large farms, took the contract for grading the Auburn & Sodus Bay R. R., at the same time entering into the hotel business at that place—this was his first experience as a "host." In 1855, he moved to Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill., which was at that time the terminus of the Chicago & North-Western Ry.; there he took the Woodstock House and established its reputation as the leading hotel in Northern Illinois. In 1860, he moved still further north to Fond du Lac, Wis., at that time a place of about five thousand inhabitants, Oshkosh being then the northern terminus of the railroad; still pursuing the hotel business, to which he found himself particularly adapted, he leased the Lewis House, which then stood on the ground now occupied by the Patty House; in 1863, he purchased the property. Four years later, the Lewis House was destroyed by fire, but before it was fairly consumed Mr. Patty had planned the erection of the finest hotel in this part of the country, and, without waiting for the embers to cool, he commenced clearing away the debris and perfecting the plans of the present Patty House, which he opened to the public June 9, 1868. He lived to enjoy this result of his labors for three years dispensing the hospitalities of the house with that open hand and genial manner which won the friendship of whoever came within his doors. Mr. Patty felt a justifiable pride in the completion of this undertaking, the result of his own efforts and enterprise, placing him as it did in the front rank of the hotel men of the Northwest. But, beyond this, he felt he had done something for the credit and benefit of Fond du Lac. Strangers coming into a place are, to a very great extent, impressed favorably or otherwise by the appearance and treatment of the hotels. This was Mr. Patty's thought, and he felt that in building the Patty House he had added to the architectural attractions of the place, and had provided accommodations that would make the town attractive to every stranger who came hither; thus, in constructing the Patty House, he aided materially in bringing Fond du Lac into good repute, and, probably, no one enterprise was ever started and completed in this city that gave a greater impetus to the city's reputation than the erection of this mammoth and imposing hostelry. He was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his anxious care and indomitable labors, for, on the 25th of January, 1871, he was suddenly stricken down with dropsy of the heart, and expired on the 28th, after an illness of but three days. So, after an honorable, active and useful career, he departed this life at the early age of 55, leaving behind him a host of mourning friends, a wife and three children. The family now consists of Mrs. Susannah Y. Patty, Margaret H. (now Mrs. O. D. Siekler, of Redwood Falls, Minn.), George H. and John R. Patty—the former residing with her sons, who are still keeping the Patty House at Fond du Lac. As a man, Mr. Patty possessed, in a marked degree, those qualities which endear men to their fellows; no man in the community was more loved and respected by all than he; he was the friend of any one who stood in need; his doors were always wide open to the distressed, and he gave with a generous hand to any cause that appealed to his sympathies; liberal in his subscriptions and support of the various denominations of the church, he confined his generosity to no sect or creed. As a citizen, neighbor, friend, husband and father he richly won this proudest epitaph: "Take him for all in all, he was a man."

GEORGE H. PATTY, of the firm of Patty Bros., proprietors of the Patty House; was born at Sodus Bay, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1844; son of Benjamin S. Patty, who built the present Patty House; he came to Fond du Lac in 1860; was in the hotel business with his father for some years;

proprietor of a livery stable three years prior to 1871; and in August, 1873, became one of the proprietors of the Patty House. He was married at Fond du Lac, March, 1872, to Kate Seaver, a native of Janesville, Wis.; they have one daughter, Alice.

ANDREW PAYNE, livery stable proprietor; was born in Warminster, England, Feb. 11, 1815; came to America, to Prescott, Canada, in 1828; he was engaged in sailing upon the lakes fourteen years; was master of a vessel two years; came to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1846, where he engaged in the grocery business; lived next at Sheboygan Falls two years, and then came to Fond du Lac in 1861, and engaged in the livery business; Mr. P. is the oldest man in that business in the city; he started a trunk factory in 1867, which he sold to D. C. Lang in 1871. He was married in Gibbssville, Sheboygan Co., Feb. 25, 1847, to Maria Johnson, a native of New York.

A. T. PERKINS, of the firm of Perkins & Clement, proprietors of the Fond du Lac Spring-Wagon Co.; was born at Delts' Mills, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1839; came to Fond du Lac in 1856, and clerked in a grocery store for two years; he then went into the bakery and confectionery business under the name of Perkins & Morrison, which continued for three years, when he bought out Mr. Morrison and continued the business alone till 1865; disposing of his bakery business, he next ran a transfer line in the city till 1874; he then became a member of the present firm. In 1862, he married Miss Lizzie Dewrose, daughter of Charles Dewrose, a farmer of Omro, Winnebago Co., Wis.; she died in 1864, leaving one son, Charles. Oct. 15, 1868, he married Miss Jemima Lewis, daughter of William Lewis, molder, of Oshkosh; they have one child, Hattie. Mr. P. has been a Mason since 1864. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

HON. GEORGE PERKINS, County Judge; was born at Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penn., May 8, 1820, whence he removed to Luzerne Co. in that State, and to Ripon, Wis., in 1855; the next year he entered the mercantile business at Brandon, Wis., but returned to Ripon in 1858, where he practiced law until he enlisted in Co. B, 41st W. V. I., in the spring of 1864, as Second Lieutenant; he was mustered out as such; he returned to Ripon, and in 1864 was elected District Attorney; he then removed to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, holding the office of District Attorney six years; City Comptroller one year, and County Judge since 1877. He was married in Connecticut to Abby Perkins, a native of that State, by whom he had three children—Eleanor P., now Mrs. H. J. Gerphelde, and two who are deceased. He was married a second time, June, 1870, at Windham, Conn., to Emeline Larrabee, a native of that place; they have three children—George B., Fannie G. and Jed B. While at Ripon, Judge P. was City Clerk one term, and is now Trustee of the Fond du Lac Public Library.

JAMES B. PERRY, bank cashier; was born at Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 25, 1835, and came, with his parents, Nathaniel and Margaret Perry, to Taycheedah in 1812; at the age of 14, Mr. P. entered the Register's office, in which he remained six years, being deputy several years; in May, 1855, he became connected with the Bank of the Northwest, in which he was book-keeper, teller, assistant, cashier and cashier, continuing with the concern when it was re-organized into the present First National Bank, and in which he has been cashier since 1866 and Director since 1875. Mr. Perry is one of the most active members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which he has been Senior Warden ten years, and is now the Treasurer of the Diocese of Fond du Lac. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Sept. 26, 1864, to Clara N., daughter of Wm. and P. N. Carey; they have two boys, aged, respectively, 13 and 7 years.

JOHN CLITZ PERRY was born at Green Bay, Wis., April 10, 1831; lived there with his father, Nathaniel Perry, until 1837, when the family moved to Winnebago Rapids, now Neenah; in 1842, Mr. Perry moved to Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., where he kept hotel and resided until his death in 1850. Mrs. Perry, J. C.'s mother, died two weeks after the burial of her husband. J. C. Perry began clerking in a store at Neenah in 1848, where he remained until 1860. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K., 11th W. V. I., and served three and one-half years in that regiment, most of the time in detached service; from July, 1862, he was in the Brigade Quartermaster's department; after being mustered out in 1865, Mr. Perry returned to Neenah, but, soon after, returned to Louisville, Ky., and remained four months in the Quartermaster's department; in the fall of 1866, engaged in the banking business with Rudolph Elbert, at Fond du Lac, establishing the German American Savings Bank; in January, 1880, Mr. Perry severed his connection with this bank and entered the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, as correspondent. He was married, June 22, 1856, at Neenah, to Miss Susan A. Jones; they have three children—C. L., now Mrs. W. I. Way, of Topeka, Kan.; C. Frederick and Susie A., who live at home.

MARTIN PETRIE, proprietor freight line; was born in Prussia July 19, 1830; came to Calumet, this county, with his parents, in 1847; came from there to Fond du Lac in 1852, and, for four years, was engaged in freighting between this place and Milwaukee; now he is engaged in the local

freight business. Mr. P. was married, at Fond du Lac, May 6, 1854, to Martha Trauthfetter, born in Saxony; they have four children—Emma F., William J., Edwin J. and Nettie. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, and, for several years, was connected with the German-English Academy.

C. J. PETTIBONE, dry-goods merchant.

WM. MICHAEL PHELAN, son of Michael Phelan and Martha Colclough, farmer; born April 27, 1819, at Gore's Grove, County Kilkenny, Ireland; received a liberal education at a select school, under Prof. Campion; at 16 years of age was apprenticed in a general mercantile house, in the city Kilkenny, for a term of five years; after three years returned to the farm; was enrolled for military conscription during the Papineau or Patriot War, in Canada, in the year 1838; was then apprenticed to a civil engineer and surveyor named Lehy, in Thurless, County Tipperary, where he studied the higher mathematics, Euclid, etc.; both parents dying, returned to the farm and made agriculture—both practical and theoretical—and agricultural chemistry, his study and occupation for eight years, with much success; in the years 1843–15, took an active part in the repeal agitation and O'Connell monster meetings; in August, 1846, joined Smith O'Brien, Meigher and the Young Ireland party; became a revolutionist and assisted in the formation of clubs; after the fiasco in 1848, left the country and came to the United States, via Dublin and Liverpool, arriving at Fond du Lac Village Aug. 8, 1850, where he permanently settled, buying some lots in the village and a farm in the town of Eldorado; the first house he built was in what is now the Fifth Ward, in 1851. Was married in the city of Buffalo, June 22, 1853, to Margaret, daughter of Michael and Honoria M. Norton, born in Forkhill, near Gores Grove, parish of Crane, County Kilkenny, Ireland, by whom he had seven children—five boys and two girls, all born in Fond du Lac. The subject of this sketch worked as a carpenter and joiner and general contractor until opening a grocery store in one of his buildings, No. 377 Main street; also built and opened a flour and feed store, No. 300 Main street, in the year 1877; also served the city in various capacities; was elected Street Commissioner in 1853; Alderman in 1854–56 and 1862; as City or Ward Assessor about eighteen years; served as member of the County Board, School Commissioner, etc.; was elected some twenty-five times to various offices in the city, and last year, 1879, as City Assessor and School Commissioner.

C. P. PHELPS, insurance agent; was born at Ira, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1812; moved in 1842, to Mt. Pleasant, Racine Co., Wis., and, in 1845, to Section 34, Byron, where he followed farming until the fall of 1868, when he moved to Fond du Lac and engaged in the insurance business, which he has since followed. At the organization of the town of Byron in 1846, Mr. P. was elected Assessor, and served without pay; he held other town offices during nearly his entire residence in Byron. He was married at Ira, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1836, to Polly Beach, a native of that place, born Aug. 25, 1820; the children are Amelia (now Mrs. John Hecker, of Iowa), born May 23, 1839; Fernando, July 29, 1841; Mary J. (now Mrs. A. D. Clark), Oct. 10, 1844; Martha (now Mrs. A. A. Shepard), July 25, 1846; in Byron; Sarah L., Aug. 4, 1848, died May 3, 1873, and Edward W., born in Byron Dec. 9, 1864.

COL. E. L. PHILLIPS, retired; was born at Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1800; entered Gen. Amos P. Granger's store at Syracuse at the age of 16; returned to Manlius, and was three or four years (until 1831) in his brother's store, and then began the mercantile business for himself. In 1837, was elected Sheriff of Onondaga Co., and chosen Assemblyman in 1847. After leaving the Sheriff's office, he engaged in jobbing, and then took a contract with his brother and two others to build sixty miles of the Great Western Railway, from Niagara Falls to the head of Lake Ontario; in 1848, Col. P. was appointed Canal Appraiser, serving two years; then returned one year to the railroad contract, which he finally sold to his partners, Oswald & Zimmerman, and contracted to build twenty-five miles of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway in Ohio. Col. P. was married at Manlius, N. Y., in 1825, to Harriet, daughter of Judge Tousley, who died six months later; he was married again, in 1828, to Mrs. Eleanor Jones, grand-daughter of John Flemming, of Maryland; she died in 1838, leaving one daughter, who died in 1857. Col. P. came to Fond du Lac in August, 1852, locating in Empire on the farm now owned by Mr. Wells; and his brother, Lyman Phillips, came at the same time; he engaged in farming about fifteen years. He was elected State Senator in 1860; held a Colonel's position in the New York State Militia; was Provost Marshal of this district in 1863–64, and, in 1869 or 1870, having been interested in a savings bank in Syracuse, he went to Madison and secured a charter for the Fond du Lac Savings Bank, and was for two years its President. Col. Phillips, though past 80 years of age, still looks after his farms, which are tilled by tenants.

COL. COLWERT K. PIER. On the 7th day of June, 1841, nearly thirty-nine years ago, there was a sensation in sparsely inhabited Fond du Lac. On that day, there came to Fond du Lac Co.—then known as Brown Co.—the first white twins born within its borders, a boy and a girl. They were gladly welcomed in the family of Edward Pier, the first white man to locate in what is now the

second city of a great State. At that time (1841), there were not to exceed twenty white families in what at present constitutes a county of at least fifty-five thousand inhabitants. These new-comers, these pioneer twins, were named, respectively, Colwert K. and Carrie S. The baby boy of thirty-eight years ago is the subject of this sketch. He has always made Fond du Lac his home and now lives on the same farm his father commenced in 1836, or forty-four years ago, and the record shows only one transaction in that time, namely, from Edward Pier to Colwert K. Pier. It is perhaps the only piece of property in the entire county whose record is similarly made up.

There are at this time four members of the late Hon. Edward Pier's family, as follows: Mrs. Anna P. Carpenter, wife of J. W. Carpenter, who resides at Pine River, Waushara Co., Wis.; Mrs. Ruth R. Harvey, wife of L. J. Harvey, who resides in Fond du Lac, and Mrs. Carrie S. Skinner, wife of H. R. Skinner, also a resident of Fond du Lac. Mrs. Carpenter taught the subject of this sketch his letters. He worked on a farm during the spring, summer and autumn, and attended district school winters, until he arrived at the age of 16 years. An apt scholar in all branches, he, however, excelled in mathematics, composition and elocution. He was generally accorded the leadership by his associates, who usually were his seniors in age. The speaking-schools and debating-clubs were places of great attraction to young Pier, and he seldom attended one in which he did not participate. As a financier, Mr. Pier's first experience dates back to his early boyhood, when, on election day, terms of court, circus occasions, and the Fourth of July, he industriously peddled apples and pop-corn. This branch of trade, during the occasions indicated, he successfully followed from the time he was 12 until he had reached the age of 16 years, at which time he was sent to Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. Having a taste for the law, he soon commenced preparations to enter upon that honored profession. He studied first in the office of the late Judge Robert Flint, in this city. It was while in Judge Flint's office, industriously storing his mind with legal lore, that the nation was startled by the fall of Fort Sumter, and the surrender of Maj. Anderson. The news was made known in Fond du Lac through extras and from the various pulpits. On that memorable Sunday evening, young Pier and Christie Klock, a neighbor's son, spent an hour or more in discussing the all-absorbing topic. At the end of that time, both had come to the conclusion that it was their duty to enlist. Early Monday morning, when young Klock (since Capt. Klock, and now a successful sheep-raiser in Texas), came along, they went to the office of Col. S. E. Leferts and signed the muster-roll, Pier's name appearing first, and Klock's second. There is no record to show that he was not the first man in Fond du Lac Co. to enroll his name as a volunteer in the war of the rebellion. Indeed, it may be recorded that this young law-student, not yet 20 years of age, was the first in the county to offer his services. The company was not long in filling up, and was known as Co. I, 1st W. V. I., three-months men. It became a part of Maj. Gen. Patterson's army, and it was at Falling Waters that young Pier, a private soldier, listened to the songs of bullets and shell. At the end of the term for which the regiment was sworn in, Mr. Pier accompanied a sick comrade to New York, and very soon afterward entered Albany Law School; from there he returned to Fond du Lac, and entered the law office of the late James M. Gillet and Judge W. D. Conklin. While he made excellent progress in his studies, he nevertheless gave but little time to them, being full of the war spirit, participating in all of the demonstrations and taking a deep interest in the formation of every new company. While in this office, he organized a military company under the State law; the company elected him Captain. At that time the political cauldron was boiling hoisterously. Violent political opponents of the Captain joined in a written protest to Gov. Harvey, to withhold his commission. The contest became decidedly bitter, but the Governor sent him the commission. Capt. Pier afterward organized nine other companies into a regiment whose commissioned officers elected him Colonel, the Governor losing no time in forwarding him a commission as such. By a vote of the men in this regiment, it was tendered by the Colonel to the General Government, but, supposing the war nearly over and no additional troops would be required, Gen. Frey declined the offer. This was a sad disappointment to the boy-Colonel, for such he was, being only a little past 21 years of age, and in his disappointment he was joined by his officers and men, who had become great admirers of their young commander.

When General Grant assumed command of all the armies, Wisconsin was called upon for three new regiments, and Governor Lewis issued an order for the formation of the 36th, 37th and 38th. By this time Col. Pier had pretty much abandoned the idea of re-entering the service. Toward evening, one day, soon after the new regiments were ordered, and while he was busily engaged in his duties, a messenger handed him a telegram from Madison. It read: "Will you accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 35th Regiment? Answer immediately." It was a great surprise; ten minutes later he had found his father and shown him the dispatch. After reading it and reflecting a moment, the veteran ex-Senator said: "You had better hear what mother says about it; if she is willing, I will not object to your



L. Heilmann M. L.

(NEW CASSEL.)

accepting it." The pioneer mother was sick in bed; the son approached her and read the dispatch; her eyes filled with tears; with a trembling voice she said: "Do as you think best, my boy; I will be satisfied with your decision." In less than half an hour from the receipt of the dispatch, these words were sent to the Governor: "I will accept." This incident was related to the writer by Col. Pier many years ago, and when he reads this sketch he will learn for the first time that it was not forgotten by his friend. In a few days the Lieutenant Colonel was busily engaged in organizing his new command; many of his old regiment re-joined him, and in a remarkably short space of time five full companies were ready to start for the scene of action, to join the Army of the Potomac, leaving the Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster to fill up the other companies and join them later, which they did in the fall. They joined Grant in the memorable Wilderness campaign at White House Landing; there three consolidated companies of the gallant Minnesota 1st were joined to his command, making it larger than almost any of the regiments in that army which had been so roughly handled in the bloody contests of that year; he was first engaged at Cold Harbor, where not a few of his men gave up their lives. From that time until the surrender of Gen. Lee, Col. Pier was a participant in all of Grant's battles. He fought his regiment most gallantly, soon winning a reputation for coolness and undaunted bravery in action. In the never-to-be-forgotten charges and countercharges at Petersburg, on the 18th of June, 1864, Col. Pier was grazed by a bullet on the forehead, was shot in the fleshy portion of the leg, and an ugly fragment of a shell hit him on the instep, the latter giving him much pain, but the three failed to drive him from the field, though the loss of blood greatly weakened him. In the early Petersburg engagements his regiment met with fearful losses. A sharpshooter made the Colonel his especial target one day, in front of Petersburg, but did him no more harm than to shoot away one of the silver leaves on his coat. During the Weldon Railroad fight, late in August, 1864, his regiment did splendid service, being at one time nearly surrounded and receiving a most galling fire. It was during this battle that he received a letter from home announcing his mother's death. In an engagement on the left of Petersburg, late in September, the regiment was flanked; it was a part of the force supporting a battery; the rebels came pouring down upon the infantry at a double-quick. The horses of the battery had fled to the rear with the caissons, leaving the guns at the mercy of the enemy. Seeing the danger, Col. Pier, without orders, commanded a small part of the 38th to save the guns, which it did by hauling them away by means of the drag-ropes, while the balance of the regiment faced the oncoming rebels and peppered them unmercifully. Beside saving the guns, the 38th captured several of the enemy, so close was the contest. Lieut. Col. Pier was division officer of the day, and answered the signal the 20th of January, on that part of the line in front of Petersburg, when Vice-President Alexander Stephens and Mr. Campbell, the Confederate Commissioners, made their appearance with a flag of truce, seeking entrance to our lines on the way to meet President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and other members of the Cabinet at City Point. Col. Bintliff arrived with the other five companies and assumed command of the regiment; Lieut. Col. Pier was assigned to the 109th N. Y. V. L., they having lost all field officers. This was a trying position; there never was the most cordial feeling between Wisconsin and New York troops, at best. The New Yorkers were indignant, and not at all backward in making the fact known. But for the fact that the new commander was soon called upon to lead his New Yorkers in a fight, where his coolness and bravery were conspicuous and won for him the respect and confidence of most of the officers and men, it is likely that he would have had serious trouble. As it was, he became very popular with the regiment, and, at the end of the war, the officers and men presented him with a handsome horse and saddle, and their pride in their Wisconsin commander was so great that they insisted on his returning to Glouira with them when mustered out. Col. Pier led this regiment in the charge on Fort Mahone, at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and was in command during the active operations of that eventful day.

When not in active campaigns, while the army was in front of Petersburg, Col. Pier was usually on duty at division or corps headquarters, as President of a general court martial. After the regiment moved to Washington, he performed similar duties at Gen. Auzar's headquarters up to August, 1865. When Col. James Bintliff was mustered out of service, Pier was commissioned Colonel, but, owing to the lack of a sufficient number of men, and the fact that the struggle was over, he was not mustered as such. His army record is a proud one; entering the army a private in 1861, he returned to his home with honorable scars, a splendid fighting record, and with a Colonel's commission in his pocket. He and the balance of the regiment were mustered out on the 15th of August, 1865. That same year, he commenced the practice of his profession, the firm being Gillet, Conklin & Pier; afterward Gillet & Pier; then Gillet, Pier & Bass, and then alone until 1874, when he entered the Savings Bank; he soon took high rank as a lawyer, being very successful, and winning an enviable reputation. Col. Pier was married to Miss Kate Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, on the 25th of June, 1866; they have four children—Kate H., Carrie H., Harriet H., and Mary H. In July, 1873, in consequence of a serious injury to his father, who was President of the Savings

Bank, and the failing health of Hon. E. H. Galloway, the Vice President, Col. Pier entered the bank. The call from his chosen profession to these new duties was sudden, and at a most trying time, for it will be remembered that that was the year in which the distressing financial panic came; the panic, and the death of both Mr. Galloway and his father, threw an immense responsibility upon his shoulders; the handling of a half-million deposits and equal discounts, at such a time, was by no means a trifling affair; but the Savings Bank went through the great panic without a quiver. The great depression in business was particularly severe on Fond du Lac; while many sought to draw their capital out of business channels, then so precarious, Col. Pier, on the contrary, tried to keep the wheels in motion and the laboring people employed, and, through the Business Men's Association, which he was a leader in establishing, to unite and solidify what business was left. The Mihills Manufacturing Company, the Fond du Lac Harrow Company and the Fond du Lac Building Association gave employment to over three hundred people. But for his business tact, confidence, courage and capital, it is quite safe to say that these several enterprises would not have been established nor maintained, and most of these people been obliged to seek employment out of the city; he and those who co-operated with him in continuing the business at so much risk, will never receive the meed of praise to which they are justly entitled; he and they could have used their capital at much less risk and care, and, doubtless, with more profit. Col. Pier has never been a politician, in the common acceptation of the term, but on several occasions has taken an active part, on the stump and in organizing for victory; he is an easy, pleasant and forcible speaker. He has never sought office, and it is not likely that he will; in politics he is a Republican. He has always taken a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the men who fought in the late war. He has been a Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home a longer term than any other one, having been appointed the second year it was founded and held the position ever since; he has been Secretary for many years, and is now Vice President. He is at present President of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Re-union Association, and to him, more than to any other man, should be given the credit of bringing about the great Re-union and the interest growing out of the subject. His pen has been tireless the past year in agitating the question that is of so much interest to the old soldiers. His "Soldier Chapters," printed in the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph* and elsewhere, are by far the best that have ever been produced in Wisconsin. In this connection, it is proper to state that the Colonel is a good writer, as well as a thorough business man and eloquent speaker. While in the three-months service, he wrote highly interesting letters to the *Saturday Reporter*, of Fond du Lac. In 1870, he bought a two-thirds interest in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and, for a year or more, frequently contributed to its editorial columns. He retained an interest in the paper, as a matter of accommodation, until 1874. Col. Pier is public spirited, contributes liberally to the poor, and is a warm friend of all benevolent enterprises. "Act right" is his religion, and "Charity" his precept; the balance he confidently leaves to Him who doeth all things well.

JOHN C. PIERRON, proprietor of the Fond du Lac Boiler Works; is a native of France; born in 1829; came to America in 1848, and lived at Syracuse, N. Y., till 1851, when he returned to France; remaining there about six months, he came again to Syracuse, N. Y., where he lived for nearly two years; in 1854, came to Milwaukee and made that his home till the spring of 1856, when he moved to Fond du Lac and began boiler manufacturing, which he continued till 1858; he then returned to Milwaukee and worked in the shops of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad for eight months, when he came again to Fond du Lac and for a short time was employed in the shops of the C. & N.-W. Ry., but was soon transferred to the C. & N.-W. Ry. shops at Chicago, remaining there from 1859 to 1862, when, for the third time, he returned to Fond du Lac and again established the boiler works of which he has since been proprietor. In 1854, he married Miss Adeline Prudon, of Milwaukee; they have two children—Florence A. R., and John C. Mr. Pierron has been a member of the City Council from Fifth Ward; at various times member of the County Board, and was elected City Treasurer in the spring of 1873.

E. R. POWERS, farmer; is the son of Jonathan and R. Powers, natives of New York. E. R. was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1836, and, at the age of 10 years, came to Fond du Lac Co., traveling the whole distance, except crossing the Lake, with a team and wagon. His intention was to settle in Winnebago Co., but after reaching it, and not being pleased with the prospects, they returned to Fond du Lac July 5, 1847, and pre-empted eighty acres of land in Section 17, town of Fond du Lac, to which they afterward added 120 acres. His father dying in 1868, the land has been divided among his heirs, of which E. R. has seventy acres, valued at \$75 per acre. In 1862, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Harriet Silver, of Michigan, but a native of Canada; they have one daughter, Rose. Mrs. Powers is a member of the Baptist Church.

DE WITT CLINTON PRIEST, attorney; was born in Brownville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he lived until coming to Fond du Lac, Dec. 5, 1857; Mr. P. located on the site where his fine

house now is, in 1858, and has since resided upon it, engaged continuously in the practice of law. He was married, in New York, to Susan T. Joy, a native of Orleans, Jefferson Co., in that State. They have two children—Charles H. and Edward B.

JAMES K. PUMPELLY, artist; was born at Owego, Toga Co., N. Y., April 25, 1831, where he resided until coming to Fond du Lac, first on a visit in 1857, and then to establish a home in 1859. In 1862, Mr. P. helped raise Co. H., 32d W. V. I., of which he served as First Lieutenant two years and a half, being mustered out in the fall of 1864. After leaving the army, he engaged in farming five years; then turned his attention to art, and is now engaged in painting, making portraits in India ink or colored crayon. Mr. P. was married in September, 1862, to Eliza W., daughter of the late Gov. Samuel W. Beall; she was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., and her mother, the late Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper Beall, was a near relative of James Fenimore Cooper; they have had one child, now deceased.

ALBERT G. PURDY, lumberman; is a native of Bennington Co., Vt.; born in 1837; when 3 years old, with parents, Graham and Hannah Purdy, he removed to Erie Co., Penn., where he spent the balance of his time till 18 years of age. In 1855, he came to Door Co., Wis., spent the summer, and then returned to Vermont. In 1856, he came a second time to Wisconsin, and settled in the city of Fond du Lac, where, for one year, he was engaged in the grocery business. He then began saw-milling and lumbering, which he continued most of the time till 1871. In 1862, he joined the U. S. Navy of the Mississippi, under Commodore Porter, and served one year. He returned, then, to Fond du Lac, and resumed his business. In 1871, he formed a copartnership with Edward Squires, and, for the next year, was engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He then resumed the lumber trade, and is now operating in Pierce Co., Wis. In 1858, he was married to Miss Euphemia, daughter of George H. and Mary Curtis, nee Thomas, then of Outagamie Co., Wis., but a native of New York; their children are John R. (now at Oshkosh), Albert H., Ella and Georgia.

HENRY RAHTE, Sr., wholesale liquor dealer; born in the Kingdom of Hanover in December, 1819, where his father owned a large estate; after attending college at Wunsen, he became entry clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in the city of Hanover, where he remained four years, being afterward a salesman in Brunswick, Breslau and Leipzig; at the age of 23, he started a woolen and silk factory for ladies' dresses, in the Kingdom of Saxony, in which he was successful, employing as high as 500 men; when the Revolution of 1847 broke out, he was compelled to abandon his factory, and, in 1849, came to America, intending to engage in farming; after spending some time in New York and Milwaukee, he purchased the Edward Pier farm, a portion of which is now in the fair grounds south of Fond du Lac, and, after making some improvements, started a distillery the same year, 1849; he made whisky from wheat, which he purchased of the neighboring farmers at from 30 to 40 cents per bushel; two years later, finding the distillery did not pay, Mr. Rahte abandoned it and bought out Hugo Peters, next to R. A. Baker's bank, and began the wholesale liquor business; in 1856, he sold out to Rupp & Bro., and went to France and England for the purpose of forming business connections to open a wholesale liquor house in Chicago. The outlook being unsatisfactory on his return, he came to Fond du Lac and began the same business with his brother-in-law, Franz Lauenstein, having a branch house at Oshkosh for one year; at the end of two years, he sold out to Mr. Lauenstein, and made a trip to Italy and Sicily, after which the two again started a distillery on Ingram's place; since that time, he has carried on the wholesale liquor business in his own name. He was married in Germany, in 1844, to Maria Lauenstein; they have nine children, of whom the oldest is 33 and the youngest 14 years of age.

HENRY RAHTE, Jr., was born in Fond du Lac Feb. 15, 1851, which has always been his home. He enlisted in Battery K, 1st Light Artillery, regular army, in which he served from 1867 to 1870; in the fall of 1870, he opened a beer hall, which business he has since followed. He was married at Fond du Lac, July 29, 1873, to Henrietta Puße, born also in this city; they have two children—Norbert A. and Walter. Mr. Rahte is a member of the Concordia Society, Turner Society and Druids.

DON A. RAYMOND, M. D., son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Raymond; was born at Warren, Washington Co., Vt., Sept. 10, 1818; educated in his native town at the academy at Montpelier, Vt., and at the Randolph Academy; in 1845, he graduated from the Castleton Medical College; after two years' practice in his native town, while settling his father's estate, he removed to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he remained three years, when he was appointed Surgeon of the State Prison in Clinton Co., N. Y., and remained there three and a half years; in November, 1853, he removed to Wisconsin, and came to Fond du Lac in January, 1854, where he has since remained; in 1861, soon after the outbreak of the war, he entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the 3d W. V. I., acting most of the time as Brigade Surgeon, however; after one and a half year's service, his health failed, and he was compelled to resign; he returned home, and, after recruiting his health, resumed practice. In his professional capacity

he is one of the oldest and best exponents of the science of medicine in this part of the State, and is justly entitled to a prominent place among the best physicians; he has performed a prodigious amount of professional labor; his health has been considerably impaired by overwork, and he has been obliged to decline much business proffered to him. May 15, 1850, he was married to Miss Maria R. Foote, by whom he has two daughters—Ella J. (now Mrs. George Frank, of Madison, Wis.) and Emma (now Mrs. Frank Kuapp, of Fond du Lac). His wife was born at Canton, N. Y., in June, 1823, and died Sept. 28, 1874.

W. A. READER, undertaker; was born at Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1838, and came with his father, A. W. Reader, to Fond du Lac Sept. 24, 1855. He enlisted May 5, 1861, in Co. E, 6th W. V. I. as Orderly Sergeant, but was promoted to First Lieutenant and transferred to Co. G same regiment, soon after; he was discharged on account of sickness in November, 1862. In January, 1863, he became associated with his father under the firm name of A. W. Reader & Son, continuing with him until June, 1864, since which time he has carried on the business alone. Mr. R. was married at Fond du Lac July 5, 1859, to Catherine R., who was born in Green Bay, Wis., daughter of F. D. McCarty, one of the earliest settlers of Fond du Lac, now a resident of Milwaukee; they have two children—Frank D., born Aug. 13, 1860, and George B., Oct. 20, 1865.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS, son of John Reynolds, a resident of the city, was born at Bowersville, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1852; came with his parents to Fond du Lac when 3 years of age; the family spent one winter in the city and then removed to a farm, spending twelve years in Oakfield, Alt. and Bron, returning then to the city. John W. spent most of his time in school until beginning the grocery business, which he followed seven years as a clerk and the last four years as a member of the firms of Reynolds & Lee and Reynolds & Olmsted. He was married in Fond du Lac, May 1, 1878, to Emma J., daughter of Jacob Ward, born in this city; they have one son—Wallace E., born May 3, 1879.

DANIEL G. RICHARDSON, farmer; is a son of Abijah and Elsie C. Richardson, of Pelham, Rockingham Co., N. H.; born May 18, 1822; Daniel spent the first seventeen years of his life on his father's farm, where he followed milk and gardening in the city of Lowell, Mass., which was only four miles distant; in 1840, he began engineering on the railroad from Lowell to Rouse's Point, which he followed for more than thirteen years; he also ran the first train over the White Mountains. He is the gentleman who first suggested the idea of putting the bell cord through the cars instead of having it pass over the top as is formerly did. In February, 1854, he came to Fond du Lac, Wis., and began engineering on the North Western Railroad, which he continued till 1855, at which time he began farming, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits; he now owns 122 acres, 88 acres of which are in Sec. 7, town of Fond du Lac, the rest being in Sec. 12 in the town of Lamartine, worth about \$70 per acre. April 24, 1845, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Moses and Deborah Holt, of Pembroke, N. H.; they have three children—Daniel H., of Fond du Lac; Harriet M., now Mrs. James Curran, of Fond du Lac; George A., who married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann Searly, of Fond du Lac, April 25, 1878.

ALFRED ROBBINS, of the firm of Bullis & Robbins, livery-stable proprietors; was born in Fredonia, N. Y., whence, in 1850, he went to California, remaining there until 1859, when he came to Fond du Lac; in 1860, he began to deal in grain, which was continued until 1866, when he entered the livery business with N. L. Bullis, which he has since continued.

CHARLES W. ROBERTSON was born in the town of Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 11, 1839; resided there until he was 14 years of age, then went with his parents to Canada, where he resided until he came to Shoboygan, Wis., in 1858; lived there two years, then moved to Ontonagon, Mich., in the copper mining region, where he was engaged in dealing in groceries, provisions, etc., beside carrying on a butchering business there eight years; he then came to Fond du Lac, arriving here in October, 1868; for seven years since coming here, he was shipping stock and produce to the mining country in Northern Michigan; since then he has been pressing hay and shipping it to the same region. Mr. R. was married at Woodstock, Ont., in September, 1854, to Jane Beath, a native of Scotland; they have three children living—Eli M. O., Lulu C. and Jennie M.; they lost one son, who died at Ontonagon, aged 20 months.

J. F. ROBLEE, retired farmer, is a son of Thomas and Laura Roblee, of Washington Co., N. Y., born in December, 1819, his parents being descendants of the early immigrants to that county from France; Jay received his early education in the district schools of his native county, after which he attended the academy of North Granville, N. Y.; he followed farming in Washington Co. from the time he quit school until 1842, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Milwaukee Co. for about

two years, whence, in 1845, he removed to Fond du Lac Co., and entered a farm of 160 acres in the township of Byron; here, with an ox team, he broke out a small part of this farm at first, and built a board shanty, which served as a home for three years; in 1848, he sold this farm, and bought another in the town of Lamartine, making the latter his home until 1854; he traded it for a farm of 435 acres in Secs. 19, 20 and 30 in Fond du Lac Township; here he continued his agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he retired from active life and moved to the city of Fond du Lac. He was married, April 11, 1846, in the town of Lamartine, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Wanton and Fannie Hall, of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y.; they have had four children—E. Jane (now Mrs. David Downing, of Fond du Lac), Joseph E. (who married Miss Effie Crofoot, daughter of Alva Crofoot), Laura A. (deceased), and Ellen N. Mr. Roblee and family are members of the Methodist Church.

FELIX RODGERS, boot and shoe maker, was born in Ireland June 4, 1824; learned his trade in his native country, and came to America in 1850; settled at Dover, N. J., where he resided until 1852, when he moved to Fond du Lac; in 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 17th W. V. I.; was discharged at Corinth, Miss., on account of disability, after which he returned to Fond du Lac, and for two years and six months did nothing, on account of ruined health caused by exposure while in the army. He married Miss Catharine Durkin, of Fond du Lac, Jan. 2, 1855, who died Feb. 27, 1867, leaving two children—Ann and Felix. Nov. 15, 1875, he married Mrs. Jane Galvin, by whom he has one daughter—Mary Ann. Mr. Rodgers is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, also a member of the Total Abstinence Society connected with his church; he owns some property, and his wife owned some in the city before their marriage.

WILLIAM ROLOFF, proprietor of the Central market; was born in Prussia April 11, 1817; came to Mayville, Wis., in 1865; removed to Beaver Dam soon after, and came to Fond du Lac in 1869, where he has been engaged in his present business ever since. He was married at Fond du Lac Sept. 4, 1873, to Mary Albrecht, a native of Dantzic, Germany; they have one child—Nora. Mr. Roloff is a member of the Sons of Hermann.

FRANK HARVEY RONDO, was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., April 10, 1844; came from there to Fond du Lac in 1862; worked for three years in a saw-mill; has followed blacksmithing ever since, and for six years has worked for the La Belle Wagon Works. Mr. Rondo was married at Fond du Lac Dec. 25, 1864, to Mary Louise De Mar, a native of Massachusetts; they have three children—Charles, William and Josephine. He has been Alderman three years; is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Red Ribbon Club.

ANDREW ROOK, farmer and dairyman, Sec. 24; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Adam and Catharine Rook, and was born in Messen, Germany, in 1831; he was educated according to the school system of Germany, after which he devoted his time to his father's farming and fruit growing; in 1847, he with his parents emigrated to America and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where they followed market gardening for five years; thence, in 1868, removed to Fond du Lac, where he followed working farms on shares till 1878, when he purchased the John Sewell farm of 160 acres in Sec. 24—worth about \$75 per acre. In 1853, he was married to Miss Rebecca R., daughter of L. P. Maxon, of Madison Co., N. Y.; they have four children, as follows—Arthur D., Rosetta V., Edgar B. and Franklin B. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Rook keeps quite an extensive dairy; has twenty-five cows, and sells about 150 quarts of milk per day.

REV. DONALD ROSS, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is a native of Nova Scotia; born in April, 1833, and is the son of Kenneth and Catharine Ross; he spent the first sixteen years of his life with his parents on a farm in his native place, and there received the earlier part of his education in the common schools; at the age of 16 he began teaching, and devoted his attention to that profession for three successive years; in the fall of 1853, he entered Queens College, at Kingston, Canada, where he completed the collegiate course in 1856; he then entered the Theological Department of that institution, and graduated with his class in 1859; he was at once licensed, ordained and settled as Pastor of the church at Vaughn, Ontario, a charge requiring services in the English and Gaelic languages; here he had a successful pastorate for seven years, and was then called to the charge of Dundee, Province of Quebec, where he was even more successful in his labors for ten years; he next had a prominently successful pastorate for three years, at Lancaster, Province of Ontario, when failing health forced him to give up the charge; the General Assembly then appointed him to Prince Albert, an important missionary station in the North-west Territory of Canada, requiring teaching, preaching, and the supervision of a large district; on his way thither, failing health again forced him to turn aside from his purpose, and by the advice of physicians he gave up the appointment, and in the fall of 1879 was called to the charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Fond du Lac. In 1869, he was married to Catherine, eldest daughter of James George,

D. D., then Principal of Queens College, but now deceased; their children are Kenneth J. L., now a promising student at Queens College, Margaret, Elizabeth and James G., who are now at home.

LESTER ROUNDS, was born in Dunham, Canada East, May 1, 1805; removed when an infant with his parents to Franklin Co., Vt., where he was educated; came to Southport (now Kenosha), Wis., in August, 1839, removed to Ceresco (now Ripon), in May, 1844, where he was the first school teacher, first Postmaster, and first Chairman of the town, also Secretary of the Wisconsin Phalanx; in 1850, removed to Eureka, Winnebago Co., Wis., where he has held various offices; was the first Postmaster, and is now in the mercantile business. Mr. R. married in Vermont, September 2, 1827, Aurilla Parker, born in that State; they have three children—Sterling Parker, dealer in printers' supplies, Chicago; Rhoda Ann, now Mrs. A. S. Bolster, Kane Co., Ill. and Horace Eaton, of Chicago.

FREDRICK RUEPING, of the firm of William Rueping & Sons, tanners, was born in Germany, in 1836; he learned the tanner's trade in his native country, and came with his parents to America, in 1854, and settled at Fond du Lac; here he, with his father and brother, established a tannery, of which they have since been proprietors. In 1866, he married Miss Margaret Thuerwaechter, of Fond du Lac; they have four children, as follows: Fredrick, Ida, Clara and William. Louis Rueping, brother and partner of Fredrick, is also a native of Germany, born in 1839; came with his father to America in 1854; learned the tanner's trade with his brother after reaching Fond du Lac, and since 1867, has been a partner with his father and brother in the business. In 1870, he married Miss Ida Haevernick, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of Hamburg, Germany; they have four children—Emma, Laura, Alwine and Lena.

AUGUSTUS GRAHAM RUGGLES, banker; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1822. As clerk in the Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he learned the business of banking, which he has followed successfully during the last quarter of a century. July 26, 1846, Mr. R. came to Fond du Lac, making arrangements during the summer to enter into the manufacture of lumber, after which he returned East, stopping on the way at Cleveland and purchasing steam machinery for a saw-mill. He returned to Fond du Lac late in the fall, and early in the spring of 1847, had, in company with one Davis, erected and put into operation the first steam saw-mill built in Northern Wisconsin. After running this mill, which represented the first cash outlay for improvements or manufacturing in Fond du Lac, north of Forest street, for a year or so, Mr. Ruggles abandoned the lumbering business, and began operating in real estate. In 1850, he purchased the patent of the famous Woodworth planer, and erected and set in motion, in connection with a saw-mill, the first planer ever run in Fond du Lac. This enterprise he sold after a year or so, and, in 1852, went East and became cashier of the Huguenot Bank, in Ulster Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1854, he resigned his position in the bank and returned to Fond du Lac in August of that year, and organized and opened for business, in February, 1855, the old Bank of the Northwest. In this bank Mr. R. remained as cashier until the organization of the First National Bank in December, 1867, of which he has always been manager, and its President since Jan. 1, 1875. In 1862 Mr. Ruggles saw the need of greater facilities and competition in the business of carrying freight by railways from Fond du Lac, and, therefore, became a Director of the then partially completed Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, with the intention of using his efforts to secure its completion from Glenbeulah, in Sheboygan Co., to Fond du Lac. Finally, in 1865, he began to take a pecuniary interest in the enterprise; was instrumental in securing the vote of the county in favor of granting \$150,000 aid for the construction of the road, and induced capitalists to aid in its completion to Fond du Lac, which was achieved in January, 1869. From adverse circumstances, the road then lay dormant until 1870, when James F. Joy and friends were induced by Mr. Ruggles to purchase a majority of the stock, and complete the road to Ripon and Princeton, which was done in 1871 and 1872. Thus it was mainly due to Mr. Ruggles' efforts that the road was pushed on to Fond du Lac and finally to the Wolf River. Mr. Ruggles was married at Fond du Lac, in November, 1865, to Julia P., daughter of Gov. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge; they have two children—Gertrude Colden and Augustus Graham Ruggles, Jr., the only survivors of seven children born to them.

HERMAN RUPP, engineer of the city Fire Engine No. 5; was born in Fond du Lac Oct. 1, 1856; after leaving school in 1872, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist; worked for five years at his trade, then for nine months he served as stoker of Engine No. 5, and for the last four years he has been engineer of the same; for two years he was connected with the Volunteer Fire Department, and with the present department since its organization. He is a member of the Fireman's Mutual Aid Society. March, 1879, Mr. Rupp was married at Watertown, Wis., to Miss Sophia Schroeder; she was born at Watertown. Mr. Rupp's mother, Katharine Rupp, died in the fall of 1869; his father, Louis Rupp, died in May, 1873.

PETER RUPP was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 31, 1824; came to Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., in 1842; went into the Southern States in 1846, and came to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided, in 1849; he began business for himself by building the "City of Mentz" Hotel, which he managed four years; then in the grocery business, and for twenty years in the wholesale liquor business. Mr. Rupp was once a candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket; served one term as Sheriff; three years as a member of the City Council, and is now one of the Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1848, to Kate Laux, who was born at Landau, Bavaria; they have six children—Eliza, Otto, Amelia, Rosa, Julius and Peter. Mr. Rupp is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. F. & A. M. Lodges.

JAMES RUSSELL, present publisher of the *Fond du Lac Journal*, enjoys the distinction of being the editor and proprietor of the oldest newspaper in Wisconsin Territory or State, with but two exceptions; the *Kenosha Telegraph* outranks it a year or two, and the *Green Bay Advocate* a few weeks; but the pioneer publishers of the *Journal* have long since ceased connection with it, and it is now in younger and more progressively vigorous hands. James Russell is Wisconsin-born; he is a native of Hartford, Washington Co., and his father was a farmer in that town; such an education as the village school afforded the subject of this sketch, he obtained, until he was 14 years of age; at that period of his life, his parents removed to the then immature town of Mankato, Minn., and it was there that the boy's journalistic twig was inclined as the tree has become bent; as will be seen, he tried to evade the spell, but unsuccessfully. There was a Democratic paper published in Mankato, called the *Record*, and it must have been a progressive office, for Russ II learned his trade there in less than a year; Mr. J. C. Wise was the editor, and possibly the same had something to do with the influences surrounding the establishment. Mr. Russell, now passing from boyhood into manhood, was becoming to be recognized in newspaper circles; he was offered and accepted a position as foreman and local reporter upon the *Herald*, published at Garden City, in the same State. Mr. Russell counts several months of not particularly happy experience in that connection; although his inclinations had all been in that direction, his pecuniary success had been few, and Mr. Russell made up his mind to become a lawyer; with that object in view, he returned to his native State, and entered the University of Wisconsin for a course of study in the line of his ambition; this was in 1868; in the latter part of the second year of his college studies, his health became poor, and he was ordered by medical advice to retire from his class, temporarily; he did so, and sought rest at home again. In February, 1870, he was offered a position on the *Fond du Lac Journal*, a weekly newspaper, then conducted by Messrs. Beeson & Bohan; Mr. Bohan being an uncle of Mr. Russell. From this time on, the gentleman's career is well known in Wisconsin newspaper circles, and the details can be condensed. Connected indirectly with the *Journal* office at the date last mentioned, was the Star Job Printing Office, one of the largest and most completely equipped steam printing houses in the State; into this concern Mr. Russell purchased, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Leonard, Bohan & Russell. In September, 1873, he purchased a one-half interest in the *Journal* from Mr. Bohan, the other half being sold to Mr. T. F. Strong, Jr., and the firm of Strong & Russell became the proprietors of the publication. The job department was at the same time re-organized by transfer, and passed into the property of Leonard, Russell & Strong. In 1874, the stock organization known as the Star Printing Company was chartered, and on the following 1st of January the job and newspaper interests were consolidated, and the Company commenced business with Mr. Russell as a principal stockholder, and in the position of editor. Since then, the management has never passed from his hands, although the corporation has ceased to exist, and he is now sole editor and proprietor of the *Morning Journal* (daily), the *Fond du Lac Journal* (weekly), and proprietor of the Star Steam Book and Job Printing Office. Politically, Mr. Russell has always been a Democrat. In 1875, he accepted the nomination of his party for State Senator, as a leader of a forlorn hope, and polled a vote in excess of his party strength in the district; in the year following, he was elected Clerk of the Court for the county, after a desperate political fight; he is now practically out of politics, further than his journalistic duties lead him. Mr. Russell was married, on Christmas Day, 1878, to Miss Katie Riley, a society lady of Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are already proud in the possession of one boy. It may not be out of place to say that Mr. Russell's rapid rise in journalistic prominence is due, undoubtedly, to his keen perception of human nature, as established in his selection of the men with whom he surrounds himself in the editorial and mechanical departments of his business; he does not allow anybody about his premises an hour longer than he thinks his presence is worth the territory he occupies.

HENRY H. RUSSELL was born at Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., and came to Fond du Lac in 1857; in 1868, he purchased the Jones & Sage hollow-tooth harrow, the first one ever patented, and began its introduction and manufacture; he was the first to discover its merits and put the harrow,

which has seventy-two teeth, upon the market; he established agencies and factories in nearly every State in the Union, and has transacted an immense amount of business.

MICHAEL RYAN, farmer, Secs. 35, 15 and 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland; born in 1828, and was the son of a farmer in that county; immigrated to America in 1849; settled in Canada West for one year, thence to the State of New York, where he resided about four years; in 1851, he removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he has since resided; in 1864, he removed to his present home, having bought the farm (120 acres) three years previously. At Rochester, N. Y., in 1854, he was married to Miss Ellen McGuinness, daughter of Sylvester McGuinness, of County Meath, Ireland; they have had eleven children—Edmund, Sylvester, John, Peter (of Kansas), Francis (now pursuing his theological studies for the priesthood, under Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee), Patrick, Mary A., Ellen and James (deceased), Margaret and George (deceased). The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

FREDRICK SANDER, manufacturer of furniture and dealer in cabinet ware; was born in Germany in 1825; he came to America in 1853, and located in Boston, remaining two years; from there he came to Fond du Lac; he learned his trade in his native country, beginning at the age of 15, and has closely followed it since; he was in the employ of Mr. John Bishop, a furniture dealer, for the first two years after arriving at Fond du Lac, when, in 1857, he became the partner of A. A. Lange, where he continued till 1859, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved; Mr. Sander has since continued the business alone, and to-day is one of the most extensive furniture dealers in the city. In 1853, he married Miss Babelle Felburger, of Boston, she being a native of Germany also; they have had six children, the first three of whom are deceased; those living are Emma, Bertha and Fredrick. Mr. Sander was one of the first Trustees of the Lutheran Church, and has always remained a member of that body.

J. R. SANFORD, proprietor of Patty House livery stable; was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., Dec. 25, 1847, where he resided until he came to Fond du Lac in 1866; he was employed in the lumber business until he opened his livery stable. He was married at Fond du Lac, Nov. 24, 1868, to Jennie Marlow.

PETER V. SANG, retired, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 10, 1809, and came to this country in 1832; he resided in Pennsylvania until May, 1834, when he enlisted in the United States Army in Albany, N. Y.; on the 15th of August, 1834, he came to Green Bay, and was assigned to Fort Winnebago, where he served eight years, seven years as Orderly Sergeant; in the month of June, 1840, Mr. Sang received a permanent injury in the line of his duties, for which he now receives a pension of \$24 per month. After the expiration of his term of service, he moved to Seven Mile Creek, now Lamartine, in the month of August, 1842, where he owned 120 acres of land; Mr. Sang resided in Lamartine from August, 1842, until March 26, 1876; during which time he held many responsible offices, as follows: Notary since the fall of 1845; Postmaster over twenty years, from 1845; Town Clerk, seventeen years; Chairman of Town Supervisors, three years, two years of which service he was Chairman of the County Board; School District Clerk of District No. 1, eleven years; County Treasurer, three years; Deputy United States Marshal, three years under President Pierce's administration; in May, 1854, he was commissioned by the City Council of Fond du Lac as traveling emigrant agent between this city and New York City, and acted as Government Land Agent for emigrants, during which time he paid into the United States Receiver's office over \$231,000; he is now serving his fourth year as Coroner of this county, and has been one of the election clerks of the First Ward since he moved into the city, which was in 1876; Mr. Sang, in 1870, took the census of Lamartine; he was also Justice of the Peace nine years in the same town. He was married, in June, 1843, to Mrs. Hooper, who died April 19, 1875, and married, a second time, in 1879, to Mrs. Warren, a daughter of Col. Titus V. Woodworth, of New Hampshire.

MARTIN SASSÉ, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; was born in Prussia Nov. 29, 1826, where he resided until coming to Buffalo, N. Y., in January, 1851, where he remained nine months; he then resided two years in Washington Co., Wis., after which he came to Fond du Lac, which has since been his place of residence; Mr. S. learned the shoemaker's trade when 14 years of age, and has carried on the business continuously since he came to Fond du Lac. He was married in Prussia, in November, 1850, to Frederika Blumenburg, a native of that country; they have twelve children living, all born in America—Ada, Emma, Amelia, Emil, Matilda, Bertha, Otto, Martin, Robert, Hermann, Frederick and Ella; an infant daughter was lost while on shipboard coming to America. He belongs to the Concordia Society and to the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

AUGUST F. SCHAAR, merchant tailor; was born in Schoenlanke, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1855; came to America with his parents in 1868; their first location was at Oshkosh in the fall of that year; Mr. S. has worked at the tailoring business thirteen years; came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1871. He was married in this city, Oct. 9, 1878, to Amelia DeSombre, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were on their way to America; they have an infant daughter, born Nov. 8, 1879. Mr. S. is a member of the German Evangelical Church, also of the Benevolent Society and Knights of Honor.

HENRY SCHERER, of Fond du Lac File Works, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1836; came to America in 1855, and began work at his trade as a journeyman, at Albany, N. Y., in the fall of the same year; in the spring of 1866 he came to Milwaukee, and was partner of Mr. Victor Buxor for one year in the file works, after which he sold out and came to Fond du Lac and established a small shop, which, in 1870 he enlarged, employed five men, and cut from six to eight dozen per day; capital stock, \$3,000. He married Miss Eliza M. Wills, of Troy, N. Y., in 1860; they have eight children, as follows: Nicholas, Mary, now Mrs. Giegegack, of Oakfield Township, Catherine, Henry, Charles, Millie, Lena and Louis. Mr. S. has been a Mason since 1869; member of I. O. O. F. since 1870. Mr. Scherer has residence in city valued at \$1,200.

S. W. SCHERMERHORN, carriage painter for Perkins & Clement; was born in 1851 in Napanee, Ontario, Canada; he began the painter's trade with Grand Hamilton, of that place, in 1869, and continued there for about three years, whence he went to Dresden, Canada, where he continued his trade for about eighteen months; he next went to Jackson, Mich., for one year, thence to Grand Rapids, Mich., for two years; in 1873 he came to Fond du Lac; in 1878 he established a shop for himself, but disposed of that in about a year's time and became painter in the carriage-shops for Perkins & Clement. In 1876 he was married to Miss Hattie Kelley, daughter of John Kelley, a farmer of the Province of Ontario; they have one child, Zellah. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. SCHERZINGER, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 27, 1832, and came to New Orleans in 1851; he remained there but a few weeks, going thence for short periods to Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, whence he came to Fond du Lac in May, 1855, and engaged in his present business, which he has followed ever since. He was married at Fond du Lac, Nov. 18, 1857, to Katie Hess, a native of Prussia, who died Jan. 29, 1872; she was the mother of five children—Louis, Carl, Frances, Katie and Henry. Mr. S. was married a second time, July 17, 1877, to Gertrude Schummer, a native of Prussia, by whom he has had one child, Hermann. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the German Catholic Church.

JOHN J. SCHEFFER, M. D., is a native of Underwalden, Switzerland, where he was born in 1842; received his early education under the monks of Engleberg, Switzerland, being placed in their care at the age of 9, and remaining there six years, after which he spent two years in the study of natural philosophy and physics, at Feldkirch, Austria; in 1859, he began his medical studies at Zurich, where he pursued them for one year; in 1868 he moved to Berne, Switzerland, where he continued his studies for three years, graduating in 1863; in 1864, he began the practice of medicine with Dr. Weissen, of Wallis, Switzerland; he returned to Berne, and was assistant physician in the Wadden Insane Asylum for one year, whence in 1866, he came to America and settled at Chicago, Ill., where he practiced medicine for about three years; in 1869 he removed to Joliet, Ill., and continued his practice till 1876, whence he moved to Evanston, Ill., and thence in 1878, to Fond du Lac; has been appointed attending physician of St. Agnes Convent, by Father Haas, of the Capuchin Order. In 1871, he married Miss Mary Phylomena Blattner, daughter of Michael Blattner, of Joliet, Ill.; they have three children—Mary, Joseph and Theresa. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

SCHIFF BROTHERS & CO., clothiers. Henry Schiff was born in Milwaukee Feb. 10, 1857; Arthur Schiff was born at the same place Sept. 6, 1858; Mrs. Dorris Schiff, their mother, was born in Namburg, Saxony, Feb. 28, 1838; came to Milwaukee in 1855, and to Fond du Lac in 1859. She was married at Milwaukee May 15, 1856, to Louis Schiff, who came to that place in 1848, and died in Fond du Lac Aug. 20, 1874. The family has been in the clothing business twenty years.

REV. JACOB SCHNELLER, Pastor of the Evangelical Association; is a native of Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, where he was born in 1811; he came to America with his parents when quite young; received his early education in the public school at Troy, Wis., after which, in 1861, he entered the Freshman Class of the Northwestern College at Plainfield, Ill., where he pursued both his collegiate and theological studies till 1868; when leaving college in 1868, he was licensed to preach and immediately entered the ministry, traveling through Sheboygan Co. as minister for two years, after which he was ordained Deacon of the Evangelical Association at Milwaukee; he was sent to Marquette Co. for two years.

when, in May, 1874, at Menomonee Falls, Waukesha Co., he was ordained and became Elder in the Association, after which he again returned to Marquette Co. for one year, when he was called to the charge at Morrison, Brown Co., Wis., where he was Pastor for three years; from there, in May, 1878, he was called to the charge of the Evangelical Association at Fond du Lac, where he has since remained. April 17, 1870, he married Miss Anna C. Haas, of Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis., by whom he has four children—Anna L., Lydia M., John B. and Frank J.

JACOB SCHOLL, boot and shoe manufacturer and farmer, Secs. 16, 15 and 17; is a native of Prussia, where he was born Aug. 20, 1811; he is a son of John and Margaret Scholl, and was soon apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade with his father, which he has ever since followed; when about 22 years old he went to Belgium, where he followed his trade for four years; when his mother died he returned to Prussia, and stayed at home till 28 years of age, when he was married to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Anthony and Mary Handshumker, June 3, 1839. They set sail for America early in the spring of 1848, landed at New York April 18, and reached Fond du Lac the 18th of the following month, living in Fond du Lac for three years; he removed to Waupun for two years, thence to Sun Prairie for five years, after which he returned to Fond du Lac; bought a farm of thirty-one acres in Sec. 16, valued at about \$75 per acre. They have eleven children—Mary (deceased), Agnes (now Mrs. Pucker, of Fond du Lac), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Simon Ferdinand), Peter, Anton (deceased), Margaret (now Mrs. F. Steady), Jacob, Jr., of Fond du Lac, Isabella (now Mrs. Teddele, deceased), Mathias, Simon and Michael. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

JOSEPH SCHUSSLER, proprietor of West Hill Brewery; was born in Baden June 24, 1819; when 15 years old, he began the cooper's and brewer's trades in his native country, and followed the same there till 1846, when he came to America; he settled first in Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked at the brewer's trade most of the time till 1850; he then removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he devoted his attention to the cooper's trade till 1861; removing thence to Fond du Lac, he was employed in Frey's Brewery till 1865, when he began again the cooper business, and continued the same till 1872; he then established the West Hill Brewery, of which he has since been proprietor. At Milwaukee, in 1849, he was married to Fannie Newkirch, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt; their children are Emma (now the wife of Herman Zinke, and lives in this city), Charles (now married, and lives in this city, also), Arthur, Mary, Ida, William, Josephine, Albert and O. to.

JOHN C. H. SCHWARTZ, proprietor of meat-market; was born August 16, 1812, in Germany, is a son of Peter C. Schwartz, stone and brick mason, who came to America in 1819, and settled in Fond du Lac; at 12 years of age, John began clerking in a grocery store for Carpenter & Pier, continuing there for two years; thence to the dry-goods store of Carswell & Deo, till 1860; thence to Loughlin & Carey's dry-goods store for two years; in 1862, he became proprietor of a meat-market; he soon disposed of his market and began traveling for a dry-goods house; he was next with the dry-goods' house of C. J. Pettibone, where he had charge of the retail silk stock and the wholesale trade up-stairs for about three years; he was traveling agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company for one year; then, for one year, with Carswell & Mason, dry-goods merchants; then, for three or four years, was proprietor of a meat-market again; sold out that and kept hotel at Horizon for a short time; then went into the livery business at Fond du Lac; after spending three years at this, he went into the real estate business for two and a half years; in June, 1879, he began keeping a meat-market again. He married Miss Ada Carpenter, daughter of Nunn Carpenter, carpenter and joiner, of Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 16, 1863; they have two sons—Edwin H. and Frank D. E.

ANTONY SERVATIUS, butcher; was born in Prussia Oct. 1, 1838, and came to Michigan in 1840, where he lived until coming to Fond du Lac in the fall of 1849; he was engaged as a dry-goods clerk from 1855 to 1862, then two years in the boot and shoe business; then two years as a grocer, after which he contracted for laying stone and Nicolson pavement, paving Main street from Division to Fifth, in 1870; in 1872, he began the business of butchering and keeping a meat market, which he now follows. Mr. S. was married, in Racine, Oct. 29, 1861, to Mary Haas, by whom he has had six children—Celia, L. O., Helen, Johanna, Antoinette and Amelia. He is a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society; has been Alderman, President of the City Council, and Chairman of the Fourth Ward, in which he resides.

CHRISTIAN SERWE, proprietor of the Serwe House; is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1826, emigrated to America and settled at Fond du Lac in 1846, being now one of the oldest German settlers here; he followed laboring for about four years after his first settlement; in 1850, he secured a position as clerk in Sewell Bros.' dry-goods store, where he remained nearly two years, changing then to Mr. Loughlin's dry-goods store, with which he was connected till 1861, when he returned to

Sewell Bros.; in December, 1863, he purchased the Serwe House, and has since been its proprietor. In 1853, he married Miss Mary E. Baurgeois, daughter of John Baurgeois, of Prussia; they have had eleven children, as follows: Mary (deceased), Mathias, Joseph, Rosa, Elizabeth, Albert, John, Isabella, Frank (deceased), Phillip L. and Julia P. Mr. S. and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. S. has been, at various times, a member of the City Council; has also been Assessor and County Purchasing Agent.

JOSEPH SERWE, salesman in Mr. Whittelsey's dry-goods store; was born in Prussia in 1832; lived there on a farm till 1846, when, with parents, he came to America and settled in Fond du Lac Co., at Calumet, where he lived about five years; he then returned to Fond du Lac and was employed as clerk by Hall & Hoskins, dry-goods merchants, till 1855, at which time he became a partner of Mr. Hoskins, in the firm of Hoskins & Serwe; in 1860, they took in a brother of Mr. Serwe, and the firm continued as Hoskins, Serwe & Bro. till 1862, at which time he sold out his interest in the dry-goods business and became clerk for Messrs. Curswell & Dee, dry-goods merchants; in 1866, he went into the post office as clerk for Gen. Bragg; he next kept a grocery store on Main street for a short time, but soon sold that and became salesman for Messrs. Sharp & Whittelsey, dry-goods merchants. In 1859, he married Miss Crescentia Klotz, daughter of Ignatius Klotz, of the town of Eden, Fond du Lac, Wis.; they have eight children—Hannah, Katie, Elizabeth M., Josephine, Francis A., Theresa, I. J. and Rudolph. All the family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

G. F. SEXMITH, of the firm of Sexmith & Sons, proprietors of saw-mill and lumber-yard; also partner with his brother, L. Sexmith, in a stock farm of 180½ acres, three miles southeast of the city, where they make a specialty of raising short-horn cattle and Norman horses. Mr. Sexmith was born in the city of Fond du Lac in 1849; received his early education at the public schools of this city; after which, he graduated at the Commercial College at Milwaukee in 1868; became a partner with his father and brother in the saw-mill in August 1879; in 1875, he bought a farm of 187 acres in Dodge Co.; soon after which, he sold a one-half interest in it to his brother Lamar, in June, 1878, they traded the farm in Dodge Co. for the one above described; they are now erecting a large stock barn, 80x56 feet, with an 11-foot basement, affording stable room for 125 head of stock. In 1872, he married Miss Georgia Hunter, daughter of George Hunter, of Fond du Lac; they have one daughter—Hattie C. Mr. Sexmith is a member of the Methodist Church; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. S. has been a member of the Temple of Honor since 1876.

LAMAR SEXMITH, brother and partner of G. F. Sexmith, whose biography is above; was born in the city of Fond du Lac, was educated in the public schools of the city; became a partner in the saw-mill with his father and brother in August, 1879; became a partner in the farm with his brother in 1875 as stated in his brother's biography. Married Miss Eleanor Stowell, of Charles City, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1877; they have one daughter—Eleanor Stella. They are members of the Methodist Church.

G. W. SEXMITH, lumberman; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1813, and was married in Delaware Co., of that State, Dec. 31, 1835, to Elizabeth Davis; they have had six children, of whom three, George, Frederick, Lamar and Stella Maria (now Mrs. W. H. Crosby, of Oconto, Wis.), are living. Mr. Sexmith came to Alto, Fond du Lac Co., in 1845, and engaged in farming; in December, 1851, he moved to Fond du Lac and engaged in the lumber business, which he has followed ever since; while in Alto, he was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and the first town clerk; was Justice of the Peace in Fond du Lac in 1852 and 1853, and an Alderman two terms; in addition to the lumbering business, Mr. Sexmith has been in the grocery trade nearly half the time since coming to Fond du Lac; he has operated his present mill twenty five years, giving employment now to fifty men; he has been one of the Harbor Directors since the existence of that organization. Mr. Sexmith has been connected with the M. E. Church fifty years, and is now a member of the Division Street M. E. Church; he traveled several years on the circuit as a preacher. The firm name in the lumbering business now is G. W. Sexmith & Son.

LEMUEL SHANNON, carpenter and joiner; is a native of Hamilton, Canada, born in 1817; learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed there till 1849; thence he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Fond du Lac; here he turned his attention to the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he has since followed. In 1843, he married Miss Euphemia Price, daughter of William Price, of Hamilton, Canada; they have had four children—Mary (now Mrs. M. S. Fay, of St. Paul, Minn., now deceased), Anna (now Mrs. H. J. Thompson, of Greenwood, Wis.), John, of Fond du Lac, and Frankie. The family attend the Congregational Church.

AUGUST E. SHAPE, manager of the North-Western Telegraph Office, at Fond du Lac; was born in Prussia Nov. 5, 1844; came to New York City in 1856, where he resided four years; moved

to Milwaukee then, which was his home in 1874, when he removed to Fond du Lac; Mr. Shape has followed the telegraph business thirteen years. He was married, in Milwaukee, Dec. 26, 1870, to Elizabeth Spoorl, a native of that city; they have one child living—Louis A., born Feb. 6, 1873, and have lost two sons in infancy. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Co. B, 26th W. V. I.; served two years and ten months, in all the battles in which his regiment participated.

HENRY SHATTUCK, proprietor of the American House; was born Feb. 9, 1829, at Bakersfield, Vt.; his parents, Josiah and Susan Boutell Shattuck, were natives of Townsend, in that State; the former died in 1858, at the age of 78, and the latter in 1877, aged 86; Mr. Shattuck remained at home on the farm until reaching his majority; went then to Saxton's River, and worked three years in a woolen factory; then to the Island House at Bellows Falls, for one year; six months at Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass.; Boston for three and one-half years, in the hotel business, being the proprietor of the Lowell House the last six months; came to Fond du Lac in May, 1857, and opened the Exchange Hotel, which he ran until Jan. 1, 1861, when he rented the old Globe Hotel, changing the name and rebuilding the house, and purchasing the property three years later. [See Hotels, city of Fond du Lac.] Mr. Shattuck was married at Boston, May 4, 1857, to Anna S. Britt, born at Boston June 21, 1835; they have five children—William Henry, born March 22, 1858; Ida A., born July 30, 1860; Henrietta, born Feb. 28, 1863; Nellie M., born Sept. 1, 1866, and Jennie L. B., born April 4, 1868. The family are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor lodges; was Alderman, Supervisor, and for one term President of the Plank Road Company.

ISAAC S. SHERWOOD was born in the town of Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1816; educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1840; to Racine, Wis., in 1842; to Jefferson in 1848, and, in 1852, to Fond du Lac, where he resided eighteen years engaged in the hardware and iron trade. In Fond du Lac Mr. S. was Mayor, Alderman, member of the School Board and of the first fire company ever organized in the city; he is now a resident of Benton Harbor, Mich., engaged in fruit-raising. He was married at Fond du Lac, June 24, 1861, by Rev. George B. Eastman, to Cecelia Isabella Adamson; they have five children—Alfred C., born March 30, 1862; Lettie Belle, born Jan. 27, 1864; Mary Louise, born Nov. 15, 1865; Jessie, born Nov. 13, 1869, and Grace, born Dec. 11, 1874. Mr. S. first came to Fond du Lac through the "mud-blockade," and his account of it was highly entertaining. His first move was to buy the lot where Baker's bank stands for \$400, selling next day for \$600; "Soliloquize," he writes, "Eureka!" His letter to the Western Historical Co. is closed thus eloquently: "Let my residence be in any part of the United States, the Fountain City is my home; and when my pilgrimage on earth is done, I hope to rest side by side with those who have gone before, on the beautiful brow of Rhenzi."

ALONZO L. SIMMONS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Reuben and Louisa Simmons, early pioneers of Fond du Lac Co.; he was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1819, and early learned the carpenter and joiner's trade with his father. In 1838, he (with his father) came to Green Bay, Wis., where they continued the trade for about eighteen months; his father then returned to New York for the family, and with them reached Green Bay late in the year 1839; in the following year (1840), they came to Fond du Lac Co., where they built the first and second frame dwellings erected in the county; they continued the trade a short time, and then devoted their time to farming. The subject of our sketch with his brother, Marcellus, soon owned what is now known as the James Wright farm, on the ledge, southeast of the city, but soon disposed of it, and bought another in the town of Byron, where they lived for a number of years; Alonzo then sold his interest in the town of Byron, and purchased a farm of 135 acres in the town of Friendship. In 1865, he disposed of his farm and engaged in the grocery trade in the city of Fond du Lac for a short time; he then bought a farm of eighty-two acres in Section 7, town of Fond du Lac, where he has since followed farming. May 22, 1854, he married Miss Mary, daughter of George and Mary Swinton, of the town of Byron, she being a native of Scotland; they have had four children, namely, Marcellus, Minnie (deceased), William (deceased), and George.

APHASA P. SIMMONS was born at Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1826, in which county he resided until July, 1837, when he came to Green Bay, Wis., with his parents, and, in 1838, to Fond du Lac Co., which has since been his home; Mr. S. was engaged in farming exclusively until 25 years of age, when he began traveling for a wholesale crockery house, continuing in that business until 1877, except from 1860 to 1863, when he was in the mercantile business with his brother E. M., and from 1872 to 1875, when he was in the same line with W. W. Clark. He has been Town Assessor two terms, a member of the School Board fourteen years in succession, and, Aug. 16, 1879, began his

duties as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, when a youth, Mr. S. went with his father on trips for provisions, and other excursions, and thus learned to speak the Indian language fluently, which was a great help to his father. He was married in the town of Fond du Lac, Oct. 18, 1848, to Elizabeth L. Sanderson, born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have had three children—Clara (who died when 9 years old), Willet James (who died when 5 years of age), their surviving daughter is Madgie May, was born Aug. 14, 1868, Louisa, mother of A. P. Simmons, who will be 85 Oct. 18, 1880, resides at his house, and is in remarkably good health. A. P.'s brother, Enos Marcellus, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., resided in Fond du Lac until 1879, when he removed to Marcellon, Columbia Co., Wis.; he has three sons. Alonzo Lee, another brother, born at the same place, resides on Sec. 7, town of Fond du Lac; he has three sons and has lost three. William Leroy, another brother, died in Fond du Lac about 1850, aged about 24 years. Eliza Ann, now Mrs. James B. Cloek, of Mankato, Minn., his only sister, born also in Oneida Co., resided in Fond du Lac Co. until three years ago; she has one son and two daughters, and has lost one daughter.

M. W. SIMMONS, capitalist; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1825; came from there to Fond du Lac Co. in 1846, locating in the town of Springvale, on Sec. 23, where he lived five years; moved then to the town of Waupun, where he lived three years; came to Fond du Lac Jan. 1, 1865, where he has since resided; Mr. M. was Clerk of the Circuit Court one term, from January, 1865; County Poor Commissioner from 1869 to 1873 inclusive; member of the Board of Supervisors; Treasurer of Springvale; Clerk of Waupun; Alderman of Third Ward, and Deputy United States Marshal since 1878. He was married at Hillsdale, Mich., to Lucy B. Sizer, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1851; they have four children—Milton T., cashier of Wells' Bank, Wilton B., chief clerk at J. C. Whittelsey's, Stella M. and Lucy B. His business is that of capitalist and settling bankrupt estates; he is a Mason—a member of the lodge at Fond du Lac. His mother-in-law, Lucy B. Sizer, aged 90, resides with Mr. Simmons.

JOHN L. SUTTLER, of the firm of Sittler & Wilke, cigar manufacturers; was born in New York City in 1852; moved to Sh-boygan Falls with his parents when 4 years old; clerked in drug store from his 13th to 18th year of age, when he began the cigar trade, which he has followed since that time; in January, 1873, he came to Fond du Lac and began to work for Bash Bros.; from 1874 to 1876, he was at Brandon and Waupun; in 1876, returned to Fond du Lac and began the cigar manufacture alone, which he continued till October, 1878, when Mr. Wilke became his partner. Oct. 15, 1878, he married Miss Emma M. Hoppe, of Fond du Lac; she is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

CHARLES D. SMITH, attorney; was born in the town of Macomb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1849; in 1851, came with his parents to Taycheedah, and, in 1866, came to Fond du Lac; Mr. S. was educated in the public schools and at a private school; began studying law in November, 1869, with J. M. Gillet and C. K. Pier; was admitted to the bar Feb. 11, 1876, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; Mr. Smith left home early and acquired his legal and other knowledge without aid or encouragement, supporting himself as best he could while at his studies.

GEORGE H. SOUTHARD, painter; was born at Cudd backville, Orange Co., N. Y., June 3, 1849, came to Wisconsin Jan. 8, 1866, learned the painter's trade, which he has since followed; the same year, and during the past eight years, has been engaged with the Wheel and Soder Co., and McDonald Manufacturing Co. Mr. Southard is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. lodges.

JOHN SPENCE, manufacturer; was born at Tyrone, Ireland; came to Ohio in 1858, where he enlisted May, 1861, in Co. B, 26th Ohio V. I., called "Fullerton Rifles"—the first three years men offered in that State; he served three years as private, Sergeant, Major, Lieutenant and Adjutant, resigning on account of ill health in April, 1864. He then went to Europe two years to recuperate, returning and locating at Fond du Lac in 1866, where he engaged in the cracker business until 1874; after that he engaged in loaning money, but is now Secretary and Treasurer of the McDonald Manufacturing Co., builders of the "Pride of the West" thrashers. Mr. Spence has been City Treasurer, Alderman and Supervisor.

THOMAS WILSON SPENCE, attorney; was born at Dangannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, Sept. 2, 1846; came to Chillicothe, Ohio, in infancy, and to Fond du Lac in 1865. Mr. S. graduated from the classical course of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1870; studied law and was soon after a member of the law firm of Coleman & Spence, which firm was recently changed to Spence & Hiner; he was a member of the Assembly in 1877 and 1879, and is now Postmaster of Fond du Lac, receiving his appointment in 1879. He was married at Fond du Lac, to Miss Tallmadge; they have one child.

JOSEPH D. W. SPENCER, glove manufacturer; was born in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., March 13, 1847, and is the son of John H. and Ellen M. Spencer, nee Whitecomb. His grandfather, John Spencer, was the son of Simeon Spencer, who was born in Connecticut, but was the eleventh family to settle in Springfield, Vt.; his grandfather was born in 1782; was an extensive farmer of Springfield, Vt., for many years; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Rock Co., where he died Feb. 7, 1865. His father, John H., was born at Springfield, Vt., Nov. 12, 1808; spent his early life as a farmer in Vermont; removed to Amherst, Mass., and there followed the business of a foundryman and stove-manufacturer for three years; removed to Barre, Mass., in 1835, and continued the same business fifteen years; in 1850, he came to Wisconsin, stopped one year in Rock Co.; went thence to Green Bay, and was there interested in the tanning business for a year; came to Fond du Lac in 1852, where he was one of the most extensive leather-dealers for many years. He retired from business in 1870. In 1832, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Shubel and Ruth Whitecomb, of Springfield, Vt., and a descendant of the Whitecomb family who came from Dorchester, England, in 1633; she died about two years after marriage. He afterward married her sister, Ellen M.; they had a family of six children—four of whom are living—Sarah M. (died in 1855), Ellen S. (Mrs. Norman Brass, and lives in Spring Valley, Minn.), Joseph D. W., and John D. W., twins—the latter is dead—Ida M. (now the wife of F. W. Snyver, and lives in Milwaukee), Waldo H. (now in Buffalo, N. Y.); Joseph D. W. spent most of his time with his father till 1870, when he established the glove manufactory of which he has since been proprietor. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Margaret Roche, now of Dakota, but formerly of the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where she was born. Mrs. Spencer is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

HENRY J. STEADY, foreman on the second floor in Steenberg's sash, door and blind factory; was born in Germany in 1843; came to America with his parents in 1848, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided till 1853, when they moved to Chicago, Ill., whence, in 1856, they came to Fond du Lac; Henry worked on a farm for his brother from 1856 to 1862, attending school three winters during that time, that being all the schooling he ever had. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, of the 1st W. V. I.; was discharged in 1863, on account of disability for service; after remaining at home for about six months and regaining his health, he re-enlisted October, 1863, in Co. B, 35th W. V. I., with which he served till the close of the war. After being mustered out at Madison, Wis., he returned to Fond du Lac and began work in the door, sash and blind factory for C. J. L. Meyer, where he continued till 1873, when he began work for Mr. Steenberg. Oct. 16, 1863, he married Miss Annie Fox, of Fond du Lac; they have had four children—Henry B. (deceased), Nettie L., Jessie M. and Millard B.

O. C. STEENBERG, proprietor of sash, door and blind manufactory, is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1836; in 1854, he moved with his parents to Saratoga Co., which he made his home until 1862; he graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with the class of 1861, after which, in 1862, he came to Fond du Lac as Principal of the High School, serving in that capacity until 1864, when he was elected Superintendent of the city schools in addition to his position as Principal of the High School, where he remained until 1869; in 1871, he purchased an interest in the sash, door and blind factory, with Mr. H. H. Lewis; the copartnership existed until 1877, when Mr. Steenberg bought out Mr. Lewis, and became sole proprietor of the establishment. In 1862, he married Miss Harriet Greene, daughter of O. S. Greene, of Salisbury, Conn.; they have had three children—Sarah (deceased), Fredrick and Babbett.

PETER STEENBERGH, retired farmer, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1797; at the age of 10, he went to Albany Co., N. Y., and followed farming for some time, whence he went to Washington Co., N. Y., and remained there seven years, after which he, with his brother, purchased a boat, and for two years followed boating on the Albany and Champlain Canal; he next came to Syracuse, thence to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in farming most of the time, until his immigration to Wisconsin in 1849; his first settlement was on a farm in the town of Byron; subsequently, he bought a farm of 160 acres in the town of Auburn, Fond du Lac Co., which he disposed of about 1857, and bought another in the town of Byron, on which he made his home until 1871, when he sold that and moved to the city of Fond du Lac. April 15, 1835, he married Miss Cynthia E. Mead, daughter of Elisha Mead, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., who died at Fond du Lac, March 2, 1879, in her 59th year, leaving three children—Caroline A., Harriet A. (now Mrs. Griffin Petton, of Byron), and Alson W., of Fond du Lac. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he owns a house and four lots in the city.

PETER STEPHANY, foreman in Millis's Manufacturing Co., is a native of Germany, born in 1817; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1850, and settled on a farm near Fond du Lac, where he spent his boyhood; at the age of 15, he came to the city of Fond du Lac, and began work for C. J. L.

Meyer, in the blind department of his sash, door and blind factory; in 1865, he worked for Lewis & Boyd in their manufactory for about five months, after which he followed the carpenter and joiner's trade for one year; then he worked for Pakland in his factory one year; he next engaged in the furniture business, which he continued for about fourteen months; in 1876, he began work in Milhills' factory, where he has since remained. He married Miss Amelia Loher, of Calumet, in October, 1873; they have two children—Dora and Mary. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

ALEXANDER STEWART, of the firm of McDonald & Stewart, proprietors of a sash, door and blind factory, is a native of Glengarry Co., Canada, where he was born in 1835; spent his boyhood at work on a farm with his father, and attending the district school; when 15 years old, he moved to Montreal, whence, in 1854, he went to Petersboro, Canada, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1866; disposing of his interest in the grocery trade at that time, he came to Fond du Lac, and became interested in saw-milling in the firm of Hunter, Stewart & Co. until 1869, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Alexander McDonald in the sash, door and blind factory, which they established at that time. In 1867, he married Miss Sarah C. Crawford, second daughter of the Rev. Elias Crawford, of Saratoga Springs; they have had two children—Annie (deceased), and Charles C. Mr. S. and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SILAS B. STILES, druggist, of the firm of Stiles & Givens, was born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1828; lived seven years in Canada West; came to Byron, Fond du Lac Co., in July, 1843, and there engaged in farming during six years, after which he went into the Northern pinceries, where he worked at lumbering until 1852; he then went overland to California, and engaged in mining until 1857, when he returned to Fond du Lac and purchased a farm in Byron in 1858; Mr. S. followed agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he purchased a drug store at Jefferson, Wis., but returned to Fond du Lac in 1873, and opened a drug store opposite the American House. He was married in Byron, Feb. 16, 1859, to Caroline, daughter of George W. Lewis; they have three children—Clara A., Vesta L. and Guy L.

LYMAN F. STOWE, son of Joseph and Priscilla Stowe, very early settlers of Fond du Lac; was born at Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., Sept. 29, 1825; at the age of 18 years, after hard work upon the hills of his native State, he came with his parents to Milwaukee; remained there until 1848, working one and one-half years in a pail factory, manufacturing washtubs on his own account one year, and then engaged in barrel-making; Mr. S. then lived one year on his farm near Waupun; worked his father's farm one year; began carpenter work in 1851, and in 1861, began building elevators on the different railroads in this State and Michigan, which business he still follows. He was one of the organizers of the volunteer fire department in Fond du Lac, of which he was a member until its disorganization in 1878, and was Treasurer one term of the State Firemen's Benevolent Association. Mr. S. was married at Milwaukee, in October, 1847, to Martha Lee, born in the town of Shipley, Yorkshire, England; they have one child—Ella Josephine.

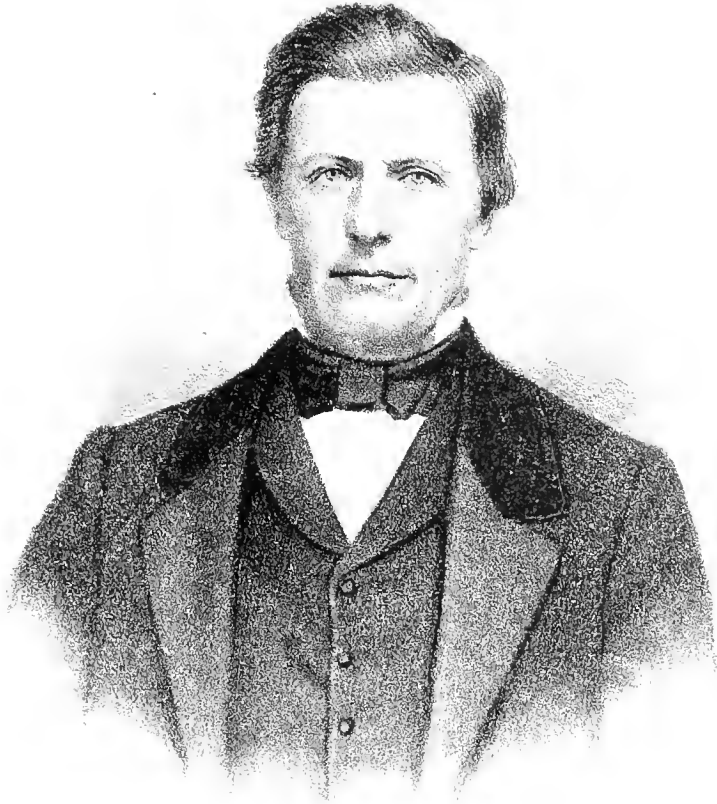
TIMOTHY F. STRONG, The subject of this sketch is a native of Brownington, Vt.; was born April 6, 1805, and is the son of Asahel Strong and Susan Follett; his father, a prominent merchant, although unfortunate, was much respected by all who knew him; Timothy resided in Bennington, whither his parents removed in 1806, till 12 years old, attending common school, and at that time accepted a clerkship in a general store at Glen Falls, N. Y., and at odd times while there gained a knowledge of the tinner's trade; at the expiration of five years, he went to Burlington, Vt., and there spent two years as a journeyman in a tinshop; he next formed a copartnership with a friend, and going to Keeseville, N. Y., established himself in the tin and stove business, and conducted a successful business for nearly two years; after closing out his interest here, he went to Danville, Vt., and there resumed the same line of business, continuing it during a period of six years; at the expiration of that time, he associated himself with his brother, William L. Strong, at Burlington, in a general hardware, iron and grocery trade, where he remained till 1848; during the year previous to this, he had contracted with others to build the Burlington & Rutland Railroad, and a portion of the road on to Bellows' Falls; he was at the same time largely interested in building the railroad from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, N. Y.; in July, 1851, he removed to the West and settled at Fond du Lac, Wis., and at once began building what is now known as the Chicago & North-Western Railway, whose owners form one of the largest railroad corporations in the world. In this enterprise Mr. Strong worked under most adverse circumstances, many of his associates giving up all hope of success; with that determination, however, which has ever characterized him, he held on persistently to the end, and, in one instance, built some miles of the road at his own expense and risk. Previous to his coming West, he had gained the reputation of being a successful railroad man, having carried to a successful completion large railroad enterprises in the East; and it was largely due to his untiring energy and influence that the Wisconsin division,

being the northern portion of the Northwestern railroads, was constructed. Mr. Strong retired from active business in 1868, and, since that time, except as stated below, has been living in the enjoyment of the rewards of his active life. He was Assistant Superintendent of the North-Western Railway for several years; in 1870, was elected President and Superintendent of the Fond du Lac & Sheboygan Railroad resigning in 1872. In his political sentiments, he is independent, supporting for office the man whom he considers best fitted for the place, regardless of party prejudices or distinctions; in his religious belief, he is identified with the Episcopal Church. He was married on the 3d of May, 1827, to Miss Olivia Clark, daughter of Dr. Nathan S. Clark, of Chesterfield, N. Y., and by her has now living one son and two daughters. He married his present wife, Susanna Jones, on the 27th of March, 1873. Mr. Strong has traveled extensively over the United States and Europe, and is well informed on all questions of the day. Beginning life for himself at the age of 12, with his worldly possessions tied up in a handkerchief, he has risen, step by step, until he has accumulated an ample fortune, and, in all his business career, has never contracted a debt that he did not pay.

JOHN E. SULLIVAN, of the firm of John E. Sullivan & Co., merchant tailors; is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1853; came to Meeme, Manitowoc Co., Wis., with parents in 1855, where he lived till 1873, when he went to Brown Co. for the winter, and came to Fond du Lac in the spring of 1874, and attended commercial college for four months, when he graduated; after which, from September, 1874, to November, 1878, he was clerk for J. N. Coleman & Co; he was in the employ of Butterfield & Eldridge till May, 1878, when he became a partner in the firm of John E. Sullivan & Co.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, harness manufacturer; is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1851; he came to Fond du Lac in 1868; in 1871 he became proprietor of the harness-shop, where he now manufactures about two hundred sets of harness per year. July 6, 1871, he married Miss Mary Ann Canada, of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., by whom he has three children—John, Nellie and Annie, who, with parents, are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

GEORGE EATON SUTHERLAND, whose history is now closely allied to that of Fond du Lac Co., is a native of New York State, having first seen light in a farmhouse at Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. His mother thanked God he was a boy, for a boy could better fight the battle of life. George is the youngest of six children, only three of whom, all boys, were alive at his birth. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather having come to America on account of political persecutions. This ancestor was noted for truthfulness and integrity, and these qualities and also certain physical traits have been transmitted. It was the proud boast of the father of the subject of this sketch, that, so far as he knew, there had never been an untruthful or dishonest Sutherland. His mother was a woman wise and good, and his earliest recollections are mainly of her love and guidance. When he was 6 years old, a great calamity befell him, in the death of his most excellent mother, and the breaking-up of the home, leaving George a little wanderer, without a settled home, or home influences. For four years he lived first with one relative, and then with another, some of the time attending district school, but left for the most part to his own devices. From his mother, he inherited energy, steadfastness of purpose, and a thoughtful habit, and from his father integrity of mind, an honest way of looking at things, and a love of books. He was very fond of oratory, and while a mere child would pore for hours over Congressional speeches and pleas in court, seeming to catch the spirit of their eloquence. He also early developed ability in planning, faithfulness in executing, a spirit of emulation, which prompted him to be first and best in whatever he undertook, and a personal magnetism, which made him a leader among the boys. He was not a very playful boy, and especially disliked hunting, fishing, or any sport which inflicted pain. He was, however, fond of wit or humor, a trait which he has not outgrown. In the winter after his tenth birthday, his mind and heart received a profound religious impression, through the preaching of the Rev. A. B. Earle, and at the close of a series of meetings held in Burlington, George, with some one hundred others, was received into the church. While from his natural fondness for reading the boy had acquired a desultory knowledge of many things of which children ordinarily know nothing, he possessed severely the rudiments of a systematic education. During these years, George's second brother, Andrew, had married, and become Principal of a school in Norwich-Town Conn., in which he was ably assisted by his wife, a woman of fine mind and large, warm heart. It was a happy day for George when this worthy couple invited him to make home with them. In June, 1854, having secured company as far as New York City, he started with glowing anticipations for a new home, and an education, which even then was his dearest wish. The journey to New York was brimful of interest, and his friend found his time fully occupied in answering questions, until he left George on the Norwich boat, upon which he was to complete the journey alone. It was a night trip, and the boy, to whom both steamer and ocean were new, sat long on deck. He watched the men untie from the pier, and reel in the heavy rope; watched the city until only dots of light were



George D. Curtis
DECD.
ROSENDALE.

visible; saw the moon rise out of the water, and the long track of light which the boat left behind, until fatigue proved too much even for his wonder, and he went to bed on what seemed to him a funny little pantry shelf, and slept the sleep of tired childhood. When he awoke, the boat lay quietly at anchor at Norwich; the passengers had all gone, and so had his brother, who came to meet him. Evidently he had overslept, but do not think he was dismayed. Valise in hand, he steps ashore and inquires the way to Norwich Town. Let us glance at him as he enters upon this new era of life. Ten years old, rather slight, bright brown eyes that look straight at you, ample forehead and a sensitive mouth. The taste of his sister-in-law had dressed him in garments whose cut would better have become his father—black satin vest, long coat, prominent shirt front, standing collar and “dickey.” When he had come into Norwich Town, and was close by the town clock, a wag, thinking to get some sport out of the old-fashioned country boy, stopped him, and asked with mock deference, hat in hand, “Would you kindly tell me the time of day by your watch?” The unconscious simplicity of the child turned the joke back, when he answered, “I do not know, sir; can you tell me where Norwich Town is?” With his brother, discipline began in earnest. He was kept at hard study all day and until nine at night, with scarce an hour allowed for play. His system stood the strain, and his progress in books was quite astonishing, so that from being the poorest scholar, by the end of the year George stood at the head of the school. In 1855, his brother decided to go West, and chose the young but rapidly growing State of Wisconsin, as a future home. The party went by rail to Chicago, by boat to Sheboygan, thence by stage to Fond du Lac, which they reached Saturday night, and put up at a hotel near the landing at “Lower Town.” From Fond du Lac, the party went by lake and Fox River to Delhi, in Winnebago Co., and thence to Waukau, where Mr. Sutherland taught for several years, and eventually settled on a farm. George remained with him, working on the farm and attending school until he was nearly 16. These years, though no more than ordinarily eventful, were important as years of growth. In them he attained manhood’s size, and for his years, maturity of character; had escaped vices, and had acquired a very good common-school education. With such preparation, George left his brother in August, 1859, to make his own way in the world. Going once more to Norwich, Conn., he obtained a district school, which he taught acceptably. Spending the summer of 1860 with old Burlington friends, he closed his experience as pedagogue, by teaching a school at that place the following autumn and winter.

The very next day after his school closed, he started for West Winfield Academy, to carry out his long-cherished purpose of fitting for college. Here he boarded himself and earned his tuition by taking care of the recitation-rooms. His life now seemed the realization of the boy’s dreams, in the gratification of his intense desire for knowledge and improvement. The classes were pleasant and the school excellent, under the care of Prof. E. O. Hovey, an enthusiast in his profession, an earnest Christian and a man of great personal weight. This was the year of the breaking-out of the civil war. When President Lincoln’s first call came for volunteers, George greatly desired to enlist, but his father thought he was neither old nor strong enough for the hardships of camp and field, and so restrained the ardor of the boy. But it happens to many a man that at some time in life a circumstance, seemingly a mere accident, changes the whole of his life. Such accident, or Providence, came to George. One noon, it was Sept. 30, 1862, he went to town for the mail as usual, and found in the Exeter stage an old friend on his way to Utica to enlist, who urged George to go with him, and quickly gained his consent. There was no time for leave-taking. George got into the stage and before night had enlisted in Co. A, 1st N. Y. L. A., known as Bates’ Battery. He was immediately sent into Barracks at Albany, where the time was spent in drill and learning the art of war, against the call to the front. It happened that George had a chance of displaying readiness and tact before reaching Washington. When the battery was ordered to the front, Capt. Bates put George and a comrade in charge of his horses, which were to go in a freight car attached to the train bearing the rest of the battery. As the train was to leave Albany toward morning, the men went into the car at night and went to sleep. Imagine the surprise of George when morning dawned and found him still in Albany and the rest of the battery gone. By what accident their car was left no one could explain, but here the boys were, with the horses, no commander, no rations, no transportation; what little money they had they spent in vainly telegraphing for orders. With much persuasion the railroad company took them to New York, where a patriotic citizen fed horses and men. The eloquence and resources of the boys were fully taxed before the railroad company agreed to take them to Baltimore without the proper transportation papers, and even then they were assured the horses would be held in Baltimore until the company was satisfied. When they reached Philadelphia the train was laid up for the Sabbath, and here were the boys again without the wherewith to break their fast, but the door of a United States Hospital opened to them, and they were well cared for until Monday afternoon. The train reached Baltimore just before daybreak Tuesday morning. Should they wait here, with risk of starving, until the railroad company should be satisfied that it had already been paid for taking this car, or should they report to

headquarters and leave their Captain to settle the matter? They decided on the latter course, and when there was a good chance they jumped their horses out of the car, mounted them and rode toward Washington. At evening they came upon a Union camp where they were kindly provided for, for one soldier never saw another in need, but his canteen and haversack flew open. Before another night they were receiving the compliments of Capt. Bates for their exploit. It was now February, and very inclement weather. The men had no barracks, and not even a good place to pitch their tents, and George often awoke and found himself lying in a pool of water. The drill and discipline was also long continued and severe. From the defenses of Washington the battery was sent to Philadelphia to quell riotous feeling, and keep order at the time of drafts, then to Pottsville, Penn., on a similar errand. Capt. Bates, it appears, had one aim in his military history—to keep out of action. So true was this that the boys were wont to call his battery the “Life Insurance Company.” George soon tired of this inaction, and determined on a change. He chanced at this time to be detailed as orderly at post headquarters, and soon acquired the respect and good will of Capt. Ramsey, Adjutant General. At George’s earnest request, Capt. Ramsey obtained a furlough and permission for him to attend the military school at Philadelphia, where officers for colored troops were then being instructed. Here he labored day and night for three months to acquire a knowledge of the book part of military art, and, it is said, with marked success. Great decision of character, and ready command of himself seem to have characterized him here. On one occasion, when acting as drill-master of the school battalion, he displayed such great readiness and firmness, that Col. Taggart, the Commandant of the school, publicly commended him and said he “he was fit to command any regiment.” George, still a boy of 20, appeared before Gen. Casey’s Examining Board in Washington, and passed an excellent examination, and all that prevented his recommendation for a field position seems to have been his youth, from Gen. Casey’s saying to him, “But you are too young for a field officer, Mr. Sutherland.” After his examination he went back to Bates’ Battery to wait for his commission, and while with it had one skirmish with the rebels near Chambersburg. George soon received his commission as Captain from President Lincoln, dated July 23, 1864, two months before his 21st birthday, and the boys gave him the sobriquet of “the Young Captain.” He was then sent to Kentucky to raise colored troops, and was soon placed in command of the 13th U. S. C. H. A. With his detachment he went to Eddyville, Ky., to take command of that post, and arrived about midnight of October 12. Inquiring of the officer he was to relieve if all was safe for the night, he was told that pickets were out and everything was secure. But he had hardly fallen asleep when he was startled by bullets shot into every window of the court house which was the headquarters. Of course there could be but one result. After a sharp contest the garrison surrendered, but not until Capt. Sutherland was wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Sutherland was carried to a hotel and so-called surgeons sent to dress his wound. Either from malice or ignorance they put him through several hours of severest torture, cutting and slashing in a terrible way, and boasting, when they thought he was under the influence of chloroform that “there’d be one less Yankee Captain,” as no doubt there would have been if they had not been suddenly interrupted.

From a Yankee gunboat, lying down the river, the firing at Eddyville had been heard, and with what speed they could, they came to the rescue; too late to save a surrender, but with force to recapture the town, and it was the shells from this boat that interrupted the surgeons in their bloody and apparently delightful work, and put them to ignominious flight, leaving Capt. Sutherland half dead and wholly unable to help himself; and here he might have died, indeed, but for the friendly offices of an unknown woman. While the shells from the gunboat were pouring into the town, and were even crashing through the hotel, and all were fleeing for safety, this woman risked her life and the displeasure of her friends, who, she said, were Southern sympathizers, to help this unknown Captain to life. She bound up his wound and helped, almost carried, him down-stairs and through the street to the water’s edge, and with a wave of her handkerchief, as a flag of truce, to the boat, she left him, with strength only for feebly expressed gratitude, too weak, even, to ask her name. A boat was immediately sent for him, but there was no surgeon on board the gunboat, and three days passed before the bullet was taken from his arm, or his wound properly dressed, and when he reached the hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., he was delirious and already suffering, not only from his wound, but from an attack of typhoid fever, induced by exposure and lack of care. For three months he languished in the hospital, much of the time in extreme danger, and suffering so greatly that death would have been a welcome relief.

“He laid him down to sleep without a thought or care
Whether the waking find him here or there.”

After weary weeks of convalescence, he was again strong enough for active service, and was sent to command the recruiting posts at Caseyville, and afterward at Owensboro, Ky. In going from one place to the other, he narrowly escaped being shot by a guerrilla band. Afterward, he was sent to Smithland

as Commissary of subsistence, which position he filled with care and precision for several months, when he was appointed a member of the military commission and court-martial, which sat at Camp Nelson, and subsequently at Lexington, Ky., and in this position he remained until honorably discharged in November, 1865. As a member of the court-martial, although by several years the youngest, he won special distinction. The deliberations of this body, before which military and civil offenses were tried, were secret, only their conclusions being made public, but it is said on good authority that more than one poor fellow owes his life to Capt. Sutherland's eloquent appeal for mercy, and an abatement of the strict letter of military law, and once he won when all were at first against him. The name of Capt. Sutherland had already been forwarded for promotion, which, it is said, he merited, and would no doubt have received, but the war ended, and, on Nov. 18, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the United States Service.

With the war, also, ended the splendid opportunities for displaying many noble and brilliant qualities, but it is doubtful if Capt. Sutherland ever did a more heroic thing than he did when leaving his high position as Judge and commander, he entered the preparatory school at Ripon College, and dug out Greek and Latin with the young boys and girls. One of his teachers has said that he displayed much greatness of character by his careful attention to rules which seemed to him trivial, by his modest, respectful attention in class, and his solicitude that the younger members should do well. Mr. Sutherland studied at Ripon until July, 1868, completing the sophomore year in college, and winning a good standing. For two years of the time he superintended the Baptist Sabbath School, and most of the time since he has been in some way engaged in Sabbath school work.

In September, 1868, he entered Amherst College as a junior, without conditions. There he passed two very pleasant and profitable years, and graduated as "honor man," with an excellent reputation, both as to character and ability. During the summer of 1870, Mr. Sutherland studied law with Judge Willard, of Utica, N. Y., and, in the fall of that year, entered Columbia Law School, in New York City, which was then presided over by Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D. Mr. Sutherland often speaks of the debt which he owes to him and to President Seelye, of Amherst, probably the two men of all in the world whose influence upon him has been most powerful. In New York, Mr. Sutherland worked very hard, taking two years' studies in one, and reciting six hours a day. The year in New York was the fullest and busiest Mr. Sutherland ever passed, and perhaps, on the whole, the most profitable. Shortly after completing his law course, Mr. Sutherland was married to Miss Adela Merrell, of Kirkland, N. Y., and in September of this year (1871), he formed a law partnership with Mr. A. B. Hamilton, of Ripon, Wis., a gentleman of legal knowledge and ability above the average, and with a good practice. Mr. Hamilton was past the prime of life and in poor health, so that, as soon as Mr. Sutherland was able to manage it, the burden of the business fell upon him. This was very fortunate for him, as he was compelled to acquire a knowledge of correctly transacting legal business much sooner than young attorneys ordinarily have opportunity for doing. In his first law-suit, in which he appeared for the defendant, his maiden plea certainly produced effect. He won the case.

Mr. Sutherland made his first appearance in the Supreme Court in *Mundt vs. The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R. Co.*, appearing for the plaintiff. Judge L. S. Dixon, then Chief Justice of Wisconsin, in his written and published opinion of the case, pays the young lawyer this high compliment: "In conclusion we may remark that it would be doing injustice to our own feelings not to acknowledge our obligation for the assistance rendered by the very clear and able argument made at the bar by the counsel for the plaintiff." For two years of his residence in Ripon Mr. Sutherland was City Attorney, and was, in 1873, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in his ward, and was in this capacity very faithful to the interests of the county. In May, 1874, he came to Fond du Lac and formed a law partnership with Judge David Taylor, which continued with mutual satisfaction until Judge Taylor was elected to the Supreme Bench, since which time, Mr. Sutherland has conducted the business alone. In November, 1879, he was elected to the State Senate by an unusually large majority, having been nominated for that office, and enthusiastically supported by the very best citizens in the district, an honor of which any man might justly be proud. We have seen Mr. Sutherland deprived of a mother's care, left a homeless wanderer; receiving his first real discipline; starting in life for himself with no capital except his own talent and energy; a diligent student working his way along; a good soldier and a merciful Judge; an upright lawyer and an efficient officer, and we believe he will be a wise legislator.

We find him now ranking among the first in his profession in the State, having gained this position by no outside influence, but by honesty, hard work and careful attention to the details of his business. That the community has confidence both in his talent and integrity is shown by the class of cases put into his hands, which are among the most important tried in the county, and the fact that he is successful in a large majority of his cases, shows that he is a skillful manager, and also that he will not accept a case

which he believes to be poor, merely for the fees. In working up his cases, Mr. Sutherland is industrious, accurate and careful. As a speaker he has good command of language, but is not an "off-hand speaker," and he never allows himself to speak on any occasion without preparation. With time to arrange his thought, he is logical and clear, and, when the subject inspires it, rises to eloquence. He is a capital hand to tell a story where it will be effective. By honesty, industry, and faith in God, Mr. Sutherland has reached his present place of honor, trust and influence in the community, and his life well exemplifies what may be wrought by the motto which he chose when a boy:

Do well that which before thee lies to-day.

PAUL SWENSON, machinist and foreman in McDonald's Thrashing-Machine Works; is a native of Denmark, born in 1839; learned his trade in his native country; came to America in 1869, and stopped a short time in Detroit; thence to Chicago for a few days, when he returned to Michigan; from there he came to Milwaukee, and finally settled at Racine in the same year, where he worked at his trade for four and a half years; after which he returned to Europe for eight months; he came again to Racine for a short time, from there he came to Fond du Lac and began work in McDonald's Thrashing-Machine Works, and, in the spring of 1879, was appointed Superintendent of the works.

M. W. TALLMADGE, son of Henry F. and Maria C. Tallmadge, of New York City, and brother of the well-known broker of that city, Benjamin H. Tallmadge. M. W. was born in the year 1818, and, after receiving his education, was engaged in the wholesale hardware trade in New York City till about 1840; in 1843, he immigrated to Wisconsin, entered a farm in the southern part of the town of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and, in August, 1844, was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Justin and Thirza Eastman, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., who immigrated with her parents to Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1835, and to Granville, Milwaukee Co., in 1837, where she was married. Soon after their marriage, they removed to the farm in Fond du Lac and made that their home till the spring of 1862; disposing of it at that time, he purchased another in the same town, on Sec. —, where he lived till September, 1876, when they removed to the city of Fond du Lac, though still retaining the farm. They have had nine children—Mary E. (the late wife of A. K. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, deceased), Henry F. (of Fairmount, Neb.), Chester L. (deceased), Benjamin H., William E. (of Sheboygan), Maria C. (now Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, of Fond du Lac), Clarence D. (of Milwaukee), Edwin T. and Jennie, of Fond du Lac. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

AZRO B. TAYLOR, a native of Vergennes, Addison Co., Vt.; came with his father, J. M. Taylor, who died in 1865, to Fond du Lac in 1839, and has been engaged ever since in the hardware business, except two years during which he had charge of the water supply on the C. & N.-W. Railway, between Fort Howard and Janesville, putting in all the pumps. Mr. T. has been an Alderman from the First and Third Wards several years, and was at the head of the Fond du Lac Fire Department sixteen years—as long as the volunteer department continued, of which he was one of the originators. He was married at Fond du Lac Aug. 3, 1849, to Angelia Hawes, a native of Shoreham, Vt.; she died Jan. 4, 1854, having two children—Lillie and Charley; the former is now Mrs. L. A. Emerson, and the latter died in April, 1878, aged 26 years. Mr. T. was married a second time to Jane E. Woodruff, a native of New York; they have eight children—Jared W., William W., Frank C., Jessie, Emma, Carrie, Mary and Janie. Jared W. and William W. are both engaged in the railroad business away from home. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter at Fond du Lac. Henry C. Taylor, brother to Azro B., enlisted in Co. A, 1st W. V. I., for three months, and at the end of that time re-enlisted in the 21st Regiment. He died in hospital prison at Charleston, where he had lain one year, Oct. 4, 1864.

JAMES LUTHER TIWING, editor and publisher; was born at Alto, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., July 4, 1847; worked upon a farm until 19 years of age, except when attending the district school; to complete his education, he entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., graduating with honors from the classical course in 1871. While in school Mr. T. took the first prize for excellency in composition. He was editor of the *Lawrence Collegian*, and contributor to various other publications while in the University, thus developing his natural taste for journalism, a profession he then decided to follow, taking a position upon the Milwaukee *Sentinel* staff the next day after graduating. In November, 1873, Mr. T. resigned his position on the *Sentinel*, having contracted to purchase the Fond du Lac *Saturday Reporter* of John J. Beeson, issuing the first number, under his management, Nov. 22, 1873. Since that time, he has been either wholly or in part, editor, proprietor and publisher of the same paper, which has grown to three times its original size in his hands. He was married at Fond du Lac, Jan. 20, 1874, to Laura B., daughter of Rev. C. D. Pillsbury; she was a graduate in the same class with Mr. T., receiving the salutatory appointment of the class on graduating day. They have one child—Alfred L., born April 1, 1876.

CYRUS THOMPSON, retired; is a native of Hartford, Me., where he was born Dec. 24, 1805, and spent most of his time till 1855; when 18 years of age he began teaching school, and continued till he was 26; from 1831 to 1855 he was proprietor of marble works in his native town; disposing of his marble works, he removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., and purchased a two-thirds interest in a large flouring-mill; in 1864, he traded his interest in the mill for farm in the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which he cultivated for two years; then disposed of it for \$11,000, and moved to the city of Fond du Lac, where he has since led a quiet and retired life. When young he took quite an active part in politics, being a strong supporter of the Whig party. He held the office of Town Clerk in Hartford for ten successive years, and while at Dunkirk was a member and Secretary of the School Board for a number of years. He married Miss Marinda Pitts, of Livermore Me., May 10, 1831, by whom he has two sons—Hiram P. and J. R.

HIRAM P. THOMPSON, architect; is a native of Oxford Co., Me., born in 1833, and made that his home till about 1852; he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and, in 1852, he went to Boston, Mass., where he continued his trade for nearly two years, whence he went to Dunkirk, N. Y.; in 1856, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and began architectural drawing with Sage, Wilcox & Bush; in 1857, he immigrated to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for more than two years, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he, in 1860, enlisted in Co. B, of the 112th N. Y. V. I.; was elected Sergeant; in 1863, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Co. I of the 1st U. S. colored troops, and was soon promoted to the position of Captain—with which he served till the close of the war; was mustered out of service at Roanoke Island, October, 1865; returned to Fond du Lac, thence to St. Louis, and came back again to Fond du Lac in 1868, where he has since resided. Was employed as architect in the building of the American House, First Street School Building, First National Bank, Burnton's store, May's store, Bartlet's meat-market, et al. April 9, 1867, he married Miss Julia E. Blossom, daughter of Samuel Blossom, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died Dec. 30, 1867.

CHARLES M. TOMPKINS. The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 13, 1822, in the county of Westchester, N. Y.; after pursuing the usual academic course in his native town (Somers), he entered the university in the city of New York in 1840, and graduated in 1844; among his classmates who have since attained distinction, may be mentioned Dr. Howard Crosby and A. Oakley Hall, of New York City; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was at this time Chancellor of the University, and ran for Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay; educated in the same political faith, Judge Tompkins reverts with pride to the fact that his first vote was cast for "Clay and Frelinghuysen." Having prepared himself for the profession of law, he moved to Wisconsin in the summer of 1847, and settled in Fond du Lac (then a growing village), and formed a partnership with J. M. Gillett, Esq., at that time and always a leading lawyer of the place; the business of the firm grew with the growth of the country. In 1848, Mr. Tompkins was nominated for the office of District Attorney for the county on the Whig ticket, running much ahead of his ticket; in 1850, the firm of Gillett & Tompkins was dissolved by the election of Mr. Tompkins as Judge for the counties of Fond du Lac and Calumet, (then attached for judicial purposes), which office he held for the term of four years; shortly after his election, he was appointed Postmaster of the city, serving nearly the whole of President Fillmore's Administration. In 1849, Judge Tompkins was married to Miss Amelia Davis, of Fond du Lac, oldest daughter of Col. C. Davis, one of the pioneers and its vicinity; three children were the fruits of this union, but none survive; the loss of wife and children, along with health greatly impaired, induced Judge Tompkins to seek a new home in a Southern climate; in 1862, he accepted a position under President Lincoln's (first) Administration, in one of the departments at Washington (Pension Office), and he has been retained in the same position by successive administrations. Judge Tompkins was fortunate in his ancestral relations, being a lineal descendant of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, while his grandfather (Dr. Elias Cornelius), was an eminent surgeon in the Revolutionary army under Gen. Washington, whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed during life. While a resident of Fond du Lac, Judge Tompkins was justly esteemed for his integrity and uprightness; he was an active, energetic citizen, and largely identified with the grain, lumber and warehouse business. In politics, he was decidedly Whig. His many friends will be glad to know that he is yet living, with health improved, and home made happy by the smiles of a wife and two promising children, more precious to him than all the treasure in the Treasury.

E. C. TOMPKINS, grocer; was born at Somers-town, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 13, 1821. He lived six years in New York City; came to Fond du Lac in 1853; went to Watertown in 1854; to Pike's Peak in 1859, and returned to Fond du Lac in 1862, where, since 1864, he has been engaged in the grocery business. He was married, in New York, to Ann Eliza Green, who was born in his native place, and has one child—Anna M. Mr. T. is an Odd Fellow.

CHRISTIAN TOSTENSON, foreman in the woodwork department in McDonald's thrashing-machine works; was born in Norway in 1828; began his apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner in 1844; came to New York in 1853, and worked there at his trade for five years; thence he came to Racine, Wis. In 1873, he moved to Fond du Lac, and became foreman of the woodwork department in thrashing-machine works. In 1853, he married Miss Johanna Utgard, of Norway, who died at Racine, Wis., in 1871, leaving five children, as follows: Charles, Victoria, Sarah J., Frederick and Martha C. Married Miss Eliza Lawson, of Norway, in 1872; they have two children—Eddie C. and Oliver.

BYRON TOWN, manufacturer; was born at Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., June 4, 1825; came to Wisconsin in 1860, locating at Omro, and engaged in the flouring-mill business for one year. After that, he kept the American House at Ripon five years; the American House at Fond du Lac four years, and the Patty House in the same place, a little over three years, since which time (1874) he has been connected with the Wheel & Seeder Co., manufacturers of grain drills and broad-cast seeders, having a very large and constantly increasing business. In Fond du Lac, Mr. T. has been City Treasurer, and a member of the City Council. He is now Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Wheel & Seeder works. Mr. Town was married, Jan. 1, 1849, by Rev. Alvah Sabin, to Sarah Fargo, of Georgia, Vt.; they have three children—Carrie A., born Aug. 10, 1853; Edmund Carroll, born Oct. 2, 1855, and Minnie D., born June 13, 1858. The Town family is one of the oldest, in an unbroken line, in England or America, the Town coat-of-arms consisting of "argent, on a chevron, sable, three-cross crosslets, ermine," dating back to 1274 in England. The first ancestor, according to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," now positively known to belong to the family, was William de la-Towne, of Alvely, a village of Shropshire, near Shrewsbury, England. Thereafter the family contained in England many personages of note and high degree. The name "Edmund," given to Byron Town's second son, has been perpetuated over two hundred and fifty years in the family.

JOHN B. TRIPP, carpenter and joiner; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1813; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Walworth Co., where he followed farming for eight years. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. A. of the 32d W. V. I.; was taken sick and transferred to the invalid corps at St. Louis, Mo., where he served the rest of his term of service, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to Fond du Lac, and has since followed the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1878, he, with his partner, Mr. Seales, built the County Insane Asylum. He was married to Miss Mary Cooper, daughter of Charles Cooper, a farmer of Osecola, Fond du Lac Co., in 1867, she being a native of Scotland; they have three children—Charles H., Florence M. and Maud E. Mr. Tripp and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN J. TRIPP, farmer, Sec. 36; the son of John and Hannah Tripp, nee Robins, of Oneida Co., N. Y., born in 1826; he being a farmer's son, spent most of his boyhood at farm work, and attending school during the winter till he acquired a limited common-school education; in 1847, he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Fond du Lac Co., where, for the first three years, he tended what is known as the Milton farm on shares; having no seed wheat of his own at the first seeding time, he would flail out some for those who had preceded him long enough to raise a crop, taking for his labor every seventh bushel of wheat so thrashed till he had earned enough to sow on twenty acres; at the end of three years, he was able to buy his present farm of 142 acres, which he has since improved, and made a comfortable home for himself and family. He was married to Miss Francis A., daughter of Hiram and Lucinda Edgerton, of Fond du Lac Township, in 1848; they have three children—Emma J., Charles C. and Eva. Politically, Mr. Tripp is a Republican, and has been a member of the Town Board for one year.

C. A. TROWBRIDGE, watchmaker and jeweler, dealer in silver and plated ware, etc.; born in Ithaca, N. Y.; came to Sheboygan in 1847; resided there until he came here in April, 1869. Mr. Trowbridge has been engaged in his present business for the last twenty four years, and is one of the most reliable dealers in the State.

JOHN D. TURNER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fond du Lac; is the son of John and Judith Turner, born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1820; he spent his early life on a farm and in a grist-mill in Lorain Co., Ohio, whither his parents removed when he was about 10 years of age; his father being proprietor of the mill in Lorain Co., though he had practiced medicine in Cuyahoga Co. for twenty-five years. At the age of 25, John D., the subject of this sketch, returned to his native county, Ohio, and for four years at Rock River Falls was engaged in the manufacture of pearlsh; in May, 1847, he removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in Sec. 21, then owned by W. B. Ransom; six months later, he removed to Mr. Hamilton's farm, in Sec. 30, and, in 1848, bought a farm of twenty acres in Sec. 20, where he now has sixty acres, and has since made his home. Jan. 15, 1841, he married Miss M.ilda, daughter of James and Catharine Harplam, of Center Co., Penn.; their children are as follows:

John (deceased), Benona (now of Colorado), Arthur (deceased—killed at Atlanta), Lelia (Mrs. Truman Hawkins, of Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa), Rollin J. (of Fond du Lac), Celia A., Rinaldo D. (of Colorado), Catharine M. (deceased), and Eddy A.

ISAAC UNDERWOOD, carpenter; was born near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1842; son of Joseph Underwood, who was an early settler of Waukesha, Wis., where he still resides. After residing eighteen years in Waukesha, Isaac lived one and a half years at Waterville; removed then to Lumira, Dodge Co., where he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. A, 32d W. V. I.; was in detached service six months with the Pioneer Corps; was in nearly all the battles engaged in by his regiment; mustered out in June, 1865. He came to Fond du Lac the same year, where he has since resided, except two years spent in Wyoming Territory; Mr. U. began the carpenter's trade in 1865, and has followed it ever since. He was first married at Fond du Lac, Jan. 1, 1867, to Jane Woodward, born in New York State; she died June 4, 1873, leaving one child—Myrtle Jane, and lost one. He was married a second time, in November, 1878, to Minnie Straw, born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHARD UNDERWOOD was born at Laudy's Lane, Canada, Feb. 10, 1824; his parents removed to Springfield, Penn., when he was 3 years old; resided in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Toronto, Buffalo (N. Y.), and removed to Toronto again in 1837, where he remained until coming to Milwaukee Oct. 2, 1846; removed to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., in 1849, and, in June, 1868, to Fond du Lac. Mr. Underwood is a plasterer. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1846, to Hannah Downing, who died in 1847, leaving one son—Henry, a resident of Fond du Lac. He was married, Feb. 10, 1850, to his present wife, Mary J. Hodgman, born at Mason, N. H., May 21, 1830; they have two children living—Frances A., born Jan. 20, 1859, and Willie E., born Nov. 30, 1873; have lost three—Francis Edwin, born June 19, 1851, died Sept. 6, 1854; Richard Lester, born Oct. 17, 1853, died Oct. 13, 1857, and J. Elmer, born Nov. 23, 1866, died Nov. 25, 1867.

PETER VANDERVOORT was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 10, 1796, of Holland-Dutch parents; came, Nov. 5, 1844, to Milwaukee, and the next year to the town of Eden, settling on Sec. 17; he was a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, and held the first services in the house in which he lived; his house, which was 25x32 feet, was called the "Big Shanty," and in it for several years all elections for that section were held. Mr. V., who went from Amsterdam to Plattsburg, N. Y., when 11 years of age, served all through the war of 1812, in Seth Sherry's company, Col. Miller's regiment. He was married at Plattsburg, Dec. 24, 1829, to Miss Maria Bartlett, who was born at Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1808; they have had seven children—Elizabeth B., born Oct. 1, 1832, died as the wife of C. C. Lewis July 14, 1868; Julia Ann, born July 3, 1843, died in 1845 at Milwaukee; Peter V., Paul, Cornelius, Michael and Ann Maria, now Mrs. William Fisher, of Eau Claire, Wis.

D. R. VAN DUYN was born in the township of Pequawnoek, Morris Co., N. J., May 1, 1807; son of Richard Van Duyn, who was the son of Martin Van Duyn, whose father, James, came from Amsterdam, Holland, with his father and mother, when a boy, and lived with his parents on Long Island, now Brooklyn, N. Y., and afterward settled in New Jersey, and built the house in which Daniel R., Richard, his father, and Martin, his grandfather, were born. The subject of this sketch lived with his father and mother till he was 16 years of age, when he left his father's house and engaged in the trade of edge-tool making, and continued at that some six years; he then purchased a farm at Vine Brook, in his native township, and became a successful farmer, owning and occupying the farm for twenty years; having sold out, in September, 1849, he moved to Wisconsin, and purchased a section of land where the station called Van Duyn, on the North-Western Railway, in the town of Friendship, Fond du Lac Co., is situated, adjoining the line of Winnebago Co.; since then, he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, and, at this date, resides on East Division street. Mr. Van Duyn was married to Miss Phebe Crane, of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 10, 1827; to them were born three children—Marcus Eugene, Aug. 1, 1828, died in infancy; Richard Voorhies, born June 17, 1830, died Feb. 23, 1870, and Anna H., born April 7, 1839, now living in Union Township, Union Co., N. J., the wife of Henry J. Woodward; Mr. Van Duyn's wife died May 30, 1866. In August, 1869, he went to San Francisco, Cal.; spent three years traveling with horse and buggy between Los Angeles, Cal., and the line of British Columbia, near the Fraser River, visiting many of the islands in Puget Sound, opposite Vancouver's Island, using the same horse and buggy the whole time; in November, 1872, he returned to Fond du Lac, and having purchased a small drove of horses, drove them to New York, single handed, by way of Milwaukee, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Canton (Ohio), Sharon, Franklin, Phillipsburg, Mauch Chunk, Easton (Penn.), Morristown and Elizabeth City, N. J., thence via Newark to New York, sold them and returned to Fond du Lac. On the 6th day of June, 1874, he married Mrs. Jane Hadlock. Mr. Van Duyn built the house in which he now lives, did all the carpenter work without plan or bill of lumber from carpenter or architect;

also all the cellar walls; also his barn and about forty rods of picket fence; was about two years in completing it, and now lives retired on the fruits of his labor, at the ripe old age of 73.

DANIEL VARNEY, speculator; is a native of Addison Co., Me.; born in January, 1802; spent most of his time there on a farm till 1852, when he was called upon to settle up the estate of a deceased brother, whose death occurred that year; in 1853, he came West for his health, and in the following year settled at Fond du Lac, Wis.; here, for the two years following, he was engaged in buying grain, and, in 1856, he became interested in real-estate speculations, which has been his principal business since that time; in 1859, he began loaning money on Kansas land, by which some of it fell into his hands, which caused him an annual visit to that State for the next ten years. In 1829, he married Miss Sarah C. Dow, daughter of Winthrop and Susan Dow, of Lincoln, Vt.; they had one child—deceased; Mrs. Varney died in 1832; he was married a second time, in 1836, to Mrs. Kezia Lawrence, widow of John Lawrence, of Monkton, Vt., she having two sons—George and John Lawrence, the latter deceased.

ANTON VOGT was born in Switzerland Oct. 26, 1828; came to New York Feb. 11, 1848; came soon after to Milwaukee; went to Oshkosh for seven months, two and one-half years later, and then came to Fond du Lac; he engaged in tailoring until the war, when he enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. E, 26th W. V. I.; served one and one-half years, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Returned to Fond du Lac and worked seven years for Paul Hauser, then began business for himself; Mr. V. is proprietor of a beer hall. He was first married at Fond du Lac, Jan. 6, 1853, to Gertrude Trautvetter, born in Saxony, who died in October, 1853; he married, May 5, 1856, Mary Gloeck, born in Germany; they have had two children, but none are now living. Mr. V. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

GEN. LYMAN M. WARD was born Oct. 15, 1836, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; came to Fond du Lac in 1850; engaged for some time in the public schools of the city. Enlisted in April, 1861, in the three-months service; was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Co. I, 1st W. V. I.; re-enlisted for three years at the end of first term, and was commissioned Captain; was successively promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 11th W. V. I.; was in command of a brigade two years, receiving the brevet rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Ward is now engaged in fruit-growing at Benton Harbor, Mich. He was a member of the Michigan Legislature for 1879–80.

JAMES FRANKLIN WARE, attorney; was born in Litchfield, Me., Feb. 11, 1849; came to Hortonville, Wis., in 1855; graduated from Lawrence University in 1871; from the Law Department of Michigan University in 1873, and then came to Fond du Lac and began the practice of law, being a member of the firm of Gilson & Ware. Mr. Ware was the Republican nominee for the Assembly in 1876, and was elected Assemblyman on that ticket in November, 1879. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN WALLER, mason; was born in Norfolk County, England, July 18, 1819; came to New York City, where he worked at his trade eight months, in 1848; removed to Milwaukee in 1849, and in January, 1850, came to Fond du Lac. Mr. Waller was married, in England, May 22, 1840, to Sarah Odham, a native of Lincolnshire, England; she died in Fond du Lac in 1853, leaving two children—John Robert, born in England, and Mary, born in Wisconsin. Mr. Waller was the builder of some of the best business blocks in Fond du Lac.

HENRY WALLICHS, grocer and druggist; was born in Germany Jan. 10, 1842; lived in New York City one year before coming to Fond du Lac, which he did in 1863, engaging as a clerk; in 1870, he began business for himself, which he has since continued. He was married, at Fond du Lac, in April, 1873, to Bertha Rueping, who was born at Essen, Germany, Oct. 11, 1851; they have two children—Henry and William. Mr. W. is an Odd Fellow.

COL. JEROME A. WATROUS. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Conklin, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840, and came with his parents to the Territory of Wisconsin in the fall of 1844, and located at Sheboygan Falls. In the spring of 1849, his parents moved to what is now Hayton, Calumet Co., where they remained until October, 1850, at which time his mother and her six children, in consequence of the death of husband and father, which occurred on the 10th of September of the same year, returned to New York. At the age of 10 years, young Watrous was obliged to earn his own living, which he did by working nine months of the year on a farm, the other three months being spent in district school. This was continued until he arrived at the age of 15 years, when he "worked and earned wages" for two summers, and attended school one winter, and taught school the winter following his 16th birthday in the village of Brookdale, Susquehanna Co., Penn. The following July, with one suit of clothes, \$3 in money and a ticket to Sheboygan, in company with an older brother, he started for his old home in Wisconsin, and the second day after his arrival at Hayton, commenced work on a farm

for \$13 a month. For two winters he taught district school in Calumet Co., and, in the spring of 1859, walked to Appleton, carrying his worldly possessions in an oil-cloth grip-sack, and entered Lawrence University, intending to work his way through college and adopt the law as his profession. When his funds had nearly run out, he learned that an apprentice was wanted in the Appleton *Crescent* printing office. He withdrew from the school, with the consent of Prof. R. Z. Mason, who was Acting President, and entered upon the duties of printer's devil. That same year he commenced writing local items for the *Crescent*, which were each morning submitted to the editor, Judge Samuel Ryan, who at first would cut a foolscap page of carefully prepared manuscript down to six or eight lines, and indorse it, "Young man, you must learn to condense, if you expect to be an editor." At the end of six months, Mr. Ryan ceased the cutting-down process. For a couple of months during the winter of 1860, young Watrous was local editor of the *Menasha Conservator*, a paper founded by ex-Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida. He then returned to the *Crescent* office, and, in February, 1861, became one of the editors and publishers of the paper. In June of the same year, he enlisted as a private in the first company that left Appleton, and became a member of Co. E, 6th W. V. L., and remained a member of that regiment four years, lacking a few days. In March, 1862, he was made Ordnance Sergeant of King's Brigade, which afterward became the Iron Brigade of the West, and, after the battle of Antietam, was promoted to Ordnance Sergeant of the division. Returning to his regiment at his own request, he was at once made Sergeant Major, and very soon after that was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 6th. In a few months, he was made Adjutant General of the Iron Brigade, then commanded by Gen. John A. Kellogg. At the battle of Gravelly Run and White Oak Road, his horse was shot, three bullet-holes were made in his clothing, and he was taken prisoner. This occurred on the 31st of March. Reaching Libby Prison, Richmond, on Sunday, the 2d of April, 1865, he was soon gladdened by hearing that all the prisoners were to be paroled and sent to City Point, then in the Union lines. The prisoners were sent to Annapolis, Md., and the officers were granted a thirty-days leave of absence. He was brevetted Captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct in battle," the commission dating from March 31. Under a general order, issued May 15, all paroled prisoners were directed to be mustered out of the service. Adj. Watrous was reported killed in the battle of March 31, and had the pleasure of reading handsome obituary notices of himself in the *State Journal*, *Appleton Crescent*, *Green Bay Advocate* and several other Wisconsin papers. While in the army, he corresponded for the *Appleton Crescent*, *State Journal*, *Washington Chronicle*, *Indianapolis Journal*, *Chippewa Falls Union*, the *Montrose (Penn.) Republican* and the *Binghamton (N. Y.) Democrat*. Returning to Wisconsin in June, 1865, after taking four days to visit, he bought a half-interest in the *Jackson County Banner*, at Black River Falls, and resumed his profession. For a year he edited the paper, did the press work, set type, did job work, canvassed, collected and fought the wolf from the door. In 1866, he was made Superintendent of Schools for Jackson Co., and that fall received the Republican nomination for the Assembly from the district composed of Clark and Jackson Cos., and was elected by a large majority, and was the youngest member of the House, being 26 years of age. He served on two regular committees, and was a member of a special committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Insane Asylum at Madison. It was while a member of the Legislature that he became a temperance man. In 1868, Gov. Fairchild sent Capt. Watrous a commission as Colonel, and a member of his military family. A similar commission was sent him by the same Governor in 1872, and Gov. Smith has twice commissioned him Colonel. In August, 1869, Col. Watrous, in company with Hon. S. S. Field, who has since been Speaker of the Assembly, and a State Senator, and T. B. Reid, Consul to Funchai, bought the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*. In 1870, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in his district. He remained one of the editors and proprietors of that paper until March, 1876, when he rented his interest to his partner, H. M. Kutchin, and a year later sold to the same gentleman. In 1873, Col. Watrous joined the Temple of Honor, a temperance and fraternal society. In 1875, he was chosen Grand Worthy Vice Templar, and September of that year he was made Grand Worthy Templar by the resignation of Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh. He has been unanimously re-elected, by acclamation, every year since, having held the office nearly five years, during which time the Order has grown from ten Temples to 230. In May, 1876, Col. Watrous, seeing the need of a paper to assist him in introducing the Order, of which he was the head, started the *Appeal*, a six-column monthly. It was enlarged to seven columns the following year, and set in new type. During an experience of three years, the paper cost its proprietor \$1,000 more than it returned, but is now on a paying basis. In February, 1870, the *Appeal* was moved to Milwaukee, given a new dress of smaller type, thus enlarging it to a considerable extent. It is the leading temperance newspaper in the West. In July, 1879, he bought an interest, in the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph*, and, in October following, bought another interest, which gave him an undivided half of the paper, his partner being Col. E. A. Calkins. The two Colonels have the reputation of ranking among the best editors in the

State. In 1872, Col. Watrous took an active part in organizing the Northern Wisconsin Press Association, and served two years as its President, being succeeded by A. T. Glaze, of the Ripon *Commonwealth*. Though engaged in business in Milwaukee, he still resides at Fond du Lac.

JOHN WEBER, merchant tailor; was born in Hesse in 1834; learned his trade in his native country, and came to America in 1854; remained in New York a short time, then moved to Baltimore, Md., whence, in 1858, he came to Fond du Lac, where he has since followed his trade. In 1869, he married Miss Agnes Carstenes, of Fond du Lac; she was a native of Germany; they have seven children, as follows—George W. H., Andrew H., Edward (deceased), Lydia T., Fredrick W., John E. (deceased), and Jacob S. Mr. Weber is a member of the Temple of Honor. His family are members of the Methodist Church.

W. F. WEBER, editor, publisher and bookbinder, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1851, where he learned his trade of bookbinder, after attending the public schools the usual period; he came to Chicago in September, 1871, where he resided three years; located at Marquette, Mich., six months, and came to Fond du Lac in July, 1874, where he has since carried on the business of a bookbinder. In March, 1878, Mr. Weber became the editor and proprietor of the *Nordwestlicher Courier*, a German newspaper, which he has since published. He was married at Ripon, Wis., May 15, 1877, to Matilda Weber, a native of Theresa, Wis.; they have one child—Amelia, living, and have lost one, Josephine. They are members of the German Catholic Church.

JESSE C. WEDGE, Vice President of the Wheel and Seeder Co., is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., born in 1821; lived there on a farm with his father till about 23 years of age; in 1844, he immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in what is now known as Wedge Prairie in Waupun Township, where he spent about twenty years at farming; from there he came to Fond du Lac, and was interested in various enterprises till 1874, when he with others formed the incorporation known as the Wheel and Seeder Co., with which he has since been connected. In 1854, he married Miss Lovina Bent, daughter of Albert Bent, a farmer of Lewis Co., N. Y. Mr. Wedge has been a Mason since 1859.

THOMAS S. WEEKS, gunsmith, was born near Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y., and removed to Goshen, when 16 years of age, where he lived until coming to Fond du Lac in 1849, with Samuel B. Amory. He learned the trade of a gunsmith before coming to Fond du Lac, and has followed it continuously ever since, going into business for himself in June, 1860. Mr. Weeks, who is a bachelor, was a member of the Assembly in 1874, and was elected Alderman of the Second Ward in 1877 for three years, but resigned in 1879.

W. H. WELLS, banker; was born in Orange Co., N. Y.; resided at Cold Spring and Newburg; was connected with the banking business twenty years before coming to Fond du Lac, where he opened a private bank for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business, in May, 1879.

FREDRICK WEYER, dealer in wines and liquors, etc., No. 17 Division street; was born in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, March 19, 1835; in 1852, he emigrated to America, and lived at Cambria, N. Y., about seven years, at the end of which time he came to Fond du Lac; October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 2d W. V. C., returned in 1863, and served until the spring of 1866, when he was honorably discharged at Austin, Tex.; he participated in a number of severe engagements, the principal ones being at Helena, Ark., Vicksburg, and a series of battles around that place and Memphis. Mr. Weyer has been married twice, first wife was Annie Kramer, she died March 28, 1870; present wife was Eliza Dieuger; one child—Freddie. Mr. W. has been in business in Fond du Lac since 1867. In politics, he is a Republican.

JACOB WHEELER, foreman on third floor in Meyer's sash, door and blind factory, is a native of Vermont; born in 1830; learned his trade in his native county, and in 1854, emigrated to Berlin, Wis., where he followed the sash, door and blind manufactory till 1863, whence he went to Eureka, Wis., and continued it for one year; in October, 1864, came to Fond du Lac, and began work for Mr. Meyer in his factory; in 1865, he became foreman of sash, door and blind work and has remained in that position since that time. He married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of John F. Smith, boot and shoe manufacturer of Hubbardton, Rutland Co., Vt., April 26, 1854; they have had two sons—Frank B., deceased, and Freddie.

REV. L. N. WHEELER, Presiding Elder of the Fond du Lac District; was born at Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 28, 1839; came to Fond du Lac in 1845; three years later, his father, Truman Wheeler, was killed while scenering timber for the grist mill frame erected back of the Court House; his mother died here in 1857. Mr. Wheeler was educated at the Union School in this city; received the degree of A. M. from Lawrence University in 1878; learned the printer's trade with Royal Buck; was foreman of a printing office for some time; published the *Omro Republican* one year; was then licensed

to preach in the M. E. Church, and appointed to the Two Rivers Circuit, which included most Manitowoc Co., and a part of Kewaunee, where he remained one year; at Byron two years; Empire two years; Sheboygan nearly a year, and in 1865, was appointed missionary to China; did there general mission work, and superintended the mission press of Foo-Chow; for some time, while at Foo-Chow, China, he edited an Anglo-Chinese magazine; his health failing, he removed to Peking, where, as the first M. E. missionary, he remained for four years; his health still failing, he returned home via Japan and California, thus completing the circuit of the world; after his return, Mr. W. was stationed two years at Manitowoc; two years at Lake Mills, Wis.; two years at Court Street Church, Janesville; appointed, in the fall of 1878, Presiding Elder of the Fond du Lac District; while at Manitowoc, Mr. W. was active during the war in raising recruits, making speeches, and was commissioned by the Governor, Captain of a militia company. He was married at Oshkosh, Nov. 20, 1857, to Mary E. Davis, born at Gouverneur, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1828; they have five children—Frances Irene, Carrie Ada, Aggie May, Lucy B. and Laura Maud; they lost four children in infancy.

HENRY T. WHINFIELD, salesman in Whittelsey's dry-goods store, was born in Wisbech, England in 1839, shortly after which his parents removed to London, thence to America in 1846, and settled at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; thence to Fond du Lac in 1848, where he lived on a farm for a few years; in 1853, he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., where he remained as a student till 1856; returning to Fond du Lac, he was clerk in T. B. Mason's tea store for the next three years; in 1859, he returned to Taycheedah and taught school for two winters; thence to Fond du Lac again for eight years, being clerk in a dry-goods store for Sewell Bros.; in 1869, by invitation he formed a copartnership with Carswell & Mason, dealers in dry goods, carpets, etc., which lasted one year; after its dissolution he clerked one year for C. J. Pettibone; then with John Sewell, afterward Carswell & Sewell, till the summer of 1878; when the firm was dissolved he became salesman in Whittelsey's dry-goods store. He was married to Miss Jemima Howe, daughter of J. E. Howe, farmer, of Geneva Lake, in 1868. They had two children—Fredrick and an infant, both of whom are deceased; Mrs. Whinfield died Nov. 21, 1876.

SAMUEL WHITMORE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Thomas and Amy Whitmore, of Leicestershire, England, and was born in 1818. At the age of 13, he was put to work on a farm by his father, who was a carpenter and joiner in that country, but preferred to have his son to be a farmer; Samuel continued his agricultural vocation in his native country till 1847, when in January he with his wife and child set sail for America, and landed in New Orleans the 15th of March following, reaching Fond du Lac Co. one month later, with only sixpence in his pocket to support his little family; his resolution, stimulated by the necessities of his loved ones, soon found him something to do; removing his family to a small shanty on his brother's farm, he worked by the day till he was able to buy that pioneer necessity—the cow—from which his wife, by churning the milk with a spoon, made and sold one hundred pounds of butter within the year; by the year 1850 he had saved enough money to pay his brother \$200 for 80 acres of land in Sec. 5, town of Fond du Lac, where he has since lived and continued as an honest farmer, who now enjoys the reward of his many years of toil. Oct. 12, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Sarah Gamble, of Leicestershire, England, who has shared his toils and pleasures through life thus far; they had six children—Sarah A., Mrs. V. Pitcher, of Fond du Lac, deceased; Jay (deceased); Mary (now Mrs. Nelson Vandervoort, of Fond du Lac); George, William and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore are members of the Methodist Church.

P. J. WICKERT, proprietor meat market; was born in Prussia Jan. 17, 1843; came directly to Fond du Lac in October, 1865, and engaged in C. J. L. Meyer's factory; in the spring of 1879, he began his present business. He was married in Fond du Lac, Feb. 8, 1868, to Margaretta Terners, a native of Prussia; they have one child, Amelia, born Nov. 20, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the German Evangelical Church.

W. W. WILCOX, master mechanic in Mr. C. J. L. Meyer's machine-shop; is a native of Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y.; born in 1833; he spent his early life, till he reached his 16th year, with his father on the farm; in 1849, he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled at Neenah; in 1863, he began steamboating on the Mississippi River, which was continued for four years, during which time he assisted in putting up the machinery on three steamboats for that river; in 1867, he moved to Fond du Lac, and for three years following was employed as machinist in the Union Iron Works, where he superintended the construction of fourteen steam engines, and one for a boat on lake Winnebago; in 1870, he was employed as engineer in Mr. Meyer's sash, door and blind factory for a short time, when he was assigned foreman of Mr. Meyer's machine shop; holding this position till 1873, he was appointed master mechanic and superintendent of all his engines; he has built nine steam engines for Mr. Meyer, among them one

of 200-horse power for the Chicago factory, and one the same size for the Fond du Lac factory. In 1856, he married Miss Ellen S. Mack, daughter of Jonathan T. Mack, a farmer, of the town of Fond du Lac, but she a native of Connecticut; they have one daughter, Florence, now Mrs. R. C. Baker, of Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN WILD began the business of baking in Fond du Lac in 1860, which he has continued to the present time; in 1869, he built and established the large steam bakery on Second street, in which he employs nineteen men and works up fifteen barrels of flour per day; he also manufactures confectionery, the entire business amounting to \$80,000 per annum; he employs three traveling salesmen, who sell principally in Michigan and Wisconsin. He has a family of six children. Mr. Wild was born at Staffordshire, England, in 1828, he was married in that country, in 1848, to Miss Eliza Bonell, and came to America, landing at Milwaukee in 1850.

WALTER WILD, book-keeper; was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19, 1853. He has been connected with his father in business since he was 18 years of age, and is now book-keeper for his father's steam bakery, on Second street, Fond du Lac. He was married at Fond du Lac, Oct. 17, 1878, to Miss Aggie L. Jones, who was born in this city. He is a member of the Fond du Lac Lodge, Royal Arcanum.

DR. WILLIAM WILEY, physician and surgeon; was born at Randolph, Orange Co., Vt.; came to Taycheedah in August, 1849, and to Fond du Lac in 1850, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Dr. Wiley served as a volunteer surgeon in the rebellion; that is, served without pay.

CHARLES A. WILKE, of the firm of Sittler & Wilke, cigar manufacturers; is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1849; June, 1863, he, with parents, came to America, and located at Sheboygan; went to Michigan in 1870, and followed his trade there for one year, when he returned to Sheboygan Falls for a short time, whence, in 1872, he came to Fond du Lac, and was employed by Bush Bros. till 1874; from 1874 to 1876, by Jos. Wolfe, cigar manufacturer, after which he was in Milwaukee for about eight months; January, 1878, he returned to Fond du Lac; worked for Mr. Wilke till October, 1878, when he became a partner. Married Miss Lydia Griffin, of Fond du Lac, in 1874; they have two children—Charlie and Olga.

WASHINGTON WILKE, trustee for Hiner & White; is a native of Ohio, where he was born Dec. 18, 1830; at 9 years of age, he came, with parents, to Michigan, where he lived till 1848, when he came to Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., and became engaged in a furniture manufactory. In 1862, he disposed of his interest in the furniture business at Mayville, and moved thence to Fond du Lac for three years; thence to Green Bay in 1865, where he engaged in saw-milling for about four years. In 1869, he returned to Fond du Lac, and became Superintendent of Union Iron Works, in which position he remained till the failure of the firm in February, 1878, when he was elected Trustee by the creditors of the firm. Mr. Wilke has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity since 1857. In 1850, he married Miss Eliza White, daughter of James and Isabella White, of Dodge Co., Wis., she being a native of Scotland; born Feb. 2, 1832; they have two children—James A., druggist, and Mattie A. The family are connected with the Congregational Church.

JOHN WILLIAMS was born in Somerton, Somersetshire, England, Jan. 13, 1848; came to New York in September, 1867, whence, after a few weeks, he came to Fond du Lac for eighteen months; spent 18 months then at Wayland, Allegan Co., Mich.; returned to Fond du Lac; where he has since resided; engaged in painting and glazing, which he learned at the age of 15; he is now foreman of C. J. L. Meyer's painting and glazing department. Mr. W. was married at Fond du Lac June 19, 1868, to Elizabeth A. Moore, born in Draycott, Somersetshire, England; they have three children—John E., Albert George and Lulu Pearl.

O. T. WILLIAMS, attorney, of the firm of Giffin & Williams; was born at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1845; removed, at 10 years of age, to Whitewater, Wis., where his father died; resided with Rev. Sheldon, a half brother; spent about nine years on a farm in Rock Co., and attended school winters; afterward spent seven terms in Milton College; took a classical course in Lawrence University, graduating in 1872; was one year Principal of the schools of Ft. Howard, Wis.; graduated in June, 1874, from the Law Department of Madison (Wis.) University, and, in August of that year, began practicing law with Coleman & Spence, Fond du Lac; in February, 1875, became a member of the present firm. Mr. W. was married at Pewaukee, Wis., June 30, 1876, to Anna E., daughter of Prof. Alexander North, of Carroll College; they have two children—Lynn A. and an infant son. Mr. Williams is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and Congregational Church.

HENRY J. WOLF, wagon-maker; was born in Prussia Sept. 24, 1847; came to America with his father, Louis Wolf, in 1848, who located at Marshfield, in this county, and died in Fond du Lac Town April 2, 1870; at the age of 17, Henry left the farm and came to Fond du Lac, learned the blacksmith's trade, and has been engaged in business for himself during the past three years. Mr. W. was married in Fond du Lac, Feb. 14, 1870, to Amalia Gentz, a native of Wisconsin; they have two children living—Theodore, aged 10 years, and Willie, aged 8; they have lost three, all dying in infancy.

JOSEPH WOLFF, cigar-maker; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, March 19, 1831, and came to America, landing at Boston May 2, 1852; he worked at Williamsburg, N. Y., until the fall of 1853, when he removed to Chicago, residing there until March, 1854, at which time he came to Fond du Lac; after arriving in Fond du Lac, he worked for Mr. Martin, at cigar-making, until May, 1855, when the firm of Fromm & Wolff was formed; in June, 1865, Mr. Fromm retired from the firm and Mr. Wolff has carried on the business alone ever since. He was married at Fond du Lac, Aug. 6, 1856, to Barbara Hochrein, a native of Bavaria, whose father, John Hochrein, located in Marshfield in 1846; they have had thirteen children, of whom ten are living—Katie, Emma, John P., Ida, Julia, Anna, Sarah, Frank J., Carl Gustav and Josephina Barbara. Mr. Wolff is a member of the Odd Fellows, Concordia and German-English Academy.

JOHN WOODHULL was born in the town of Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1818, where he was Lieutenant of an Independent Artillery Company, Captain of a Militia Rifle Company; engaged in farming, distilling and rectifying, and in the forwarding business; two years before coming to Fond du Lac, which he did in May, 1861, Mr. W. sold out his business in New York; at Fond du Lac, he at first engaged in the settlement of lumber interests, but, in the summer of 1861, went into the post office, in which he has been ever since, most of the time as Deputy Postmaster.

JAMES WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 25; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1819; he is the son of a farmer, hence he was brought up at farm work in his native county; in 1844, he immigrated to Wisconsin, and stopped at Milwaukee for the summer, and in the fall of 1844 came to Fond du Lac, where he settled on a farm of sixty acres, to which he soon added 140 acres of timber, and has gradually added to it till he now owns 320 acres, and by his own toil and honest industry has earned a comfortable home for himself and family, though when they first came to Fond du Lac there was a time when provisions were so scarce that for a few meals they had nothing to eat but potatoes, as was the case with many of the pioneers. Mr. Wright was married to Miss Martha Edgerton, daughter of Joshua and Lovice Edgerton, of Fair Haven, Vt., in 1842; they have four children—two sons and two daughters—Josephine E. (now Mrs. B. T. Hostetter, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa), Irving H., James E., of Fond du Lac, Martha L. (now Mrs. S. A. Smith, of Oakfield). Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the only two remaining of the original members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Wright has given many interesting incidents which will be included under the head of pioneer reminiscences.

JAMES WRIGHT, dairyman and farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fond du Lac; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1818, and is the son of a weaver, Peter Wright and Marietta Smith; when 16 years of age he was apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade, at which he worked for twenty-six years; early in the spring of 1842, he set sail for America, landing in New York May 2 following; he came direct to Wisconsin and settled in Kenosha Co., where he followed farm-laboring till by his industry and economy he saved money enough to buy a farm of eighty acres in that county; in 1846, he sold that farm and bought another of 340 acres in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., removing thither he made that his home till 1864, when he sold that and bought his present one of 168 acres in Sec. 13, town of Fond du Lac, where he now follows farming in connection with a large dairy business, keeping from thirty to forty cows, from which he furnishes to the citizens of Fond du Lac from 140 to 160 quarts of milk daily. Oct. 1, 1873, he married Mrs. Emma C., widow of Joseph Smith, daughter of John and Bettie Clapham, of Jacksonville, Ill., she being a native of Yorkshire, England; she had one son and one daughter at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wright—Henry Smith, now of England, and Laura, now of England.

WILLIAM G. WRIGHT, general ticket agent for the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria R. R.; is a native of Sullivan, Ashland Co., Ohio, where he was born Nov. 26, 1851; when he was about 2 years of age his parents moved to Cedar Co., Iowa, and settled on a farm near Tipton; here William spent most of his time till 17 years old; in 1869, he attended school at Tipton, Iowa, after which, during 1870-71, he was a student in the High School at Clarence, Iowa, after which, in the fall of 1872, he attended a commercial school at Chicago; returning to Iowa in the spring of 1873, he entered Cornell College, where he continued his studies for nearly two years, when, his eyes failing him, he was compelled to leave off his studies and receive medical treatment for them; he was next in the employ of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railway Co. for a little more than a year, when his eyes again failed him and he was forced to quit

the road; in the spring of 1876, he went to Hampton, Iowa, where he remained in the U. S. Express office till 1877, when he was employed by the contractor of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria R. R. till Jan. 1, 1878; May 1, 1879, he was again employed by the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria R. R. Co., and appointed General Ticket Agent of the road.

DANIEL BAKER WYATT, physician and surgeon, was born in Johnson, Lamoille Co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1842; his parents removed to Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y., when he was a youth; he read medicine there, and, after graduating from the New York Medical University in 1863, he returned to Fort Covington, and was engaged in practice in that place until he came to Fond du Lac in 1868; since coming here, he has given his whole attention to his profession. He was married at Fort Covington, Aug. 31, 1863, to Mary E. Lincoln, daughter of A. M. Lincoln; she was born in the town where they were married; they have one daughter—Gertrude Stella.

S. D. WYATT, insurance agent, came to Fond du Lac in 1866, from Bangor, Franklin Co., where he was born, and began the insurance business; he represents several of the leading fire and life insurance companies, and has one of the largest agencies in the State, the entire territory of the county belonging to his agency for most of the companies which he represents; he has fourteen companies, such as the Home, Etna and North American, representing the largest capital of any agency in the vicinity.

GEORGE W. YANCY, dealer in musical merchandise, was born at New Cassel, Fond du Lac Co., in February, 1854, where he lived until 1872, after which he taught school in various places; visited St. Louis and Indiana, and, July 14, 1876, came to Fond du Lac and engaged in his present business; in April, 1878, Henry E. Parratt was taken as a partner, under the firm name of Yancy & Parratt, who now carry on the business; they make a speciality of Chickering, Mathushek, Bradbury and Kimball pianos, and of the Western Cottage, Scheninger and Kimball organs.

CHARLES ZICKERICK, florist and market gardener, on Grove avenue, is a native of Berlin, Prussia, born Feb. 24, 1819; with his parents, he set sail for America, and landed in New York in June, 1848, whence he came to Dodge Co., and lived on a farm with his father until 1851, at which time he came to Fond du Lac and began gardening, which trade he had learned in his native country; in 1856, he established a greenhouse on Grove street, where he continued until the spring of 1874, when he built a large brick greenhouse, 24x75 feet, in the center of the school section on Grove street; here he has thirty acres of land, and houses valued at \$5,500. In 1849, he married Miss Augusta Deisman, daughter of Christian Deisman, tailor, near Berlin, Prussia. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Z. has been a Mason for a number of years, belonging to the Royal Arch since 1873.

LOUIS ZINKE, Sr., retired grocer; was born in Germany in 1817; learned the cooper's trade at the age of 14; immigrated to America, in 1848; settled in Fond du Lac in 1849, and worked at his trade till 1854, when he began keeping a grocery store; in 1872, he added a flour and feed department; he turned over the business to his sons not a short time since, and has retired from active business life; his business house is regarded as one of the oldest in the city. In 1840, he married Miss Fredrika Andrew, of Germany; they have had five children—Amelia (now Mrs. Kenney), of Fond du Lac, Herman, Charles, Louis J. and Robert. Herman was born in Germany in 1842; came to America with his parents in 1848, and worked at the tanner's trade with L. Rueping, from 1859 to 1866, when he became connected with the grocery firm of L. Zinke & Sons, where he has since been in business. He married Miss Emma Schuster, daughter of Joseph Schuster, brewer, of Fond du Lac, in 1870; they have three children—Laura, Adala and Richard. Louis J. was born in Fond du Lac in 1854; was educated in public schools of this city; was clerk in dry-goods store for Sharp & Whittelsey from 1865 to 1872, whence to Loughlin & Carey, dry-goods store, from 1872 to 1878, when he became a partner with his brothers in the grocery business. Married Miss Laura Haas, of Fond du Lac, in 1877; they have one child.

RIPON TOWNSHIP.

CHESTER ADKINS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ripon; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1822; his father died when he was 5 years of age; at the age of 20, his stepfather, William, and Elmira Dunham, came to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in Southport (near Kenosha Co.), for four years, and, in 1844, came to this county and settled in Ceresco, being members of the "Wisconsin Phalanx." His stepfather died there in March, 1863; his mother is still living with a niece near Eureka, Wis. The subject of this sketch, in 1850, purchased his present farm, upon which he has since resided of 105 acres. On Dec. 7, 1845, he married Miss Elizabeth Limbert, daughter of George and Margaret Limbert, of Yorkshire, England, who came to the United States in 1840, and settled in what is now Walworth Co., and, in 1844, came to Ceresco, members of "Wisconsin Phalanx," where her mother died in 1864, and her father Dec. 24, 1879. Mrs. Adkins was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 6, 1826; they had four children, three living—George (who married Miss Rosanna Bowen, of Auroraville, Wis., in April, 1875; they have two children—Ernest and an infant, and are living in Dakota Territory; he is working as a stonemason and farmer); Ida A. (now Mrs. George Brine, of Ripon Township, married Nov. 26, 1874; they have two children—Ina E. and Daisy N. and Vernon M., living at home, and one deceased); Melissa J., who died in 1850.

D. W. AKIN, druggist, was born at Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1820; moved to Niagara with his mother at the age of 15; came to Fond du Lac in September, 1848; platted the village of Marquette in 1849, where he remained until 1864, engaged in the drug business; from 1866 to 1872 was engaged in the boot and shoe business; also engaged in buying wool for twenty years. Mr. Akin has been Assessor and City Treasurer of Ripon, and is a Vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He was married, August, 1848, at Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Mary J. Seeley, a native of that place; they have two children—Levina H., a graduate of the School of Music in Ripon College, and Henry S., a lawyer in New York City, who graduated from Ripon College in 1873, and afterward from Columbia Law School.

ORRA U. AKIN, druggist, bookseller and agent of the American Express Co.; was born in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 26, 1831; lived in Lockport, N. Y., from 1836 until the spring of 1850, when he came to Marquette, Wis., where he remained until 1858; he then removed to Madison, where he was employed for three years in the School Land Department of the State; came to Ripon in the spring of 1862, and was one year in partnership with his brother-in-law, M. W. Seeley, in the drug business; from the spring of 1863 until December, 1864, he and his brother, D. W. Akin, carried on the same business as partners; from January, 1865, to September, 1866, he resided at Kingston, Green Lake Co., then returned to Ripon and was in the furniture business about a year; from 1869 to 1875, he was engaged in the drug trade with J. M. De Frees; in 1874 and 1875, he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Wisconsin State Senate; during the war he served nearly a year with the Department of the Missouri, as Paymaster's Clerk; he was agent for the Merchants' Union Express during the time of its existence, and afterward agent of the American Express Co. until 1873; was nearly a year in Iowa in 1875 and 1876; returned to Ripon and has been in his present business ever since, his brother, Dennis W., having been associated with him since January, 1878. He has been Mayor of this city, and is serving now as Alderman. April 10, 1861, he was married, at Marquette, to Mary A. Curtis, a native of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have four children—Charles C., Alice M., Anna W. and Mary B.

LOUIS M. ALLEN, painter, son of Jonathan Allen, one of the first settlers in Oakfield, and who died in Ripon, was born at Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Oct. 19, 1845; when 9 years of age he moved to Iowa, and three years later came to Ripon, where he has since resided; he learned the painter's trade in 1867. Mr. Allen is the only charter member of Living Water Lodge, I. O. G. T., now in good standing. He was married, Oct. 9, 1877, to Antoinette Root, a native of New York State; they have one child—Leo Allen.

ROBERT ALLEN, retired; was born in Durham, England; came to the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1847, and located on a farm, which he still owns; in 1870, he retired from active life and came to Ripon, where his residence now is. Mr. Allen was married at Berlin, Wis., Nov. 27, 1860, to Josephine Walton, born at St. Andrews, Province of New Brunswick; her parents, George and Jane Walton, died in Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three children—George R., Maud M. and Frederick W.

GEORGE W. ANNIN was born at Le Roy, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1853, where he has since resided. He was married, March 27, 1843, to Mrs. Harriet Pierson; they have six children—Harriet, George W., Grace, Bryant W., Flora B. and Jerome; Mrs. Annin has two children by her former marriage—Irving J. and Harlow W. Pierson.

WILLIAM H. APPLEBY was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; moved with his parents to Onondaga Co.; then to Crystal Lake Prairie, McHenry Co., Ill., July 21, 1838, and the winter following moved to Cook Co., where his parents now live; in the spring of 1846, Mr. Appleby came to Wisconsin, and May 12 of that year, made a claim of 265 acres of land in Green Lake Co., on Secs. 11 and 14, Town 15, Range 12. Mr. A. was married Nov. 5, 1848, to Mary L. Loomer, born at Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1832; they have had ten children—Emma A., now Mrs. Asa E. Holmes, now of Ripon, born March 11, 1850; Gilbert A., born Feb. 15, 1852, died Sept. 17, 1852; Nettie E., now Mrs. Frank A. Flower, of Fond du Lac, born April 20, 1854; Flora E., born July 5, 1855; Edward P., born Nov. 3, 1857; Lewis H., born March 24, 1860, died Oct. 26, 1862; Kattie H., born June 3, 1862; Willie T., born Dec. 1, 1864; Clarence, born April 24, 1867, died Oct. 23, 1867; Jennie M., born Nov. 29, 1869. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Appleby with his family moved to Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., where he now resides.

DAVID C. ATKINSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon; was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 6, 1824; in 1846, came with his parents, David and Rebecca Atkinson, who settled in Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for two years, and in 1848, came to Wisconsin and settled in Ripon Township, where they still reside; the subject of this sketch, from that time up to 1856, teamed from Ripon to Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and assisted his parents upon the farm; in 1856, he came to his present farm of 180 acres. He has held the office of Supervisor of the town for five years. He married, Sept. 24, 1857, Miss Harriet Newell Hubbard, daughter of William and Salome Hubbard, of Leverett, Franklin Co., Mass.; both of her parents died there when she was quite young; Mrs. Atkinson was born in Leverett, Mass., Sept. 30, 1828; they have one child—William A., born May 2, 1859. They are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Atkinson is a Republican.

D. C. ATKINSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in August, 1800; came to the United States in 1817, and settled in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; in 1849, came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Ripon, about half a mile from the city of Ripon; the next year, moved into the city and built himself a residence on what is now called West street; remained there three years, and then moved to the farm on Sec. 18, upon which his son, D. C. Atkinson, now lives; in 1878, he moved to his present farm; he has always been engaged in farming pursuits. He married Miss Rebecca Cook Sept. 25, 1822, daughter of John and Mary Cook, of Lincolnshire, England; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 10, 1798; they had five children, four living, viz.: D. C. Atkinson, whose record is given in this work; Mary A., born March 21, 1824, now Mrs. David Walford, of Kenyon, Minn.; Ruth, born August 6, 1826, married twice, now widow of Uriah Daft; she had four children by her first husband and one by the second; Susan W., born Dec. 21, 1828, now Mrs. W. A. West, of Waupaca, Wis., and one deceased; Rebecca, born March 28, 1830, married James Lathrop, of New York, and died in July, 1863.

B. BABCOCK, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Ripon; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1828; his parents' names were Joseph and Phoebe Babcock; his father died in 1872, and his mother in 1878; the subject of this sketch was engaged in assisting his parents upon the farm up to the time of his coming West in the fall of 1854; he first took up his residence at Berlin, Green Lake Co., Wis., and remained there until the next fall (1852), when he moved to Fond du Lac Co. and purchased the farm in this town where he has ever since resided, containing 100 acres. He is at present a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county and Chairman of the Town Board. He married Miss Elvira Smith, daughter of David and Emeline Smith, of Schoharie Co., N. Y., on the 26th of October, 1853; they had three children—Blanche R., now deceased, Frank Larue and Fred Leroy, living.

HENRY DWIGHT BALDWIN, marble dealer; was born at Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1837; moved to Michigan with his parents in 1838, where he lived until 1859, when he came to Wisconsin; he has worked at the marble business since 1861; began for himself with Cyrus Pedrick in 1864, and became a member of the firm of Stuart & Baldwin, which is still in business. In 1866, Mr. B. was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11, 1874, to Mary J. Pedrick, who was born on Lake Erie on the steamer "James Madison;" they have one child—Helen.

PROF. C. G. BALDWIN was born at Napoli, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1852; moved to Ohio when 6 years of age; graduated from Oberlin College in 1873, teaching Latin in that institution the last two years; graduated from Andover in 1875, and in that fall came to Ripon College,



C. H. Upham
" " "
RIPON.

taking a position as a member of the Faculty, which he has since held. Prof. B. was married in Ripon, Aug. 5, 1876, to Ella V. Billings, born near Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

ASA NEWELL BARNEY, architect and builder; was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1829; came directly to Ripon, April 3, 1855, where he has since re-sided. He was married at Ripon, April 17, 1861, to Abigail H. McCord, born in the town of North East, Erie Co., Penn.; they have two children—John Lynn and Lizzie Gertrude.

HENRY L. BARNES, M. D., was born in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 16, 1835; with parents, Jehiel S. and Sarah Ann (Cole) Barnes, he immigrated to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled on a farm near Markesan, Green Lake Co., where he spent the next five years of his life at farming; he was educated in the High School of Ripon, and in September, 1854, began the study of medicine with Dr. A. W. Hewitt, then a practicing physician of that city; he attended lectures one term at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and spent a year with Prof. Thayer and Webber, of Cleveland, Ohio, giving special attention to surgery; he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in March, 1858, and thereupon settled in Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis., in which place and in Ripon, his present home, he has since continued to practice with constantly growing success; in January, 1865, Dr. Barnes went into the United States Service as Assistant Surgeon of the 24th W. V. I. which had just joined in the march from Atlanta to the sea with Gen. Sherman's army through the Carolinas; he remained with his regiment until it was mustered out in the summer of that year; his studies while with Profs. Thayer and Webber were especially adapted to fitting him for an army surgeon, so that he filled the position with marked credit; at the close of the war, he resumed the practice at Ripon, and here he is now a successful physician; he is a member of the County and State Medical Societies; Dr. Barnes is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order and was Master of the lodge for several years. Jan. 3, 1861, he was married to Miss Nellie Cady, of Dartford, Wis.; they have four children.

H. B. BATEMAN, proprietor of "Cereso Mills;" was born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 16, 1841; enlisted May, 1862, in the 9th R. I. V. I. for three months; re-enlisted as second Sergeant of the 5th R. I. Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to captaincy of Co. C; was color-bearer one year, Captain nine months; Adjutant of the post for a time; participated in all the battles engaged in by his regiment; was mustered out Aug. 2, 1865; came to Ripon the same year, and engaged in operating the Cereso Mills, of which he is still proprietor and operator. Mr. B. was married at Ripon May 2, 1856, to Jennie M. Mason, born at Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1815; they have two children—Luther M., born April 14, 1837, and Henry W., born Aug. 15, 1839. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Ripon Chapter and Berlin Commandery.

A. B. BISHOP, proprietor of grocery store; is a native of County Kent, England; son of George Bishop and Elizabeth Wells; born in 1838; he spent the first years of his life with his father on a farm and in the hotel of which he was proprietor; he began the grocery business in his native county at an early age, which he continued there till his immigration to America in 1865; he settled at Ripon, Wis., and for seven years clerked for Mr. Kingsbury; in the spring of 1877, he went into the grocery business with Mr. David Clough, and continued as a partner in the firm of Clough & Bishop till the spring of 1879. In England, in 1865 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Margaret Wells, of County Kent, Eng., and, in one week after, sailed for America; they have one daughter—Nellie M. They are members of the Grace M. E. Church.

ERASTUS J. BLODGETT, son of Louis Frank Blodgett; was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., Oct. 22, 1846; was taken to Vermont when 18 months old, where, four years afterward, he was brought to Hartford, Wis., which was his home till 1865. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Co. B, 52d W. V. I., and was mustered out in August, 1865. The next year he removed to Ripon and learned the painter's trade; during the past two years, he has been a member of the firm of Tremore & Blodgett, wagon and carriage manufacturers. Mr. B. was married at Ripon, Nov. 26, 1867, to Miss Emma Lyon, born at St. Albans, Vt.; they have two children—Fanni Lyon and Harvey Charlie. Mr. Blodgett is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

I. F. BLODGETT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Ripon; was born in Orleans Co., Vt., April 1, 1820; in the year 1843, he came to Wisconsin, first locating in Milwaukee, where for eighteen months he clerked for Drs. Weeks & Miller, in the old Hyde Block; from there he went to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., and clerked for Waldron & Stimpson; having bought them out, the business was carried on under the firm name of Van Eps & Blodgett; in 1847, he went to Hartford, Washington Co., and engaged in mercantile business up to the year 1868, when he came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the city of Ripon; in 1870, he purchased his present farm of 169 acres. He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Leinda Boutwell, of Washington Co., N. Y., to whom he was married Sept. 21,

1845; she died July 27, 1848, leaving two children, one living—E. J., and one deceased—Esther, who died Aug. 3, 1848; his second wife is Miss Elizabeth A. Higby, daughter of Oliver and Clarissa Higby, of Connecticut; they were married Sept 27, 1849; they had four sons, two deceased—Lewis F., who died Nov. 3, 1864, and Edson L., died May 8, 1878; two living—William F. and Arthur.

W. H. BONNELL, (deceased); was born in Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1818; he came West in 1856, and settled six miles north of Rosendale, Rosendale Township, in this county, having purchased there a farm the year before; he lived there nine years and then moved to Nekimi Township, Winnebago Co., Wis., Nov. 15, 1865, and remained there until the spring of 1867, when he came to this township and resided upon his farm until 1872, when he went back to Winnebago Co. and died there July 22, 1873, he always followed farming pursuits. He married Miss Margaret E. Goble in Erie Co., Penn., March 6, 1845; her parents were Timothy and Mary B. Goble, of Rochester, N. Y.; they had eight children, seven now living—James M., Austin W., Duane W., George C., Henry W., Wilsie I. and Wilson T. (twins), and one deceased—Eliza J. Mrs. Bonnell is still living.

ALVAN EARL BOVAY, A. M., of Ripon, was born July 12, 1818, in the town of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; graduated at Norwich University, Vt., in July, 1841, and was afterward Principal of the Glens Falls and Oswego Academies, in New York State; Professor of Languages in the Bristol Penn. Military College, and Professor of Mathematics in the New York City Commercial Institute. Mr. Bovay also had studied law and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at Utica in July, 1846. He was married to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Ransom Smith, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson street, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, Nov. 25, 1846, and settled with his family at Ripon Oct. 5, 1850, where in the November following, he laid out "Bovay's Addition to the City of Ripon." Mr. Bovay was the framer of the earliest Republican organization ever formed, on the 20th of March, 1854, at Ripon, during the pendency of the "Nebraska Bill" in the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Assembly for the First District of Fond du Lac Co., in 1859 and 1860, where he was the author of the famous, much-abused and finally much-revoked "resolutions of '59." Mr. Bovay took an active part in all abolition movements; served in the army, in which he was Major of the 19th W. V. I., and also Provost Marshal of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia. He is now living in retirement at Ripon.

JEUDIAH BOWEN, banker and merchant; was born in Breckenshire, parish of Llanelly, South Wales, July 19, 1817; came to America and located in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1830, where his father, John Bowen, died in 1867. Mr. B. came to Ripon—then a huddle of four buildings—June 17, 1850; July 29, returned to Pennsylvania, and Oct. 26, returned with his daughter to make a permanent residence. He erected a store where the Kingsbury Block now is, and began business in it Dec 15 of that same year, as a dealer in general merchandise, continuing eight years in that building, and in another store, until 1864. In 1863, he began the hardware business with O. J. Clark, which connection continued until March, 1877. In 1867, Mr. B. had an interest with J. D. Hamilton in the boot and shoe business, the entire control of which came into his hands in 1872. In 1855, he opened a branch store at Brandon, which continued about three years; in 1861, opened another at Waupun, which ran three years; in 1866, he conducted a store at Red Wing, Minn., for a time; in 1857, owned two farms, but disposed of them as soon as possible; in May, 1864, began the business of banking with Charles E. Wheeler, which has been continued ever since; in 1855, with others, built a mill at Brandon, which he ran one and a half years, in connection with partners, and, in Ripon, he has been engaged almost continually for thirty years in building residences and business blocks. Mr. Bowen has been connected with the Ripon College from its foundation; is connected with the Congregational Church; was Mayor in 1859 and 1868; a member of the Assembly in 1871; a member of the City Council; was appointed Postmaster in 1861, which office he resigned in May, 1866, and has always interested himself in all public moves and matters, being one of the organizers of the Milwaukee & Hudson Ry., with which he was several years connected, and a Director of the Ripon & Wolf River Ry. Mr. B. was first married to Harriet N., daughter of Judge William Root, of Lewis Co., N. Y.; she died in Pennsylvania April 19, 1843, leaving a daughter, Jane A., now Mrs. Alex. K. Shaw, of Chicago. He married a second time, in Pennsylvania, in August, 1853, to Emma C. Perkins, a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children—Carrie and Maggie L.

ISAAC BROWN, merchant tailor; was born in Dorsetshire, England, Jan. 10, 1834; came to Chicago, with his mother, in 1846; enlisted in Co. A, 2d I. V. C., August 9, 1861, and served three years, mostly on detached duty; was mustered out in the spring of 1865; came to Ripon in the spring of 1874, and engaged in merchant tailoring the next year. Mr. B. was married in Ripon, Sept. 13, 1877, to Miss Frances Miller. Mr. B., who was two years on detached service with Gens. Ord and Logan, helped to raise the first company of volunteers in Ogle Co., Ill.

J. E. BROWN, merchant tailor; was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., July 16, 1839; came from there to Ripon in the spring of 1865, and engaged in the merchant tailoring business, which he has since followed, having at all times a large store in Ripon, and, during the last five years, a branch at Waupun. He was married at Ripon, July 16, 1867, to Grace Annin, a native of Darford, Green Lake Co., Wis.; they have two children—Bertie Howard, born May 2, 1870, and May Belle, born June 22, 1874.

LYSANDER MARTIN CARLISLE, grain-dealer, was born at Goshen, Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 15, 1818; removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in the fall of 1843; in 1844, came to Milwaukee; returned three months later to Buffalo; surveyed the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, just south of that city, in 1843; resided in Western New York until coming to Ceresco, May 31, 1849, where he worked for the Phalanx until 1850; Sept. 1, 1850, Mr. C. bought a house of the Phalanx and opened a hotel called the Ceresco House, which he conducted until 1854, then selling out and erecting a brick house near the railroad crossing; in 1861, he went into the Mapes House with Gilbert Lane, now of Oshkosh, remaining two years; since then, Mr. C. has been dealing in grain. He was Justice of the Peace before the city was incorporated, Assessor of the Second Ward three years and of the First Ward two years; he once owned five shares of Phalanx stock for which, at Potter's Corners, N. Y., he traded to the value of \$125. Mr. C. was married at Madison, Aug. 31, 1859, to Harriet Gorham, born in Wyoming Co., N. Y.

DR. WILLIAM E. CARNAHAN, homeopathic physician and surgeon; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1838; removed to Columbia Co., Penn., with his parents in 1840; removed from there to Michigan when 16 years old, where he attended school until 1860; taught school two years; returned then to Pennsylvania and began the study of medicine, graduated from the Western Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio; attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College; began practice at Cambria City, Ind., in the spring of 1867; removed in 1873, on account of ill health, to Hamilton, Ohio, and from there came to Ripon in June, 1877. He was married at Lebanon, Ohio, in February, 1866, to Lucy Wood, who died in 1873, leaving one child—Ada W., born in June, 1870; he was married a second time, at Ripon, Oct. 11, 1877, to Sadie G. Barker, a native of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

HORACE L. CHADBOURNE, of the firm of Fish & Chadbourne, sign, house and carriage painters; was born in Oxford Co., Me., in 1844; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1856 and located in the city of Ripon. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Co. I of the 47th W. V. I., under Col. Ginty, and partook in all the movements of his regiment till it was mustered out at Madison in the following autumn (1865). He then returned to Ripon and soon after began the painter's trade, which he has since followed; in 1876, he formed a copartnership with Fish under the present firm name. He was married to Miss Evelyn Williams, of this city in 1868; they have two children—Charles and Amy.

O. H. CHAMBERLAIN, farmer, Sec. 12, P. O. Ripon; was born in the town of Sparta, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 5, 1822. His parents, Harlem G. and Anna, died in Union Corners, Livingston Co., N. Y., his father in 1869, his mother in 1874; they were pioneers of that part of the State, having come from Vermont at a very early day; they had six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women. The subject of this sketch came to the State of Wisconsin in the fall of 1849, and first settled in Fond du Lac Co., one mile southeast of the city of Ripon, living in that neighborhood for seven years; in the fall of 1853, he moved to his present farm on Sec. 12, where he has ever since resided, containing 155 acres; for six winters he taught school in this county and one winter in Winnebago Co.; he also held the office of Town Superintendent of Schools several years; Magistrate several terms, and is at present Justice of the Peace, and has been two terms previously. He married Miss Harriet E. Weber (daughter of Daniel B. and Emily Weber) in Ceresco, Feb. 1, 1852; she was born in Liberty, McKean Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1829; they have four children—Oscar H., living in Champion, Mich., Fremont C., Francis A. and Albert O. Mrs. Chamberlain's mother afterward married Caleb Kendall, of this county, who died in Winnebago Co., Minn., in 1865; she came West in 1844 and settled in Walworth Co., Wis., and, in 1847, came to this county, where she has ever since resided; she was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1805. Mrs. Chamberlain's father was born in the year 1809 in Worcester Co., Mass. Her grandfather, William Weber, enlisted in the Revolutionary army in November, 1775 in Brimfield, then Hampshire Co., now Hampden Co., Mass., in the company of Capt. Joseph Thompson, and Massachusetts regiment of Col. John Nixon, and served one year; the official records show his death to have occurred on Feb. 26, 1831, in Columbia, Bradford Co., Penn., where he lived sixteen years, and previous thereto in Holden, Worcester Co., Mass.

DAVID CLOUGH, of the firm of Clough & Wellcome, is the son of Abram Clough and Dolly Norris, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., born in 1823; his father being a farmer, David spent most of his time

with him at that business until 28 years of age; he then entered upon an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, and, after serving one year as an apprentice, he was placed in charge of the mill at Folsomdale, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he continued three years; in 1844, he came to Wisconsin, made some investments in real estate, spent nearly a year there, and then returned to his native State; in 1858, he came the second time to Wisconsin, and began the milling business at Brandon, Fond du Lac Co.; two years later, he removed to Ripon, Wis., where for ten years he was connected with the Ripon Mills; in 1870, he became interested in the meat market (then the firm of Clough & Fenlon), where he continued the business for seven years; in 1877, he, with Mr. A. E. Bishop, began the grocery business; the firm was known as Clough & Bishop until the spring of 1879, when Mr. H. C. Wel come became partner in Bishop's stead, and the firm has since been known as Clough & Welle me. In 1844, he married Maria S., daughter of Oliver Hamden, of Folsomdale, Wyoming Co., N. Y., though a native of Genesee Co., who died at Folsomdale, N. Y., in February, 1866; they had five children, as follows: Clara (the late Mrs. George Norris, of Brandon, Wis., now deceased), George H. (deceased—died at the age of 4 months), Ella J. (Mrs. E. Cushman, of Cowlesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y.), Niles F. (of Kansas City, Mo.), and Frank F. (of Ripon, Wis.). Dec. 25, 1877, he married Mrs. Louis L., widow of the late L. Burnes—a daughter of Walter and Clementina Atwell, residents of Ripon's nee 1854; Mrs. Clough had, at the time of her second marriage, one daughter—Laura A., now Mrs. Toohy, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Clough are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. C. is also a member of the L. O. O. F.

JAMES P. COOK was born at Greenfield, Huron Co., Ohio, May 24, 1837; came to Rosendale in 1853, with his parents, Alfred and Amanda Cook, now residents of Ripon; engaged in farming until coming to Ripon; Nov. 29, 1867, he purchased the livery barn and stock on the site which he now owns, and began the livery business; about eight years ago, his barn was burned, and he erected the present substantial stone structure. Mr. C. has been four years Deputy Sheriff, which position he still holds, and has held several city offices. He was married at Pine Grove, Wauwasha Co., Wis., June 24, 1863, to Alma L. Lee, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Cora L., Edmund A., Frank L. and Frederick William.

JOSEPH COMBS, farmer; P. O. Ripon, was born in the town of Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 4, 1811; his parents, Oliver and Sarah Combs, lived upon a farm, and afterward moved into the village of Holland Patent, Oneida Co., N. Y., where they both died; the subject of this sketch remained upon his father's farm until the year 1850, when he came West and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, and, in the spring of 1851, returned to New York State and brought out his family, where they have since resided; his farm is now within the limits of the city of Ripon. He held the office of Assessor one year. He married twice; his first wife was Miss Lucy A. Wells, daughter of Daniel and Frances Wells, of Oneida Co., N. Y.; they are both dead; they were married in September, 1838, and Mrs. Combs died in September, 1855; they had six children (two living), viz.: Sarah F., born Dec. 1, 1847; Katie E., Aug. 8, 1851; four died—Stephen R., in 1847; Daniel W., December, 1855; James H., Oct. 4, 1864, and one died in infancy. He married his second wife, Miss Arietta Wetmore, Sept. 30, 1856; her parents were James and Elizabeth Wetmore, of Holland Patent, Oneida Co., N. Y., who died there; Mrs. Combs was born March 4, 1818; they had three children, one living—Charles J., born Nov. 18, 1864; the two deceased are Henry W., born Aug. 31, 1857, died April 11, 1872, and Laura E., born May 12, 1859, died May 29, 1872. Mrs. Combs is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN CORBETT, merchant tailor; is a son of William and Anna Corbett; his father was a native of England, and was Paymaster of the 47th Regiment of the British Army in Canada; his mother was a native of Scotland; John was born in Canada July 8, 1810; was educated in private schools kept in his father's family; in 1836, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade in his native town, but soon went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued it for one year; thence to Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., continuing at each place about six months, and lastly, in 1857, to Ripon, Wis., where, in 1859, he established himself as a merchant tailor. In 1854, he married Miss Marietta, daughter of Stillman and Catharine Bonnell, nee Dubois, of Ithaca, N. Y.; they have one son—William B. Mr. Corbett is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

H. G. CORLISS (deceased), was born in Vermont, Nov. 22, 1822; he was the only son of Isaac and Abigail Corliss, who moved first to La Porte, Ind.; the subject of this sketch, in 1845, came to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 6 of this township; he purchased one and one-half miles square of United States land, and improved the same. He died May 22, 1856. Five years after Mr. Corliss settled here, his parents moved to Winnebago Co., where they lived up to the time of the death of his mother, which occurred Jan. 28, 1853; after her death his father moved to Nepeskun Township, Winnebago Co., where he died about 1873. Mr. Corliss married, Dec. 5, 1848, Miss Emily Dorchester, daughter of Francis and Abigail

Dorchester; her father was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1783, and died in 1858; her mother was born in Genoa, N. Y., in 1796, and died in 1857; they moved West in 1845, and settled in Green Lake Co. (then Marquette Co.), Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Corliss had two children—Frank, born October, 1851, and Henry, born May, 1854. Mrs. Corliss still lives on the homestead, Sec. 6; P. O. Ripon. She is a member of the Episcopal Church.

S. E. CRAWFORD, of the firm of J. N. Foster & Co., millers; Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon; was born in Wintham Co., Conn., March 30, 1841; he came to the State of Wisconsin in 1847 with his father, Samuel D., his mother having died in Connecticut, and first settled in Mayville, Dodge Co., where his father still resides. In 1867, the subject of this sketch came to Fond du Lac Co., and became a member of the firm of J. N. Foster & Co. in the milling business, known as the "Arcade Mills." He has held the office of Supervisor two terms. He married, June 27, 1878, Miss Zoe A. Hodge, daughter of N. W. and Mary Hodge, who settled in Janesville, Wis., and after residing there some twenty years came to this county in 1874; they have one child—Eva A. Mrs. Crawford was born June 9, 1849.

W. F. CRAWFORD, of the firm of J. N. Foster & Co., millers; Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon, was born in the town of Union, Tolland Co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1842. His mother having died when he was only three or four days old, he was taken to the home of his grandfather and grandmother, with whom he resided until their death, and afterward with an uncle and aunt in the same home. On Sept. 18, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 22d Conn. V. L., for nine months, and was discharged July 8, 1863, returning home to Connecticut; he came in the fall of the same year (1863) to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in Mayville, Dodge Co.; while there he went to Milwaukee and commenced a course of study in the Mercantile College of Bryant, Stratton & Spencer; before the completion of the course he again entered the army, enlisting in Co. I, 44th W. V. L., and served until the close of the war; having returned home, he finished his course of study in the Mercantile College; in 1867, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and became a member of the firm of J. N. Foster & Co., millers, and is so at the present time. He has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Alice A. Mason, daughter of William C. and Ellen Mason; her father is living, but her mother is dead; they were married in 1874; she died Feb. 4, 1876, leaving one child—Alice E. His second wife was Miss Ella J. Newell, daughter of T. V. and Esther B. Newell; her mother was a native of Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass.; her father of Charlton, Mass. They were married March 25, 1877. Mrs. Crawford was born Dec. 4, 1849; they have one child—Byron A.

ISAAC M. DAKIN, City Clerk; was born in New York City April 25, 1842; came with his parents to Brooklyn, Green Lake Co., in 1849; moved to Neshkoro in 1852, and remained until 1862; removed thence to Brooklyn, thence to New York, and in 1864, came to Ripon, Mr. D. clerked for G. Beynon two years, Coe Bros. four years, and has since been Deputy Postmaster; in April, 1879, he was elected City Clerk on the Republican ticket. He was married at Hastings, Mich., May 4, 1875, to Ella Lathrop; they have one child, George W., born Nov. 6, 1877. Mr. Dakin's father, Ebenezer, died at Fort Scott in 1869; his mother resides in Ripon.

REV. C. DALLES, Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church; was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, March 27, 1841; came to Brookfield, Waukesha Co., Wis., in February, 1868, where he remained but a short time, going next to Russell, Sheboygan Co., for one and a half years; Menomonee Falls, Waukesha Co., eight years; Racine one year, and then to Ripon, May 29, 1879; he was educated at Barmen, Prussia, Missionary Seminary, and was married at Russell, Wis., Nov. 8, 1868; to Meta Vici-stich, born in Bremen, Germany; they have five children—Elsa, A. C. K., Paul, B. J., and Karl, A. G., all born at Menomonee Falls; Johanna L. M., born at Racine, and Clara A. G., born at Ripon. Since Rev. D.'s connection with the church, a fine, new parsonage has been built; the church debt reduced; its membership increased, and many improvements been made.

RICHARD DART, apiarist; is a son of Anson and Eliza Dart, nee Catlin, born in New York City May 12, 1828; his father was a druggist in that city for a number of years, but when Richard was quite young, his father purchased a farm in Oneida Co., N. Y., and till 1838, was engaged in agricultural pursuits there; he was then appointed Commissioner of the main wing of the New York Insane Asylum, which position he held for two years; in 1840, he resigned that position and immigrated as a pioneer to Partford, Green Lake Co., Wis.; having been out in 1835 with a company of men from Rome, N. Y., and made some investments in the vicinity of Green Bay and other places; landing at Green Bay in May, 1840, he formed the acquaintance of Gays, Hooper and Beall, then land agents at that place; the Green Lake country was just then coming into notice, and he with Gay, Beall started on horse-back for a visit to the lake; passing through the Brothertown woods, across the county where the city of Fond du Lac now stands, they reached the shores of Green Lake the 1st day of June; here he selected eighty acres of land one-half mile south of the Lake shore, which should be his pioneer home; returning

to Green Bay, he purchased a boat, and putting in their little all, which consisted of a barrel of flour, one-half barrel of pork, etc., with a few cooking utensils with which to begin pioneer life, he with two sons passed up the Fox River, portaging their boat around the rapids of Neenah, Menasha and Appleton, into Lake Winnebago, and after one and a half days' rowing up the lake, reached, as they supposed, the outlet of Green Lake, but upon following it for three days, they found themselves at Mud Lake, near Ripon; they returned to Lake Winnebago, and, after a two-days' sail, reached the outlet of Green Lake, which they at once recognized by the color of the water; two days more brought them to their new home in Wisconsin; they were the first settlers in what is now known as Dartford, in honor of whom the village was named; the family soon followed, and this was Richard's home for many years. His father was the first Justice of the Peace in Marquette Co.; the first Postmaster; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin; he took quite an interest in President Taylor's election, and in 1851, was appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon; in 1856, he paid a visit to his home in Wisconsin, but it had lost its charms; he spent two years traveling in Europe, and the rest of his life in Washington, D. C., where he died Aug. 12, 1879, at the age of 82 years; two sons survive him—Putnam, now in California, and Richard, now living at Ripon, Wis., and who in April, 1859, was married to Imogene, a daughter of Luther and Emma Hinkley, of Madison Co., N. Y.; they have one daughter, Arlie, now 7 years of age.

HECTOR DAWES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Ripon; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, July 17, 1830; he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1851, and settled in Ripon Township, Fond du Lac Co., on Sec. 29, where he remained for four years. His parents, George and Elizabeth Dawes, in the mean time, in 1854, came to the State of Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 30, in Ripon Township, where his father died Oct. 10, 1869, and his mother August 27, 1877. The subject of this sketch, in 1855, the next year after his parents came to this county, went to live with them, and continued to up to his marriage with Miss Jane A. Ruggles, which occurred March 12, 1857; her father, Gary Ruggles (her mother having died in New York State), came to Wisconsin and settled in Ripon Township, in the year 1855, went to Iowa and settled near Charles City, and died there in 1874; Mr. Dawes, after his marriage, went to reside on his farm on Sec. 29, and then moved to the city of Ripon and resided there up to 1863, when he moved to his present farm on Sec. 30, where he still resides, containing 240 acres; Mrs. Dawes was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1832; they have a family of six children, viz. Fred A., born Dec. 17, 1858; William R., Oct. 5, 1862; Maggie, April 28, 1864; Effie, May 26, 1866; Edward G., July 19, 1868, and Raymond, March 20, 1870. Edmund Dawes, the brother of Hector Dawes, enlisted as a private in Co. H, 20th W. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, and was afterward promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and, while serving as such, was killed, Dec. 7, 1862, at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.; previous to his death, his commission as Second Lieutenant of Co. H had been made out, but did not reach him before his death. Mrs. Dawes is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE W. DELLINGER, proprietor Ripon Mills, was born at Windsor, York Co., Penn., July 21, 1820; removed to Western Pennsylvania; resided one year at Lundy's Lane, Erie Co.; spent one year at Kingsville, Ohio; removed to Waterford, Racine Co., Wis., in May, 1845, where he remained eighteen months; removed to Oshkosh in the fall of 1847, and, in October, 1848, came to Ripon; with the exception of a few years after 1869, spent in California, Montana and other portions of the West, for his health, Mr. Dellinger has been actively engaged in milling since his arrival in Ripon; he has built several mills and water-powers (see full account elsewhere), and now owns and runs Ripon Mills, of which he was the builder. He was married at Lundy's Lane, Erie Co., Penn., July 21, 1842, to Margaret, daughter of Capt. John Spiers, an old lake Captain, who died in 1875, aged 89 years; Mrs. D. was born at Erie, Penn., May 22, 1825; they have had seven children—Perry N., born at Lundy's Lane, Penn., July 22, 1843, now a resident of Greene, Butler Co., Iowa; George Chester, born at Waterford, Wis., Dec. 9, 1845, now of Pearl Rock, Chickasaw Co., Iowa; Josephine (now Mrs. W. W. Davy, of Ripon), born near Oshkosh, March 23, 1848; Daniel Newton, now of Butte City, Montana, the first child born in Ripon City plat, born May 25, 1850; Margaret Jennie, born Jan. 5, 1859; Earl Bertine, Aug. 1, 1863; they lost one child—Elizabeth Ella, an infant, in 1853. Mr. D. was for seven years a member of the City Council. He began milling on his own account in 1840.

HON. JEREMIAH DOBBS, son of Jeremiah and Mary Dobbs; was born at Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., in March, 1832; after receiving his education, he was employed as a clerk in a general store at Rochester, N. Y.; remained there two years; later, began the study of law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, Wis., having removed to this State in 1849, and located at Lake Mills; engaged in the practice of his profession there until 1854, when he came to Ripon; in 1850, he was appointed District Attorney of Jefferson Co., Wis.; since he came to Ripon, he has filled several offices of

honor and trust; in 1869, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and for many years he was Chairman of the County Board; he was once a Director of the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Co.; as a successful and skillful attorney, he is extensively known; everything he undertakes bears the unmistakable impress of his energy; he is of a most affable disposition, and no person, either man or child, ever approached him with a fear of a want of a cordial welcome; no local enterprise of any consideration fails to receive his assistance; he is emphatically a man of the people, friendly, sympathetic and generous. Feb. 21, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary A. Lempson, and by her has one son and two daughters.

CYRENUS F. DODGE was born at Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1833; resided there until coming to Ripon, in September, 1853; on arriving at Ripon, he began the manufacture of wagons and carriages, which he continued until February, 1878; the firm was H. Dodge & Son five years. Dodge & Manville seventeen and one-half years. Dodge & Mitchell two years. C. F. Dodge from September, 1877, to February, 1878, when he sold out to Tremore & Blodgett; Harvey Dodge, senior member of the first firm, was C. F.'s father; after retiring from the carriage-making business, Mr. Dodge erected Como Bay House, a summer resort at Green Lake, in the spring of 1878, of which he has since been the successful proprietor and manager. He was married at Ripon, March 28, 1856, to Phoebe A. Thatcher, a native of Pembroke, N. Y.; they have six children—Erastus Eugene, Addie May, Edward S., Nettie B., Wm. C. and Harvey. Mr. D. was Alderman several years.

GEORGE C. DUFFIE, Principal of the English Academy in Ripon College; was born at Orwell, Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 1, 1845; son of James H. Duffie, who came to Rosendale in 1853, and died there three years later; he came to Ripon in 1860; served in the army; graduated from Ripon College in 1868; was appointed instructor in Latin one year; conducted the *Free Press*, at Ripon, from 1869 to 1872, and was then appointed to his present position. He married Emma, daughter of A. P. Harwood, of Ripon.

H. C. EYERSZ, of the firm of Eversz & Weller, dry-goods merchants; is a son of Louis and Louisa Eversz; born in Prussia in 1846, and, with his parents, immigrated to Wisconsin in 1848; his parents settled on a farm near Ripon, where H. C. spent most of his time, attending district school and at farm work, till about 1860; he then entered Ripon College and was a student there for two years. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, of the 20th W. V. I., under Col. Pinkney, of Ripon; was with the Army of the West for about one year; was mustered out at Galveston, Tex.; he then returned to Ripon; was clerk in the dry-goods store for A. W. Pettibone till 1871; he then formed a copartnership with J. C. Weller, and has since been dealing quite extensively in dry goods, etc. In 1872, he married Miss Bertha, daughter of the Rev. N. and Esther M. McLeod, then of Ripon; they have one daughter—Gertrude, his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE L. FIELD, bank cashier, was born at New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., whence he moved to Albany in 1852; after remaining there five years he came to Watertown, Wis., and became book-keeper and teller of the Bank of Watertown, where he remained over five years; in the spring of 1863, he moved to Ripon, which has since been his home, and became cashier of the Bank of Ripon, which position he held until the organization of the First National Bank, of which he has since been cashier. Mr. Field has been Mayor of Ripon, and always takes an active interest in all improvements and matters of a public nature. He is now, and has been during seventeen years an officer and member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

CHESTER B. FISH, of the firm of Fish & Chadbourne, sign, house and carriage painters; was born in Rockland, Knox Co., Me., in 1854; he is the son of S. M. and Adell Fish, with whom he came to Ripon, Wis., when he was about 2 years old; in 1858, they removed to Milwaukee, where he was educated in the public schools and lived till 1868; returning then to Ripon, in 1872 he began the painter's trade with Mr. Craw, of this city, and, in 1876, formed copartnership with Mr. Chadbourne, of the present firm. His father died at Minneapolis, Minn., in April, 1879; his mother now resides in Ripon.

J. J. FOOTE, District Attorney; was born at Coventry, Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1830; came to Watertown, Wis., in the fall of 1852, and to Ripon, which has since been his residence, in 1856; he studied law with Charles O'Connor, Benedict and Boardman, in New York City, where he was admitted to the bar Feb. 5, 1853; his father, Alanson L. Foote, is now a resident of Ripon. Mr. Foote has been Alderman, City Clerk eight years, District Attorney since January, 1879, and was tendered the nomination unanimously for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket of 1875. He was married at Watertown, Jan. 9, 1854, to Kate T. Bement, a native of Belleville, Ontario; they have eight children—Lillie T., now Mrs. J. Mallanby, of Ishpeming, Mich., Anna Louise, Blanche B., Mary E., Edward P., Laura, Kate L. and Genevieve G.

J. N. FOSTER, of the firm of J. N. Foster & Co., millers, Arcade Mills, Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon, was born in Tolland Co., Conn., July 26, 1816; he came to the State of Wisconsin in May, 1846, and settled in Mayville, Dodge Co.; in 1856, he became engaged in the milling business, having bought out Francis Hammond, and carried on the same until 1865, when he sold out his business and came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the city of Ripon and carried on a feed store until 1867, when he formed the firm of J. N. Foster & Co., millers, and purchased what are known as the "Arcade Mills," on Sec. 18, Ripon Township, from David Babcock; this mill was built in 1856, by Tomb, Paddock & Co.; it is run mostly as a custom mill. Mr. Foster was a member of the City Council of Ripon for one year. He married Miss Ellen Duncan July 15, 1858; her parents were John and Elizabeth Duncan, of Hamilton, Scotland; her father came to the United States and settled in Marquette Co., Wis., where he died; her mother died in Scotland. Mr. Foster's family consisted of four children, three of whom are living—Mary E., William B. and John D. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics. He resides in the city of Ripon.

WILLIAM GAYLORD, retired; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1805; he removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1836, where he was a boot and shoe dealer for twenty five years; in 1864, he came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co.; two years later, he removed to Oshkosh, and for one year was a dry-goods merchant; he next came to Ripon in 1868, where he continued the dry-goods trade till September of 1878. He was married to Martha M., daughter of Isaac and Betsey Beebe of New York; they have two sons—Isaac W. and Lewis B., both of whom are merchants at Beloit, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord are members of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH M. GEERY, Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Political Philosophy in Ripon College, was born in New York City June 2, 1840; took a preparatory and college course at Oberlin College; began teaching at Paris, Kenosha Co., Wis.; taught there three winters, 1858, 1859 and 1860; was two years in the Medina, Ohio, High School; one year Principal of the High School at Brooklyn, near Cleveland; taught in all seventeen terms before coming to Ripon in 1858. Prof. Geery has been College Librarian seven years; was elected Alderman and Supervisor in 1879, and takes active part in the matters pertaining to public weal in Ripon.

HENRY J. GODDALL, carriage manufacturer; son of Henry and Caroline Goodall, was born at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 24, 1836; came to Livartine, Fond du Lac Co., in 1847, where his father, who died in Springdale in 1869, kept a blacksmith-shop, and in which he began learning the trade at the age of 11 years; in 1874, Mr. G. came to Ripon, and has since carried on the business of manufacturing carriages, phaetons and cutters. He has been City Marshal and Chief Fire Marshal, which position he has held five years, and is an Odd Fellow. He was married in Springvale, Feb. 26, 1859, to Harriet M., daughter of Aaron Horton, an early settler of that town; she was born in Michigan; they have three children—Charles C., Harry C. and Edna H.

G. C. GODDFELLOW, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ripon; was born in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 13, 1819; his parents, Tobias and Polly, both died there; in September, 1845, he came to Wisconsin, and for one year resided in Racine Co., and the fall of 1846, came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled at Ruffs Corners, Metomen Township, for three years, and, in 1849, came to his present farm of 143 acres in Ripon Township; while residing in New York State, he was employed on the canal as steersman of a canal-boat; since he has lived in Wisconsin he has been engaged in farming pursuits. He has held the offices of Supervisor of the town and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Abigail M. Seeley, daughter of James and Sarah Seeley, of New York State, April 29, 1841; she was born in town of Pompey, near Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 14, 1823; they have twelve children, all living and all but two grown to manhood and womanhood, viz.: Polly E., born March 9, 1842, now Mrs. L. Dick, living in Spencer, Marathon Co., Wis.; Sarah E., born May 19, 1844, now Mrs. Chester Cook, of Westline, Minn.; Marion, born July 14, 1846, now Mrs. Wm. Lounr, of Vernon Center, Blue Earth Co., Minn.; Jane A., born May 13, 1848, now Mrs. George H. Luke, of Spencer, Minn.; Arthur D., born Dec. 27, 1849, married Miss Sarah L. Jones, of Waupaca Co., Wis.; Evelyn H., born Aug. 25, 1852, now Mrs. G. W. Pond, of Metomen Township, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Almon O., born July 4, 1854; Frank, born July 20, 1856, married Miss Capitola E. Brine, of Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Fred, born Aug. 11, 1858; Maude A., June 5, 1860; George H., May 27, 1862, and Erwin T., April 30, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Goddfellow are members of the Second Congregational Church of Metomen Township.

LOUIS GRAF, butcher, of the firm of Graf & Jussen; was born in Prussia May 5, 1832; came to Baltimore May 3, 1849, where he lived two and one half years; removed to Milwaukee for one year; removed then to Watertown, Wis., where he remained until 1865, when he came to Ripon and engaged as a meat-market proprietor with his present partner. He was married, at Watertown, Wis., May 12, 1860, to Caroline Bohmert, a native of Baden, Germany; they have three children—P. L. George, T. C. Ida and Helen. Mr. Graf is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN GRANT, grain-dealer; was born in Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 23, 1832; moved with his parents, at the age of 2 years, to Lorain Co., Ohio; moved to Green Lake Co., Wis., in the spring of 1848, and to Ripon in 1855; his father, Harvey Grant, died in Ripon in 1863, and his mother, Experience Grant, resides with his family, aged 83. Mr. G. was married, in Ripon, July 10, 1861, to Ellen Morris, a native of Wales, but for twenty-four years a resident of Ripon; they have one child—Florence N. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Congregational Church. He has been Street Commissioner three or four years.

DAVID GREENWAY was born in Warwickshire, England, March 14, 1824; came with his parents to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1834; resided there and at Palmyra, N. Y., until coming to Ripon Aug. 1, 1850, with his wife and three children; Mr. G. engaged in farming about three years and then opened a grocery store on the site of the present Greenway Block; soon after added drugs and medicines, which business he carried on until about 1862; he built Greenway Block in 1861; began the express business in Ripon; was the first express agent, and continued as agent until he sold out his business; in 1867, Mr. G. built the "Oakwood House," a large and popular summer resort on Green Lake, which he has since owned and managed; in 1878, he opened a grocery and crockery store, but closed out the stock the next spring. He was married, at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1849, to Caroline Chadbourne, born in Lancashire, England, and died at Ripon in January, 1880; she had three children by a former husband, two deceased and one living—Nellie, now Mrs. David Pollard, of Ripon. William D. and George M. Greenway, his sons, are associated with him in the Oakwood House. Mr. G. has resided upon the same spot or nearly so, ever since coming to Ripon.

SILAS A. GROESBECK, carpenter, contractor and builder; was born at Russia, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 13, 1832; at the age of 10 years, moved to the town of Pinekney, Lewis Co., N. Y., and in 1855, came to Wisconsin to Ripon, working at his trade ever since. His father, Silas Groesbeck, first settled in Springvale in 1854; in the fall of 1855, he went to Calumet Village and kept hotel two and one-half years; removed for three years back to Springvale, and then to Brothertown, where he engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. S. A. Groesbeck was married, at Neenah, Wis., June 15, 1858, to Emma L. Shepard; they have three children—Alice M., Fred M. and Albert H., and lost one daughter—Jessie, who died at the age of 6 months.

JOHN HAAS, proprietor of Ripon Brewery; was born in Hessen, Germany in 1841, and is the son of Henry and Catharine Haas; when he was 13 years old, he with his parents came to America, and settled on a farm in Dodge Co., Wis., where he lived for four years; in 1855, he began work in the brewery at Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis., for Benedict Weber; two years later he came to the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was employed by J. & C. Frey, brewers, for two years; he afterward spent a few months in the pineries, and then began work in a brewery for Paul Hauser, in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he continued for about two years; in 1865, he established the Ripon Brewery, of which he has since been proprietor. In 1868, he was married to Miss Theresa, daughter of William and Annie M. Quest, of Ripon; they have had three children, as follows: Matilda, deceased; Albert, deceased; C. John. Politically, Mr. Haas is a Democrat.

THOMAS HARRIS was born in Ireland April 27, 1820, of English parents; his father was twenty-three years in the English Army, and passed through the French Revolution; Mr. H. first settled in Canada after coming to America; came to Ceresco and settled on S. c. 12, in June, 1847; in 1855, went to Minnesota; enlisted September, 1862, as Second Lieutenant in Co. D, 8th Minn. V. I., served with his regiment in all its engagements until the spring of 1865; returned then to Ripon, and in the spring of 1866, was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for ten years; Mr. H. has practiced law during the last seven years; has been Assessor two years; is Secretary of the A. F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. He was married at Inverness, Canada, by Rev. Norman McLeod in the spring of 1848, to Elizabeth N. Hargrave, a native of Canada; they have five children living—Mary E., Eva E., Caroline A., Bertha E. and Benjamin J., and have lost one—Thomas Fremont, who died at the age of 44 months.

A. P. HARWOOD, capitalist; was born at Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1818; entered into the iron manufacturing business at Crown Point, N. Y., where he remained until coming to Ripon, in March, 1874. Mr. H. is one of the Trustees of Ripon College, and a member of the Congregational Church. He was married at Crown Point, Oct. 11, 1843, to Anna Penfield, born at Pittsford, Vt.; they have four children—Daniel V. N., Charles L., Mary Emma and Frank J.

D. V. N. HARWOOD, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ripon Pickle Company; was born in Crown Point, N. Y., in June, 1844. In 1865, he married in his native town, Katie Murphy, a native of Clintonville, N. Y.; in 1874, they came to Ripon, and he became a shareholder in the Ripon pickle

factory; was made Secretary and Treasurer, a position he has filled since that time; they have two children—Mary A. and Elizabeth K. In politics, Mr. Harwood is a Republican. He is an energetic and active business man, and has been more than ordinarily successful in life.

SANFORD HAZEN, was born at Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y., April 6, 1821; came to Oakfield in 1844; lived in Copenhagen again, from 1845 until the spring of 1858; removed then to Green Lake Prairie, near Ripon, where he carried on farming until 1874, although he built a plow factory at Ripon in 1859, which he ran two years; in 1874, Mr. H. began the manufacture of the Hazen windmill, and now manufactures also the patent reversible-tooth harrow; he made the first steel plow made in New York, and also carried on the manufacture of stoves in that State. He was married at Copenhagen, N. Y., in February, 1844, to Susan B. Wright, a native of that place; they have two children—Wayne S. and Ella J. In the winter of 1844, Mr. Hazen helped to organize the Washingtonian Temperance Society, at Oakfield, Wis.

WAYNE S. HAZEN, of S. Hazen & Son, manufacturers of windmills, and reversible-tooth harrows, was born at Copenhagen, N. Y., June 30, 1845. Was married, Sept. 18, 1872, to Ursula Gray, born in England; they have one son—Sanford Lee.

H. S. HOLLENBECK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ripon; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Jan. 5, 1826, and is the eldest of five brothers; he came West with his parents, Benjamin F. and Minerva Hollenbeck, in the year 1843, and first located in Green Lake, Green Lake Co., Wis; after remaining there about sixteen years they moved to the city of Ripon, (1865), where his parents still reside. The subject of this sketch engaged in the agricultural business from 1865 to 1875, in Ripon; he then purchased his present farm of 140 acres, where he now resides; he has held the office of Street Commissioner of Ripon. He married Miss Betsey Wood, daughter of Abnson and Mary Wood, of Orleans Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1849; her father is now deceased, her mother still living in Ripon; Mr. Hollenbeck has been blessed with five children, four of whom are still living—Albert, Mary, Bertha and Homer; one died—Maggie.

HON. JOHN S. HORNER was born at Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va., Dec. 5, 1802; he was the third son of Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner, Assistant Surgeon, and nephew of Dr. Gustavus Brown, Surgeon General of the Revolutionary army; his ancestors were English and resided in Yorkshire, near Ripon; his paternal grandfather emigrated to the State of Maryland at an early day, and went into business as a wholesale importing merchant; he was a near relative of Sir Francis Horner; the subject of this sketch graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and practiced law in Virginia until September, 1835; on the 20th day of that month he was appointed, by President Jackson, Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan; as Chief Executive of the Territory, Gov. Horner did much to allay the hostile feeling then existing between the people of the Territory and of the State of Ohio, in reference to the boundary question; the following extract from the *Wheeling Gazette* of Feb. 27, 1836, is worthy of reproduction in this relation: "On arriving within the Territory, in the prosecution of his duties, Gov. Horner's address, as we learn from eye-witnesses, was consummate; it was a combination of personal fearlessness, tact, wisdom and prudence;" in the same article—after alluding to the troubles which existed in the Territory at the time Gov. Horner assumed his duties as Executive, mention being made of the gallant bearing of the pacificator, throwing himself among the turbulent and lawless spirits along the frontier of the disputed Territory, at the hazard of his life, and by his fearless bravery restoring perfect order—the editor, who was opposed to the Jackson Administration, says: "We question whether, when his appointment shall have expired by the recognition of Michigan as a State, the National Executive can, by any office he may confer upon him, more than compensate him." When the Territory of Wisconsin was created, he was appointed its Secretary, and received orders from President Jackson to take up his quarters near the Mississippi River, in order to meet the apprehended difficulty between the Winnebago Indians and the settlers in the mineral regions of Wisconsin; on arriving, he learned that that tribe were besieging Fort Winnebago; taking with him a single guide, he made a perilous journey of eighty miles to Fort Crawford, called upon Gen. Taylor for a force of 120 men, and with them proceeded to the relief of Fort Winnebago; arriving there, he demanded a council with the Indians, and received a reply that they were "falling to pieces" from starvation, owing to the nonpayment of the annuities due from the United States; upon learning this, Gov. Horner promptly took the responsibility of issuing an order to deliver to the starving Indians one-half the pork and flour in the military stores at the fort; this action prevented an Indian war, and was highly approved by Gen. Jackson, and Congress passed an act granting \$1,000 to Gov. Horner, as a recognition of his services; as Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, his career was distinguished by ability and integrity; after his retirement from this office, he was appointed by Gen. Jackson Register of the Green Bay Land Office, and by

successive appointments by Presidents Van Buren and Tyler, held the position for thirteen years; although he never sought office, he was continued in Government positions of importance during the administrations of five successive Presidents; he afterward served for four years as Probate Judge of Green Lake and Marquette Counties. Oct. 30, 1831, he was married, in Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, the then Chaplain to Congress, to Miss Harriet Love Watson, the accomplished daughter of James Watson, at that time in the Treasury Department of the United States; Mrs. Horner was born in Buckland, Prince William Co., Va.; Mrs. Horner wrote the first executive act, and it was entered upon the journal of the Territory, at Belmont, in her own handwriting, which is now in the State archives at Madison; had six children—the eldest, James Watson, died in 1812, at the age of 7 years; Andrew Watson, at present a resident of Albert Lea, Minn.; Gustavus Francis, a resident of Ripon, Wis.; William Henry, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth Love, and Mary Watson, the wife of William Lucas, formerly of St. Louis, now residing at Green Lake.

NATHAN HUNTER, farmer; was born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1820; came to Southport (now Kenosha), in the spring of 1844; joined the "Wisconsin Phalanx" and arrived at Ripon (then Ceresco), at 10 o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1844; Mr. Hunter was in California from February, 1856 to the fall of 1859, when he returned home; in 1861, he went to Idaho, and engaged in mining, which he had followed in California, returning to Ripon in 1864. He was married July 15, 1845, at Ceresco, to Mrs. Isabella E. Town, born Dec. 25, 1814, at Charlottenburg, Glengarry Co., Canada, the daughter of a British soldier; she had two children—Hiram S., Postmaster of Ripon, and Edward D.; by the last marriage they have had three children—Arabella L., now Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, of Utica, Wis.; Mary H., a teacher in the Delavan Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and George, who died Feb. 23, 1875, aged 20 years. Mr. H. has been Alderman of the First Ward several years.

DAVID INSON, farmer, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 26, 1829; came to Ripon in the fall of 1854, and engaged in the livery business, which he followed uninterruptedly for twelve years, afterward leaving it twice for a year or two on account of ill health. Since 1855, Mr. Inson has carried on his farm in Ripon Town, except two years, when it was rented; in 1873, he erected the stone building, which he sold to J. P. Stone in 1876; he also sold flour and feed one year in Ripon; learned the blacksmith trade in New York, which he followed for a year; removed to Napierville, Ill., in 1844, for one year; to Rochester, Wis., three years; to Oak Grove, Dodge Co., six years; to Portage with a livery one year, and then to Ripon. Mr. Inson was married in Waushara Co., in February, 1854, to Cornelia Robinson, a native of Ohio, who died in July, 1868; they had four children—Albert P. and Alice Mabel, living, and two died in infancy. He was married a second time to Cornelia Hake, Jan. 26, 1870; they have one child—Maud.

J. M. JENKINSON, hardware merchant, also dealer in tinware, Main street, Ripon; his father, Robert Jenkinson, was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, born in 1799; at an early age he emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he married Miss G. Pommerville, a native of that place; after their marriage they removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., thence to Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in about 1845, during his residence in Metomen he was elected to various offices of honor and trust, and was elected Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co. and County Treasurer, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and general satisfaction to all; he died in the city of Fond du Lac in about 1855, his wife died in Metomen in 1867. J. M. Jenkinson, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1814, and therefore was only 4 years old when his parents came to this county. Fond du Lac; during the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Co. C, 34 W. V. C., in the town of Metomen, and was mustered in at Camp Burston, Jamesville, Wis., in December, 1861; returned in 1863; reenlisted and served until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; he was in active service, and participated in every engagement his command was in. Sept. 30, 1869, he married, in Omro, Winnebago Co., Wis., Susan R. Taylor, a native of Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., and daughter of Robert Taylor and Lydia A., nee Olin, who settled in Jefferson Co., in 1845, and moved thence to Omro, Winnebago Co., in 1847. Mr. Jenkinson and wife attend the Congregational Church; their children are Robert and Ella L. Mr. Jenkinson is a Republican. He was engaged in business in the town of Brandon several years, and has been in business in Ripon since 1875; has a large and constantly increasing trade.

EDWARD JUSSEN, butcher; was born in Prussia, Aug. 22, 1839, came to Philadelphia in July, 1854; to Watertown, Wis., in 1855, and to Ripon in December, 1865; he has followed his present business, that of market proprietor, ever since he came to Ripon. He was married in Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis., Jan. 17, 1871, to Theresa Weber, born in Prussia; they have five children—Josie, George, Albert, Willie and Eddie.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY, an early settler of the city of Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., was born in County Kent, England, May 22, 1818. Aug. 31, 1839, he married in his native county, Mary A. Graves, a native of the same county, born July 23, 1820; in 1850, they emigrated to America, and settled in Ripon the same year, and it has been their home since that time; their children are James, now of Yankton, Dakota; he married in Ripon, Wis., Frances E. Bacon, Frank, now at Appleton, Wis.; Charles (at home with his parents), Sarah A. (wife of Richard Porter, of New Lisbon, Wis.), Harriet (wife of Edward Stallard, of Ripon), Jennie (wife of John Evarts, of Omro, Wis.). Mr. Kingsbury and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, he has always acted with the Republican party. Owns several thousand dollars' worth of city property in Ripon, and has done much toward building up and improving that city since his coming.

W. B. KINGSBURY, farmer; was born at Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 12, 1826; came from there to Ripon in 1854, where he has since resided, engaged in farming, dealing in land and stock-raising. Mr. Kingsbury has been a member of the County Board, City Council, Chairman of his ward, and an officer of the Ripon Agricultural Association for several years. Feb. 27, 1850, he was married at Fairfax, Vt., to Charlotte S. England, who was born in Georgia in that State; they have two children living—George O. and Frank W. Kingsbury.

JACOB KUFFENKAM, manufacturer of cigars, and dealer in cigars, tobacco and smokers' materials; was born in Prussia March 13, 1845; came to America in September, 1856, locating in Milwaukee; lived there eleven years, and then removed to Fort Atkinson for seven years; returned to Milwaukee, whence, in November, 1878, he came to Ripon. Mr. Kuffenkam has been a cigar-maker since he became 15 years of age, and has carried on business for himself thirteen years.

THOMAS LAMBERT, boot and shoe manufacturer; was born in England in 1837, and is the son of Henry and Hannah Lambert; his mother dying when he was 18 months old, he was brought up by his grandparents on a farm in his native country; in 1855, he came to his father at Ripon, Wis., where he had settled a short time before; here he began the shoemaker's trade with him, he having worked at it in America since 1838. After serving a three-years apprenticeship, in 1861, he enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Battery, under Capt. Drury, of Berlin; was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and others; was mustered out of service at Madison July 3, 1865. He then returned to Ripon and has since continued his trade. In November, 1866, he was married to Miss Caroline Miller, a native of Germany; they have five children—Richard H., Hannah H., Walter J., Emily, Theressa and Edwin. Mrs. L. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

A. LANNING was born in Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 13, 1819; removed to Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1847, where for ten years he was on a farm and in the machine business; in 1857, he came to Ripon and engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, as well as contracting, building and architectural work. Mr. L. has held various city offices. He was first married, in Belmont Co., Ohio, to Margaret McCune, who died in Dodge Co.; he was married a second time, in Dodge Co., to Jane McConnell; they had four children—Hannah Maria (now Mrs. Charles Bennett, of Ripon), Le Roy W., Alpheus M. and Elizabeth J. Mr. and Mrs. Lanning are members of the Congregational Church.

ALPHIUS M. LANNING, of the firm of A. Lanning & Son; was born in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., March 21, 1852; he has been for several years engaged in the planing-mill and lumber business with his father. He was married at Ripon, in September, 1876, to Maria Horton, who was born in Springvale, Fond du Lac Co.; they have two children—George Le Roy and Charles.

HERBERT LEACH. This gentleman, one of the first to engage in the manufacturing business in the city of Ripon, was born July 6, 1805, in Chenango, Broome Co., N. Y.; in 1829, he removed to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and there was engaged in milling several years; in about 1846, he returned to his native town, Chenango, N. Y., (now Corbetsville), where he remained until 1851, which year he came to the city of Ripon, which has been his home since; immediately after his coming to Ripon, he engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, etc., and did an extensive business for a number of years. Mr. Leach has been twice married; first in 1829, in Susquehanna Co., Penn., to Charlotte D. Wilson, a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; she died in February, 1861; their children are Agnes M., wife of Stephen Fuller, South America; John A., now of Indianola, Iowa; Frank, also of Indianola, Iowa; Mary L., wife of E. L. Town, Washington, D. C.; Julia, wife of A. S. Hall, South America; Daniel H. Name of Mr. Leach's present wife was Betsy Featherby; she was born in Franklin Co., Penn., came to Wisconsin in 1860, married Mr. Leach in 1863. Politically, Mr. L. acts with the Republican party; he has recently retired from active life, and is now passing his time in ease and competence, in a pleasant home, located on the Berlin road, in the suburbs of the city, where he owns about fifty acres of land; he is an enterprising citizen, and has always taken an active part in religious, educational and other interests of the city of Ripon.

MATTHEW LIMBERT, mason; was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 21, 1821; came to Kollogg's Corners, Racine Co., Wis., in 1842, where he remained one summer and one winter; removed to Racine, where he resided, except three months in Chicago, until he came to Ripon, Aug. 8, 1846, where he began the stonemason's trade; in January, 1852, he started for California, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, being three months on the journey; about six months later he sailed for Australia, landing at Sydney July 12, 1852, spending nearly five years in Victoria Colony; in April, 1857, he started for home, via London, arriving at Ripon July 3, 1857, where he has since resided. He was married, Oct. 13, 1858, to Nancy Brown, whose brothers, James and William, are in Minnesota, and George in the San Francisco mint; she was born in Dalhousie, Lower Canada; they have two children living—George B. and Maggie; and have lost two. Mr. L. has been Alderman of the First Ward, and six years Director of District No. 5.

GEORGE LIMBERT (deceased); was born Jan. 13, 1795, in Yorkshire, England; his wife, Margaret, and two daughters, came with him to America in 1842, and to Ceresco in 1844; Mrs. L. died in April, 1863; the children are Elizabeth, now Mrs. Chester Adkins; Ellen, now Mrs. Samuel Hayes, of Dakota, Waushara Co., Wis., and Margaret, now Mrs. Thomas Clay, of Wantoum, Wis.

K. LINDSEY, an early settler of Ripon; was born in Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., June 10, 1809; in 1829, he went to Harmony, Chautauque Co., N. Y., where he married, in 1840, Alvira Button; she was also a native of Rutland Co., Vt., born June 16, 1811; in 1841, they came West and settled near Jamesville, Rock Co., Wis., where they remained until their coming to the town of Ripon in 1845; at that time, he entered 320 acres of land, of which he afterward sold 200 acres to a mill company, buying an interest in the mill, which he retained several years; they moved into the city of Ripon in about 1862, where they have since lived. Their children are Joseph B. and Drusus P., leading farmers and stock-raisers of Dale Co., Mo.; Mary, the eldest of those children; Joseph married, in Ripon, Miss Mary Miller. Until recently, Mr. Lindsey has been engaged in active life, but now has retired on a competence which he has secured by industry and untiring business energy.

JOSEPH M. LITTLE, retired; was born at Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 4, 1819; removed with his parents to the town of Randolph (since Richmond), Crawford Co., Penn., when 7 years of age; at the age of 15, removed to Rochester, N. Y.; three years later, returned to Randolph; came to Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis., in May, 1846; to Rosendale three years; then back to Utica, and to Ripon in the fall of 1875. Mr. L. was the first Town Clerk of Utica; afterward was Town School Superintendent and Supervisor of Utica and Supervisor of Rosendale. He was the principal man in securing soldiers' bounties during the war in Utica, and, as a test case, sued to compel the payment of all bounties. He was married, at Randolph, Penn., Sept. 8, 1845, to Cornelia A. Thrall, born at Gouverneur, N. Y., May 20, 1825; they have four children living—Fred Eugene, residing at Ripon; Cyrene America, now Mrs. C. H. Hamilton; Beach Wilbur, residing at Ripon, and Albert Grant, residing at Ripon—all born in the town of Utica; they have lost one—Caroline, who died Sept. 15, 1848, aged 7 months.

WILLIAM M. LOCKWOOD, photographer; was born in Jorlen, N. Y., April 13, 1835; removed with his parents in 1839, to Plainfield, Will Co., Ill.; came with his mother to the town of Chester, Dodge Co., in the spring of 1848, where they resided four years; resided in Waupun until 1856; spent one year in Oshkosh, and came to Ripon in 1857; Mr. L. has been engaged in the photographer's business since 1853; he traveled one year as collector for a Jamestown, N. Y., manufacturing firm; taught music nine years; was Secretary of the State Musical Society thirteen years; Vice President of the National Photographers' Association; member of the National Society of Art, and interested in various local art and musical societies. Mr. L. invented a screen to harmonize the chemical variations of different colors; discovered the photometry of colors; took the gold medal, the highest award offered by the National Photographers' Association at Philadelphia, for the best "retouched" photographic production; also owns and runs the pleasure steam Camera on Green Lake. He is now preparing a lecture on "Electricity and Physical Science." Mr. L. was married, in the town of Elo, Winnebago Co., Wis., Sept. 29, 1857, to Eunice N., daughter of David Snyder, of that town; she was born near Dunkirk, N. Y. He has been burned out three times—once at Oshkosh and twice at Ripon.

HON. ALONZO A. LOPER, farmer; was born at Blehheim, Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 23, 1829; came with his parents, A. and Caroline Ryder Loper, to Sec. 3, town of Ripon, in 1847; his father, who was for some time Justice of the Peace, followed farming and the practice of law until his death, April 3, 1862; his mother died in August, 1863. Mr. Loper has followed farming and lumbering on the Wisconsin River, residing on Sec. 3, town of Ripon; he was Town Treasurer two years, Supervisor seven or eight years, Chairman of the Town Board five or six years, member of the Assembly one term,

member of the Senate one term, and was appointed Superintendent of the Census, by President Hayes, in February, 1880. He was married, first, at Ripon, in October, 1858, to Adelia Dunham, a native of Ripon, who died in December, 1859; he was married to his present wife, Phoebe Elizabeth Palmer, a native of Blenheim, N. Y., at Ripon, in March, 1864; they have five children—Herbert W., Adelia, Alonzo, Edgar and Mabel.

HENRY LUM, proprietor Lum's Hotel; was born at Oxford, Conn., May 4, 1831; was in the Mexican war in 1846, 1847 and 1848; came to Ripon in 1870; removed to Negaunee, Mich., a year later and engaged in the hotel business two years; returned to Ripon, where he has since resided, opening Lum's Hotel March 1, 1879. Mr. L. was married at Wolcott, Conn., Dec. 25, 1859, to Caroline Byington, a native of that place; they have two children—Fannie E. and Lois E. Mr. L. was a charter member of the Knights of Honor Lodge in Ripon.

FRED W. LUTKE, of the firm of Lutke & Herzke, dry-goods merchants; is a son of F. W. Lutke, Sr., and Rosa Eckhorst; born in Prussia in 1858; his father immigrated to America in 1858, leaving Fred with his mother in Prussia; he was educated in the schools of Germany, and, in 1872 (his mother having died), he came to his father in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he had a special course of study in the English branches, under a private teacher; in the spring of 1875, he began clerking in the dry-goods store of Eversz & Weller, of Ripon, where he remained till August, 1879; in September, 1879, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Herzke, and has since been a member of the dry-goods firm of Lutke & Herzke; he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID P. MAPES was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1798; he was the pioneer settler and founder of Ripon; before coming to Wisconsin, he was a prominent merchant, steamboat owner and influential citizen of his native State, holding various offices of public trust, representing his district in the State Legislature with credit; he was one of the founders of Ripon College, and to his indomitable energy and perseverance are largely due the growth and institutions of the city; in the history of Ripon, it will be seen that he has been prominently identified with its material interests and improvements; to his exertions are owing, to a great extent, the public improvements of the place.

E. MAPES, merchant, Dexter, Minn.; residence, Ripon; was born in Sullivan Co., Penn.; has been a resident of Ripon for a number of years; he is extensively engaged in business in Minnesota, which requires his attention the greater part of the time. Sept. 13, 1858, he married in Ripon Susie C., daughter of Tyler and Susan Shepard, who settled in the city of Ripon in 1856; she was born in Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., and came to this county with her parents; her first husband, Henry Wright, was born in Whitehall, Penn.; came to Wisconsin in 1848; settled in the town of Rosendale, where he held various important offices of honor and trust until his death, Jan. 12, 1869; children by this marriage are George E. Wright, born in Rosendale Nov. 24, 1862; Minnie A., July 14, 1864; Hattie, Oct. 14, 1868. Mr. Mapes and wife are members of the Congregational Church. They own a large amount of property in Minnesota and city property in Ripon; they own an improved farm in Rosendale of 320 acres of land and 1800 acres in Stephen and Grant Cos., Minn.

ROBERT D. MASON, farmer; was born in Goshen, Addison Co., Vt., March 29, 1821; moved to Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1835; three years later, moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and, in May, 1845, joined the Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco, now Ripon; Mr. M. has been Justice of the Peace, Town Collector, Town Treasurer, Alderman of First Ward two terms and a member of the School Board several terms. He was married at Great Bend, Penn., May 15, 1850, to Eugenie Wilson, born at that place Feb. 2, 1826; they have three children—Ida, now Mrs. Dr. Charles E. Phelps, of Ripon; Waldo R., now of Minnesota; and Spencer E. (living at home).

NORMAN A. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ripon; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., June 19, 1820; his parents, Benjamin T. and Mariah Miller, when he was 22 years of age, moved to Luzerne Co., Penn., where his father died in the fall of 1842 and his mother in the spring of 1853. The subject of this sketch, while living there, worked on the Pennsylvania Railroad as an overseer in getting supplies and as an engineer of stationary engine at Incline No. 9, also worked at Inclines No. 3 and 4, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; in the fall of 1853, came to the State of Wisconsin and settled where he now resides, on a farm of ninety acres; he has been Supervisor of the town of Ripon for two years. He married Miss Olive Van Camp March 12, 1853; she was born in Wayne Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1830; her parents, John and Mary, natives of Sussex Co., N. J., settled in Wayne Co., Penn., in 1823, and, in the fall of 1854, came West and made their home with Mr. Miller; her father returned to Pennsylvania on a visit and died there in 1860; her mother remained and died at the home of Mrs. Miller in March, 1874.

MATHEW MILLER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ripon; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1829; he came to the State of Wisconsin in the fall of 1849, and first settled in what is now Waushara Co.; his parents, John and Sarah, afterward joined him and remained there six years. In 1855, Mr. Miller came to this county and settled upon his present farm of fifty-five acres. His parents afterward came from Waushara Co. to this township, where his father died in 1862, his mother now living with him. Mr. Miller married, Oct. 18, 1857, Miss Roseville Wightman, daughter of Ezra and Ruby Wightman, of Rutland Co., Vt.; her father came to the State of Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Ripon Township, and, after the death of her mother, which occurred in February, 1868, came to live with Mr. Miller; he is now 81 years of age. Mrs. Miller was born in Chautauque Co., N. Y., May 8, 1837; they had four children, three living—George, born May 17, 1864; Ezra, Aug. 31, 1871, and Ruby, Oct. 29, 1876, and one deceased—Ella, born Nov. 14, 1858, died Oct. 29, 1865. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics.

G. W. MITCHELL, born in St. Albans, Vt.; came to McHenry Co., Ill., in September, 1841, and to Portage Co., Wisconsin Territory, in March, 1843. Held the office of Sheriff of said county during 1847 and 1848, and immediately thereafter the office of Clerk of Circuit Court, Register of Deeds, and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of same county. Was engaged in merchandising until 1854, in connection with the lumber business; moved to Ripon in the summer of 1855. Was Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co. during 1857 and 1858, and was Senator from the 20th Senatorial District (then composed of Fond du Lac Co. during 1862 and 1863). Retained more or less of his lumber interest in the pinery during his residence in Ripon, and moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1865; engaged in lumber business in connection with his pinery interest; moved to Milwaukee in the fall of 1875, where he now resides and is still engaged in lumbering, under firm name of G. W. Mitchell & Son, at Stevens Point, Wis. Was married to Lucy Pearson, at Beloit, Oct. 24, 1848; Mrs. M. was a native of Shelburne, Vt.; have two children, a son and daughter—George S., now of Stevens Point, and Alice M., now the wife of C. E. Lyman, for a long time a resident of Ripon, and at present time of this city.

J. B. MOREY, Metomen street, is a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; was born in the town of Nassau Feb. 28, 1827. He married in his native county, Nov. 16, 1848, Mary C. Coon, also a native of Rensselaer Co. In 1854, they came to Wisconsin; located on a farm in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., where they remained about two years, at the expiration of which time they moved to the town of Ripon, residing on a farm until 1865, when they moved to the city of Ripon, where they have resided since. They have one daughter—Miss Lena A.; Mr. Morey and family attend the M. E. Church; he is a Republican in politics. Owns 188 acres of land adjoining the city of Ripon, 160 acres in Green Lake Co., Wis., and forty acres in Wood Co.; he was for a number of years dealer in agricultural implements in Ripon, and did an extensive business in that line; has lately retired from active life and now is engaged in no business except in overseeing the management of his farms, which requires most of his time.

EZRA LATIROP NORTHRUP, capitalist, was born at Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 30, 1818; when a child was removed to Geneseo, N. Y.; at his majority began the clothing business for himself and running a woolen-mill in Orleans Co., N. Y., which he continued five years; removed to a farm near Logansport, Ind., in 1844; came from there to Ripon in November, 1849, purchasing a stock of goods at Milwaukee, with which he opened the first store in Ripon Jan. 1, 1850; was the first Postmaster of Ripon, receiving his commission March 30, 1850; with Brockway & Dellinger, ran Ceresco Mills one year from the fall of 1850; in the spring of 1854, began trading produce for logs near Wausau, mostly on Trap River, purchased a saw-mill the next year and ran it until about 1855; purchased 320 acres of land within the city limits in 1854, one eighty at government price, one at \$2 50 per acre, one at \$5, and one at \$20 per acre, and, in 1864, sold it for \$50 per acre; Mr. N. was one of the incorporators of Ripon College, with which he was connected until 1858; was a member of the county Board in 1876 and 1878. He was married first at Ripon to Emily B. Brockway, who died, leaving one child—Leland Lewis, and to his present wife, Catherine L. Brockway, in June, 1868; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y.

WILLIAM PALMITER, eclectic and clairvoyant physician, Sec. 24; P. O. Ripon; was born in the town of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1823; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Pipersville, near Watertown, Jefferson Co.; engaged in his trade of carpenter for six years, then moved into the village of Watertown, where he built and was proprietor of the Boston Hotel for two years; in 1851, he went to California, engaged in mining for nineteen months, then returned to Watertown, and, having exchanged his hotel for a farm in the town of Omro, Winnebago Co., Wis., moved his family on it and resided there for two years; in 1855, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in Ripon Township, on his present farm of 240 acres; since his coming here he studied medicine, and for twenty

years has practiced in this county. He married Miss Harriet M. Piper, Dec. 31, 1818; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; her parents, Benjamin and Sarah Piper, came from Erie Co., N. Y., to Milwaukee in the year 1836, there being at that time only six white families in that place; in 1837, they went to Jefferson Co., Wis., Pipersville in that county being named after her father; in 1853, they moved to Dane Co., Wis., and purchased a section of land within two and one-half miles of Madison; there her father died April 4, 1876, at the age of 90 years 4 days; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were blessed with four children; only one survives, viz., Ida M., born April 29, 1859, and married to Lewis Kellogg, of Ripon Township, Jan. 28, 1889; of the three children deceased, only one was named, viz., Leo W.

DANIEL B. PARKHURST was born at Stockbridge, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1823; came from Rutland Co., Vt., to Berlin, Wis., in 1854; Mr. P. was a bookkeeper eight years in Berlin; agent of the Star Union Line four years at St. Paul; clerk of the Wisconsin State's Prison at Waupun eighteen months, and has been agent for the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. for four and one-half years; while a resident of Berlin, he was City Treasurer four years; served three years as one of the first School Commissioners under the existing school system of that city, and was Alderman one term; in 1878, he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward of the city of Ripon. Mr. Parkhurst was married at Leicester, Vt., in 1851, to Cynthia Capron, a native of that place; they have three children—Alice, now Mrs. A. J. Farr, of Columbus, Wis., George A. and Harry E.; they have lost two children—Lottie C., died at the age of 5 1/2 years, and Charles R., was three years old at the time of his death.

S. R. PATTEN, dentist; was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1847; lived three and one-half years in Massachusetts; came to Shields, Marquette Co., Wis., in 1859, where he resided until 21 years of age, and came to Ripon in 1875; Dr. Patten has practiced dentistry eight years. He was married at Marquette, Green Lake Co., Wis., Nov. 11, 1868, to Estelle E. Halleck, born in Marquette; they have three children—Elmer Eugene, Alvin Edward and Fola A. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Patten is also a member of the Knights of Honor.

JOHN PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Ripon; was born in Yorkshire, England Dec. 19, 1839; when he was 4 years of age, his parents, Lealions and Harriet Pearson, moved to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in Fountain Prairie Township, Columbia Co., where his father died September, 1876; after his death, his mother moved to Kansas City, where she now resides. The subject of this sketch, in 1860, went to Colorado, and engaged in mining for three years, then to Montana Territory, where he was engaged in the business of freighting, merchandising and stock for six years; from 1869, he was associated with his brother, Mitchell Pearson, in driving stock from Texas and Nevada and disposing of the same up to the year 1877, when he returned to Kansas City; in 1878, he came to his present farm in the limits of the city of Ripon. He married Miss Eiza Field, Aug. 11, 1872; she was born in Columbia Co., Wis., Jan. 17, 1851; her parents, William E. and Josephine M., moved to Fountain Prairie, Columbia Co., Wis., where they still reside; her father was a native of New York State; her mother of Michigan. Mr. Pearson is blessed with three children—John M., born May 18, 1874; Mary J., born June 29, 1876 and George C., born May 19, 1879.

CYRUS PEDRICK, marble cutter; was born at North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1831; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1848, and to Ripon in the early spring of 1849; he began the marble business in the fall of 1860, and sold out Oct. 8, 1866; during fifteen years before and after this, Mr. P. was engaged in building, and during ten years, from the fall of 1867 to Nov., 1878, was in Milwaukee and Michigan. He was Alderman in Ripon one term; he now represents Flint Bros., marble manufacturers of Rutland, Vt.

MARCELLUS PEDRICK was born in North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1829; came to Taycheedah, Wis., in 1848; to Ripon early in 1849; built a home and dated it, moving in April 9, 1849; this house was for the Pedrick family, was 12x24 feet, and the first one built in Ripon; Mr. P.'s father, Samuel Pedrick, died in September, 1859, the second death in Ripon; Marcellus Pedrick began mason work as soon as he arrived in Ripon, putting the foundation under Capt. Mapes' mill, Taggards Bros. store and the Ripon House; he continued mason work fifteen years, putting up most of the buildings in Ripon during that time; then engaged in the lumber, wheat, wool and produce business; built an elevator, which he still owns; built Opera Hall in 1869; began lumbering on a larger scale in 1870, building a mill at Fairchild, Eau Claire Co., Wis. Mr. P.'s mother lives in Ripon with her daughter, Mrs. Baldwin. He was married at Fall River, Columbia Co., Wis., Feb. 10, 1857, to Mary A. Smith, born in Yates Co., N. Y., whose parents were early settlers in Columbia Co., Wis.; they have two children—Edward S. and Samuel M.

JOHN PERRINE, residence corner of Fond du Lac and Huston streets; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1804; has been twice married, first wife was Sarah Degoff, second wife, Deborah



S. Sumner

RIPON

Puntup, both are deceased; his children now living are Enoch, now of Ottawa Co., Mich.; Sarah J., wife of John Martin, this city; Mary A., wife of David Beebe, Neb., he served in a New York regiment during the war of the rebellion; Harriet wife of W. R. Beebe, he was also a soldier in a New York regiment during the war of the rebellion; Margaret and Henrietta; one son, Joseph, in the 111th N. Y. V. I., was captured in battle by the rebels and died in Libby prison; Mr. Perrine came to Ripon in 1866, and has made it his home; he owns eighty acres of land and city property. Is a Republican in politics.

JOHN F. PETERSON, cutter to J. E. Brown, merchant tailor; was born at Flahult, Breared, Sweden, Aug. 1, 1838; came to Moline, Ill., in 1863; six months later moved to Galesburg; one year later to Alton; two years later to Chicago; one year afterward to Galesburg, Ill.; six months afterward to New Boston, Ill.; one year later, to Keithsburg, Ill.; another year later to Ripon, where he worked one year for J. E. Brown; then moved to Appleton, whence in February, 1879, he removed to Ripon. Mr. P. was married at Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 14, 1879, to Charlotte U. Pearsand, born in Elghult, Sweden, in 1849; they have three children—John Albert, born March 18, 1872; Helena, born March 28, 1874, and Lottie, born March 27, 1878.

A. W. PETTIBONE was born at Fremont, Erie Co., Ohio, March 14, 1835; removed to Portage, Wis., in 1850; spent two years in California and British America; returned to Lodi, Wis.; came from there to Ripon in 1865, and built the Pettibone Block, in which he carried on the dry-goods business; in 1872, he erected a block of two stores; in 1880 he removed his business to Leadville, Colo. Mr. P. was first married to Lucy B. Peabody, at Cambria, Wis., who died May 22, 1873, leaving four children—Fred C., Wm. R., Alice E. and Louis A.; he married again, July 1, 1876, to Flora J., daughter of H. W. Wolcott, who was born in Rosevale, this county; they have one child—Jessie; Mr. P. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.

DR. CHARLES E. PHELPS was born at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y., April 28, 1827; at the age of 19, came with his parents to Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis.; two years later, went to Berlin, Wis.; in 1851, went to California; two years later, removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., whence, the next year, he returned to Wisconsin, which has since been his home, except during three years spent in Minnesota. Since 1875, Dr. Phelps has resided at Ripon. He was married at Ripon in May, 1878, to Ida, daughter of R. D. Mason, born at Genesee. Dr. Phelps' father, Abner Phelps, a Major of artillery and a veteran of the war of 1812, now resides at Waupun, and is in his 90th year.

M. M. PINKERTON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Ripon; was born in Ludlow, N. H., Dec. 9, 1815; when he was 2 years of age, his parents, David and Susanna Pinkerton, moved to Boscawen, N. H., where they both died. The subject of this sketch came to the West when he was 21 years of age, and settled at La Porte, Ind., for three years; then returned to New Hampshire, and, in 1856, came to Wisconsin and settled in Waupun Township, Fond du Lac Co., on a farm of 280 acres; in 1876, he came to Ripon Township, where he now resides on a farm of 160 acres. He has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Jane Clarke (daughter of Samuel W. and L. Clarke, of Portland, Me.); they were married Feb. 15, 1842; she died Sept. 15, 1846, leaving two sons—Merrin W., born July 18, 1843, and Samuel C., born Jan. 2, 1846. His second wife was Miss Sarah Noyes (daughter of Jeremiah and Martha Noyes, of Boscawen, N. H., both of whom are dead); they were married Nov. 20, 1847; she was born in Boscawen Sept. 1, 1815; they had four children, three living—Charles W., born Sept. 12, 1848, and married Miss Emma Riley, now living in Gilman, Iowa; Ella M., born May 27, 1852, and George L., born Sept. 13, 1856, and one deceased; Enoch, born Dec. 19, 1859, and died June 17, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton are members of the Congregational Church.

B. P. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ripon; was born in Schenarie Co., N. Y., March 7, 1824; his mother died when he was an infant and his father in 1834; he learned the trade of shoemaking with his uncle in Schoharie Co., but worked very little at his trade, having turned his attention to farming pursuits; he came to the State of Wisconsin in 1854, and first located in the town of Summit, then Milwaukee Co., engaged in farming; in 1856, he moved to this county, and settled upon his present farm of 100 acres. He married Miss Deborah Batcheller (daughter of David and Deborah Batcheller, of Schenarie Co., N. Y.), Oct. 4, 1857; they have two children—Mary L., born Sept. 5, 1860, and Frank J., born Jan. 2, 1863. Mr. Potter is a Republican.

A. B. PRATT was born at Skowhegan, Somerset Co., Me., March 27, 1817; came to Ripon June 8, 1856, where he has since resided and carried on business; the first year after coming to Ripon Mr. Pratt engaged in farming, but has ever since been engaged in the lumber business, dealing in produce, and more lately in coal and Iowa and Minnesota lands also; he has been Alderman and Supervisor of the First Ward two years; Clerk of District No. 2, fifteen years, and was Deputy U. S. Marshal four years during the war. He was married Aug. 19, 1852, in the town of Gray, Me.—his wife's native place—to

Lydia Ann King; they have lost three children, and have four living—Gardner C., Lyman A., Charles L. and Meda F. Mr. Potter, who was never ill a day in his life, is a Mason, a member of all the temperance organizations, and helped to enforce the Maine liquor law.

GARDNER C. PRATT, lumber dealer; was born at Skowhegan, Me., Aug. 28, 1853; came to Ripon with his parents in 1856; he spent 1875-76 in the lumber business in California, and then became his father's successor in the lumber business at Ripon, which he now carries on.

LYMAN A. PRATT, proprietor of lumber-yard; is a native of Maine, born 1855; when 9 months old, with parents, he removed to Ripon, Wis.; they settled first on a farm near the city, but, two years later, his father disposed of that, moved to the city and became engaged in the lumber trade. L. A. was educated in the public schools and college of Ripon; in 1870, he began with his father in the lumber trade, and, in 1876, he went into partnership with his brother, and with him continued the business till June, 1879; he then bought out the firm of Hillman & Yorty, lumber dealers, and has since continued the business alone. In 1875, he was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of J. A. and Mary Thomas, of Ripon; their children are Mattie and Laura. Mrs. Pratt is a member of the Congregational Church.

HON. LEWIS E. REED, attorney; was born at Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y.; came with his parents to Green Lake Prairie, near Ripon, in 1858; came to Ripon, his home since then, in 1866. Judge Reed taught school before studying law, the practice of which he began in Ripon. He served in Co. B, 1st W. V. C., from August, 1861, to August, 1863. He has been Municipal Judge since 1869. His wife was Angeline J. Wolcott, daughter of Henry W. Wolcott; they have two children, a son and daughter.

FERDINAND REICHMUTH, baker, confectioner and proprietor of ice-cream parlors on Main st.; was born in Saxony in 1832; came to America with his parents in 1846, and located near Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., where his father followed farming; at the age of 14 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the baker's trade in Watertown, Wis., and continued the trade there two years; he spent the next five years in travel, and, in 1853, established himself in the bakery and confectionery business in Belvidere, Ill., continuing the business there eleven years; he came to Ripon in 1865, and has since successfully carried on the business of a baker, confectioner and is proprietor of a splendid suit of ice-cream parlors on the east side of Main st. In 1853, at Watertown, Wis., he was married to Clotilde Graf; they have three sons—Edward, Herman and Charles; their first child was Caroline, who died in infancy. Mr. R. and family attend the Lutheran Church.

EDMUND L. RUNALS, attorney; was born at Arcade, N. Y.; studied law but did not practice in that State; came to Sec. 36, Ripon, in September, 1846; afterward lived on Sec. 2, Metomen, until 1852; May 1, 1852, came to Ripon and was elected Justice of the Peace; in winter of 1853 and spring of 1854, was engaged in surveying and taking subscriptions for the Milwaukee & Horion Railway; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practicing law, which he has continued since, residing in Ripon; Mr. Runals has carried on farming, tax certificates and other business in connection with his law practice. He has been Superintendent of Public Schools in Ripon and Metomen; Assessor of Ripon Township three years; Member of the Assembly in 1857 and 1858—two terms; Municipal Judge, four years; City Attorney, five years; Alderman and Supervisor two terms—the last time in 1879. Before coming West Mr. Runals spent four years at Bethany and Strykersville in school. He was married at Livonia, Mich., July, 1847, to Dosliska Avery, born near Java Lake, N. Y.; they have one child—Willie T.

JASEN C. RUSSELL, Metomen street, Ripon; is a native of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; was born Jan. 4, 1816. He married, in his native county, Julia Balsley, also a native of Manlius, Onondaga Co.; in 1855, they came to Wisconsin, located in the town of Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., on a farm where they resided until 1864, in which year they moved to the city of Ripon, where they have resided since; their children are Marian S., wife of Dr. J. H. Callender, Harper Co., Kan.; Dora C., wife of C. A. Peek, Berlin, Wis.; Louise H., wife of Rev. W. F. Randolph, Munster, Monmouth Co., N. J.; Miss Carrie P. Mr. Russell and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Trustee and Steward a number of years. In politics, Mr. R. is a Republican. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, and was always active in the advancement of the religious, educational and other public interests in the city of Ripon.

PETER SCHEIDT, teacher; was born at Kappeln, Prussia, June 28, 1855; came to America in June, 1873, and, after remaining a short time in Chicago, entered the Amherst Seminary in 1874, from which he graduated April 4, 1877. He then began teaching in Columbia, Monroe Co., Ill., where he remained until coming to Ripon in October, 1879. He is the first teacher employed in the German Evangelical Lutheran School.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER (deceased) was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 22, 1827; he learned the trade of a mason, and carried it on in Germany; in 1853, he came to the United States, and came direct to Wisconsin and settled in the city of Ripon, where he was engaged in his trade of mason up to 1861, when he moved upon his farm, on Sec. 25, of Ripon Township, containing 106 acres, where he resided up to the day of his death, which occurred Aug. 14, 1879; up to a week before his death, he worked in the masonry of his present residence. He married Miss Wilhemina Shaver April 20, 1850; her parents, Martin and Elizabeth Shaver, came to the United States, and settled in the city of Ripon in 1858; her father afterward went to Iowa, and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider had ten children, nine living—Amelia A., born May 8, 1852, now Mrs. Hugo Snyder, of Fond du Lac Township; Lewis, May 8, 1858; William, born March 12, 1860; Edward, May 8, 1862; Helen E., March 12, 1864; Bertha J., May 20, 1866; Julius, April 20, 1868; Emma, Sept. 18, 1870; and Hattie, Oct. 14, 1872, and one deceased—August, born August 18, 1857, died July 3, 1858.

HUGO SCHULTZ, of the firm of Schultz & Bro., dealers in groceries and harness manufacturers, is a native of Prussia, born in 1847; he, with his brother, came to America in 1865, and landed in Baltimore, Md., in September; thence he came direct to Ripon, Wis., where for two years he followed clerking in a grocery store; in 1867, he went to Chicago, Ill., where for four years he clerked in a meat market; in 1871, he returned to Ripon, and with his brother, F. C., established a grocery and liquor store, of which they have since been proprietors. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Sons of Hermann.

F. CARL SCHULTZ, brother and partner of Hugo Schultz, above named, was born in Prussia in 1840, immigrated to America and settled in Ripon in 1865, where he has since worked at the harness trade most of the time. In 1871, with his brother, he formed a copartnership in grocery, liquor and harness business.

E. L. SCOFIELD, editor and proprietor of the Ripon *Commonwealth*, was born in the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Nov. 13, 1851; he lived with his parents until he was 20 years old, helping to "run the farm" in the summer and attending school during the winter, when he determined to learn the printer's trade, and to that end engaged himself to Oliver Bros., of the Waupun *Leader*, where he remained for three and one-half years, during which time he gave good satisfaction, and mastered the profession; in the spring of 1875, he came to Ripon and purchased a half-interest in the Ripon *Commonwealth*, and shortly after became sole proprietor. He has greatly improved the paper since becoming the owner.

GEORGE SEATH, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Ripon; was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1807; he came to the United States in 1835, and first settled in the city of New York, where he lived for five years, when he moved to Delaware Co., N. Y.; in 1855, he came from there to Wisconsin, and settled in Ripon Township, Fond du Lac Co., on the farm upon which he now resides; he has always been a farmer; his parents, George and Margaret A. Seath, both died in Scotland. He married, Dec. 20, 1833, Miss Jennie Owen, daughter of William and Allison Owen, of Scotland, both of whom died there; she was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1812. They had six children, five living, viz.: George, born Oct. 14, 1834—he was twice married, his first wife being Miss Phoebe Larrabee, who died, leaving five children, Ira, William, George, Ella A. and Oscar—his second wife was Miss Anna Harris on, and they have two children, Jennie and Pardon T., and are living in Minnesota; Allison L., born Feb. 22, 1840, married to Miss Mary Sever, and living in Minnesota—they have one child, Clinton, born July 12, 1875; Margaret, born May 24, 1843, married to Pardon Tucker, of Fairwater, Wis.—they have two children, Clayton W., born July 1, 1872, and Ardie, Sept. 2, 1875; Elizabeth, born May 8, 1845; James, Sept. 6, 1849, and married to Miss Abbie Welcome, of the city of Ripon; and one deceased, John T., born April 25, 1837, died March 16, 1841.

ROBERT SHELDON, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Ripon; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1825; at the age of 11, he came with his father, Rodney Sheldon, to the State of Michigan, his mother having died when he was 9 years of age; after remaining in Michigan three years, they came to Wisconsin, and first settled in the town of Pleasant Prairie (then in Racine Co., but now known as Kenosha Co.), where the subject of this sketch was engaged in teaming and thrashing; in 1851, he crossed the Plains to California, mining and prospecting while there; at the end of four months, he shipped for Australia, landing in Sydney after a voyage of seventy-seven days, where he still engaged in mining; he then "packed" seven hundred miles to Victoria colony, and from there, four months afterward, "packed" to Melbourne, and from there shipped to Liverpool and thence to New York; in January, 1853, came to Wisconsin, and first located at Ripon, in this county, and shortly afterward purchased the farm of 150 acres upon

which he now resides, and engaged in farming pursuits; since his residence here, he has made another trip to California, and returned upon the first through train on the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869. He married Miss Abbie P. Finkham (daughter of Orrin and Joanna Finkham, of Woodstock, Vt.), on the 30th of June, 1853; they were married in Green Lake Co., Wis., her parents having moved West and settled there, being among the pioneers of that county; both are now dead; Mr. Sheldon's father died in 1863.

DR. GEORGE R. SHAW, homœopathic physician and surgeon, was born at West Troupsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1827, where he resided until 17 years of age; then entered Alred Academy; then engaged in teaching, and studying medicine for a time; graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; attended the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and began practicing in New York State; in the fall of 1855, Dr. S. came to Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis.; two years later, he moved to Appleton and in 1862, to Ripon, confining himself to the practice of medicine ever since coming to Wisconsin. He was married in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1852, to May G. Goodell, a native of Oneida Co.; they have two children—William B. and Eva J. Dr. S. is a member of the Wisconsin Homœopathic Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

SOMERS SHERWOOD, dairyman; P. O. Ripon; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1825; his parents were Daniel and Diantha Sherwood; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in the town of McOmnen, Fond du Lac Co., engaged in farming; in 1864, he came to the city of Ripon, and, after living there three years, moved to his present farm; he is engaged entirely and largely in the dairy business, supplying the city of Ripon, now milking fifty cows, and steadily increasing the number; his farm adjoins the city limits. He married Miss Theodisia Kollogg, March 31, 1863; she was born in Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 3, 1838; her parents were Charles and Tancy Kollogg, her father a native of Norwalk, her mother of Somers own, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are blessed with two children—Ellen, born Dec. 30, 1863, and Ralph M., Jan. 16, 1866. Members of Congregational Church.

C. F. SHUTE, blacksmith; P. O. Ripon; was born in Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y., July 26, 1816; at the age of 16, he went to Keesville, Essex Co., N. Y., where he learned the trade of blacksmithing, remaining there until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin and first settled in Oshkosh, remaining there one year, and from there to Ripon Township until 1859, when he went to Oregon for one year and from there to the Chippewa Reservation, Minn., engaged in his trade of blacksmithing; in 1853, he returned to Ripon Township to his shop on Sec. 18, which he at present carries on, having connected with him his son, P. C. Shute, as a wheelwright; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace one term. He married twice; his first wife was Miss Margaret Algate, daughter of Luther Adgate; they were married Dec. 31, 1839; she died in 1852, leaving three children, one living—Frederick C.; two deceased, viz., George Henry, and Dexter B., who enlisted in Co. H, 20th W. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. His second wife was Miss Mary T. Butler, daughter of Norris and Mary A. Butler of this township; they were married Oct. 11, 1853; they have four children—Palmes C., Margaret L., George D. and Herbert M. Mr. and Mrs. Shute are members of the Methodist Church. His politics are Republican.

HENRY C. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ripon; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1838, when he was 19 years of age, his parents, Elisha and Mary Smith, came West and settled in Iowa Co., Wis., remaining there three years; in 1851, came to Green Lake Co., and in 1862 came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the city of Ripon; his mother died there in the fall of 1867; the next spring his father moved to the farm on Sec. 19, where he died in June, 1872; the farm contains eighty acres; he subject of this sketch remained with them, and now resides upon the homestead. Mr. Smith married, July 4, 1859, Miss Helen Clarke; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 16, 1843; her parents, Stephen and Susan Clarke, came West in 1856, and settled in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake Co., where they now reside; Mrs. Smith had three children, two living—Jennie E., born July 7, 1863, and Fred, April 5, 1866; one dead—Frank, born Feb. 4, 1861, died March 10, 1868.

J. S. SIBLEY, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Ripon; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 6, 1817; up to the age of 23 years, assisted his parents in farming; his father died in Fairfax, Vt., in the year of 1847; the subject of this sketch came to the State of Wisconsin in 1839; after remaining until the next year, returned to Vermont for three years; he then engaged in the business of a tanner, in the town of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt., for six years, up to 1850; he then went to Fairfax Falls, and carried on the lumbering business for two years, after which he engaged in farming, up to 1863, when he came again to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in Ripon Township, in this county, on Sec. 17, where he has ever since resided. He married Miss Mariah P. Kingsbury, daughter of John and Sarah Kingsbury, of Fairfax, Vt., on the 14th day of March, 1847; she was born in Fairfax, Vt., May 15, 1829; they had ten children, viz.: Sarah

MRS. CLORISSA T. TRACY. Instructor in Algebra and Botany, Ripon College; is a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn.; her parents, Stephen and Lucy Tucker, were natives of Vermont; she received her early education in the academies of Susquehanna and Wayne Cos., Penn., but completed her studies at the Troy Female Seminary, at Troy, N. Y.; she began teaching when only 14 years of age, continuing her studies, however, until she left Troy in 1843 and went to Honesdale, where she accepted the position of Principal and teacher in the Young Ladies' Seminary at that place, where she had previously taught. In 1844, she was married, and only devoted a portion of the time to teaching until the time of Mr. Tracy's death, which occurred in 1848; then she resumed her position as Principal in the Seminary and remained there until 1856; she then came to Neenah, Wis., and conducted a private school for three years; in 1859, she came to Ripon and has held successively the positions of General Superintendent of the Ladies' Department, Principal of same department and Matron of Ripon College, and has always, since coming here, taught algebra and botany in the College. At the time of her husband's death, she was left with two children, a daughter and son; the daughter died three years later; her son, James H. Tracy, graduated from Ripon College in 1868; he then entered upon the study of medicine in Chicago, and, a year later, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, from which institution he graduated; during the Franco-Prussian war he was Assistant Hospital Surgeon, at Berlin, Prussia; he is now settled in the practice of his profession at Escondido, Mich.

WILLIAM M. TREANORE, wagon and carriage-maker; was born in Scotland Jan. 3, 1830; came to New York City, where he resided two years, in 1852; removed from there to Springfield, Mass., where he remained five years; then came to Wisconsin; came to Ripon in 1863. Mr. T. began carriage-trimming in 1845; he is now a member of the firm of Tremore & Bodgett, wagon and carriage makers. He was married at Pittsfield, Mass., in August, 1854, to Martha Bennett, a native of the town of Bolton, N. Y.; they have three children—Helen E., Vincent O., and Water P.; William E. died when 18 months old. Mr. T. has been Alderman of the First Ward two terms.

WILLIAM W. D. TURNER, attorney; was born at Quincy, Ill., June 1, 1836, whence he moved with his parents to Edina, Knox Co., Mo., in 1837; this was his residence until 1859, when he moved to Lebanon, Mo., being admitted to the bar the same year. Mr. T. was elected to the convention called to determine whether Missouri should remain in the Union; was the youngest member of that body and an "unconditional Union man." He entered the army in June, 1861, and was three months in the Home Guard; raised the 20th Mo. V. I., which was mustered out in the fall of 1864. After leaving the army, he went to New Orleans, where he was Judge Advocate of the Provost Court until May 11, 1865, when he went to Mobile, Ala.; in 1873-74, he was City Attorney of Mobile; in September, 1877, Col. T. came to Ripon, where he has since practiced his profession, being a member of the law firm of DeBols & Turner; in 1876, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in Alabama, and, in 1878, the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Fond du Lac Co.

COL. C. H. UPHAM, retired; was born at Westminster, Worcester Co., Mass., Feb. 18, 1828; came to Niles, Mich., in 1848; came to Racine, Wis., where he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, in 1853; at Racine he was City Clerk and Comptroller, and in the army was Captain of the Commissary and Subsistence, Department of the Gulf. In 1866, Col. U. went to Shawano, Wis., and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1877, when he came to Ripon. He was married at Westminster, Mass., in November, 1851, to Amanda E. Gibbs, a native of that State; they have two children—Fred W. and Kittie J.

JACOB VERMILYE, retired; is a native of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; born in 1804, and is the son of William and Cynthia Vermilye; he devoted much of his earlier life to lumbering; in 1831, he located in Troy, N. Y., and was employed in the construction of the railroad from Albany to Schenectady, N. Y., and afterward followed various kinds of business in New York till 1853; in April of that year, he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of 160 acres in the town of Metomon, Fond du Lac Co., and made farming his vocation till October, 1875, when he removed to the city of Ripon, and he has lived a more retired life. Oct. 6, 1835, he was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of William and Mary Miles, of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; their children are Nellie, now the wife of Truman Blossom, and lives in Winona, Minn.; Caroline, now Mrs. David Meorley, and lives at Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary, now the wife of George Lour, of Blue Earth Co., Minn.; Gibbie, now Mrs. Wallace Bolsley, and lives at Nashua, Iowa; Amanda, now the wife of Dyer Bell, of Minnesota; Cynthia, now Mrs. James Walker, of Kasson, Minn.; Eliza, the late Mrs. Wm. Whitman, of Minnesota, deceased; Harrison, now a merchant in this city, and who married Miss Anna, daughter of Patrick and Katie Phelps, Hebron, of Omro, Wis., in 1865; they have one son—Frank. Members of the Congregational Church.

REV. J. W. WALCOTT was born at Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 29, 1812; son of James D. and Hannah Jenks Wolcott; moved with his father, a cotton manufacturer, to Newport, N. H., the same year; he received a preparatory education at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and entered Dartmouth College in 1835, graduating from it in 1839, in the fall of which year he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution in 1843; Mr. W. first preached two years at Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y.; next was Principal of Monroe Academy in Cayuga Co., N. Y., two years, and then was Principal of Auburn Female Seminary until it was burned, when he came to Wisconsin and began preaching at Menasha; in the fall of 1853, he came to Ripon, living in the city twenty years, removing in March, 1873, out on Green Lake Prairie, occasionally preaching since that time. He was married, at Bristol, R. I., in May, 1841, to Hannah B. Church, a native of Rhode Island, who died in July, 1849, leaving two children, who have since died; he was married a second time, at Auburn, N. Y., in May, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Isaac Cooper; she was born at Croydon, N. H.; they have two children—Dexter Cooper and Frank B.

HENRY C. WELLCOME, of the firm of Clough & Wellcome, grocers; is a son of the Rev. Mark D. Wellcome; born in Franklin Co., Me., Sept. 1, 1833; he spent much of his early life attending common and high schools of his native county, and in 1873, came West, hoping to improve his then failing health; he settled first in Washington Co., Wis., where he tried farming for a short time, but not finding that business very recuperative, he again resorted to travel, which he continued through much of Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; in 1869, he began the hotel business in Savannah, Mo., which he continued a short time, and then came to Green Lake Co., Wis. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. J., of the 11th W. V. I., but was soon elected First Lieutenant of his company; he was with the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Black River and others; in 1863, Gen. Banks appointed him on the Provost Marshal's staff at New Orleans, where he served till the close of the war; was mustered out of service at Madison, Wis., and at once returned to Fond du Lac, thence to Milwaukee, where for eight years he was engaged in the hotel business; disposing of this in 1874, he removed to Ripon, and in 1879, became interested in the grocery trade. In 1872, he was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of Christopher and Abigail Newbert, of Walldoboro, Me., who died at Ripon in 1873; he afterward married Miss Esther M., daughter of Isaac and Esther Herrick, of Ripon, Wis., in 1874; they have one son—Harry C.

JOHN WELLER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ripon; was born in Prince Edward Co., Upper Canada, in the fall of 1825; his father, William, died before he was born; his mother, Dillie Weller, died in 1846; Mr. Weller came to Wisconsin Oct. 20, 1852, and first settled in Green Lake Co. for seventeen years; in 1869, he came to his present farm of 140 acres. He married, Aug. 30, 1848, Miss Mary Ann Bedal, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Bedal, of Prince Edward Co., Upper Canada, who came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled in Green Lake Co.; her father died there Jan. 11, 1864; her mother then came to live with her, and died Sept. 11, 1878; Mrs. Weller was born in Bloomfield, Prince Edward Co., Upper Canada, Oct. 20, 1825; they have three sons—Sydney, born Nov. 18, 1849; James R., Nov. 19, 1851, both born in Brighton, Canada, and Benjamin F., born in Fond du Lac Co., Aug. 30, 1854. Mrs. Weller is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Weller is a Republican in politics.

JOHN WEISGERBER, proprietor of the Mapes House; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1817, and is the son of John and Mary Weisgerber; was educated in the schools of his native country, and followed farming there till about 26 years old; July 5, 1843, he landed in New York, as an emigrant to America; he continued farm work in New York for two years, then was employed in the salt works of Syracuse, N. Y., for ten years; in 1855, he came to Wisconsin and, for the next two years, was proprietor of a saloon in Sheboygan; thence he removed to Sheboygan Falls and continued the same business for two years longer; in 1859, he went to Berlin, Wis., where he opened a billiard room, but was burned out in January, 1860, and lost all he had; he then kept the Arcade House for two years; in 1862, he purchased the Dartford House, at Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis., of which he was proprietor till 1873; disposing of his property at Dartford at that time, he purchased the Mapes House, in Ripon, Wis., of which he has since been proprietor. March 15, 1845, he was married to Miss Ann M. Resell, a native of Bavaria; they had three children—Caroline, now the wife of C. F. Schultz, of Fall Creek, Eau Claire Co., Wis.; Herman, who, with his mother, died with the cholera, in 1849; Katie (deceased). In 1849 he was married to Miss Barbara, daughter of Fredrick and Barbara Seybold, a native of Germany; the children are as follows: Mary, Katie (now the wife of P. H. Jewson, and lives in Nebraska), Lizzie, Meni. Mrs. Weisgerber died at Dartford, June 3, 1866.

REV. JOSEPH WESTENBERGER was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 10, 1845, where he received a classical education; came to New York City in 1866, where he remained

nine months; spent one summer at Bath, Mason Co., Ill.; then entered Wartburg Seminary, in Iowa, where he received a theological education; began preaching in February, 1869, at Madison, Wis.; in February, 1870, was ordained to the holy ministry at Maxfield, Bremer Co., Iowa; preached two years at Pocahontas, Mo.; Waterloo, Iowa, two years; Prairie du Chien over two years; Milwaukee, three years and one month; then, in November, 1878, came to Ripon, where he is Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and teacher of the parish school, preaching also at Rosendale and Brandon. Mr. W. was married in Iowa, Aug. 2, 1870, to Eliza Wegman, born in Germany, and who came to Iowa with her parents, when 2 years old; they have four children—Joseph, Lorenz, John and Gustav, and have lost one—Tillie, who died in Milwaukee, aged 3 years and 8 months.

CHARLES F. WHEELER, banker; was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 25, 1837; resided ten years at Penn Yan, N. Y., spending one year in the banking business; removed to Chicago in 1856; to Ripon in February, 1857; employed as book-keeper and teller in the Bank of Ripon until May, 1864, when the firm of Bowen & Wheeler, bankers, was formed, which still continues in business. He was married at Wethersfield, Henry Co., Ill., Nov. 8, 1860, to Maria S., eldest daughter of Rev. B. B. Parsons, now of Philadelphia; she was born in Connecticut; they have had one child, now deceased. Mr. Wheeler has been Treasurer of the Ripon Agricultural and Mechanical Association many years, and the family are members of the Congregational Church.

SPENCER WHITING was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1835; his parents, Charles and Catherine Whiting, were natives of New York, but now live in Ripon. Mr. Whiting came to Ripon, Wis., in 1854, and has since followed farming and various other kinds of business. In October, 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of George W. and Lorinda Parker, a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y., but immigrants to Ripon in 1845; they have two sons—Emmett A. and Frank A., and one adopted daughter—Elna C. They are members of the First Baptist Church.

DANIEL WILCOX. This gentleman has resided in Wisconsin for over thirty-three years; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y.; was born in the town of Lowville Oct. 3, 1803. Jan. 13, 1834, he married, in his native town, Huldah Williams; she was also a native of Lewis Co., N. Y.; born March 1, 1804; soon after their marriage, they moved to Jefferson Co.; thence to Fowler, St. Lawrence Co., where they remained until their coming to Wisconsin in 1847; lived in Walworth Co. until the spring of the following year (1848), when they purchased a tract of 320 acres of land from the Government, in the town of Alto, Fond du Lac Co.; removed on it, and immediately commenced improving it; they resided in the town of Alto (with the exception of the year 1854, during which they lived in the town of Waupun) until 1864, when they removed to the city of Ripon, which has been their home since; they have had seven children, four of whom are living—Mary E., who married, in 1857, H. Harwood (he was a soldier in Co. G, 29th W. V. I.; participated in numerous battles; was wounded at Jackson, Miss., and died in the service at New Orleans Sept. 27, 1864; Mrs. Harwood and child, Esther Irene, reside in Ripon); Miss I. Irene, teacher in the Art Department, Ripon College; Cornelia, wife of H. G. Clough, Rochester, Minn.; Herman M., a leading attorney, St. Louis, Mo.; names of the deceased children were Eldbridge, Harriet and Daniel Monroe. Mr. Wilcox and family are members of the Congregational Church; he believes that Christianity is an essential means of inward moral growth and progress in society and government, and that all political action should be prompted and controlled by the same broad, generous and unselfish purpose. During the time he resided in the town of Alto, he was Chairman and a member of the State Board of Supervisors twelve years, and Justice of the Peace about an equal length of time, and, in 1854, was Chairman of Board of Supervisors in Waupun; he has always taken a deep and active interest in the religious and educational matters of the county.

EDWIN WILSON, insurance agent; was born at Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 1, 1833; resided there nine years; then removed to Luzerne Co.; whence he came to Ripon, May 1, 1855, and engaged as clerk for Jehdeiah Bowen, with whom he remained three years; engaged four or five years in the mercantile business; in 1865, began the fire and life insurance business, being also connected with Bowen & Wheeler's bank prior to 1878. Mr. W. was City Assessor in 1877 and 1878. He was married at Factoryville, Wyoming Co., Penn., April 28, 1857, to Elizabeth S. Mills, born in Long Island; they have one son—Edward H. They are members of the Congregational Church.

FRANK S. WILSON, druggist; was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., in March, 1849; came to Markesan, Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1866, and to Ripon in 1876, where he engaged in the drug business. Mr. W. attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and learned the drug business in Michigan, which he has followed exclusively since coming to Ripon.

GILBERT F. WILSON, grain-dealer; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in June, 1843; he came to Wisconsin, with parents, John and Mary J. Wilson, and located in the town of Rosendale,

Fond du Lac Co., in 1851, where he afterward lived on a farm most of the time till 1868. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, of 20th W. V. I., and partook in all its battles and movements till it was mustered out of service at Galveston, Tex., in August, 1865. In April, 1868, he was married to Miss Hattie, daughter of Samuel L. and Sarah Whitney, of the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., and in that year removed to the town of Ripon, where he continued for two years; in 1871, they came to this city, where he has since been dealing in grain most of the time; their children are Herbert E., Frank A. and Harry M.

HENRY W. WOLCOTT, retired; was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 18, 1819, came to Rosendale, settling on Sec. 27, Aug. 17, 1845, his wife joining him October 13, of the same year; Mr. W. made the second entry of land in Rosendale. Was the first School Superintendent and Inspector, and held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Chairman, Assessor, etc., several years. After leaving his farm and settling in Ripon, he ran, as a member of the firm of Wolcott & Bateman, the Ceresco Mill about five years; bought wool two or three seasons, and now is engaged in loaning money and the settlement of estates. He is Vice President of the Northern State Fair Association; was President one year of the Ripon Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and Secretary two years. He was married at Trenton, N. Y., to Emeline Lyman, a native of that place; they have five children—Angeline J., now Mrs. L. E. Reed; Flora J., now Mrs. A. W. Pettibone; Julia E., now Mrs. Fayette L. Taft, of Burlington, Vt.; Carrie B., at home, and Henry A., studying law with L. E. Reed.

ALANSON WOOD, proprietor Wood's Hotel; son of Alanson and Mary Wood; settled in Green Lake Co. in 1849, where his father died in 1852; his mother is now Mrs. Alson Norton, of Ripon; Mr. Wood came to Ripon in 1856. Enlisted as a private in Co. B, 32d W. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862; served until June, 1865, participating with his regiment in all battles, skirmishes and marches, without receiving a scratch. In the spring of 1866, he went into the old American House with his brother William; two years later, bought him out; April, 18, 1872, began the mason work for Wood's Hotel; had the grand opening Oct. 12 of the same year. Mr. Wood has served as Alderman of the Second Ward. He was married at Ripon April 3, 1867, to Hannah A., daughter of Daniel W. and Avis Fisk; they have two children living—Gracie Louise and Lucy Jenks; lost one—Avis Marble, died Dec. 13, 1871, aged 3 years and 3 months. Mr. Wood was born at Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 29, 1842, and his wife in Adams, Mass.; prior to entering the army, Mr. Wood attended Ripon College three years.

JACOB WOODRUFF, nurseryman; was born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 17, 1813; after three and one-half years spent in whaling, went in 1838, to Great Bend, Penn.; in 1844, left that place and moved to Green Lake, Wis., where he remained from September until January or February of 1845, when he came to Ceresco and joined the Wisconsin Phalanx; before coming to Wisconsin, Mr. W. was engaged in blacksmithing, and also for about six years in Ripon, after the Phalanx broke up; since 1856, he has been engaged in the nursery business; during two or three years, he was largely interested with two or three others in raising willow for baskets. He has been City Treasurer one year, Assessor of First Ward one year, Treasurer and member of School Board six years. Mr. W. was married at Great Bend, Penn., Aug. 4, 1840, to Penila Wilson, born at that place Nov. 23, 1813; they have one child—Ensign, and have lost three—Frank, Charlotte and Walter, all at the age of about 2 years.

GEORGE WREN, architect and builder; was born in the county of Sussex, England, in 1833; his parents, Thomas and Ann Wren both died in England; when 14 years old, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he continued there for five years; in July, 1856, he sailed from Liverpool, and landed in New York in August; thence to Ripon, Wis., where he arrived Sept. 1 of that year; since Mr. Wren's settlement in this city, he has followed the business of an architect and builder, and has been connected with the erection of some of the most prominent buildings of the city. In 1859, he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of James and Lydia Kingsbury, a native of England but immigrated to Wisconsin in 1856; their children are Lizzie R., Anna E. and Fred B. Mrs. Wren is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

ROSENDALE TOWNSHIP.

CHAUNCEY M. BALCOM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Warren Co., N. Y., June 14, 1818, and is the son of Isaac and Sally Balcom, nee Greene, natives of Massachusetts; he was a farmer in New York till 1845, when, in August of that year, he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 34, town of Rosendale, where he has since continued farming. In Warren Co., N. Y., July 13, 1845, he was married to Mary A., daughter of William and Sophia Cook, nee Morse; their children are as follows: Daphne, now the wife of Lyman S. Curtis, and lives in Lewis Co., N. Y.; Elmira, now the wife of George Wheeler, of the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Walden, who now lives in Dakota, and Chauncey, who resides at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Balcom were the sixth family to settle in the town of Rosendale.

JOHN R. BLACKBURN, proprietor of the Blackburn House, is a native of Yorkshire, England; his father, Samuel Blackburn, a wool-stapler, was born also in Yorkshire, Oct. 28, 1798; his mother, Elizabeth Durant, was born in the county of Sussex, Sept. 22, 1795; they were married May 22, 1823, and had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Amelia, now the wife of Thomas Parkin, and lives in Toronto, Canada; John R., the subject of this sketch; William R., who now lives in Clear Water, Minn., and Maria E., now Mrs. Leonard Brown, of Fond du Lac. John R., the oldest son, was born May 7, 1830, and with his father's family immigrated to America in 1842, and settled at Toronto, Canada, where for the following four years his father was engaged in the mercantile business. In August, 1846, the family, consisting of parents and four children, landed in Milwaukee as immigrants to Wisconsin, and came thence to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where they settled on a farm on Sec. 34, which was their home till the fall of 1875, when they removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where they now live; John R. made his home with his parents on the farm till 1854, when, May 29, of that year, he was married to Miss Abigail P., daughter of Daniel W. and Sarah (Bradford) Potter (natives, her father of Connecticut, born Dec. 19, 1787, her mother of Vermont, born Sept. 9, 1798, who were afterward married and settled in the town of North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., where Abigail was born Oct. 27, 1834; and was afterward married to Mr. Blackburn; they came at once to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he continued farming for five years, in 1860, he began merchandising at Lamartine, and continued there till 1873; he then removed his business to the city of Fond du Lac, where he devoted his attention more especially to the grocery trade for four years; in the spring of 1877, he removed to the village of Rosendale, and continued merchandising till June, 1879; in the fall of 1877, he purchased the old Rosendale Hotel property, a year later rebuilt it, named it the Blackburn House and has since been its proprietor. Their children are Frank W., who married Miss Matilda, daughter of Robert and Mary J. Blair, of Fond du Lac, May 29, 1878, and is now the merchant of this village (Rosendale); H. Elmer, now a printer in Chicago; Charles R., Daniel Bert, S. Elizabeth, H. Louie and Minnie M., now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY C. BOTTM, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Rosendale; was born in Addison Co., Vt., in January, 1826; he is one of a family of seven children, whose parents were Roswell and Blue Bottum, and were also natives of Addison Co., Vt.; at the age of 18, he began clerking in a store, which he continued until 22 years old; for the next six years, he was engaged in the mercantile business on his own resources, at Benson, Rutland Co., Vt. At Lowell, Mass., July 21, 1852, he was married to Miss Helen M., daughter of Dr. Z. P. and Fannie Burnham, of that city; in November, 1854, with his wife and one son, he emigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in Sec. 30, town of Rosendale, which has since been their home. Mr. Bottum was Town Clerk of Rosendale fifteen successive terms, beginning with the year 1856; he was Chairman of the town for three terms; in 1868, he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from the first Assembly District; was re-elected in 1869 and 1878. They have six children—Joe H., Roswell, Perkins B., George R., Sheldon G., and Helen N.

ANSON H. BOWE, M. D., the first physician of Rosendale; is a native of Hampden Co., Mass., born April 5, 1813; his grandfather, Isaac Bowe, was a descendant of Alexander and Sarah Bowe, who came from England and settled at Middletown, Conn., as early as 1678; he was the son of Peleg and Mary (Woodward) Bowe, born Feb. 6, 1755. Was married to Elizabeth Lee May 18, 1775; they had six children, of whom Isaac, the father of Anson H., was the oldest, and was married to Eunice Cooley, and raised a family of six; when Anson H., their youngest, was about 5 years old, they removed to

Bradford Co., Penn., where he received the earlier part of his education in the common schools, and afterward attended an academy for a short time; in 1837, he began the study of medicine with a prominent physician of Springfield, Bradford Co., Penn., but attended lectures at the medical college of Baltimore, Md.; he returned to Springfield, and practiced his profession there till 1846; he came thence to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., made some investments in real estate, selected the village for his future home, and returned to Pennsylvania for his family, with whom he arrived in June, 1847. He was the first physician to locate here, and has since successfully practiced his profession in this vicinity. March 12, 1855, he was married to Julia A., daughter of Reuben and Lydia Smead, nee Rowley, of Springfield, Penn.; their children are Isaac, who now lives in Connecticut; Frank, of this village (Rosendale); Ethie, now the wife of Dr. J. C. La Fivre, of Rosendale. Mr. and Mrs. Bowe are members of the M. E. Church.

HENRY CHURCHYARD, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Ripon; is a native of Suffolk County, England, born in May, 1830, and is the son of Isaac and Lucy Churchyard, who were also natives of Suffolk County, England; when 14 years old, he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship to the auctioneer's and land surveyor's trade in his native county, which business he followed for two years after his apprenticeship; April 1, 1859, he sailed from London for America and landed in Quebec in May following; he came thence to the city of Fond du Lac, where he arrived in June of that year; he first settled on the "Indian land," at Pysippi, Waukesha Co., Wis., and two years later (1852), came to the town of Rosendale, where he followed working for the farmers for the month for one and a half years; he then bought a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 30, this town (Rosendale), which has since been his home, where he now has 140 acres. In September, 1856, he was married to Adaline, daughter of Benoni and Margaret Mountt, then residents of this town, but emigrants from New York in 1854; their children are Ellen, Lina E., Henry, Lucy, Laura M., George, Fred, Mabel and Bonnie.

GEORGE D. CURTIS (deceased) was born in the town of Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1821, and was the third son of Henry and Hannah Curtis, natives of Massachusetts but early immigrants to New York; he spent much of his early life on a farm; was educated in the common schools and academies of that county, and afterward followed teaching for five or six years. March 18, 1845, he was married to Rozella, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Talmadge) Lyman, then a resident of Oneida County, N. Y.; in April following, they immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled with the first half-dozen families on "Sanborn's Prairie;" the farm he then selected on Sec. 31, was ever after his home; here he afterward erected a fine mansion, which has become a landmark to this region, and which is, perhaps, the finest rural residence in Fond du Lac Co. Upon the organization of the town it was, at his suggestion, named Rosendale, and he continued to be one of the most active in the management of its affairs throughout its subsequent history, down to the day of his death, being many times elected Chairman of the Town Board, besides filling other offices, for which his superior intellectual and business qualifications eminently fitted him; he was the first to oppose the granting of license to sell liquors in the town, and through such opposition and influence the right to traffic in such has never been granted within the limits of Rosendale; he was most prominent in securing the location of the Sheboygan railroad through the town, and, in connection with his brother, Lyman Curtis, built the elevator at the depot, which has been a vast public benefit and greatly enhanced the business interests of the community; he was also quite active in most of the movements for promoting the interests of agriculture, for which the town has for several years been characterized. Mr. Curtis was a man of much sympathy, generosity and of strong domestic tastes; from his early boyhood up, he found his greatest pleasure at home with some interesting book, or in joining in the conversation of the family circle; as a husband and father, he was strongly attached to his family and by them highly esteemed and greatly beloved; he died Oct. 21, 1878, leaving a wife and four children, as follows: Mathia C. (now the wife of George Curtis), Rosendale; Elon C., now of this town (Rosendale); Cora M., now a student at the Oshkosh Normal School; George H., of Rosendale.

BUSINAL DODD, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rosendale; is a native of the town of Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., born Sept. 23, 1822, and is the son of Jonathan and Betsey (Kenney) Dodd, natives of Massachusetts; he spent his early life at farming in his native county, and, in 1844, came to Wisconsin and landed at Milwaukee April 12 of that year, and settled a short time in the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., where his parents afterward joined him; in September, 1845, he, with his brother, W. H. Dodd, and C. Balcorn, came to Fond du Lac, stopped one night with Dr. Darling, and, on the following day, selected their farms in the town of Rosendale; he, with his brother, entered a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 26, built a rude home and kept back there for a while; eighteen months later, his father arrived with the family and made that their home for ten years; then removed to Sec. 12, where they

afterward lived; they afterward died in the village, his father at the age of 92, and mother at the age of 74. June 11, 1849, he was married to Miss Jane Rogers, who died Aug. 1, 1858, leaving four children—Charles P. (now deceased), Henrietta (now the wife of Charles A. Henry, of Janartine), John B. (now a farmer in the town of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.), and Bion H. In February, 1860, he was married to Margaret, daughter of George P. and Margaret Murray, natives of Prince Edward's Island, who came to Illinois in 1854; their children are Oscar, Alice, Maggie and Carrie. Mr. D. owns 227 acres in Secs. 12 and 13 and 105, in the town of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.

WILLIAM DORNBRACK, farmer; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Germany in 1838; came to America in 1865 and settled in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; then to this town—Rosendale—in the fall of 1879. Was married to Miss Holt, of Mecklenburg, before emigrating to America; her parents, Charles and Reka Holt, came with them to America in 1865.

HUGH EDWARDS, deceased; was a native of Denbighshire, North Wales; was the son of John and Ann Edwards; born April 6, 1796; he spent much of his life on a farm in his native country; received the earlier part of his education in the schools of Denbighshire, but completed his English studies at Chester, England, in 1813; returning then to Wales, he continued the vocation of a farmer there till 1859. April 28, 1826, he was married to Mary Fudks, with whom and his family (in 1859) he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of 260 acres in Secs. 22 and 27, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., which his son John had bought of Mr. Crossman in 1851 and occupied till the arrival of his parents; this has since been the home of the family; here Mr. Edwards died in October, 1879, leaving a family of five children—Margaret S. (now a teacher in Virginia, John (now at home), Anna C. (also at home), P. Wynn (who enlisted in Co. F., of the 21st W. V. I., Feb. 29, 1864; was with his regiment in all its principal movements till mustered out at Madison, Wis., in June, 1865; was married to Mary Lloyd, of Winnebago Co.; they have one daughter—Emily A., Anna M. (now the wife of Peter Roberts, and lives in the town of Nekoma, Winnebago Co., Wis.).

WILLIAM FREDRICK, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Prussia Jan. 8, 1831; is the son of Daniel and Charlotte Fredrick; at the age of 17, he began the wagon-maker's trade in his native country, which he continued there until 1855. In the fall of that year (1855), he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Anna Boeks, of Prussia, and with her, in 1856, he immigrated to America; they settled on a farm in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where they lived until 1876; in the spring of that year he bought a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 36, town of Rosendale, where he has since lived and followed farming; in 1879, he purchased eighty acres in Sec. 20, making him now a farm of 240 acres; they have one daughter, Emma. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

WICKLIFF GODDRICH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ripon; was born in Somerset Co., Me., in July, 1820, and is the son of Joshua and Betsey Robins Godrich, natives, also of Maine, and who afterward died there; he spent his early life on a farm in his native county; June 1, 1844, started for the West; he stopped a short time in Walworth Co., Wis., and then went to Illinois, where he spent the winter; in the spring of 1845, he returned to Wisconsin, and in June, 1846, procured a farm in Sec. 8, town of Rosendale, which has since been his home; he now has a farm of 280 acres in Secs. 8 and 17, of this town—Rosendale. In June, 1856, he married Miss Julia, daughter of Luther and Lucinda Pierce, then of the town of Rosendale, but natives of Somerset Co., Me.; their children are Rudolph O. and Ora W.

STORRS HALL, M. D., physician and surgeon; is a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; his father, Dr. Ira Hall, was the son of Nathaniel Hall and Mehitabel Stors, born in Lebanon, N. H., Dec. 20, 1772; graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1793; he studied medicine in Granville, N. Y., where he settled in his profession, in which he was very successful and highly esteemed. Dec. 17, 1795, he married Rebecca, the oldest daughter of Peter and Esther (Clark) Parker, of Granville, N. Y.; they had ten sons, three of whom died in infancy, two in early manhood, and three others at the average age of 73 years; he died Sept. 16, 1816, the two older sons were farmers in New York; the third, Edwin Hall, D. D., was a Presbyterian minister, graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1826; taught for five years, and was then settled as Pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Norwalk, Conn., for twenty-three years; was Professor of Christian Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, of Auburn, N. Y., for 21 years, and Professor Emeritus of the same for one year he died Sept. 8, 1877; Sidney, the oldest now living, is a farmer in the town of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and is unmarried; Dr. Stors, the tenth son, was born in Granville, N. Y., May 11, 1814; graduated at Middlebury College in 1838; taught in various schools and academies in Connecticut for twelve years; during his teaching, it was through his influence that the first Fairfield County Teachers' Association was established, of which he

was President, and through his influence in connection with others, at first unknown, but who afterward became acquainted, that the first State Teachers' Association was established, and through their united influence the State Normal of Connecticut was established, of which he was the first Vice President; in consequence of failing health, he gave up teaching, studied medicine, attended lectures at Yale University, came to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1851, and has since been a successful physician of this village; since his immigration to Wisconsin, he has been connected with the Fond du Lac County Medical Society, which is now merged into the Rock River Medical Society; he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College for about twenty years; has been Secretary of the Board and member of the Executive Committee for fifteen years; has been Deacon in the Congregational Church since 1856. September 30, 1840, he was married to Elizabeth, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Kellogg) Scribner, of Norwalk, Conn; they have had five children, as follows: Sidney S., who is now a physician at Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill.; William S., now a farmer in Johnson Co., Tex.; Charles E., now connected with the Reliance Flouring-Mills, of Neenah, Wis.; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Ira, now in the office of the Reliance Flouring-Mills, of Neenah also. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Congregational Church.

GIDEON HINKLEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Pickett's Station; is the son of Jesse and Eliza Hinkley, with whom he spent his early life on a farm in Androscoggin Co., Maine, where he was born Nov. 2, 1827; when 21 years old, he went to the village of Lisbon, where he lived till 1855; in August, 1851, he was married to Miss Adeline B., daughter of Reuben and Neomi Loring, of Piscataquis Co., Me., with whom and one child he immigrated to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, and settled on a farm on Sec. 10, town of Rosendale, where he has since lived and followed farming; he now owns a farm of 100 acres; his wife died here in February, 1859, leaving one daughter, Delia E., now the wife of Milton Montgomery, and lives in Dakota. In 1861, he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Wilson, of Rosendale, who died May 4, 1878, leaving the following children: Mary A., Jesse F., Wilson, Mildred A., Lina B., Chauncey B., Gabriel B.; Feb. 11, 1879, he was married to Ella E., daughter of Asa and Julia West, of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.; they have one child, an infant son. Mr. Hinkley's second wife was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His brother, Jesse Hinkley, was in the 20th W. V. I., was killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 6, 1862.

THOMAS HUGHES, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Nekama; was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in November, 1820, and is the son of Hugh and Jane (Owens) Hughes; when 12 years old, he began the tailor's trade, which he continued in his native country till 1848. In 1810, he was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of David and Mary Williams, natives also of Cardiganshire, and in May, 1848, they sailed from Aberystwyth, South Wales, for America, and landing in Quebec in August following, they came thence to Milwaukee, Wis., where he continued his trade one year; in 1849, they removed to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of forty acres on Sec. 12; built his pioneer shanty, and has since made it his home; his shanty has since been exchanged for a more commodious building, with the improvements of a modern farm residence; his farm of 40 acres has increased to one of 200 acres; here his wife died, April 4, 1872, leaving seven children, having had nine as follows: David (deceased), Hugh (deceased), Mary, now the wife of Richard Robert, and lives in the town of Nekama, Winnebago Co., Wis.; Jane, now at home with father; Annie, now the wife of Rees Davis, and lives in Dodge Co.; Catharine, now the wife of George Montimore, who lives in Calumet Co.; Hugh (deceased), Maggie, now at home; Owen, married and lives on the farm. Mr. Hughes and family are connected with the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM T. INNIS, farmer, Secs. 21 and 22; P. O. West Rosendale; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in January, 1826. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Innis, natives also of Orange Co., N. Y., with whom he spent his early life on a farm in his native county; in May, 1849, with an older brother, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 22, which his brother entered the previous year; he at once began to improve his farm, and made it his home for two and a half years; he then returned to Orange Co., N. Y., and in March, 1852, was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Silas and Mary A. Jessup, nee Traphagen, then residents of that county; in the fall of 1852, they came to their home in the town of Rosendale, where he has since followed farming, and where he now owns 110 acres in Secs. 21 and 22; was elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1864, re-elected in 1866; was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from the First Assembly District in 1867; their children are Albert C., now a resident of this town, Rosendale; Florine, now the wife of Fredrick Scofield, Jr., and lives in the town of Springvale; Ida, who is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Innis are members of the Congregational Church.

RICHARD M. JONES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ring; was born in North Wales in April, 1812; came to America in 1847, stopped for a short time in Utica, N. Y.; in 1849, came to Wisconsin and entered a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 2, town of Rosendale, which has since been his home. In July, 1853, he was married to Jemima, daughter of John and Mary Williams, a native of Wales, but then a resident of the town of Utica, Winnebago Co.; their children are Richard M. Jr., and Mary E.

WILLIAM J. JONES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ring; was born in Angleshire, North Wales, June 21, 1815, and spent his early life on a farm in his native county with his parents, Owen and Catharine Jones; when 16 years old, he began the blacksmith's trade, which he continued there till 1849. In December, 1842, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Roland and Mary Hughes, and Aug. 16, 1849, they sailed for America, landing at New York; they came thence to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which has since been their home; he now owns a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 11, and forty in Sec. 2, and sixty acres in Sec. 1 of this town; their children are Owen, who now lives on the farm on Sec. 11; Henry and Roland, both at home. They are members of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES F. KIMBALL, farmer, Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Ripon; was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 19, 1811. His father, Ezra Kimball, was a seaman, and at the time of the birth of his son, was in the marine service in the war of 1812, and afterward was taken prisoner by the British sloop Snake; upon the exchange of prisoners, he was employed in a merchant service sent to Norfolk, Va., where he died with yellow fever; his mother, Isabel (Southerland) Kimball, removed with him to York Co., Me., in about six months after his birth; here they lived on a farm till he was about 12 years old, and then moved to Lincoln Co., Me., where he made his home till 1850. In Dec. 31, 1835, he was married to Miss Mercy, daughter of Samuel L. and Lydia (Curate) Whitney, and a native of Lincoln Co.; in October, 1850, they, with a family of two little girls, Christiana, now deceased, and an adopted daughter, Mary J. Durgen, now also deceased, settled at the village of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., as immigrants from Maine; two years later, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Secs. 16 and 17 (of this town), which has since been his home, and where he now enjoys the fruits of his years of toil.

CHARLES LAWSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. West Rosendale; is the oldest son of Stephen and Keziah Lawson; was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., in 1819; in 1836, he went to New York City, and was there engaged in various kinds of business till the fall of 1843; in the following spring he came to Walworth Co., Wis., where he followed farming for nearly four years; in 1846, he bought a farm of 160 acres in the southwest quarter of Sec. 29, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1848, settled thereon; he now owns that and thirty acres on the southwest quarter of Sec. 22. Since his residence in Rosendale he has held the office of Town Clerk and Assessor for several terms. Nov. 26, 1848, he was married to Miss Laura, daughter of William Morton, of Walworth Co., Wis., but a native of New York; she died May 18, 1872, leaving one son—Frank, now a resident of this town (Rosendale). Nov. 25, 1873, he was married to Miss Melissa, daughter of John and Calista Adams, then of Ripon, Wis., but emigrants from New York about 1856; they have one daughter—L. Labelle. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN C. LE FEVRE, M. D. is the son of Rev. J. W. and S. A. Le Fevre, nee Baldwin; was born in New York City in August, 1840; in the fall of 1854, with his parents, he immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co. His father was a Methodist minister, but after his removal to Wisconsin he devoted some of his time to farming, in connection with his ministerial work. The Doctor received his earlier education in the common schools of the State of New York, but pursued the higher branches of his literary studies at Lockwood Seminary, in Westchester Co., N. Y.; he followed farming for ten years after their settlement in Springvale, Fond du Lac Co. In the fall of 1867, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Bowe, of the village of Rosendale, with whom he continued his studies for four years; he attended one course of lectures at Rush Medical College of Chicago, but graduated at Hughes Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876; he then returned to Rosendale and resumed his practice, and is now a successful physician of this vicinity. In June, 1864, he was married to Miss Ethie J., daughter of Dr. Bowe, of Rosendale; they have one son—P. Edward. Mrs. Le Fevre is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Le Fevre is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

THOMAS B. LOVELL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Isles of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, Aug. 28, 1822. His father, John Lovell, died when he was quite young, and without a will, consequently, according to the laws of that country, the oldest son inherited the estate, and he was forced to earn his own living from early boyhood. In 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John and Alice Edgeley, of Cambridgeshire, and, in 1868, they came to America, and settled on a farm in the town of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where they lived till 1871, when he

bought a farm of eighty-nine acres in Sec. 13, town of Rosendale, which has since been his home. Their children are John T., now living in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Caroline, now the wife of William Wells, and lives in England; William, Hannah, Fred and Alice, at home with their parents.

JOSEPH LUCIA, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ripon; was born in Lower Canada Jan. 12, 1811, and is the son of Paul and Josette Lucia, nee Vereno, natives of Canada, but of French parentage; when 16 years of age, he went to Brilport, Vt., where he followed farm work in that vicinity for twelve years. There, in 1839, he was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Amab and Angette Brayman; they came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in Sec. 17, town of Rosendale, where he now owns 100 acres. Their children are Lucia, now the wife of Zeb Rambold, of Ripon; Jane, now Mrs. Moses Trembley, of the town of Friendship, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Charissa, now the wife of William Lambert, and lives in Ripon; Olive, now Mrs. J. Clinch, of the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Caroline, now the wife of Joseph Branchand, of Marinett, Wis.; Oved, now Mrs. George Trembley, of Minnesota; Joseph A., who lives in Minnesota, and Della, now in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Lucia are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES LYMAN, retired farmer, Rosendale; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., born in February, 1820; when 2 years old, with parents, Samuel and Lucy (Talmadge) Lyman, he removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., where they afterward died; he spent most of his early life on a farm in Oneida Co., and, in the spring of 1846, immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Sec. 34, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., where he followed farming till the fall of 1877; he then retired to the village of Rosendale, and has since lived a more retired life and enjoys the fruits of his years of toil. Sept. 23, 1850, he was married to Miss A. W., daughter of W. and B. A. White, then residents of Rosendale, but immigrants from Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1848; their children are Emma (deceased), Clarence J., now a resident of this town (Rosendale); Minnie (deceased), Bertha M. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are members of the M. E. Church.

CLINTON MATTESON was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., Sept. 18, 1820, and died in Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., July 20, 1876; his father, Isaiah Matteson, was a native of Vermont; his mother, Charlotte Harpenling, was born in New Jersey, being an immediate descendant of one of the families who came with Stuyvesant and settled New York City; the Harpending coat-of-arms could be seen in the old Dutch Reformed church of St. John's a few years ago, and, even now, if the church still stands; they owned the site, and a large portion of land surrounding it; Clinton Matteson was the youngest of eight children; his education was obtained at the public school, with a few winters' terms at an academy in the vicinity; his father following his profession (that of a Baptist minister), left the work of a farm, and the responsibility of its management, entirely to him; upon the death of his mother, he sold the farm, and gathering the things together useful to a farmer, as early as 1845, turned his face westward; he came to Milwaukee, Wis., by boat; there, purchasing a horse, he started on horseback for a place called Sanborn's Prairie, in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., hearing of it through a friend who had preceded him; it proved to be a most desirable place to locate; finding wood, water, and tillable land, he preempted and purchased until he had a farm of fine dimensions, as well as a beautiful location, because lying evenly and solidly together, with splendid variety of soil; this farm, with very little change as to boundary lines, comprises the estate of 600 acres left to his children; he built the first frame house in the town of Rosendale; then returned East, and, at Marey, Oneida Co., N. Y., married, in 1847, Caroline E. Potter. Being permanently settled in a place destined to rank first in agricultural industries, Mr. Matteson became identified with all matters of public interest, and gave himself heartily to the work of organizing and developing its interests; thus, in the year 1847, he took an important part in organizing the town and laying out the State road; he was also an active member of the Cemetery Association, locating the grounds and marking out the plots; the laying-out of the State road, owing to the probability of its being an important thoroughfare and laid out under the laws of a new State, developed two parties, who fought hard and bitterly as to what points it should pass; through some illegality, one party lost ground, and the matter ended in laying a very direct route from Waupun to Oshkosh, running the entire front of Mr. Matteson's farm; he was very instrumental in inducing people to settle in that part of the county; indeed, persons would be directed to Clinton Matteson if they were in search of land or location; for the first ten years, he gave his attention quite exclusively to wheat raising, from 1850 to 1856 raising from 3,500 to 4,000 bushels a year; he introduced the best varieties of seed; his first market for this product was Shboygan, fifty-five miles distant, where he was obliged to carry it in loads, taking two or more days for a trip; when the soil began to yield less bountifully of wheat, he turned his attention to sheep-raising; in 1856, Mr. Matteson sent to Vermont for fine and valuable animals,



Geo. A. Russell

BRANDON.

constantly importing finer and better ones to improve his flock. About 1858-59, he became Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; in 1858, he joined the order of Free Masons; from the years 1861 to 1865, he was President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Fond du Lac Co. In 1861, he married the second time, his wife being Eliza Frisbie, a native of Trenton Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., but at this time a resident of Rosendale. In the spring of 1871, an extension of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad was contemplated; Mr. M. worked hard and heroically to secure the cooperation of a majority of the voters of Rosendale, riding weeks over almost impassable roads; he met with what at times seemed insurmountable obstacles, and would have proved so to a less determined man; the object was at last gained through his personal exertions, and the road was built in the fall of 1871; the winter was severe, and the subject of this sketch furnished food and shelter to many a man who worked upon a snow-bound train; Mr. Matteson, with his usual foresight, saw the necessity of having a better class of stock, and early set to work purchasing the best breeds, selecting a kind which in his judgment would be received universally as combining the largest number of desirable qualities; he introduced "short-horns," purchasing his first animal in 1865, then adding every year, until, in 1873, he published his first catalogue, and fully established the "Rosendale Herd of Short-Horns;" the study of this branch of industry was followed closely and systematically from the outset to the close of his life—indeed, he gave it the study necessary to a profession; he purchased the American Herd-Books, containing pedigrees, as fast as they were published, also a condensed work of reference to English Herd-Books, thus possessing the encyclopedia of "short-horn literature;" Mr. Matteson was in constant communication with every organization tending to promote the interests of stock-growers, and took several journals devoted to such subjects; his experience as a breeder was acquired by conscientious and careful attention to details, together with extensive knowledge of the business, which rightfully made him one of the most prominent and successful stock-growers in the State; he thus became widely known throughout the Northwest, as a leader in some of the great agricultural and stock-growing interests; he was writing, at the time of his death, a history of some of the most important and fashionable lines of pedigree; he was, undisputably, the first to bring "short-horns" into this part of the State, as there was not a herd in Central or Northern Wisconsin until some years later; he found ready sale for all he had to sell, many of his patrons being strangers from distant localities—from the plains of Kansas and the hills of Colorado; this became the crowning industry and work of his life; he often remarked, "If I could live ten years, what infinitely more satisfactory results might be accomplished," showing that he felt it to be one of the established industries of the world. He was a man of singular decision and energy of character, which made his virtues and foibles appear the more prominent; he was open and honest, both in his enmities and his friendships; after a declaration of hostilities, he would deal his opponents, as long as they could stand or crawl, the heaviest blows without the smallest ceremony—indeed, when he was upon the war-path, his valor was almost romantic, for he regarded not the number of his foes, but was ready to attack, with equal courage and resolution, a whole church or a whole town; but his resentment was not lasting or rancorous, and, for very small concessions, he was always willing to bury the hatchet of war and smoke the calumet of peace; to his friends, he was steadfastly attached, and was ready, with chivalrous promptness, to defend their honor or promote their interest; to his neighbors who understood him, he was uncommonly kind and obliging; one having been his neighbor for twenty-five years, can bear willing testimony to his uniform courteousness during that long period, which makes him feel that in the death of Clinton Matteson, he has lost both a neighbor and a friend. For his family, he provided a pleasant and tasteful home, adding whatever he could to increase their comfort and promote their happiness; he gave to his children a liberal education in the best schools; they were four in number—Malora G. Matteson (now the wife of John R. Patty, of Fond du Lac, Wis.), and Bela C. (his only son, now carrying on the business), children of his first wife; Minnie and Mabel Matteson, children of his second wife; but three are living now, Minnie, a lovely girl of 15, having died in less than two years after her father. Mr. Matteson possessed a mind of unusual vigor and activity, the predominant traits being a clear comprehension and superior judgment, united to wonderful energy and excellent management; the course of his mental operations were sometimes extraordinary, being almost an actual sight of future developments that seemed to present themselves first to his internal vision long before they came to external view; he was a close reader and observer of character, also possessing a faithful and logical memory, with ability for fine comparison, thus making him an interesting and highly entertaining conversationalist; he had fine taste in discriminating the appropriateness of act or speech, and was keenly alive to what is termed the "fitness of things;" he enjoyed a sentiment exceedingly, if it abounded in force and effect; it was eminently characteristic of him in whatever he undertook, whether in large enterprises or trifling home decorations, to do the best, to get the best—no medium ground satisfied him. Mr. Matteson was no politician; no one ever visited his home but felt gratified with his open-heartedness and genial hospitality, and thought a man of

ability and refinement, his delight was in his fields and among his herds, rather than in public life; he was wholly free from hypocrisy and deceit, and would often own to his friends his failures and shortcomings, both as a man and a Christian; he was a man with the weaknesses derived from humanity, with the strength that we inherit from the soul. Never in the annals of this portion of our State has a private citizen received so marked a token of respect, for a thousand people were present to show their esteem for the dead; it was a most befitting tribute, that nearly three hundred carriages followed the remains to the grave, where the world closed forever upon the mortal part of one whom his friends loved and his bitterest enemies respected—a man who never let pass unimproved an opportunity to do a generous and charitable act, and whose faults even "leaned to virtue's side."

NATHAN W. MOON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in August, 1827; his father, Jesse Moon, was a native of New England; followed milling, blacksmithing and millwright's trade, and also practiced medicine in Essex Co., N. Y.; his mother, Rebecca Castle, was also born in New England. Nathan W. spent most of his time on a farm in his native county, and, in 1850, came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm on Sec. 25, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., in the spring of 1857; he now owns 200 acres. March 5, 1855, he was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Michael and Ann Leonard, then living in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., but a native of Ireland; their children are Emma (now the wife of William T. Reed, and lives in the town of Lamartine), Jesse N., William H., John L. and Carrie M. Mr. Moon was Town Treasurer for two terms and member of the Town Board for two or three terms.

GEORGE MURRAY (deceased) was born on Prince Edward's Island in June, 1791, and was the son of William and Margaret Murray; he spent most of his early life at farming and lumbering, and when quite a young man learned the ship-builder's trade, at which he worked during the winters. In 1830, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Montgomery, nee Ramsey, a daughter of Malcolm Ramsey, of Prince Edward's Island; in 1844, they removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where he devoted his time to farming for the next ten years; in November, 1854, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and, in the following spring, settled on a farm on Sec. 23, town of Rosendale, where he died in December, 1855, leaving a widow, who died in March, 1875, and eight children—John, now in New Brunswick; Catharine, now the wife of N. McFarland, and lives on Prince Edward's Island; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph Spraug, and lives in Minnesota; Mary A., now the wife of O. T. Lewis, of Fond du Lac; Jane, now the wife of H. Scofield, and lives in Minnesota; Margaret, now Mrs. Bushnell Dodd, of this town (Rosendale); Ann, who died in the spring of 1857; Theophanus, who married Miss Surrelda, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Bonnett, and lives on the homestead farm of 150 acres. They are members of the M. E. Church; his post office is Rosendale.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS (deceased) was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1799, and was the son of John and Ann Phillips; he followed farming in his native county, and was married to Margaret Evans about 1820; he left his family in Wales, and came to seek a home in America about 1843, stopped first in the State of New York, and, about 1850, came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of 156 acres, on Sec. 12, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; here his family joined him in 1856; his wife died on the farm in the summer of 1866, and he in the town of Nekania, Winnebago Co., Wis., in September, 1878; their children are Ellen, now the wife of David Price, and lives in the town of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.; Ann, now Mrs. Oriel, and lives in Wales; Sarah, deceased; Eliza, now Mrs. John Thomas, of Utica, Winnebago Co.; John, who was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Martha Thomas, July 1, 1861; they have six children; Julia G., now the wife of Samuel R. James; Etta, deceased; Hattie, deceased; Josephine Elmer, deceased; Sidney. Mr. Phillips owns a farm of 200 acres in Secs. 11 and 15, and 156 acres in Sec. 12; his brother David now lives in the town of Utica, Winnebago Co.; his sister Martha, now Mrs. William Price, lives in Utica also. They are connected with the Baptist Church.

HIRAM QUMBY, farmer, Secs. 8 and 9; P. O. Pickett's Station; is a native of Hillsboro Co., N. H.; son of David and Elizabeth (Kittredge) Quimby, born May 29, 1806; his mother was a descendant of the Kittredge family of New Hampshire, among whom were many eminent surgeons; his father was a miller, and with him he worked at the trade much of the time in his native State; he was, however, connected with a lumbering company there for a time; in 1850, he left his home in New Hampshire, and came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm on Secs. 8 and 9, town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., where he now has 130 acres. In 1836, he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Winslow, of Goffstown, Hillsboro Co., N. H.; their children are Louisa, now the wife of Patrick Rock, and lives in this town (Rosendale); Hiram M. and Byron B.

WILLIAM B. RASEY, retired farmer, Rosendale; was born in the town of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1801; he is the son of John and Rachel Rasey; his father was a native of Rhode Island, but his mother of New York; he was brought up as a farmer in his native State, and Feb. 26, 1826, was married to Nancy, a daughter of Samuel and Olive Hale, of Washington Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1847, they, with a family of four children, immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Lamartine, where he followed farming till July, 1875; disposing of his farm at that time, he removed to the village of Rosendale, where he has since lived a more retired life. Their children are Samuel, who now lives in the town of Rosendale; Sarah J., now the wife of Leander Knapp, and lives at Island Lake, Lyon Co., Minn.; Olive H., now the wife of L. W. Bowen, and lives in St. James, Watonwan Co., Minn.; Ed Z., lives also in Watonwan Co., Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Rasey are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS ROBERTS (deceased) was born in South Wales Dec. 15, 1815, and was the son of James and Mary Roberts; he was employed in the iron mines till 1842, and then came to America, and was employed in the coal mines at Tallmadge, Ohio, for eight years; in 1850, he came to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; settled on a farm in Sec. 2, where he followed farming and owned a farm of 200 acres at the time of his death, Feb. 29, 1876. In November, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Stone, also of South Wales; their children are Rachel, now the wife of Joel Morgan, and lives in Nekama; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wm. Jones, of Dakota; Daniel, now in Utica, Winnebago Co.; James, of this town (Rosendale); Mary and Maggie, at home, and an adopted son, William. Mr. Roberts and family belong to the Congregational Church.

JAMES W. SANDERS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Ripon; is the oldest son of James Sanders, a native of Connecticut, and Anna (Willey) Sanders, a native of New York; he was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1824, and spent his early life there on a farm; at the age of 17, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in his native county, and afterward followed the trade there till 1845, immigrating thence to McHenry Co., Ill., where he continued the trade for one year; in April, 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and pre-empted a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 6, town of Rosendale, built his pioneer shanty thereon, and has since devoted most of his time to agriculture; his shanty has since been exchanged for a commodious home with the improvements of a modern farm residence, and he now has 120 acres of land in that section. His parents removed to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled in Waushara Co., where his mother died June 21, 1862, at the age of 61 years; his father afterward died in Winnebago Co., Wis., Nov. 10, 1876, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Sanders has been Chairman of the Town Board of Rosendale for three terms. In October, 1847, he was married to Miss Nancy, daughter of Christopher and Joannah (Lambert) Grant, and a native of Virginia, but then a resident of this town (Rosendale); their children are James C., now living at Brown's Grove, Pawnee Co., Kan.; Edwin A., who also lives at Brown's Grove, Kan.; Amelia H., now at home; Charles H., of Oshkosh, Wis.; Dennis E., now at home. Mrs. Sanders is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church.

JOSEPH SCRIBNER, Sr., (deceased), was born in Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 30, 1796; his father, Enoch Scribner, was also a native of Norwalk; born Aug. 29, 1750, and belonged to the long line of Scribners, beginning with Mathew, who settled there as early as 1710; his mother, Betsey Benedict, was also born in that county. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, spent much of his early life on a farm in his native county, as many of his ancestors had done. In 1815, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jarvis and Mercy Kellogg, nee Sellack, also farmers of Fairfield Co.; four sons and three daughters composed their family, as follows: William, born in Connecticut, in December, 1815; married Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel L. and Maria Hill, nee Wakeman, of Fairfield Co., Sept. 25, 1839; immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in the fall of 1849, and settled in the town of Rosendale, where his wife died Jan. 28, 1876, leaving the following children—Mary E., now the wife of T. Cooper Hill, of this village (Rosendale); Julia, now Mrs. Joseph Mabee, and lives in Tarrytown, N. Y.; William H., who now lives at Russell, Russell Co., Kan.; John W., of the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; Ellen M.; Charles H. and Eliza R., who are now at home. Feb. 20, 1877, he was married to Miss Maria E., daughter of Adam and Eliza Vandenberg, a native of New York City, but immigrated to this county, with her mother, in June, 1857. The other members of Mr. Joseph Scribner's family are Martha, now the wife of Dr. Storrs Hall, of this village (Rosendale); Enoch, of Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac Co.; Joseph, of the town of Springvale; James K., also of Eldorado Mills; Harriet, now the wife of John Cooley, and lives in the village of Rosendale. Mr. Scribner removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1858, and settled on a farm on Sec. 34, town of Rosendale, where he died in October, 1868. His wife now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Cooley.

ELISHA C. STEWART, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Ripon; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in November, 1827; when quite young, he with parents, John and Martha Stewart, removed to Madison, Co., N. Y., and, at the age of 14, to McHenry Co., Ill.; four years later (1846), with them, immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 17, town of Rosendale, where they afterward died, and where he has since reside. In November, 1851, he was married to Lucy J., daughter of Loren A., and Phebe Rice, early settlers of this town (Rosendale), she died April 29, 1859, leaving three children, as follows—Charles L., now of Ida Co., Iowa; Edward C., also of Ida Co., Iowa; Alice I., who is now at home. In 1861, he was married to Miss M. C., daughter of Fredrick and Charlotte Klampee; they have two children—Mary J. and Willington. Mr. Stewart has been Chairman of the Town Board for three terms. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES H. SWANEY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. West Rosendale; was born in Belknap Co., N. H., Feb. 4, 1829; his parents, John and Nancy Swaney, were also natives of New Hampshire; he spent the first seventeen years of his life on a farm in his native county, and then became employed in the spinning department of the cotton works at Lowell, Mass., where he remained twelve years. Nov. 17, 1853, he was married to Georgiana, daughter of Mark and Eliza L. Bailey, of Lowell, but a native of Greenfield, N. H.; in the fall of 1857, they came to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he at once began the carpenter's trade, and has continued the same much of the time since; in the fall of 1863, he bought a farm of eighty acres, on Sec. 9, and removed to it in 1864, where he has also carried on farming; they have four children—Georgia E., Mornetta, Katie E. and Willie. Mr. Swaney has been Justice of the Peace for five or six terms.

JAMES THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rosendale; was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in June, 1818, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret Thompson. At the age of 16, he was apprenticed to the weaver's trade in his native town (Kilealm) which he continued there three years; in the spring of 1838, he sailed for America, and landed at Quebec; in June, he settled in Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where his parents afterward joined him and made that their home till their deaths; he soon became employed in the woolen mills of Dexter, and for nine years was overseer of the coloring-room; in 1848, he bought a small farm near Dexter, and afterward followed farming there till 1856; disposing of his interests there at that time, he immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm on Sec. 13, town of Rosendale, where he now owns 120 acres. In October, 1845, he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of James and Bettie E. (Taylor) McMullin, natives of County Longford, Ireland, but an immigrant to America in 1839, and settled in Watertown, N. Y.; their children are Jennie, now deceased; Joseph, deceased; Edmund J., deceased; Elva L. and George A., now at home with his parents. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

HENRY C. WARD, retired, Rosendale; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., May 3, 1820. His parents, Lorenzo and Abigail Ward, were also natives of Vermont. He passed his early life on a farm in his native State, and in the spring of 1845, came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and early in May of that year, he entered the first land in the town of Rosendale, on Sec. 36, it being the day after Mr. Sanborn, the first settler of Rosendale, had made his claim; living on Sec. 36 one and a half years, he then moved to West Rosendale, where he continued farming until 1874; at that time he moved to the city of Ripon, where he has since lived a more retired life. Jan. 17, 1858, he was married to Minerva, daughter of Lyman and Sally Bradley, a native of Oswego Co., N. Y.; their children are Lottie, Lucy, Myra and Carrie. They attend the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL L. WHITNEY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Rosendale, is a native of Androscoggin Co., Me.; born Nov. 29, 1820, and is the son of Samuel and Lydia (Curate) Whitney. His grandfather, Benjamin Whitney, was a native of England, and with six brothers immigrated to America, and landed at Cape Cod before the French and Indian war, the others afterward were scattered over Massachusetts, New York and other States, but he settled as a pioneer at Lisbon Falls, Me.; two of his brothers, Abram and Isaac, were soldiers in the Revolution. At New Meadows, Me., before the close of the French and Indian war, he was married to Meroy Hinkley, and they had a family of twelve children, the eldest two of whom were also soldiers in the Revolution; the youngest, Samuel, and the father of Samuel L., was born at Lisbon in 1774; followed lumbering and farming for a livelihood, and was married to Lydia Curate in 1801, the second daughter of Stephen Curate, who came from France to Boston, Mass., as early as 1771, and married Martha Herr in 1774; they had three children—of whom Lydia, the second, was born in 1776; Samuel, with his wife, settled at Lisbon, Me., where they raised a family of seven children, and afterward died there; Samuel L., the youngest of the family and subject of this sketch, was brought up at farming and lumbering. Was married to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Eunice (Tarr) Clark, of Lewiston, Me., Jan. 6, 1846; they came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1849, and

in 1851 settled on a farm on Sec. 16, town of Rosendale, which has since been his home; from 1849 to 1856 he was interested with M. S. Sanborn in lumbering in Outagamie Co.; since that time, he has been farming, and he now has a farm of 300 acres in Sec. 16, and forty acres in Sec. 9. Mr. Whitney has been a member of the Town Board two terms, and was Assessor of the town one term; their children are Harriet, wife of Gilbert F. Wilson, of Ripon; Samuel, who owns a farm of 120 acres in this town (Rosendale) on Sec. 16; Ellen J., now home with her parents; Meroy, now Mrs. Frank Burgess, of Sedgwick Co., Kan.; John, at home; Florence, who died at the age of 3 years and 6 months.

FRED ZINZOW, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ripon; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Nov. 2, 1834, and is the son of Charles Zinzow; he came to America in July, 1866; he lived for the first five years in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and then removed to the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., for three years; he then returned to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the town of Alto; in the fall of 1875, he bought his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 18, town of Rosendale. In the fall of 1866, he was married to Miss Fredreka, daughter of Adolph and Ernestina Dornbrack, then residents of the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; their children are Fred, Augusta, Frank and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Zinzow are members of the Lutheran Church.

SPRINGVALE TOWNSHIP.

ADAM ACKER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Ladoga; is a native of Athens Co., Ohio, where he was born January 12, 1821; he is the son of John and Elizabeth Acker; in 1847, he immigrated to Michigan, where he followed farm laboring for fourteen years; thence to Clark Co., Ill., for five years; in 1866, he came to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he has since lived. July 7, 1867, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Elder William and Mary West, nee Smith, immigrants from Broome Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1847 to this town (Springvale), where her father was the first Close-Communion Baptist minister; her father died here in 1872; her mother, in 1869. They have three children—Charles, Rosa and Rubie M. They are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM J. BARNES, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in March, 1837; his parents, Samuel K. Barnes and Salome Torrence, were natives of Yates Co., N. Y., but later settled in Steuben Co., where they lived on a farm till 1853; then with their family they immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Forest, where Mr. Barnes died in 1858. William J., the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Co. H, 14th W. V. I., in 1865; was with his regiment in all its battles and movements till mustered out at Mobile, Oct. 8, 1865; his brother, Milton K., enlisted in the same company in 1861, was with the regiment till the battle of Chico, there was taken sick, brought home and died in July, 1862; Austin T., another brother, was in Co. I, 5th W. V. I., and was killed at Fredericksburg, in April, 1863. After being mustered out of service, William returned to Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and continued farming there till 1868, when he bought a farm of 85 acres, 65 of which are in Sec. 1, town of Springvale, and 20 in Sec. 36, town of Rosendale, which has since been his home. In June, 1864, he was married to Miss Fidelia M., daughter of George and Sarah Chase, then of Forest, but a native of the State of New York; they have three children—Anna M., Minnie B. and Percy L. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Barnes was Town Superintendent of Schools in Forest two years; Clerk three years, and Chairman of the Town Board one year.

HERMAN C. BRINKERHOFF, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Brandon; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 16, 1815, and is the eighth son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Stout) Brinkerhoff; in June, 1847, he came to Wisconsin; entered a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 29, town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., which has since been his home; he was School Superintendent of the town one term, and was member of the Town Board for two or three terms. In June, 1848, he was married to Miss Clarissa, a daughter of Samuel and Chloe Cheney, a native of Vermont. They have one son—Francis, who, in the spring of 1874, married Miss Jane, daughter of Hinkley and Mary Grennell, then living in the town of Waupun; they have two children—Francis H. and Edith E.

WILLIAM A. CHENEY, retired farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Brandon; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 31, 1806; son of Samuel Cheney and Chloe Mauley, natives of Connecticut; his grandfather, Benjamin Cheney, was also a native of Connecticut. William A. spent much of his early life on a farm, and, at the age of 18, began teaching music, which he continued in his native county for

ten years. Feb. 14, 1834, he was married to Miss Sophrona, daughter of Abram and Louisa Resseque, nee Robinson, and a native of Hubbardton, Rutland Co., Vt. May 26, 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney started for Wisconsin and reached Chicago in June following; they settled in the town of Waterford, Racine Co., Wis.; in March, 1845, Mr. Cheney, with his brother, came to Fond du Lac Co. and selected their homes; he entered 150 acres in Sec. 33, town of Springvale, and built his pioneer house, which is yet standing; Nov. 3, 1845, his family arrived, and was the first to settle in the town, and have since made their home on the first selected farm. Their children are Jerome B., married and lives at Berlin, Wis.; Mary E., now the wife of Austin Taylor, and lives in this town (Springvale); S. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cyrenus Hall, and lives in Walworth Co., Wis.; John R., married and lives on the homestead; Sarah J., now the wife of A. P. Fowler, and lives in Iowa; Charles B., married and lives in Berlin, and Chloe L., who lives at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWARD CURTIS (deceased) was born in the State of New York March 18, 1808, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life with his parents on a farm. In 1837, he was married to Miss Eveline, daughter of John Eaton, who was born in New York in 1811. In 1848, they, with a family of five children, immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 13, town of Springvale, where he followed farming till his death Feb. 5, 1877; his widow now lives in the village of Rosendale. Their children are Cynthia M., now the wife of John Gilchrist, of Madison, Lake Co., Dak.; John K., who now lives in Steele Co., Minn.; George, deceased; David, of Steele Co., Minn.; Vincent, who, Dec. 17, 1872, married Miss Mattie A., daughter of Stephen and Harriet Crossman, of this town, Springvale (they have two children—Frank and Mary H., and now live on the homestead); he now owns a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 24, town of Springvale; Mary E., who is now the wife of N. Nickerson, of Seward Co., Kan.; Phoebe A., now Mrs. Horatio Elliott, of the town of Rosendale.

JOHN DUFFY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Brandon; born in Canada East July 29, 1844; son of Martin and Ann (McDonough) Duffy, natives of Ireland, but who immigrated to Canada in 1838, and came to Watertown, Wis., in 1846, where they now reside; John made his home there until 1862; he then came to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co.; in 1866, he purchased his present farm of 120 acres; he has since bought eighty acres in Sec. 20. Feb. 18, 1868, he married Ellen, daughter of Patriek and Margaret Moran, then residing in the town of Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis.; they have six children living—James P., Margaret J., Ellen, Thomas H., Ann M., John F. and Martin J.; they lost one son, Mr. Duffy and wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

DANIEL FENELON (deceased) was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, March 5, 1841, and was the fourth son of John and Margaret (Byrne) Fenelon, with whom he came to America in 1850, and settled in the town of Springvale, Wis., where he resided with his parents until 1863. Married, Jan. 4, 1863, to Mary, daughter of John and Ann (Burns) Gough, of the city of Fond du Lac; she was born in County Wicklow, Ireland; he settled on a farm in Sec. 16, after his marriage, and resided there until his death, Sept. 8, 1871; his widow and three sons now reside on the farm; the sons are John H., William J. and Daniel. They are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE GEE, farmer, Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. Brandon; son of Jonathan Gee and Lorany Blue; born in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 19, 1816; his grandparents, Daniel and Mary Blue, were natives of Mercer Co., N. J., but removed to the town of Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1802; his grandfather was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade in Princeton, N. J., at the age of 14, at which he served seven years' apprenticeship; he followed his trade much of the time in New York, though for the first few years after his settlement there, he worked at the millwright trade, and built the second mill in Tompkins Co., at Fall Creek; later, he removed to Ohio, where he continued the cabinet-maker's trade for nearly twenty years, and in 1853, he returned to Tompkins Co., where he died the following year. Jonathan, the father of our present subject, was the son of John Gee, who, at the age of 14, was apprenticed to the weaver's trade in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., during the Revolutionary war; the Tories of that vicinity often met at the weaver's shop, and laid plans for the capture of Washington and his army; this lad's patriotism prompted him to carry the news to the General's camp; he did so, and was kept as an aid-boy by Washington until one day, when the officers were mustering some recruits in service, he formed in the ranks, stood on tiptoe, and was mustered in with them; he served seven years as a soldier, his last siege being at the surrender of Cornwallis; after the close of the war, he was married to Mary Hutchings, and settled in the Wyoming Valley, N. Y., where Jonathan was born, Feb. 15, 1792; in 1797, they removed to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and settled in the town of Virgil; here they raised a family of fifteen children, whose descendants are now scattered over many States; Jonathan was married to Miss Lorany Blue in 1812 or 1813, and was the father of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. George was the second son, and early learned the stonecutter's trade in his

native county; in May, 1847, he came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Springvale, where he now has a farm of eighty-seven acres in Secs. 32 and 33; he also owns 120 acres in the town of Belmont, Portage Co., Wis., and has a house and marble-shop at Stevens Point; he, with his cousin, started the first marble-works at Waupun, Fond du Lac Co. March 1, 1836, he was married to Miss Lydia, a daughter of Rev. Caleb and Phebe Whiting, of Cortland Co., N. Y., who died at her home in Springvale, Nov. 5, 1866. Their children were Thaddeus Adelbert, who was killed in South Carolina, Feb. 3, 1865; Hiram E., who died when 6 months old; Emma E., now the wife of J. H. Ward, and lives in Fillmore Co., Neb.; Geo. E., who died in Springvale when 6 months old; Ella R., deceased; Billington W., married Ella, daughter of Wm. and Mary Huff, dying April 6, 1877—he was again married, to Minnie, daughter of Elijah and Albina P. Hersey, of Dayton, Waupaca Co., Wis., July 20, 1879, and they now live in Springvale; Florence R., now the wife of Oliver N. Lewis, of Dayton, Waupaca Co., Wis.

T. K. GILLETT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Rosendale; is a son of E. J. Gillett, D. D., and Amanda Smith; his father was a native of New York, his mother of Massachusetts; his father was a Presbyterian minister in New York, but is now a Professor in Parsons College, in Iowa. T. K. was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in October, 1835; is the youngest of five children, all of whom came to Wisconsin; he, with one sister, Mrs. Judge McLean, of the city of Fond du Lac, resides in this county; he was educated in the common schools of New York, and, in 1849, he made his first visit to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., but returned to his home in York State after a six months' stay; in February, 1854, he came a second time to Fond du Lac Co., and settled on his father's farm in Sec. 35, town of Fond du Lac, where he followed farming for thirteen years; in 1867, he purchased a farm in Sec. 14, town of Springvale, which has since been his home; he was elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1873, was re-elected in 1874, 1877 and 1879; was nominated for the State Senate in the fall of 1879. Dec. 25, 1859, he was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of Jeremiah and Sylva Cowden, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; her mother dying when she was 2 days old, she was raised by her grandmother, till she died, and then by distant relatives; they have had two sons—Alfred E. (deceased), and Willis J.

DANIEL GREENE, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Brandon; was born in Ireland in 1817; son of John and Bridget Greene. About the year 1840, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carey; she was born in Ireland; came to America in 1850, and settled on a farm in Sec. 8; afterward removed to his present location, owning his original farm of 80 acres and also 80 acres in Sec. 9, where he now resides; they have had eight children, the living are—Maria (now Mrs. Wm. Culbertson, of Wine-coune, Wis.); Thomas, Elizabeth, Susan and Daniel; the last four reside at home with their parents; lost one son and a daughter—Bridget and John. Mr. Greene and his family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this town.

WILLIAM HARNER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Rosendale; was born in the county of Sussex, England, in June, 1811, and is the son of Samuel Harner and Phebe Carey, both of whom died in England; he learned and followed the business of a Thatcher, in his native county. June, 1836, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Mitchell, nee Upton, of Sussex, England; with a family of eight children, in 1848, he immigrated to America, and settled in Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which has since been his home, where he now has 40 acres in Sec. 24, having sold off much of his land; the children are as follows: William, of Springvale; Charles, of Jackson Co., Wis.; Joseph (deceased); Mary (now Mrs. James Dooley, of Dole's Corners); Harriet (now Mrs. Dewell, of Jackson Co., Wis.); Sarah (now Mrs. Charles Perry, of Minnesota); Peter, of Jackson Co., Wis.; Mrs. Harner died at her home in 1858. In 1861, he married Mrs. Frances Davis, of Fond du Lac, a native of England, who died just ten years after her marriage.

JAMES T. HART, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Eldorado Mills; is a native of Westchester Co., N. Y.; born Nov. 15, 1811; is the son of Elijah and Mariah Hart, who were also natives of Westchester Co.; he devoted his time to farming in his native county until 1858. In 1833, he was married to Elizabeth P., daughter of Henry and Rachel Storms, also native of Westchester Co., but of Holland descent; in the spring of 1858, with his family—a wife and six children, he emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm on Sec. 1, town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co.; he now owns a farm of 200 acres, 120 of which is on Sec. 1, Springvale; 40, in Sec. 8, town of Lamartine, and also a timber lot of 40 acres in West Town; their children are Emma, now wife of Isaac B. Lovett, of Westchester Co., N. Y.; Elijah, on farm with his father; Almyra, now wife of William S. Ball, of Springvale; Norman T., of this town; Fannie, wife of Richard Grove, of Springvale; Anna, at home. His oldest daughter is a member of the Dutch Reform Church; the other members of the family are Tom Paineites.

THE HAZEN FAMILY. Among the first settlers of Springvale, were the nine Hazen brothers; sons of John and Polly (Blodgett) Hazen, who were natives of Massachusetts, but early immigrants to Lewis Co., N. Y., where these sons were born; their father dying in 1838, eight of the brothers

with their mother came to Wisconsin in July, 1844, and settled in the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., and later in the town of Springvale; they were Sewell V., now living at Winona, Minn., to which place he removed in 1861; Calvin, now a citizen of this town—Springvale; Alonzo, now a resident of Eau Claire Co., Wis.; James, who was perhaps the first physician in the town of Springvale, and who soon after settled in Milwaukee, but was forced on account of ill health to give up his professional work (he died in the city of Fond du Lac, Aug. 13, 1853, leaving a daughter, Nettie, who afterward, with her mother and stepfather, removed to Wyoming, and there was drawn as one of the first twelve lady jurists in the United States); Lorenzo, who preceded the rest of the family in the town of Oakfield a year (he was a member of the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention; he afterward removed to the city of Fond du Lac, thence to the city of Ripon and, finally, to Owatonna, Steele Co., Minn., where he is now County Judge); John, now a citizen of Springvale; Sanford, now a resident of Ripon, Wis.; Chester, who was the second settler of this town—Springvale; Loren E., who returned to New York, and is now a resident of the town of Copenhagen, Lewis Co. Their mother died at her son Calvin's home in Springvale in June, 1856.

CHESTER HAZEN, resides on the southeast quarter of Sec. 34; P. O. Ladoga, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; proprietor of Ladoga, Brandon & Grand Prairie cheese factories, and breeder of pure-blooded Ayrshires; he was born on the 31st of January, 1824, in Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y.; his ancestry are of English origin, and came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts, where his great-great-grandfather, Edward Hazen, was born Sept. 10, 1660; his son Benjamin was born in Rowley, Mass., on the 19th day of February, 1694; and his son Edward was born at Groton, Mass., May 2, 1737; and his son, John Hazen, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born at Swanzev, N. H., on the 17th of March, 1786, and died Nov. 22, 1838; his wife's maiden name—the mother of Chester—was Polly Blodgett. Eight brothers, including Chester, came West, and landed at Milwaukee on the 2d of July, 1844, and immediately thereafter settled in Fond du Lac Co.; another brother, Lorenzo, had preceded the family, and settled in Oakfield in the fall of 1843; Chester settled first in the township of Oakfield, but sold his claim in the spring of 1845, and bought the farm where he now resides; has a home farm of 240 acres, 80 of which is meadow; he has also a farm of 200 acres in the township of Green Lake, county of Green Lake, where his Grand Prairie Cheese Factory is located; he also owns an improved farm of 320 acres in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He was married, June 8, 1854, to Miss Jennie Atwood, formerly of Vermont; he has had two children—Della M., who was born Oct. 12, 1855, and Bertie, born Oct. 24, 1859, died Aug. 25, 1862. Della was married on the 2d of September, 1879, to William Griffith, of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Of the nine Hazen brothers who began Western life in this county, four still live in Fond du Lac Co., namely: Chester, Sewell, John and Sanford; one, a physician, James, died in August, 1853; Calvin lives in Winona, Minn., and Lorenzo is County Judge of Steele Co., Minn., and Alonzo is in Eau Claire Co., Wis., and Loren E. is a physician in his native place, Copenhagen, N. Y. The nine brothers have an aggregate of twenty-six children, and forty-five grandchildren. In early life, Chester learned the trade of molder, and worked at the same for ten years, but his life-work has been farming; he commenced dairying on his Springvale farm in 1859, and that, together with stock-raising, continues to be his business or profession. In 1864, he built and ran the first cheese factory in Wisconsin, and it for eight years was the largest factory in the State. In 1870, he shipped the first carload of cheese that was ever sent to the New York market, by the manufacturer, from Wisconsin. The "Fond du Lac County Dairymen's Association" was organized in 1869, and was the first association of the kind in the State. Mr. Hazen was its first President. The "Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association" was organized in 1871, with Chester Hazen as President, and he was twice re-elected to the same position. He has been actively interested in agricultural enterprises, having been an official ten years in the Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society, and also for six years in the "Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and also four years in the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. He is President of an association which is running a "co-operative store" at Brandon, Fond du Lac Co. Mr. Hazen is emphatically the pioneer dairyman of Wisconsin; he milks eighty cows this season—1880. He has been practically interested for fully thirty years in securing the best dairy stock, and finally decided to try the Ayrshire, and, in March, 1873, he bought ten pure-blood Ayrshires, and, since that date, he has made a specialty of breeding that stock. He has now sixty head of Ayrshires, and, everything considered, he believes them to combine more good qualities for general purposes than any other breed on the continent. He has been a reliable Republican ever since the organization of the party. He is liberal in his religious views, and is a member of the First Universalist Society of Fond du Lac Co. The social qualities and personal characteristics of this enthusiastic dairyman are too well known to need description in Wisconsin history.

CALVIN HAZEN, farmer, Secs. 35 and 36; P. O. Ladoga; is the son of John and Polly Hazen, nee Blodgett, born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in October, 1811; he spent much of his early life on a

farm in his native county. In June, 1838, he was married to Miss Pauline, daughter of Isaac and Persus Brewer, natives of Lewis Co., also; they with a daughter, Irene, and his mother's family, immigrated to Wisconsin in 1844, and arrived in Milwaukee July 2 of that year. Their first settlement was in the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., near the place where the village is now located; two years later he pre-empted 160 acres in Sec. 36, town of Springvale, but through a mistake could only hold eighty acres of it; he removed to Springvale at that time and has since made it his home; he now has a farm of 191 acres, forty acres of which is in Sec. 12, town of Waupun, the rest in Secs. 35 and 36, Springvale. Here his wife died in December, 1851, leaving three children—Irene (now the wife of H. Finch, of Steele Co., Minn.), Jane (now Mrs. George Ballard, of Dodge Co., Minn.), and Edgar, of Cottonwood Co., Minn. In December, 1855, he was married to Miss Meribah, daughter of Russell and Nancy Brown, a native of New York, but an immigrant to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1848; their children are Jason (deceased), Fred C., Hattie L. and Spencer R.

JOHN HAZEN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ladoga; is the sixth of the nine sons of John and Polly Hazen; he was born in the town of Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; he spent his early life with his parents on a farm in his native county, and early acquired the habits of industry and economy which have characterized his life; in the summer of 1844, he, with his wife, mother and seven brothers, immigrants to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Oakfield; in March, 1846, he removed to a farm in Sec. 34, town of Springvale, where he has since lived, and now has 191 acres. In Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1843, he was married to Miss Melissa, daughter of John W. and Anna Moore, nee Townsend, who came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in the town of Springvale, where her mother died June 22, 1860, and her father Aug. 2, 1878, leaving eight children, four of whom now live in Fond du Lac Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Hazen have two children—Anna A. (now Mrs. E. C. Sherwin, of Springvale), and H. Sidney, who was the first child born in this town, Sept. 7, 1847.

CHARLES C. LINDSLEY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in March, 1823, and son of Eben and Thankful (Parker) Lindsley, natives of Connecticut, but immigrants to New York in 1810, where our present subject was born; he spent his early life on a farm in his native county; in 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; spent a few weeks in the town of Byron; then returned to Madison Co., New York, where, Jan. 19, 1847, he was married to Miss Olive M., daughter of Solomon and Olive (Thair) Taylor, and in May following came again to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 27; built, perhaps, the fourth frame house in that town; five years later, he removed to Sec. 10 of that town; in 1870, they removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he was dealing in real estate for four years; in 1874, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 12, town of Springvale, and ten acres in the town of Lamartine, and has since followed farming; their children are Addison S., of Fond du Lac; Newton E., Louis M., Vina O. (now the wife of J. H. Scribner, of this town), Flora A., Charles W. and Lillie B. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley are members of the Baptist Church.

ALFRED MARCHANT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rosendale; was born in the county of Kent, England, March 2, 1830; his father, James Marchant, and his mother, Mary A. Skinner, were also natives of that county; in 1834, with his parents he immigrated to America and settled in the town of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.; four years later, they removed to the town of Annsville, Oneida Co.; in 1847, with his father and sister, he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., where his mother and other members of the family afterward joined them; in 1861, he bought a farm of eighty acres on Sec. 4, town of Springvale, which has since been his home. In August, 1858, he was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of Michael and Mary A. Mouran, natives of Ireland, but immigrants to Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1854; they had two children—George and Otis G., both of whom are deceased.

SAMUEL W. MARSH, retired, Sec. 2; P. O. Rosendale; was born in the town of Rochester-Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 7, 1801; when 3 years old, with his parents, Joseph C. and Susanna Marsh, he removed to Clinton Co., N. Y., where he spent his life on a farm till 1838. In 1825, he was married to Temperance, a daughter of Byron and Temperance Havans, of Clinton Co., N. Y., with whom, in 1838, he removed to La Salle Co., Ill.; three years later, they removed to Racine Co., Wis., and, in 1846, to the town of Metomen, where they settled on a farm and made that their home till 1868; he then bought a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 2, in the town of Springvale, where he has since lived; they have four children—Isaac H., now a practicing physician of Neillsville, Clark Co., Wis., Gurdon (now a carpenter and joiner of the city of Fond du Lac), Canfield (who now owns the farm on which he and his father lives), Caroline (now the wife of M. D. Buell, and lives in Humboldt, Clark Co., Wis.). He was Assessor of the town of Metomen one year. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. MOORE (deceased) was born in New Hampshire, March 24, 1797, and was the son of Theodosius and Hannah Wilson Moore, with whom he removed to Lewis Co., N. Y., when about 16 years old. In 1818, he was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Jonathan and Orange (Fox) Townsend, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., with whom he immigrated to Fond du Lac Co. in 1845; their children are Malissa (now the wife of John Hazen, of this town), Mary (now Mrs. Lorenzo Hazen, and lives in Ripon), Martha (now the wife of David Lawrence, and lives in the town of Utica, Winnebago Co., Wis.), Maria (the late Mrs. Abijah Hubbard, now deceased), Marion H. (now Mrs. Bush, and lives on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 30, in this town; she has two sons—William E. and John C.), John M. (now of Beloit, Kan.), Theodocia (now Mrs. Oscar Willard, of the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co.), Augusta (now Mrs. Alouzo Lockwood, and lives in the town of Metomen), George (now in Fond du Lac City).

GEORGE MONTGOMERY, farmer, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Rosendale; is the only son of George Montgomery, Sr., and Margaret Ramsey; was born on Prince Edward's Island Feb. 24, 1826; his father died before he was born, but his mother afterward married again, and with her and his step-father in 1845, he immigrated to De Kalb County, and later, to McHenry Co., Ill.; in November, 1847, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 14, town of Springvale, where he lived till 1871; he then traded for 200 acres in Secs. 23 and 24, in the town of Springvale, which has since been his home. In July, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of George and Ann Gould, natives of Staffordshire, England, but immigrants to Wisconsin in 1850; their children are as follows: Eliza A.; Susannah, now Mrs. Elijah Griffith, of Rosendale, Wis.; James D., George D., William D., Fred D., Ida M., Sophia A., Abbie, Mabel D. and Martha M. Mrs. Montgomery is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN NEST, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Brandon, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in January, 1845; his father died when he was only 3 years old, but his mother was long spared him; in 1857, they immigrated to America and settled on a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 28, town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where his mother afterward died. In 1860, he was married to Fredreka Springbaurn, of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; their children are Ellen, Charles, Martha, Emma, Bertha, Eddie and Alvina. Mr. and Mrs. Nest are members of the Lutheran Church.

THEODORE O'CONNOR, deceased; was a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; born in 1810, and was the son of Timothy and Lucy O'Connor; when quite young, with his parents, he removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where his father and mother died. In 1832, he was married in Jefferson Co., to Eunice, daughter of Joseph and Milly Dickey; she was born in that county; in June, 1854, with a family of six children, they came to Wisconsin and located on a farm in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co.; seven years later he removed to the town of Rosendale, where he continued farming until 1868; he then purchased a farm on Sec. 10, in Springvale, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1874; the surviving children are as follows: William L., who came to Wisconsin in 1857 (he was elected County Superintendent of schools in 1871, re-elected in 1873 and 1875; has taught in the schools of the county since 1864; he married Alice Bishop, of Rock Co., Wis., April 26, 1879); Lucy, now Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, of Brandon, Wis.; Timothy, a farmer residing in Dodge Co., Minn.; Benjamin F., a farmer of Springvale, Wis.; George B., residing with his mother in this town; Ettie, now Mrs. Wallace Porter, also residing with her mother; the second son, Joseph, died in September, 1874.

EDWARD B. PARSONS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rosendale; is the son of Samuel B. and Mary Parsons, natives of Connecticut, but immigrants to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where Edward B. was born July 6, 1831; in 1834, his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where his father was engaged in the grocery business for four years; in July, 1838, they removed to Chicago, Ill., where his father was proprietor of a hotel for three years; in 1841, they removed to Milwaukee and continued the hotel business for about nine months; thence to Belleville, Wis., for one year; from there they went to Summit, Waukesha Co., and continued the same business for a while, and then devoted his time to farming in that county till the spring of 1845, whence, with ox teams, they came as immigrants to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., and settled on Sec. 2, where they afterward died—father, July 21, 1864, mother, in June, 1871, leaving one daughter and four sons—Mary E., the widow of the late T. G. Burgess, deceased; Samuel H., who now lives in Phillips Co., Kan.; Henry F., now in Sacramento, Cal.; Edward B., who now lives on the homestead, and owns 330 acres of land in Secs. 1 and 2 of Springvale, and Sec. 14, Rosendale, and in Sec. 10, Lamartine, also has 80 acres in St. Croix Co., Wis. He has been a member of the Town Board, and has also been Town Treasurer. June 8, 1862, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Arabella Paddock, early settlers of Neenah, Wis.; their children are Guy S., Elva M., Georgie. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES R. PENNEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Rosendale; was born March 10, 1820, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; son of Eli and Polly Minor Penney; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1861, and settled on his present farm of 120 acres. Has been Town Assessor for five years. Oct. 15, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Phillip and Catharine (Drummond) Blanchard; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they had two children—Clement M. and George E., both deceased.

WILLIAM PINCH, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. West Rosendale; is a native of the county of Cornwall, England; born in December, 1815; he is the son of John and Mary Pinch, who were also natives of County Cornwall; when 12 years old, he began the malting business, which he followed in England till 24 years of age. In 1810, he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hamley, and afterward superintended a farm for a minister of the Church of England for one and one-half years; after the death of the minister, in 1842, he took charge of a farm for Capt. Collins, R. N., for four years, after which he followed the butcher's trade in England till 1852; they came thence to America, and arrived at the village of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., June 28, 1852; he lived in the town of Rosendale till the spring of 1854, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 4, town of Springvale, which has since been his home; he now also owns eighty acres in Sec. 8 of this town. Their children are Alfred, who lives in this town; George W., of Springvale; Naomi E., now at home; John W., now a Congregational minister at Escanaba, Mich.; Pearce, now in Massachusetts; Mary J., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pinch are members of the Congregational Church. He has been a member of the Town Board for one term.

FOSDIC C. PROUTY, farmer, Secs. 10 and 15; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Windham Co., Vt., April 8, 1828; son of Amos and Bathsheba (Wallace) Prouty; came to the town of Springvale, Wis., in April, 1847, with his parents; they settled on the farm where he now resides. Married, Jan. 7, 1857, Catharine M., daughter of Philip and Catharine Blanchard; she is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., residing in Springvale at the time of her marriage; they have had ten children; the living are Louis K., Arthur D., Dee A., Levi B., Marian A. and an infant not named; they have lost four children—Clark F., Clarence, Willie F. and Nellie S. Mr. Prouty owns a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 10, and eighty acres on Sec. 15; was Town Treasurer one term.

JOHN S. PYGALL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rosendale; was born in the county of Norfolk, Eng., Dec. 12, 1834; came with his parents, Thomas and Sarah Pygall, to America in 1838, and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where his father worked at the tailor's trade, till 1844; they then removed to Detroit, Mich., where, in November, 1848, his father enlisted in the 1st Mich. V. L., as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and died at Vera Cruz in June, 1849. John S. went as a Captain's waiter in his father's regiment, but when they reached Mexico he enlisted as a soldier and served with his regiment till the close of the war. He then returned to Michigan and made that his home till 1853, and then came to the town of Springvale, which has since been his home. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 32d W. V. I., under Col. J. Howe; was with his regiment from Atlanta to Washington; was then appointed Hospital Steward; was mustered out of service at Milwaukee in June, 1865; returned to his home and, in the same year, bought a farm in Sec. 4, where he now has 120 acres. In 1854, he was married to Harriet, daughter of James and Mary Marchant, of Springvale, but a native of England; she died in the fall of 1868, leaving one son—William H. In 1875, he was married to Anna, daughter of Conrad and Regula Butcher, of this town, Springvale; they have two daughters—Carrie and Hattie.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ladoga; is a native of Essex Co., N. Y., born in December, 1837, and is the son of Daniel Rogers and Olive Nichols, early immigrants to Essex Co., N. Y., where his father died in 1845; in 1847, with his mother and family, he removed to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 38, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where his mother died in the winter of 1858. At Sioux City, Iowa, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 7th Iowa V. C., and was engaged mostly in frontier service during his term of enlistment; he was mustered out of service at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1863. He soon returned to his home in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and, in the fall of 1865, bought a farm of ninety acres, in Sec. 35, town of Springvale, where he has since followed farming. In February, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of James J. and Charlotte Davis, then a resident of the town of Wau-pun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., but a native of Pennsylvania; their children are Alice O., Mary C. and George E. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Methodist Church.

FREDRICK SCOFIELD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rosendale; was born in the town of Hadley, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1821; he is the son of Miner and Lydia (Sherman) Scofield, natives of Connecticut, but both immigrants to New York when young; they were married in March, 1821, and raised a family of ten children, one of whom died in New York in 1844; the others afterward came to Wisconsin; two now live in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co. Fredrick, the oldest son,

came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Johnstown, Rock Co., in May, 1845; Nov. 24 following, he came to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., and settled on Sec. 3, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres. Dec. 20, 1846, he was married to Miss Calista, a daughter of Abel and Laura (Cushman) Bemis; her mother dying when she was only 8 years old, she was adopted by Reuben and Lucy Tarr, and made her home with them till April, 1846, when she came to Wisconsin; they have had eight children, as follows: Katie, the late wife of Rufus Oliver, of Waupun (deceased); Fredrick, Jr., now of this town—Springvale; Edward L., now in Ripon; Ellie M., now at home with her parents; William F., deceased; Miner, deceased; Ida E., deceased; Benjamin F., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield are members of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH SCRIBNER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rosendale; was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Dec. 13, 1824, and is the son of Joseph Scribner and Sarah Kellogg, a descendant of the well-known Kellogg family of that State; his parents were both natives of Fairfield Co., Conn.; Joseph is the fourth of seven children, six of whom live in Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; one, with his father, is deceased; he spent his life on a farm in his native county until 23 years of age; Dec. 16, 1847, he, in company with B. Pinkney, started for Wisconsin, and reached the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., in February, 1848; he entered 160 acres of land in Secs. 31 and 32 of that town, but devoted his attention to merchandising in the village of Rosendale, and afterward disposed of his real estate in that town; in January, 1852, he devoted and exchanged his stock of goods for a farm of 85 acres, in Sec. 3, town of Springvale, where he has since his time to farming, though he has been closely connected with everything pertaining to interests of the village of Rosendale. In February, 1851, he was married to Miss Olive, daughter of Worthy and Bulah A. White, then residents of the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., but emigrants from Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1849; their children are Josephine (now the wife of William W. Stuart, of Montana, lately of Ripon, Wis.); Fred H., Angelletta (now the wife of John W. Scribner, of Rosendale), and Adelbert E. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner are members of the Congregational Church of Rosendale.

CHARLES H. SEYMOUR, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rosendale; was born Nov. 13, 1829; in the town of Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn.; son of Charles and Ann Foote Seymour; when 8 years of age, he removed to Westport, Conn., where he was educated, and remained most of the time until 1852, when he removed to Norwalk, Conn., where he had previously been employed as a clerk for about three years, and also taught school for about eighteen months; resided in Norwalk until 1854, when he came to Wisconsin and located in the village of Rosendale, where he lived until August, 1855, when he purchased the farm where he now resides; his parents joined him here in September of the same year. In September, 1857, he married Cornelia S., daughter of Anson M. and Cornelia Miller; she was born in Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.; they have had one daughter—Cornelia A., who died at the age of 7 years. Mr. S. has served as Town Clerk — years; has been Secretary of the Rosendale Insurance Co., since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Congregational Church.

HEMAN C. SHERWIN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ladoga; the subject of our present sketch is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and is the third son of Bildad and Philinda Sherwin, natives of Vermont, but early immigrants to Genesee Co., N. Y., where H. C. was born Sept. 4, 1820; in 1836, he, with parents, removed to Steuben Co., Ind., where his father and mother afterward died; in 1840, he returned to his native county, and followed the carpenter and joiner's trade for ten years. Here, Jan. 1, 1845, he was married to Sarah D., daughter of James and Maria B. Coddington, natives of New York, but of Holland descent; in 1850, they, with a family of three children, immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Appleton, where he continued his trade for five years; he then removed to Stevens Point, Portage Co., Wis., where he began the life of a farmer, which he has followed most of the time since. In 1863, he was elected Treasurer of Portage Co., in which capacity he served for two years; in 1865, he disposed of his interests in that county, and removed to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he now has a farm of 170 acres, in Secs. 22, 26 and 27; in 1877, he was elected Master of the State Grange, to fill a vacancy of a year, and, at the expiration of this term, he was again elected to the position which he had so worthily filled; his second term expired Jan. 25, 1880. During his official term, he visited all the counties in the State, giving lectures both before the Grangers and in public. Their children are as follows—Edwin C., Frank, Addie E.—now Mrs. M. H. Pinkerton of this town; they attend the M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. SIZER, P. O. Rosendale; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born Oct. 14, 1820; his parents, Jabez and Lucy B. Sizer, were natives of Connecticut, but immigrated to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1805, where his father enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. George spent most of his time on his father's farm till the panic of 1837 swept it from them; he then rented a farm for three years, after which he tried hotel-keeping for a year, then blacksmithing for one year; in May

1846, he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, with the determination to make farming his vocation, unless it forced him to buy his bread. Habits of industry acquired in early life, stimulated by a determination to regain in the West what adverse circumstances had swept from him in the East, urged him at once to secure a home; he entered eighty acres of land in Sec. 23, town of Springvale, but having little or no means, he could make no improvements till he could earn some money with which to improve; carefully guarding his little nucleus of eighty acres, it has now grown to a farm of 280 acres, in Sec. 23 and 26, and he also has fifty-seven acres in Sec. 1, town of Laramie. In April, 1848, he married Miss Fannie A., daughter of John A. and Fannie Newman, of Oneida Co., N. Y., but natives of Massachusetts; her mother now resides with them; their children are Georgiana, Jabez W.; Helen, now Mrs. George A. Rogers, of Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.; George W., Jr., Charles H., Ada D., Mary L., Frank S., Elmer M. A., Lucy B. and Louis J.

MARTIN SKEELS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. West Rosendale; is the son of William and Ann Skeels; born in the town of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1814; his father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Londonderry, N. H., but of Scotch descent. Mr. Skeels has devoted his life to farming. In 1838, he was married to Mrs. Sophia, widow of Grove Wright, and a daughter of Thomas Richardson, then of Washington Co., N. Y.; in June, 1849, they came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm on Sec. 4, town of Springvale, which he had purchased the previous year. He now owns a farm of 240 acres in that section; they had two children—James W., who enlisted in Co. B, 1st W. V. C. (was taken prisoner; was in Andersonville Prison; was paroled and sent North, and is supposed to have died on board the steamer during the trip); Lucia S., the late Mrs. Henry Porter, who died April, 1865. Mrs. Skeels died at her residence Feb. 28, 1877, aged 74 years. Mr. S. is a member of the Congregational Church.

LEVI F. SKINNER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Brandon; is the only son of Aaron W. Skinner and Sally S. Farnworth, natives of Massachusetts, but immigrants to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1818, where he was born in December, 1830; he was brought up as a farmer boy in his native county, and, in December, 1855, was married to Miss Phelinda, daughter of Amos and Aley (Chace) Whiting, of Erie Co., N. Y., she being the youngest child and only daughter of a family of seven children; they soon immigrated to Wisconsin and settled first on Sec. 3, in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., which was their home till 1861; he then bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 33, town of Springvale, which has since been their home; he also has eighty acres in Sec. 28, and forty-eight acres in Sec. 32 of this town—Springvale. Their children are an infant son (deceased), Minnie L. (now a student at Oshkosh), Mary A., Frank (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. S. has been a member of the Town Board for two terms.

NATHAN A. TINKHAM, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lidoga; is a son of Orin and Joanna Tinkham, natives of Vermont, but immigrants to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1812, where his father enlisted as a soldier in the second war with England. Nathan A., our present subject, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1824, and spent his life there on a farm till 1846; he then with parents came to Kenosha, Wis., thence to Green Lake Co., where he lived till 1866, and where his father died in 1861, and mother in 1868. In 1863, he married Miss Maria, daughter of John and Mary Hogbin, emigrants from England to Fond du Lac Co. in 1855; in 1866, he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 22, town of Springvale, where he has since followed farming; they have had four children, namely, Effie J., Alfred C. (deceased), Frank E. and Edith M. They are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN WATSON, farmer, Sec. 27; 85 acres; P. O. Brandon; is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and is the son of James Watson and Isabel Douglas, born in September, 1820. In August, 1859, he was married to Agnes, daughter of John McDonald and Margaret Turnbull, of Roxburghshire, Scotland, who unfortunately lost her mother when quite young; in May, 1862, he left his family in Scotland and sailed for America; landing in Quebec, he came direct to village of Brandon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where his brother then lived; he worked for the farmers in that vicinity till 1865, when his wife and son, James W., who is now a teacher in this town, joined him in his Western home; they rented a place for one year, and, in 1866, he bought a farm of 85 acres in Sec. 27, town of Springvale, which has since been his home. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Congregational Church.

HENRY WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rosendale; is a native of Gloucestershire, England, born Nov. 9, 1820; he is the son of Richard and Mary Wheeler, with whom he emigrated to America in 1832, and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1844, he left his father's home in New York and came to Waukesha Co., Wis., and in the following year his parents settled there also; in the spring of 1846, they removed to the town of Springvale, then Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he and his father entered 160 acres of land, 80 acres each, in Sec. 2, which has since been his home, and where his

parents afterward died. In May, 1843, he married Miss Matilda, daughter of James and Mary Merchant, emigrants from England to the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where they have since died; they have five children—Harriet, now the wife of Charles Clark, of the city of Fond du Lac; George T., who now lives in this town—Springvale; Sallie, now Mrs. Willie Dood, of Dakota; Charles H., William S. They attend the Episcopal Church.

F. M. WHEELER, farmer, and senior member of firm of F. M. Wheeler & Co., lumber dealers; P. O. Brandon; is a native of Vermont; came West in 1855, and settled in township of Springvale, on the farm he now occupies, which comprises 216 acres of first-class land, all under good state of cultivation; common report styles his the premium farm; he has a fine flock of Merino sheep; raised from the Hammond stock, which he brought from Vermont; has also raised several fine Morgan horses; he still superintends his farm, but since 1873, has carried on an extensive business in the sale of lumber, sash, doors, etc. He has been a member of General Assembly once, and Supervisor four times. In 1849, he was married to Miss Susan Pray, of Saalsbury, Vt.; they have two children now living—Edward M. and George F.; their only daughter, Louisa E., died at the age of 21. He is a stalwart Republican, and is a public-spirited citizen. Although not a church member, he is a liberal promoter of the best elements of society.

A. CHAPIN WHITING, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ladoga. This pioneer of Fond du Lac Co. was born in the town of Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., May 20, 1825; his parents, Amos Whiting and Alsey Chace, were natives of Massachusetts, but early settlers of Erie Co., N. Y.; he received his early education in the district schools of his native county, after which he attended an academy for a short time; in 1844 he came to the then new Territory of Wisconsin, to try his fortune as a farmer within its boundaries; his first location was at Johnstown, Rock Co., whither his father had immigrated two years before; passing through Fond du Lac Co., on his way to Canada in 1846, he made some investments in the town of Springvale, to which, after spending the winter at teaching in Canada West, he returned and settled on his farm of 80 acres in Sec. 22, which has since been his home and where he now has 320 acres. Oct. 9, 1850, he married Miss Valucia V., daughter of Joseph and Lucinda B. Williams, nee Blockmar, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, her father being his great-grandson; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., May 20, 1826, where they were married in 1850, as above stated; they at once came to their Western home in Fond du Lac Co., and afterward her father joined them and made his home till his death in 1870, at the age of 82 years, leaving her as the only one of the family living—her mother and others having died in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have had eight children, all of whom except the youngest have been teachers; their names are as follows: D'Everado, of Springvale; Lucinda B., Mrs. George A. O'Neil, of Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa; Martin, deceased; Morgiana, Mrs. E. C. Curtis, of Rosendale; Philinda, now a teacher of Rutherford Park, N. J.; Elmina R., a teacher of Ripon; Robert A., now a teacher of this town, and Joseph W. Mr. Whiting was the second Clerk of the town of Springvale—held the office from 1848 to 1850; in 1852 he was elected Chairman of the Town Board; was re-elected in 1853; in 1864 he was appointed United States Deputy Revenue Collector for Fond du Lac Co., which office he held till the fall of 1865; in the fall of 1866 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from the Second Assembly District; he is now President of the Fond du Lac County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Such is a brief life-history of one of Springvale's oldest and most respected citizens.

GEORGE D. WOODS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Ladoga; was born in Edwards Co., Ill., in February, 1846, and in 1864, with parents, George and Ann Woods, removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on Sec. 2, in the town of Waupun; eighteen months later, his father purchased a farm of 100 acres in Sec. 36, town of Springvale, which was their home till November, 1878; his parents then removed to a small place on Sec. 2, town of Waupun, and left the farm in their son's care. In October, 1871, he was married to Miss Emily, daughter of J. M. and Abaline Hawkins, of the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; their children are Bernice A., Ralph L. and Solomon D., an adopted son.

FRIENDSHIP TOWNSHIP.

THEODORE HERRLING, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Germany, near Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1810; came to this county with his parents in June, 1854; worked at farming and his trade (that of engineering), until the breaking-out of the rebellion. Enlisted in Fond du Lac Sept. 14, 1861, as a private in Co. K., 1st W. V. I., under Capt. Thomas H. Green; was at the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; at Jefferson's Crossing, Dec. 29, 1862, and at the six days' fight at Stone River, lasting from Dec. 30, 1862, to January 6, 1863; went to the hospital at New Albany, Ind., and remained there until mustered out, Oct. 15, 1863; was a member of the Union League at Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis. Married, Nov. 9, 1868, to Antoinette Kinsman [see Kinsman]; they have no children living. He attends the German Lutheran Church, and is a Republican in politics; is now, and has been for two years, Chairman of the Town; is Treasurer of School District No. 1, and Secretary of Friendship and Fond du Lac Protection Association; he is now a pensioner, by reason of injuries received at Stone River.

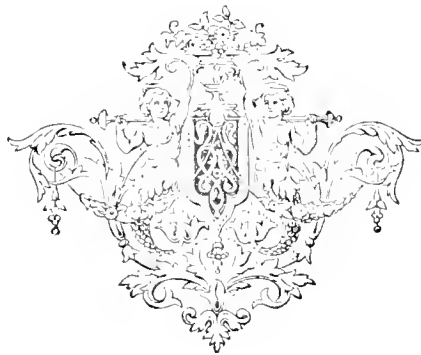
JOSEPH KINSMAN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1818; his parents, Aaron and Diana (Croft) Kinsman, were formerly residents of Framingham, Mass.; when the subject of this sketch was 15 years of age, they emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio; settled near East Norwalk, where Joseph remained on the farm with his father about six years; he then learned the painter's trade, which he followed six years; he then kept the hotel known as the Stewart House about three years. Married, Feb. 17, 1843, Julia Ann Beckwith, daughter of Richard and Anna (Champion) Beckwith, she being then 18 years of age; they were married by Elder Phillips, Baptist minister at East Norwalk; the parents of Mrs. Kinsman were from Hartford, Conn.; Mr. K. came to this State in April, 1848; was on the road twenty-seven days with a horse team, and settled on Sec. 5; removed to present location on Sec. 4, three years later; has 770 acres of land in Secs. 3, 4, 5, 9 and 21, of which about 250 are under cultivation, and the balance in pasture and timber; has four dwellings and eleven barns, with sheds and other buildings to accommodate his stock, which consists in part of 6 horses, 52 head of cattle, 250 sheep, etc., the stock being watered by means of reservoirs, pipes, and a windmill pump; has also a fine herd of deer in a park of 15 acres; has a daughter, Antoinette, born Oct. 28, 1846, who married Theodore Herrling [See T. Herrling, Sec. 4], and one son, Fitch R., born June 28, 1849, who is unmarried and works the land with his parents. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, liberal in his religious views a hearty, jovial, well-preserved gentleman, surrounded by all that tends to make life pleasant; and that he enjoys, to the fullest extent, the respect and esteem of his townsmen, is evident from the fact that, in a town giving one-third Democratic majority, he has been a Supervisor several years, being Chairman of the Town during the war six or eight years, also an Assessor fifteen years (one year acting in both capacities), and for twenty years a Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT MCGOWAN, farmer, Secs. 16 and 21; P. O. Fond du Lac; was born near Calais, Me., Dec. 25, 1823; his parents, John McGowan and Bridget, nee Murray, came to this country fifty-eight years ago from the northern part of Ireland, and settled in New Brunswick, where they both died at the respective ages of 84 and 50 years. He came to this county twenty-nine years ago, and lived in the city of Fond du Lac about eight years, engaged in lumbering, "jobbing" in shingles, etc. About twenty-three years ago, he married Margaret Coughlin, whose parents (Patrick and Mary, nee Connel) were from County Cork, Ireland; her mother, Mrs. Mary Coughlin, is still living in the city of Fond du Lac, aged 73 years, her father having died in New York shortly after his arrival. His wife is now 43 years of age (June, 1879); they have ten children living, one having died very young—Mary Ann, born Aug. 30, 1858; John, born June 1, 1860; Bridget, born March 2, 1862; Margaret, born March 29, 1864; Robert, born April 11, 1866; William, born Nov. 29, 1869; Edward and Erwin (twins), born Dec. 17, 1872; Ellen, born Nov. 29, 1874, and Catharine, born Feb. 1, 1878. All attend St. Patrick's Church, in this city. He has 85 acres of cultivated land and 5 acres of timber land; keeps four working horses, twenty head of cattle, ten of sheep, and ten hogs; makes a specialty of feathers, and has a large number of geese, ducks, turkeys and hens. Mr. McGowan began life with no capital, and has by honest industry acquired a competency and the reputation of a man whose word is as good as his bond. He stands six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighs 200 pounds.

DANIEL N. MORGAN, Postmaster and station agent, Van Dyne; born in the town of Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 30, 1824. His father, Nathaniel Morgan, and his mother (maiden name Deming), Lydia, are dead. He was thirteen years a teacher in the public schools of New York,

and is now Justice of the Peace. Married Susan M. Greenman, who was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., May 15, 1830; daughter of Samuel Greenman, of Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; mother's name Abigail Bliss (daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Bliss, of Newport, R. I.); have one son—Herbert Greenman Morgau, born in Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 7, 1854; married, Nov. 16, 1877, to Lucy Colman, of Waukesha, Wis., and is now station agent, express agent, Postmaster and telegraph operator at Pensaukee, Wis. Jeremiah Greenman, Jr., a brother of Mrs. Morgan, left Janesville, Wis., about twenty-six years ago, visited California and Western Territories, then went to Lima, Peru, went into the country with a Mr. Brown, of New York, on a prospecting tour, carrying a considerable sum of money, and has not been heard from since that time.

JACOB THEWALT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; born Oct. 15, 1819, at Nau-
Art (or New Earth), Prussia. Married in 1846 to Catharine Dhild, at Gen-Ters-Blom; one son died at 11 months of age in Chicago, twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago; soon after his arrival in this country, his wife was drowned in a well, into which she accidentally fell. Lived in Chicago about three years. Married to Sophia Steady in December, twenty-six years ago; had by second wife five children, of whom two died; Sophia, aged 22 Dec. 27, 1879; William B., aged 19 April 8, 1880; Annie M., aged 12 May 2, 1880, are living with parents. Settled two miles south of the city eight or ten years, then three miles south; owned a brewery at Mayville, Wis.; rents eighty acres on Sec. 17 at \$300 per year, cash in advance, in company with C. W. Fnn, of the city of Fond du Lac, he has been engaged in pressing hay, threshing and lumbering for several years, and also Assistant Deputy Revenue Collector for this district under W. C. Ogden.





E. M. Beach

WAUPUN.

WAUPUN.

JOHN N. ACKERMAN, retired farmer, Waupun; born in New York State April 22, 1812; son of Jonathan A. Ackerman, who was born and brought up in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; John N. came to Green Bay, Wis., in 1836, and came to Waupun in 1841; entered eighty acres in what is now the city of Waupun; there were none but Indians here when he came; he was a carpenter by trade, and put up the first frame building in Fond du Lac; there were only four families there then, and about the same number in Oshkosh; Mr. Ackerman is the oldest of the old settlers in this part of the country, and his stories of ye old times are amusing, and should be preserved. Mr. Ackerman married, October, 1843, Hannah A. Ford, daughter of Chester Ford, one of the earliest and most respected citizens of Wisconsin; children are George V. (living in Appleton), Marion (married S. J. Sumner, living in Waupun), Chas. H. (living at home), Alice (living in Green Lake Co.), Fred (living at home), Edna (living in Dodge Co.), Frank (living in Dodge Co.). Mr. Ackerman has a fine farm of 170 acres, 130 acres in the city of Waupun; he was for twenty years Justice of the Peace, and twice President of the village, and was the first Mayor of the city of Waupun.

H. J. ALTHOUSE, of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., Waupun; born in Pennsylvania Aug. 10, 1828; was most of his early days in Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he used to work out part of the day, and run a saw-mill all night; in this way he earned enough money to start for the Great West, and came to Waupun in the fall of 1849; had 50 cents in his pocket when he reached here; he worked at 50 cents per day at any work he could get hold of; took land on shares; sat up nights making baskets, and turned the baskets over for labor on his farm; the first winter he lived here, he walked miles every morning to chop wood for three shillings a cord; used to work into the night sometimes, and pile the wood by moon-light; he was "pegging away" while other men slept. Mr. Althouse owes his success in a large degree to his own hard exertions; he always was busy, no time was wasted; in 1852, he went to drilling wells and running thrashing machines, and, in 1855, made his first pump; went out into the woods and cut his own timber, and worked away and improved it, till now he has the finest wood pump manufactured in the United States; in 1873, he commenced making windmills; this branch of the business has grown to an enormous extent; these windmills are superior to any manufactured, and are shipped to all parts of the United States, and to foreign countries; 300 were annually sent to India, and were transported to different places on mules' backs; they have also made large shipments to New Zealand. As business increased, Mr. Althouse had to look around for suitable men for partners, to assume a share of the cares and responsibilities, and the business is now eminently successfully carried on under the firm name of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Mr. Althouse's success is a brilliant example of the fruits of persistent effort, strict attention to one line of business, and sturdy integrity. There was no loafing in his younger days, and there is nothing in the nature of the gentleman to indicate that he will ever depart from his first and well-fixed principles. Thus true merit gains its own reward.

DANIEL P. BABCOCK (deceased), was born Feb. 1, 1818, in Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y.; his father died when he was 3 years old, and he was bound out to Elisha Burr, of Castile, in what was then Genesee Co., now Wyoming Co., N. Y. When 19 years of age, he went to Illinois, and lived three years in De Kalb Co.; then returned to Castile and was married, by Elder Joseph Weeks, April 23, 1843, to Adelia Sturtevant, who was born, Oct. 30, 1822, in Castile, N. Y., daughter of Noah and Cynthia Sturtevant, natives of Vermont, who came to Castile before they were married, and lived there till 1867; then went to Livingstone Co., where Mrs. Sturtevant died Aug. 3, 1875, in the 70th year of her age; Mr. Sturtevant came to Wisconsin in October, 1877, and is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Babcock, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant were among the first settlers of Genesee Co., N. Y., and had their share of the privations and Indian scares incident to the early settlement of that county; Mrs. Babcock well remembers sitting, when a little girl, in the lap of Mary Jemison, the famous "white woman" of Western New York. Mr. Babcock was a miller by trade, but being in poor health when he returned to Castile from Illinois, he went into the boot and shoe business which he followed till October, 1855; then came West, and settled in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., living in the town of Alto one and a half years; then, in Springvale, seven years, and, in March, 1863, bought the farm now occupied by his widow on Sec. 12, in the town of Waupun, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1877, in the 59th year of his age, having been nearly blind for the last eighteen years of his life. Left two sons—Harlow N., born Oct. 11, 1850; married Lydia Fisher, of Waushara Co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1873, and now lives in Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis., where he is foreman in a large flouring-mill; Charles E., born April 29,

1857, in Springvale; is living with his mother on the homestead, which consists of 85 acres of land, valued at about \$40 per acre; P. O. Ladoga.

FRANK L. BACON, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Waupun; born Sept. 16, 1841, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; son of Leander and Sarah Ann Bacon, natives of Eastern New York; he went to Pennsylvania in February, 1863, and lived about two years in Rothsville, Pithole City, Oil City and Titusville, prospecting for oil, and working a part of the time in a refinery. April 4, 1865, he was married in Titusville to Anna C. Hamlin, who was born July 2, 1844, daughter of Henry C. and Abby Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin was from Augusta, Me., and Mrs. Hamlin from Hingham, Mass. Mr. Bacon came to Wisconsin in January, 1866, and settled in the town of Waupun; he bought a flouring-mill on Section 26, and ran it five years, then sold out and engaged in buying and shipping live stock, which business he continued till 1873, when he purchased the farm he now owns, which consists of 160 acres, valued at about \$50 per acre. Has been Assessor and Justice of the Peace, and is the present Chairman of the town; has also taken an active part in the Granger movement, having been Master of the Grange at Waupun, and delegate to the State Grange. Is Republican in politics, and himself and wife both members of the Congregational Church. Has two children—Bertha H., born Oct. 24, 1867, and Henry L., born June 18, 1869.

EDGAR M. BEACH, Waupun; born Aug. 3, 1839, in Medina Co., Ohio; parents of the old Puritan stock from New England; at the age of 5 years, lost his father, who was instantly killed by the fall of a tree; in 1854, came to Wisconsin; attended school at Lawrence University at the city of Appleton four years, when, his health almost entirely giving away, he spent several years traveling in most of the Western and some of the Southern States; in the fall of 1860, cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. The war of the rebellion found him teaching in Missouri in a district composed entirely of slaveholders; making his way North, he enlisted in the Federal army, but on account of ill health was rejected; still desiring to take some part in the national struggle, spent the spring and summer of 1863 at Nashville, Tenn., where he belonged to the Ordnance Department, under Gen. E. D. Towsend of the regular army. On the 10th day of November, 1864, was married to Miss Cecelia E. Tichenor, daughter of Charles O. Tichenor, Esq., of Appleton. Studied law with Judge N. C. Giffin, of Fond du Lac, at which place he was admitted to the bar in July, 1866; came to Waupun in December, 1866, where he has spent an active business life in the practice of his profession, which has been crowned with more than ordinary success; coming to Waupun without means or friends, he has found many friends and abundant means. His fellow-citizens elected him Justice of the Peace for eight years in succession; at one time a Postmaster under Abraham Lincoln, "a high private in the Kekoskee war," Village Clerk; Supervisor; in politics a Republican; an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged since 1864; many years a Sunday-school Superintendent; thirteen years a Class Leader, Trustee and Steward. Always a liberal contributor to all good objects.

LEROY E. BEARDSLEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Waupun; born April 30, 1844, in Chemung Co., N. Y., now Schuyler Co.; came West with his parents in the fall of 1854, and settled in the town of Waupun. Was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Wealthy M. Holden, who was born Oct. 31, 1848, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., daughter of Chauncey and Almira Holden, who came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1851, and settled in the town of Waupun, on Section 15, where Mrs. Holden died Oct. 27, 1858, and Mr. Holden, July 20, 1877, aged 56. Mr. Beardsley enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in the 32d W. V. I., Co. A, for three years, and was mustered out of the service at Washington June 12, 1865; was in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment participated during that time. Mrs. Beardsley has lived on the farm, now occupied by herself and husband, ever since her parents came to Wisconsin—when she was a little over 2 years old; have one child—Gertrude Welcome May, born Oct. 30, 1878; has 120 acres of land, valued at about \$50 per acre. Republican.

B. H. BETTIS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ladoga; born March 29, 1821, in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.; son of Benjamin and Huldah Bettis. At the age of 17, he went to work in a woolen factory in Oswego Co., where his parents had removed when he was 13 years old, and continued at that business nine years. Feb. 25, 1845, he was married to Charity Savage, who was born Jan. 24, 1825, in the town of Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y. Mr. Bettis came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1847, and settled in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., where he has since resided. He held the office of County Supervisor two years; Chairman of the Town five years; Town Clerk one year, and member of the Legislature three terms, in 1860, 1861 and 1869; was also Deputy Warden of the prison at Waupun, from October, 1871, till April, 1874, during the time that George F. Wheeler was Warden; also took the census of 1870, in the towns of Alto, Waupun, Springvale, Oakfield, and the North Ward of the village of Waupun. Has two children living—Adaline (born Aug. 27, 1848, now Mrs. Solon Halsey, of the town of Waupun), and Benjamin E. (born Oct. 15, 1851, now living at home). Hattie was born Sept.

23, 1853, and died April 30, 1868. Has 120 acres of land, valued at about \$7,000. In politics is Republican, dyed in the wool. Mrs. Bettis is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. H. BRINKERHOFF, Postmaster, Waupun; born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 14, 1835; 1835; son of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, who was a son of Henry Brinkerhoff, of Adams Co., Penn.; the family came to America when Peter Stuyvesant was Governor of New York; were of that good old Dutch stock that settled along the Hudson and Mohawk; Hezekiah moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Seneca Co., and died in 1846 at the age of 54; John, in 1853, went to work in a printing office in Milan, Ohio; then went to Watertown, Wis., and afterward to Jefferson and Beaver Dam, and came to Waupun in 1857 and established the *Waupun Times*; carried that on nine years and was appointed Postmaster in 1861; was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1864 by 700 majority; Mr. Brinkerhoff is the present Postmaster and has been since 1861. He married Lucy T. Stoddard, daughter of Thomas Stoddard, who was from Laona, N. Y.; had two children—James Edwin is with Althouse, Wheeler & Co., of Waupun; Van S. is employed in the post office; wife died in the fall of 1863. Married, in 1867, Jennie H. Gillette, daughter of M. S. Gillette, of Fond du Lac; have two children by second marriage—Mary L. and Lola J.

HENRY D. BOOHER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Waupun; born Sept. 24, 1824, in Guernsey Co., Ohio; came to Wisconsin, in 1848; lived on Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co. most of the time till 1858; then returned to Ohio and stayed till the fall of 1864, when he again came to Wisconsin and lived in Chester, Dodge Co., till January, 1879. His first wife, to whom he was married Sept. 30, 1852, in Waupun, was Mrs. Lydia Brower, whose maiden name was Simpson; she died May 7, 1856, leaving three sons—Charles, Theodore and George; Jan. 14, 1879, was married to Mrs. Lenora C. Clark, who was born April 18, 1838, in Franklin Co., Mass., daughter of Dexter and Saloma Parter, who came to Wisconsin about 1856; she was first married in February, 1862, to L. W. Clark, who was born March 6, 1834, and died Oct. 25, 1876, leaving two children—Carrie Adell and Nellie Jane. Farm consists of seventy acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

SVEN BRONSON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Waupun; was born April 2, 1828, in Norway, where his name was known as Gul Bronson. Was married in April, 1851, to Olena Oleson, who was born March 14, 1830, and died in the town of Waupun Feb. 9, 1857. Mr. Bronson came to America in the summer of 1854, and settled in the village of Waupun; living there three years; then removed to the farm he now owns; has 231 acres worth about \$40 per acre. Has held the office of Treasurer in the school district, and is now the District Clerk, and also Supervisor of the town of Waupun. Has children living, as follows—Gustave, Ole, Bennie, Julius, Matilda, Charles and Theodore; has lost three—Carl and Emma, and one died in infancy, June 10, 1858. He married for his second wife, Ann Larson, who was born June 25, 1824. Republican in politics, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bronson is a man of sterling worth, who has amassed a fair fortune by honest industry.

WOLCOTT T. BROOKS, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Waupun; was born at New Haven, Vt., Oct. 6, 1826; his father, Daniel Brooks, moved to Middlebury, where the family resided until 1846, when he came to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 1, in Byron, where he carried on the business of farming and worked at his trade—that of a carpenter. He married in Byron, May 31, 1853, Miss Gertrude, daughter of Ebenezer Sanderson, one of the earliest settlers of Waukesha Co.; she was born in Delta, Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. Brooks has been a member of the Legislature, representing the Fifth Assembly District in 1860, and the Second District in 1877; he removed to Waupun in 1864, where he has resided on Sec. 13, and has been a member of the County Board and held various local offices. He has two children—Myron N. and Mary G.

CLINTON M. BROOKS, merchant, Waupun; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 1, 1837; son of Sheldon Brooks, who was from Highgate, Vt.; his father was Calvin Brooks, who was also a Vermont man; Sheldon Brooks and family moved to New York State, and to Waupun about 1855; he is now living at the age of 75 and is blind; Mr. Clinton M. Brooks has been many years engaged in manufacturing organs; he was eleven years in Milwaukee learning and working at this trade and is a thorough and competent workman; he was with the Marshall Bros. Church Organ Co. many years, and put up some of the finest organs in the Western States; in 1875, he went into the organ business on his own account, and, in March, 1877, came to Waupun and became associated with Amos Nudd in the furniture and organ business, which they have been carrying on successfully since. Married, Oct. 12, 1863, Imogene Keyes, who was from New York State and originally from Vermont; have one child—William E., born Sept. 25, 1866. The firm of Brooks & Nudd are justly known for the good management of their business and fair dealing.

JOHN BRYCE, hardware merchant, Waupun; born in Edinburgh, Scotland; son of David Bryce, who died in 1856 at the age of 70; John traveled through different parts of England and was engaged in teaching school at different times; he was a graduate of Bathgate Academy; he came to New York City in May, 1849, and came to Waupun in the fall of the same year; was employed as a clerk by Drummond & Smith for a time; in the fall of 1852, went to Australia and Melbourne; went into the mines for a while and afterward engaged in business there, and made and saved money; in 1858, he returned to Waupun and became interested in the hardware trade and has been thus employed ever since, having, through his honorable dealing and good business talent, built a successful and remunerative traffic. Mr. Bryce has never aspired to office, but has held several important town and city offices; espoused the just cause of national sovereignty during the war, and gave liberally to its aid and support; a brother, Hugh Bryce, was a soldier in the 100th N. Y. V. I.; was wounded twice, at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and afterward died from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Bryce and family are respected members of the Congregational Church, and he is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and one of Waupun's most esteemed citizens.

LUTHER BUTTS, capitalist, Waupun; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., June 24, 1825; son of Jacob S. Butts; his father was William Butts, who was a native of Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; Mr. Butts' grandfather on his mother's side was Col. William Johnson, of Revolutionary fame; Jacob died in 1859, at the age of 57. Mr. Luther Butts, in October, 1846, settled on a farm of 200 acres, which was bought at Government price, in Fond du Lac County; he carried on farming successfully twenty-seven years; during this time, he speculated in land, buying and selling farms, and came to Waupun in fall of 1873; Mr. Butts is the owner of the opera house, the finest building in the city of Waupun. He married, July 19, 1845, Hannah Mann, daughter of Reuben Mann, a well-to-do farmer in Connecticut; she died Nov. 26, 1876; he married his second wife July 19, 1877; her maiden name was McDaniel; they have one boy—Luther J. Butts, born March 26, 1878. In 1878, Mr. Butts built a fine residence in the central part of the city of Waupun, where he now lives, enjoying the solid comforts of life. In the town of Alto, he was a member of the School Board for many years, and was largely and liberally connected with the interests of that town; he has obtained a well-deserved competence through his shrewd business tact and good management, and is a man of liberal and hospitable spirit.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN, hardware merchant, Waupun; was born in Arnsburg, Canada, Sept. 15, 1820; son of Dr. Olmstead Chamberlin; he was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., near Burlington, in 1787; his father was Joshua Chamberlin, and was a native of Massachusetts; Dr. Chamberlin studied medicine in his native State, and, in 1820, moved West with his family; in 1821, he settled in Pontiac, Mich., where he practiced medicine until 1840; he was one of the earliest settlers in that county; he had a large and successful practice, and was a much respected and honored citizen. He married Mary Beech, of Massachusetts; the children were Stewart, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Elsie, Charles, Almira and Augustus B. Samuel Chamberlain, in 1840, went to Boston and bought a stock of goods, and started in general merchandise business in Pontiac; was successfully engaged till 1855, when he was appointed, by President Pierce, first mail-agent on the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R.; he resigned and went into the custom-house at Detroit; received this appointment from President Buchanan; held that position till the election of Lincoln; in 1861, he came to Fox Lake, Wis., and engaged in buying wheat and cattle; in February, 1863, he came to Waupun, where he became interested in the hardware business, and has been successfully engaged in that line ever since. He married Sarah Elliott, daughter of Charles Elliott, who was from Connecticut; his ancestors were among the oldest and most esteemed settlers in that State; Charles Elliott the famous portrait painter, was one of this family. Mr. Chamberlin and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. S. CLARK, merchant, Waupun; born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 4, 1847; son of Stephen Clark, who was a native of New York State, and a well-to-do farmer; his father was Samuel Clark, and was from good old New England stock; he lived to be 88 years old; the family came to Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1854, and engaged in farming. Stephen married a Miss Popple, who was a native of Rhode Island; there were five children—Mary (married George Thompson, and is now living in Green Lake Co.), Helen (married Henry Smith, and now living in Fond du Lac Co.); Mr. A. S. Clark is the next in order, then George Clark (who is living at home), Wallace (living at home). Mr. A. S. Clark enlisted in February, 1864, in the 1st W. V. C.; served his time faithfully till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he was second musician in the regimental band at the close of the war, when he returned home, and remained till 1867, when he went on the road for a Boston house, selling boots and shoes; was afterward connected with a Chicago concern in the same business; in September, 1876, he

became associated with Mr. H. H. Hoard under the firm name of Clark & Hoard; they have been carrying on a very successful business ever since; they carry a large and well-assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes and crockery, and, through their good business habits and gentlemanly demeanor, have made a host of friends and built up a large and growing trade. Mr. Clark married, in November, 1872, Lizzie Stanton, daughter of George W. Stanton; have had two children—Edith, born September 25, 1876; George, born July 27, 1878. Mr. Clark held different offices of trust in the town of Brooklyn, and is a Mason of prominence.

M. K. DAHL, manufacturer of plows and agricultural implements, Waupun; was born in Norway, Europe, Feb. 3, 1824; his father died when he was 7 years old; he left his home when 8 years old, and served as a shepherd boy on a farm until he was 16 years old; he then went to the city of Christiania to learn the blacksmith trade, mainly lock-making; he left his birthplace without a cent and without any more clothing than what he had on his body; he walked 140 miles, sleeping out of doors until he reached the city, on the 23d of June, 1840, and, after serving as apprentice five years, without any compensation except his board—to earn his clothes, he had to work nights and Sundays—he left the city of Christiania in 1847, and went to Eidlos Iron Works, forty-nine miles from the city; worked on forgings and finishings for heavy machinery and navy work; he left the iron works on the 5th of June, 1849, for the city of Drammen, for the purpose of emigrating to America, that being a seaport; he started in a sailing vessel from Drammen on the 9th of June, 1849, and arrived at New York on the 28th of September, being eighty days on his journey from Norway to New York; during that time, he occupied a good share of it in studying and practicing writing, as he never went to school a day in his life; being unable to find employment in the city of New York, and, being without money, he lodged with a family which came across in the same vessel, and who was going West to Milwaukee, Wis. The family stayed in New York three days, and then started for Milwaukee, and he, getting help from them, with the promise of paying them with the first money he earned. They arrived at Milwaukee on the 26th of October, being twenty-six days on their journey; they went from New York to Troy by steamer, then taking canal-boat to Buffalo, then by steamers across the lakes to Milwaukee; when he arrived in that city, he sold his bed-clothes for \$1; he stopped in Milwaukee four days, trying to find work, without succeeding; he then took a bundle of clothing on his back and walked all the way to Rochester, Racine Co., where he met a Mr. Seymour Johnson, a friend from Norway, and who had been in this country three years, and working there for a Mr. Belden, who carried on a small foundry, wagon-shop and general blacksmithing; by the assistance of his friend Johnson, he got a chance to work for Belden nine weeks for his board; then he hired out to Bly & Ely, who were starting a blacksmith-shop in Waupun; he had not had a chance as yet to earn any money, so he borrowed \$2 of his friend Johnson, and started for Waupun, walking eighty miles, arriving in that village on the 1st of December, 1849; commenced work for a term of six months at \$13 a month; the first money earned he paid the family that bore his expenses from New York to Milwaukee, and the next went to a friend Johnson; the leading work here at Bly & Ely's was making plows and fanning-mills, and, after their plow season was over in the spring, they took the blacksmith-shop in which to paint fanning-mills; he then went to work for S. H. Hill, in the village, at \$20 per month, shoeing horses and doing general blacksmith work; at the end of two months, he received a letter from Mr. Jones at Watertown, who carried on a machine-shop, offering \$1 per day for turning and fitting out work for two flouring-mills; he accepted the offer, and worked for him two months; he then returned to Waupun; hired out to Bly & Ely for one year to take charge of their blacksmith-shop at \$1 per day; at the end of that year, he made a bargain with Bly & Ely to do all the iron work to a plow by the piece, and this he continued to do until 1855, having an increase in their work so that he employed five and six hands; in 1854, he also took the job of making all the locks to be used in the Wisconsin State Prison; the 18th of June, 1856, he bought the shops of Geo. W. Bly, Ely having dissolved partnership with Ely previous to this, taking in D. P. Norton as partner in September, 1856, and continuing the business of making plows and fanning-mills until 1861, when the partnership was dissolved, and M. K. Dahl continued the business; outside of this business, he had a farm, and in which he succeeded in making money on; also investing in land in Minnesota and Dakota. On Nov. 24, 1854, he was married to Hannah O. Hansen, of his own nationality, who was born in Norway Oct. 25, 1835; the first child was born, and died in infancy; the second was born Jan. 30, 1857, it being a girl, Henrietta C. Dahl; the third, being a boy, Albert M. Dahl, born Jan. 7, 1859; the fourth a girl, Emma P. Dahl, born Feb. 11, 1861; the fifth a boy, Henry O. Dahl, born July 27, 1865, and died Sept. 25, 1865. His wife died Aug. 22, 1865. He then married a Miss Hannah Haldorsen Nov. 11, 1866; she was born in Norway Sept. 22, 1829. His oldest daughter, Henrietta, was married to Mr. Oscar N. Olberg, of Taopi, Minn. July 14, 1875. Albert M. Dahl is following his father's trade, and has now one-half interest in the business. Emma P. Dahl, his youngest

daughter, was married to C. A. Olberg, of La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 26, 1879. M. K. Dahl is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was honored with being President of the Village Board two years, and being an Alderman four or five years, and Treasurer of School District eleven years, and Clerk of same four years. Mr. Dahl is building one of the finest residences in the county. He deserves especial credit for the remarkable manner in which he has worked his way to prosperity and success.

DANIEL S. DEAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Waupun; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1821, son of Aaron and Elizabeth Dean, natives of New York State; his mother died when he was 4½ years of age, and his father when he was 9; he then went to live with an uncle of his father, Caleb Dean, in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y.; at 17 he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and worked for three and one-half years to learn the trade; then carried on the business himself for five years; he then worked at joiner work about five years, after which he worked at pattern-making about the same length of time in Poultney, Vt., Fort Edward and Troy, N. Y. Sept. 17, 1848, he was married in Fort Edward to Martha Griffin, who died Oct. 22, 1850, at Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in the 21st year of her age, leaving an infant daughter; he was again married, Nov. 5, 1851, to Adelia M. Goodrich, of Benson, Vt., who was born Aug. 9, 1824. In the summer of 1855, Mr. Dean came to Wisconsin and settled on the farm he now owns; has eighty acres, which is assessed at \$50 per acre; from April 1, 1867, till the fall of 1874, he was engaged in selling machinery and collecting for M. J. Althouse, of Waupun; has had two children born in Wisconsin—Carrie M., born Jan. 28, 1860, is now the wife of Beecher H. Amadon, of Mackford Township, Green Lake Co., Wis.; Kate Winnefred was born Sept. 27, 1861, and died Aug. 20, 1874. Mr. Dean is a Republican, and himself and wife both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JOHN DUER (deceased) was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in May, 1802, son of William and Charlotte Duer; he went to Ohio about 1828 and settled in Miami Co., and married Mary Moore, who was born in 1805, also in Bucks Co., Penn.; he followed farming in Ohio till 1847; then came to Wisconsin and settled on Sec. 23, in the town of Waupun, where he owned 220 acres, which is now worth about \$40 per acre; Mrs. Duer died Sept. 16, 1865, and Mr. Duer Jan. 24, 1879, leaving nine children—William and Eliza (living on the homestead), James (living in Trempealeau Co., Wis.), Isaac (on the homestead), Ephraim (on Sec. 24, Waupun), Enoch and John L. (in the hardware business in Pawnee Co., Neb.), Mary Jane (who died March 5, 1879), and Sarah Martha (now Mrs. W. P. Day, also living on the homestead). P. O. Waupun.

THOMAS L. DUNHAM, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waupun; born Aug. 27, 1817, in Mansfield, Conn., son of Abel and Sarah Dunham; when about 17 years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade with Freeman Crocker, of Hartford, Conn., remained with him two years; then worked for Edwin Eaton, of Windham Co., Conn., two and one-half years, and, after that, as journeyman two or three months, and then commenced business for himself, which he followed about two years in his native State; he then came to Wisconsin, and lived in Racine Co. two years, and in Walworth Co. two years; then back to Racine Co. one year; then went to Waukesha Co., where he resided about twenty years; then to Walworth Co. again, and stayed two years; in the fall of 1868 he came to Fond du Lac Co., and bought the farm he now owns—took possession in March, 1869; has 162½ acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Sept. 8, 1844, he was married in Burlington, Wis., to Clarissa Atkins, who was born Dec. 26, 1828, in the town of Campton, Canada; has six children—Sarah M., now Mrs. John Foster, of Chester, Dodge Co., Wis.; Albert C.; Mary Emaline, now Mrs. Hiram Beche, of Dodge Co., Minn.; Lucinda Susan, now Mrs. John Van Ness, living on the homestead; Arthur Thomas and Edwin Abel, both living at home with their parents.

WILLIAM DURAND, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Waupun; born Oct. 31, 1832, in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of Nehemiah and Phileas Durand, who removed to Wisconsin about twenty-five years ago, and settled in the town of Waupun. William came a few months afterward and remained here two years; then returned to New York, and lived in Addison, Steuben Co., about six years, working at carpenter work; he then went to East Saginaw, Mich., in 1865, and, July 24, 1866, was married to Jennie L. Wheeler, who was born March 18, 1844, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in the town of Lyme; she was the daughter of Chesley and Eliza Wheeler, natives of Jefferson Co., who came to East Saginaw in January, 1866; Mr. Durand remained there till the spring of 1873, and settled on the farm he now owns; has eighty acres, worth about \$4,000. In 1861, he enlisted in the 34th N. Y. V. I. Co. E, for two years, and was mustered in at Albany; he remained with his regiment till the expiration of his term of enlistment, most of the time at the front; he was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Antietam and several others, and was with McClellan in his seven days' retreat from in front of Richmond,

Mr. and Mrs. Durand are members of the Wesleyan Church. Have three children—Hervey M., born April 18, 1868; Lena A., Nov. 3, 1870, and May E., born Nov. 24, 1879. Mr. Durand is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE FIELDSTAD, farmer, Sec. 21, in town of Chester, county of Dodge; P. O. Waupun; born Oct. 3, 1846, in Norway, near Christiania, the capital; came to America with his parents in 1854, and settled on the farm he now owns, and which his father, Englebret Fieldstad, owned and occupied till his death, which occurred May 8, 1879, in the 69th year of his age. George was married Jan. 1, 1875, to Jonetta Petterson, who was born Oct. 6, 1846, in Norway, near Thronhjem, daughter of Arntpeter Larson. Has two children—Elida Josephine, born March 4, 1876, and Anna Matilda, born Sept. 15, 1878; lost one, Anna Matilda, who was born Aug. 1, 1877, and died when she was one month old. Lutherans and Republican.

W. H. FERRIS, State Prison official, Waupun. Mr. Ferris was brought up in Connecticut till he was 8 years old; his father, James H. Ferris, was a Connecticut man and was born in 1800, and was a drummer boy in the war of 1812, also enlisted in 131st N. Y. V.; was promoted to Major, and while bravely leading his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, was killed; thus died an old soldier, at the age of 63, in defense of his country; his father was Capt. John Ferris, who was a Captain in the same war; he was of English descent, and was a member of the Queen's Guard, in the old country. Mr. W. H. Ferris, when 8 years old, moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; was there fourteen years; was in the mercantile business and attended school, and came West, to Fox Lake, in 1857; was clerk for H. Germain about a year; was then with G. W. Leonard and afterward engaged in the business under the firm name of Leonard & Ferris; sold out and went to work for A. Rich. At the time of the war, enlisted in Co. H, 29th W. V. I.; served his time faithfully and was honorably discharged in April, 1863. While in Trenton, Mr. Ferris was elected Justice of the Peace; also served as Constable several times. Mr. Ferris was appointed to fill a position in Waupun Prison in 1876, and has been an officer in that institution ever since. He married, in March, 1858, Caroline E. Hemingway, daughter of Ezra Hemingway, who was a well-to-do farmer in Washington Co., N. Y.; children are Julia C., born Dec. 12, 1859; Cora E., Dec. 21, 1864; Will Chester, Dec. 16, 1874. Mr. Ferris' brother, George D. Ferris, was in the 77th N. Y. V. I.; served five years, and was in thirty-two hard-fought battles; was in Castle Thunder six months. James K. Ferris was in the 77th N. Y. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and crippled for life. Walter M. Ferris was in the same regiment, and lost his leg in the battle of the Wilderness. A brother-in-law, Leroy Babeock, was starved to death at Andersonville. An uncle, Capt. Peck, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. There are not many families who have such a war record. Mr. W. H. Ferris has a fine little farm in the town of Trenton, and is in comfortable circumstances through his industry and frugality.

H. W. FROST, counselor at law and City Attorney, Waupun; born in Windsor, N. Y., March 27, 1842; son of Sheldon Frost, who was from Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn.; his father was Solomon Frost, and had a good record as a Revolutionary soldier; Sheldon Frost died in February, 1872, at about the age of 77; Hubert's early days were spent on a farm; in 1867, went into the office of Mr. Barrett, Binghamton, N. Y., a prominent lawyer in that part of the country; in April, 1870, he went to Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., and studied law with his uncle, Lester Chase, who had practiced law successfully for forty years in that county; came to Waupun, Wis., Oct. 12, 1874, and engaged in law practice with J. W. Seely; in 1878, they dissolved partnership, and he is doing a good and constantly increasing business. Married, Sept. 22, 1874, Cornelia E. Peck, daughter of Philo Peck, who was a well-to-do farmer in Chenango Co., N. Y.; have two children—Nellie, born Sept. 19, 1875; Fannie, born May 12, 1877. Mr. Frost is attorney for the city of Waupun; is a prominent member of the Society of Old Fellows, and was charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he is also a member of the Temple of Honor.

J. S. GEE, monumental works, Waupun; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., town of Virgil, Jan. 17, 1816; son of Samuel Gee, who was a farmer and a carpenter by trade; his father, John Gee, served seven years in the Revolutionary war and in most of the hard-fought battles; he received from the Government, for his services, 640 acres of land in Cortland Co., N. Y.; the family are of French descent; Samuel Gee died in 1875, at the age of 80. John S. Gee shifted for himself after he was 12 years old; learned the mason and stonecutter's trade in Ithaca, N. Y.; he started in business in Elmira, N. Y., and, in 1837, went to Frenchtown; in 1838, moved to Troy, Penn., and in 1840, to Danville, N. Y., in 1841, to Fredonia; then to Penn Line, Penn.; and, 1846, came to Waupun, Wis.; in 1853, went to California, and went into the mines; in the fall of 1855, returned to Waupun, and has been here ever since, and is to-day the oldest mason and stonecutter in the State. Mr. Gee married, in 1835, Lucy A. Whiting, daughter of

Caleb Whiting, a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church, and a man of prominence. Children—Oscar F., enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I.; was in Banks' retreat, and died from exposure; T. W. Gee enlisted in Daniell's Cav.; was in the West and Southwest; served his time faithfully four years; John W. enlisted in the 3d W. V. I., and received his death-wound at battle of Antietam; was shot through the left arm, thigh and lungs, and died in about six weeks; James E. enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I., and served his time faithfully till the close of the war; he is now a physician living at Brandon; has an extensive practice; he married a daughter of Gen. W. H. Taylor; Vestalina married a Robins, who died; she is now the wife of F. E. Sykes; Ella married Rufus H. Oliver. Mr. Gee has held offices of trust many times. Mr. Gee had only \$2.50 when he arrived in Waupun, and owes his success to his industry and good management.

ANDREW GLENDENNING, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O., Waupun; born July 18, 1815, in Roxburgh Co., Scotland; came to America in 1845, and settled in Fond du Lac Co., town of Alto; came to the town of Waupun in 1869. Was married, in 1844, to Ann Davison, who was born in 1806, in Newcastle upon Tyne, in England. Has two children living—Amelia, now Mrs. James Brisbane, of Alto, and Jane, now the wife of James Clark, living on the homestead, which consists of twenty acres of land with good buildings. Has lost two children—Jane, died in 1850, aged 2 years and 9 months, and William, who died the same year, aged 13 months. Republican.

R. L. GRAHAM, merchant tailor, Waupun; born in Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 3, 1829; came to New York City in the fall of 1848; came over on the vessel Blackbird, Capt. Peabody, commander; went to Milwaukee, and worked for his board, from November till April, 1848; May 3, 1848, came to Waupun; while on the way out West, Mr. Graham tried to enlist in the U. S. Army, but he wouldn't pass; he wasn't big enough. When he came to Waupun, went to work for Howard & Tanner, tailors; was with them till 1853, when he engaged in business on his own account, and has been very successful ever since. Mr. Graham and wife returned to England May 3, 1870, on a trip of recreation and pleasure, and returned in August of the same year. Jan. 27, 1853, Mr. Graham married Selina W. Vial, who was born in Somersetshire, England; the children were Mary Jane, died in infancy; Amelia, died when 2 years old; Henrietta, died when 14 months old; Martha, died in infancy; Harriet, died in infancy; Frankie Lee, lived to be 6 months old; Della M., lived to be 18 months old. Mr. Graham is eminently a self-made man, and is to be commended for his pluck and energy in pushing to the front; he gives eminent satisfaction in his business, his trade extending throughout the surrounding country. He and his wife attend the Episcopal Church; Mr. Graham is liberal and public spirited in all charitable objects; he has been the help and mainstay of his mother in the old country. Mr. Graham has one of the prettiest residences, inside and out, in the city of Waupun.

W. W. HARRIS, flouring-mill, Waupun; born in Camden Co., N. Y., April 30, 1843; son of Stephen H. Harris, who was born and brought up in Camden Co.; he is now an old and respected citizen of Waupun. W. W. Harris learned the miller's trade in Waupun in 1861; in 1871, became associated with T. W. Markle; before this, it was Harris & Son for ten years. Mr. Harris has been in the milling business for many years, and is a master of the profession; the firm is now doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Harris married, Nov. 26, 1868, Anorette Newton, daughter of N. J. Newton, a respected citizen, and one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country; the children by this marriage are Fred L., born Oct. 6, 1869; William M., born Oct. 21, 1870; Herbert J., Feb. 29, 1872; Eda M., July 25, 1874; Clyde, Jan. 1, 1877. Mr. Harris is Director of School District No. 1; is Fire Marshal and Alderman of North Ward.

EMIL HAUSEISEN, furniture business, Waupun; born in Germany April 20, 1836; he landed in New York May 10, 1855; went to Milwaukee, and, Aug. 15, 1860, came to Waupun; was a porcelain painter in the old country, and, when he came to this country, engaged in carriage painting; Jan. 1, 1862, became associated with M. Meyer, in furniture business, and, Dec. 16, 1872, Mr. Hauseisen took the entire business, and has been engaged very successfully in the same line ever since; through his industry and prudence, has accumulated a competency. He married, Dec. 16, 1862, Barlett Korder; children are Emely, born Feb. 18, 1864; Nora, Oct. 8, 1866; Hattie, Aug. 30, 1869; Edwin C., in January, 1871. Mr. Hauseisen is Clerk of School District No. 1. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship; he is also agent for the Hamburg American Packet Co. Himself and family attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hauseisen is to be much commended for the way in which he has come to the front; it was through his own exertions only.

JAMES M. HAWKINS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ladoga; born July 14, 1814, in Grafton Co., N. H., came to Wisconsin in July, 1844, and lived in the town of Burlington, Racine Co., till December, 1845, then came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled on the farm he now occupies in the town of

Waupun, where he has since resided; he was the first settler in this part of the town, and it took all the lumber and shingles in Fond du Lac at the time (which was only one small load, however) to build his first house. He was married, Jan. 18, 1836, to Lucy Burrett, who was a native of Windsor Co., Vt., and died April 23, 1850, in the 10th year of her age, leaving five children—James D., lives in Blue Earth Co., Minn.; Truman R., in Madison Co., Iowa; Lucy Y., now the wife of Charles R. Dudley, of the town of Lamartine; Frances Evaline, now Mrs. Alexander Cook, of Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn., and Emma, now Mrs. Alfred A. Shaw, of the town of Fond du Lac. Was married the second time, May 1, 1852, to Abilene Tourtellotte, who was born July 29, 1831, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; by this wife he has six children—Ida E., now Mrs. Wilber Chase, of Cottonwood Co., Minn.; Emily C., now Mrs. George Woods, of the town of Springvale; Nellie J., now Mrs. Chester Fairbanks, of the town of Waupun; Myron H., Ahua May, and Milan E. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are both member of the M. E. Church, and he is Republican in politics; was appointed by Gov. Dewey, in 1851, to survey a State road from Oshkosh to Mayville, also to survey and appraise the school lands in Fond du Lac Co.; has 121 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre.

ELEAZAR J. HILLEBERT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Waupun; born Sept. 17, 1807, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; parents removed to Onondaga Co., when he was a child, and from there to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Mr. Hillebert was married, Sept. 12, 1831, to Laura Comstock, who was born Aug. 6, 1815, in Canada; her parents were natives of Washington Co., N. Y., and came from Canada to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., when she was an infant. In the fall of 1848, he came to Wisconsin, and worked at blacksmithing in the village of Waupun one winter, then bought a farm on Sec. 17, in the town of Waupun; had 160 acres and lived there till the fall of 1867, then sold out and bought the farm he now owns; has eighty acres, worth \$4,000; held the office of Constable in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., five years, Justice of the Peace four years, and Collector two terms. Has five children—Nelson, lives in the town of Empire; Jane, Mrs. Luther E. Sweet, of Pennsylvania; Allen L., living in Kansas; Frances, now Mrs. Emerson Fairbanks, of Fond du Lac, and Frank, living on the homestead, with his parents; has lost three children—John, went into the army from Jackson Co., Wis.; served about four months, and was shot at the battle of Petersburg; Harriet J., died in New York, at the age of 4 years and 5 months, and Harriet A., wife of Lewis Johnson, of Jackson Co., Wis., died in July, 1862, leaving three children. Allen L. was in the 32d W. V. I., first in Co. B, as drummer, afterward in Co. C; was with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea;" served three years, and was mustered out of service at the close of the war. In politics, Mr. Hillebert votes for the best man, regardless of party. Mr. Hillebert learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and worked at it most of the time till he came West.

LUCIEN H. HILLS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ladoga; born Nov. 13, 1818, in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in the summer of 1846, and settled in the town of Clinton, Rock Co., where his first house was built, of one load of lumber, hauled sixty-five miles on a wagon; was considered quite forehanded by his neighbors, as he had \$15 in cash in his pocket when he came into the State; he remained in Rock Co., till November, 1848, then came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the town of Waupun, where he now resides; has 388 acres of land, worth about \$17,000; pays a good deal of attention to stock-raising; has now 550 head of sheep of a choice grade; has been a member of the County Board several years, and Chairman of the town three years. The first vote he ever cast in the State of Wisconsin was against the first Constitution, and himself and neighbors went to the election with a team of seventeen yoke of oxen. May 1, 1844, was married to Anna A. Savage, of Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.; has four children—Mary Ida, now Mrs. F. L. Goutermont, of Blue Earth Co., Minn.; Maria Adell, now Mrs. Alfred P. Morehouse, living in the town of Waupun; Henry L. and Callie L., both living at home. In politics, Republican.

EDWIN HILLYER, insurance, Waupun; born in Portage Co., Ohio; son of Col. David Hillyer, one of the pioneers of that county, and a man of prominence; he surveyed the counties of Portage and Stark, Ohio; the family came to Ohio from Granby, Mass.; Edwin commenced his business career selling goods in Ohio; in July, 1847, he came to Waupun, Wis., and engaged in business, and, in 1849, went to California; ran the first express ever run on the Sacramento River; there was not a frame house in Sacramento at that time; he finally sold out his steamboat and went into the mines, and dug gold at Syracuse Bar, in which claim he had an interest; returned to Waupun in 1852, and engaged in business with his brother in a general merchandise store; sold out his interest and built the railroad from Horicon to Waupun, and was afterward General Agent of the road; then engaged in the insurance business; established the Dodge County Insurance Company; was elected to the Legislature in 1852; was Chairman of Committee on Privileges of Election, and was also connected with several committees. In 1861, he raised part of a company for the 3d W. V. I., and, the same year, raised a company for the 10th W. V. I., and

was appointed Captain; served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged on account of sickness, and returned to Waupun and engaged in the insurance business, which he has been very successful in ever since. Mr. Hillyer was Deputy Warden at the Waupun Prison at one time, and it was he that laid out the beautiful grounds in front of that structure; he founded the library of the city of Waupun Feb. 18, 1858, and has been librarian ever since; Mr. Hillyer has a fine farm of 1,100 acres in Grundy Co., Iowa, mostly under good cultivation, and he owns one of the finest residences in the city of Waupun. Mr. Hillyer married in 1848; the children were Edna C. (married C. H. Ford, General Agent of the North German Insurance Company, and is living in New York City), Martha J., H. L. Palmer Hillyer, Homer W. and Frank; Martha and Frank are deceased. Mrs. Hillyer is President of the State Temperance Alliance, and a prominent and efficient worker in the good cause.

J. T. HILLYER, retired farmer, Waupun; born in Portage Co., Ohio, March 19, 1819; son of Daniel Hillyer, who was from Connecticut; he was a prosperous farmer, and also for many years a popular hotel keeper; he was among the first settlers in Portage Co., Ohio, and kept tavern nearly thirty years in that county, and held numerous offices of trust; he died in 1875 at the age of 80. Joseph, at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati and to New Orleans, taught school at different times, also became a skillful trader, and made large sums of money at times; after something of a roaming life, came to Waupun, Wis., in 1845; helped build the first frame house built in East Village; used to work for \$10 per month in those days; his next move was to engage in the mercantile business with his brother, Edward Hillyer, which they carried on successfully about ten years; he then purchased a farm in Columbia Co., Wis., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; was there nine years, and returned to Waupun and purchased ten acres, and now has one of the finest residences and homes in the city, and has retired from active service. He married Hepsie S. Bly; she was a sister of George W. Bly; the family was from Huron Co., Ohio; the children by this union were Mary B., born Feb. 18, 1851, and married and living at Rock Falls, Iowa; one child, died in infancy, Oct. 23, 1857; Josephine, born March 19, 1862, and living at home. Mr. Hillyer was on the Town Board most of the time while in Columbia Co.

L. D. HINKLEY, of the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., Waupun; born in Rockville, Conn., Nov. 8, 1835; son of Lucius Hinkley, a woolen manufacturer; his father was Scottaway Hinkley, and was also a cloth manufacturer; he made the first blue cloth for the United States Army; he was a descendant of the Hinkleys who came from Trenterden Kent, England, in 1635, and settled in the vicinity of Boston, at Cape Cod and Barnstable; the original purchase was in the possession of the family for 200 years; one of the family was Thomas Hinkley, Governor of Plymouth Colony, a man of sterling integrity, of the good old Puritan stock of that day; Lucius Hinkley married Laura Waterman, whose ancestors were among the first settlers in Norwich, Conn.; she was a descendant, on the mother's side, of the celebrated Hyde family, whose descendants now lay claim to many millions of dollars that have been stored away in the Bank of England for years; Laura Waterman was, from her father's side, a descendant of the Breusters, who came over in the Mayflower; Mr. Hinkley takes a laudable pleasure in tracing back the genealogy of the family, and few can be as successful as he has been, for he follows the line back to Egbert, the earliest Saxon King of England, and has the papers to show for it. Lucius Hinkley and his family came to Waupun, Wis., in the fall of 1848, and followed agricultural pursuits. Lucius D. Hinkley, at the age of 17, went into a carriage-shop and served an apprenticeship. In the fall of 1861, enlisted in the 10th W. V. L. Co. K; was Orderly Sergeant; was in all the hard-fought battles that the regiment engaged in; was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, then to Macon and afterward to Charleston, he made his escape and got to within a few miles of the Federal lines, but was recaptured, and, while trying to escape the second time, in the fall of 1864, at Columbia, was shot while near the dead line, and lost his arm; the same year, was exchanged, and came back to Waupun, and shortly after went into the office of Secretary of State at Madison, and afterward engaged in the insurance business in Waupun; in 1870, went to Chicago, and was with the Republic Insurance Co. of that city; in 1871, accepted the position of Clerk of the State Prison; in 1874, became partner in the large manufacturing concern of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Mr. Hinkley married, Dec. 28, 1870, Lola T. Gillett, daughter of M. S. Gillett; had one child, which died in infancy; his wife died Jan. 22, 1878.

HORATIO H. HOARD, merchant, Waupun; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1855; son of Harry Hoard; he was the son of Henry Hoard; the family were among the first settlers on the Holland Purchase and were of English descent; they took up a claim at the foot of Buffalo Hill; Henry Hoard lived and died on the old homestead; he delivered a Fourth of July oration when 86 years old; Mr. Harry Hoard was a Captain in the militia when he was but 18 years old; he was Postmaster sixteen years and Justice of the Peace till the time of his death, which occurred in 1862; he was engaged in the mercantile business at Sheldon Center, Wyoming Co., N. Y., which he carried on successfully many years.

Mr. Horatio Hoard graduated at the Oshkosh High School, and came to Waupun in August, 1872; was with John Roberts four years, and in September, 1876, formed a copartnership with A. S. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Hoard; they have been very successfully engaged ever since; they carry one of the best assorted general stocks in this part of the country. Mr. Hoard married, Oct. 9, 1877, Elvie Wilcox, grand-daughter of the first settler of Waupun.

NELSON HOLLENDYKE, lumber merchant, Waupun; born in Holland Jan. 16, 1821; son of William Hollendyke, who was a farmer in the old country; he died in 1852, at the age of 72; Nelson worked at the carpenter's trade at home three years for his board, and came to New York Aug. 1, 1844; went to Westfield, Chautauqua Co., Aug. 12, 1844, and did his first day's work in this country; in the spring of 1845, he went to Milwaukee, and, in the spring of 1846, went to Fond du Lac Co. and settled on 160 acres and engaged in farming; moved, in 1848, to Waupun and worked at his trade; in 1851, went to Portage City, and, in 1862, returned to Fond du Lac Co. and kept a lumber-yard in the town of Brandon; June 9, 1868, came to Waupun and has been successfully engaged in the lumber business here ever since. Married, April 12, 1845, Eliza B. Loomaus, daughter of John William Loomaus, a well-to-do farmer, who is now living in the town of Alto, at the age of 86. Mr. Hollendyke was a Trustee of the city of Waupun in 1869-70, and again in 1876-77. Mr. Hollendyke came to this country a poor boy, and now has a competence through his untiring industry and good management. Himself and family are members of the Dutch Church in the town of Alto.

ELI HOOKER, attorney at law, Waupun; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1820; son of Hezekiah Hooker. The family were among the earliest settlers in New England; Eli's great-grandfather was born in Medbury, Conn., about 1720; he married Louisa Roe, who belonged to a numerous New England family. Eli's younger years were largely devoted to educational pursuits; he attended Ithaca Academy in all about four years, teaching school winters; he prepared for college at Ithaca, but, having an offer to remove to the West and start a newspaper, went directly to Fond du Lac Co. in September, 1846, and, with J. O. Henning, started the *Journal*, which was the first paper in Fond du Lac Co.; six months later, he sold out and bought a half-interest in the *Whig*; he wrote for that paper until January, 1848, when he removed to Waupun and read law with J. J. Brown; April 17, 1854, was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac, and was afterward admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in all the courts of Wisconsin; for twenty years or more, he has had a large and remunerative business; he is a first-class court and jury lawyer, excelling in both departments of the profession, and has all the avidity for study of his younger years. Law, the chosen pursuit of his later years, has completely absorbed his time, with the exception of fourteen months, from August, 1866, to October, 1867, when he purchased the *Waupun Times*, a Republican newspaper, for which he is still acting as corresponding editor, as a means of recreation; he is a vigorous and strong writer, as well as an able advocate. With the exception of a membership in a local School Board, which he held many years, has kept clear of politics; he owes his success to having stuck to one thing. Mr. Hooker is a member of the Temple of Honor, a strong advocate of temperance, and has lectured more or less on the subject, being an expert speaker. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years, and Steward and Trustee of the same; all his influence is on the side of good morals, and a pure type of Christianity; in early days, was a strong antislavery man, his sympathies always being on the side of the oppressed. All of his wealth is the honest proceeds of his energies and talents well expended. He never advised persons to go to law who had not, in his opinion, a good case, invariably declining to be an advocate of a bad cause; never made a proposition of law to a jury that he did not believe to be correct. The course which he has followed has given the people the greatest confidence in him, and to it he attributes his success in legal practice and in life. The wife of Mr. Hooker was a Miss Catharine R. Sharp, daughter of Rev. John Sharp, who was for sixty years a Baptist preacher, now living in Waupun at the age of 86. Mrs. Sharp was a descendent of the Townly family, whose property was largely confiscated at the time of the Restoration—when Charles II. came to the throne of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker were married Feb. 19, 1851; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Viola A. Hooker (the eldest child, was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton), Culver E. Hooker (the only son, graduated at the State University, in June, 1878), and Lillie Kate (the youngest, is being educated at the graded school of Waupun). Mrs. Hooker is one of the leaders in the humane and benevolent enterprises conducted by the women of Waupun, and is President of the Ladies' Temperance League of the place, and Treasurer of the State Alliance.

O. R. HOPKINS, mechanic, Waupun; was born in the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 1, 1818; son of Truman and Laura Hopkins, natives of Vermont; when he was about 16 years of age, his father died, leaving a family of six children, who, with their mother, removed to Ohio in the fall

of 1835, and settled in what was then Williams Co.; O. R. Hopkins was one of the four men who built the first log house in the town of Farmer, in that county. On the 23d of July, 1840, Mr. Hopkins married Artemissa Sawyer, who was born March 8, 1823, in Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., daughter of Prescott and Zernia Sawyer. In July, 1845, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Green Co., where he remained till the fall of 1847, then to Mukwonago, Waukesha Co.; in April, 1851, he went to Madison, Dane Co., Wis., and, in November, 1853, went to Milwaukee and took charge of the woodwork department of the Milwaukee Thrashing Machine Company, where he remained about fourteen years in the same business; in the spring of 1865, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and went into the manufacture of zinc washboards, in company with his sons, A. R. and S. R. Hopkins (firm name, O. R. Hopkins & Sons); in the spring of 1866, he bought a farm in the town of Vernon, Waukesha Co., Wis., and followed farming four years, then rented his farm and returned to Chicago, where he again went into manufacturing, and continued in that till the great "Chicago Fire," in October, 1871, when he lost his house and shop by fire, losing about \$8,000; after the fire, he rebuilt his shop and continued the same business, with the addition of sash, doors and blinds; in August, 1872, he went to Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., but only remained till fall, when he returned to Chicago and stayed until the next spring, then built a residence in Jefferson, one of the suburbs of Chicago, and occupied it one year, then broke up housekeeping and spent some time in Ohio and Indiana; in May, 1875, he removed with his family to Denver, Colo., but remained only three months, then returned to Chicago for the third time; stayed about three months, then went to Ohio, locating in Edgerton, Williams Co., and engaged in selling agricultural implements, which he followed till May, 1876, then removed to Waupun, Wis., where he still lives; owns a brick residence on Mill street, north of Main. Mr. Hopkins has lost five boys—Oney R., Etlebert R., Mason H., Ozro B. and Charles F., and has three living—Arba R., Seldon R. and Truman P.

GEORGE JESS, banker and capitalist, and Mayor of the city of Waupun; born Oct. 15, 1819, in Kinz Co., Nova Scotia; son of John L. P. Jess, who was a respected citizen of that county, and lived to be 90 years old; Mr. Jess came to Walworth Co., Wis., in the spring of 1842, and, in 1845, came to Dodge Co.; he soon purchased a tract of land in Columbia Co., and, in the fall of 1845, went to Fox Lake, Dodge Co.; he purchased the American House, which was but partially completed, finished it and kept tavern till the spring of 1846; he had been, all this time, improving his property in Columbia Co.; he became engaged in loaning money and trading, and, in 1850, went across the Plains to California and carried on an extensive drover's business; handled cattle from Southern California to San Francisco; also shipped from Mexico in large droves; through his energy, made a success, and returned to Fox Lake in the fall of 1853, and engaged in loaning money and speculating in land and live stock; in 1876, went to Waupun and erected one of the finest buildings in the city, and engaged in the banking and exchange business, under the firm name of Geo. Jess & Co.; the concern is on a sound basis and enjoys a prosperous traffic. Mr. Jess married Maria T. Judd, daughter of Stoddard Judd, who was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers in this part of the State; he was one of the framers of the State Constitution, and was in the Assembly and Senate at different times; was largely interested in railroads, and was esteemed one of the leading men of those times. Mr. Jess is the father of one child—Stoddard Jess, born Dec. 3, 1856. He married a daughter of B. Chenoweth, one of the first settlers of Monroe, Wis., who is now a prominent merchant of that place. Stoddard Jess is cashier of the bank of Geo. Jess & Co., and has almost the entire charge of the business. Mr. Geo. Jess has been a member of the County Board and held other minor offices. He is now Mayor of the city of Waupun, and is a prominent Mason.

CHARLES JONES, merchant, Waupun; born on Long Island, N. Y., April 30, 1831; son of Gen. David W. Jones, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; Mr. Jones, together with his brother, E. W. Jones, under the firm name of C. & E. W. Jones, are extensively engaged in business in Waupun; they carry the largest stock of dry goods, fancy goods and notions in that part of the country; also deal largely in groceries, hats and caps, in fact, carry a very full and complete line of all goods that are to be found in a first-class establishment of that kind; the firm is favorably known for its fair dealing and earnest endeavors to please its customers, and the fact that they have met with such abundant success is strictly owing to their untiring industry, good management and discretion in purchasing such salable goods as always find a ready market and quick sale.

B. F. JONES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Waupun; born Jan. 1, 1817, in Berkshire Co., Mass. His father was a farmer and collier; when of age, B. F. worked at farming one year, then peddled dry goods, silverware, jewelry and Yankee notions for a year and a half, doing a wholesale business in farming tools at the same time, afterward went into coal burning for a while, then went into the iron business, helping to build three furnaces, and having a general superintendence of the mining, furnishing wood, etc..

for two of them. Came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1850, lived a few months on Wedge's Prairie in the town of Waupun, and Jan. 6, 1851, removed to Sec. 18, where he has since resided. Has followed farming ever since he came to Wisconsin; was married April 26, 1847, to Elizabeth S. Andrews, who was born Nov. 27, 1831, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., town of Athol; she was daughter of Geo. Seymour Andrews; her mother's maiden name was Margaret McEwen; have six children—Margaret, now Mrs. Robert Bogie, Waupun; Helen Josephine, now Mrs. David Stoddart, of Alto; Benj. F., lives in Brandon; Isodene, Geo. W. and Bertha, still living with their parents; has 260 acres of land in Fond du Lac Co., worth \$10 per acre. In politics, Greenbacker.

WILLIAM M. JONES, foundryman, Waupun; born in Cortland, Westchester Co., N. Y., June 12, 1822; son of Samuel Jones, who was a brave soldier in the war of 1812; his father was Smith Jones a New York State man, and his father was from Wales; Samuel Jones was a farmer and mechanic; he died in 1843, at the age of 64; William, when 15 years old, commenced to learn the iron-molder's trade in Peekskill; worked at that trade three and a half years; then went to Lawrenceville, Penn. Married, in 1842, Angelina Herrick, daughter of Job Herrick, who was a native of Vermont; children are Mary E., now Mrs. Walker, early developed a fine voice for music, and is now considered one of the fine singers in the country; she is now in Chicago; William A., died in 1878; Frances, married A. Freeman, and is living in Minnesota; Emma A., married J. H. Robbins, and is living in Michigan; William M., died in infancy; Evia D., is living at home; Edgar H., married Emma Baldwin; he is a molder by trade; Delia, living at home; Jeff, married a Gamble. Mr. William Jones, after marriage, went to Peekskill and to Port Chester, and then to Troy, N. Y., and to Painted Post, where he engaged in the stove and tinware business; then went to Knoxville, Penn., and to Waukesha, Wis., in 1854, and, in 1856, to Horicon, and, in August, 1873, came to Waupun and has been engaged in the foundry business ever since. Mr. Jones was elected Constable when in Knoxville, and, in Horicon, was Supervisor and on the Village Board. Mr. Jones is a Royal Arch Mason; has been connected with Masonry thirty-five years. Mr. Jones is a man of earnest convictions; if he believes he is right, he "sticks to it;" he has a competence through his hard work and attention to business.

ELI JOHNSON (deceased), was born May 5, 1827, in Erie Co., N. Y., first came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1848; bought a farm; then returned to New York, and was married, April 24, 1850, to Angeline E. Nichols, who was born Aug. 6, 1828, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; daughter of Almon and Jerusha Nichols, who are still living in Erie Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1850, he again came to Wisconsin, and settled on the farm he already owned in the town of Waupun, Sec. 17, where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred April 24, 1879 (on his wedding anniversary), of dropsy, after an illness of about six months. His father, Elisha Johnson, is still living in Erie Co., N. Y., aged about 80. His mother's maiden name was Anna Chaffee; she died in June, 1861; his grandfather was a Captain in the war of 1812, and, when a child 2 years old, was carried by his mother, on her back, from Wyoming to Buffalo, through the wilderness, to escape from the Indians at the Wyoming massacre. Mr. Johnson was a thorough-going Republican, from the time the party was organized, and took an active part in rousing men and means to carry on the war during the rebellion; also took a great deal of interest in educational matters. Left a family of six children, three of whom, viz., George, Helen (now Mrs. Le Grand Tillotson) and Horace Greeley, are living in Lake Co., D. T., and Morrimer Bodwell, Fred W. and Emery R., living on the homestead with their mother. The estate consists of a 200-acre farm, with good buildings, which, with the stock, is valued at almost \$12,000. Both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN M. LOOP, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ladoga; born Feb. 25, 1827, in the town of Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in the summer of 1843, and settled in the town of Wheatland, in what was then Racine Co. (now Kenosha Co.); engaged in farming there for three years; then came to Iron Ridge, Dodge Co., and lived there till December, 1865; then went to Le Roy, six miles north of Mayville, and in October, 1875, came to the town of Waupun and bought the farm he now owns; 320 acres in Waupun and 40 acres opposite in Springvale; paid \$10,000 for the 160 acres. Was married first, in January 1842, to Catharine Niver, of Iron Ridge, Wis., who died July 21, 1862, leaving three children—Addie, now Mrs. John Hungerford, of Le Roy; Seymour A., and Sarah, now Mrs. Matt Slade, of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co. May 11, 1864, married, for his second wife, Emma Niver (a sister of his first wife), by whom he has six children—Della, John, Artie, Frank Everett, Allen and Mirta L. Was Assessor of Waupun in 1877.

WILLIS LANG, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Waupun; born Jan. 30, 1832, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in June, 1848, and worked at blacksmithing in the village of Waupun two years; then went to Waushara Co., Wis., and followed farming in the town of Leon till September, 1855, and worked at blacksmithing again until June, 1865; then bought the farm he now owns in the town of

Waupun, and has resided there since. Has 240 acres, worth \$40 per acre; in the spring of 1876, he built a cheese factory 24x44, two stories, and has run it four seasons, using the milk of over five hundred cows in the summer of 1878; the last summer about two hundred and fifty. Was married Jan. 1, 1856, to Mary Splain, who died Dec. 13, 1867, aged 33, leaving six children; Milan died Aug. 1, 1868, aged 18 months, leaving five living at the present time, viz., Henry, Alice, Mary, Maggie and Lottie; was married a second time, June 13, 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Place, whose maiden name was Hughes; her first husband, E. F. Place, was a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; enlisted, in February, 1863, in Co. D, 3d W. V. I., and died in Harney Hospital, Madison, Wis., March 4, 1865, leaving four children—Emma (now Mrs. T. B. Dailey, of Great Bend, Kan.), Theresa, Mary and Nellie. Mr. Lang, by his second marriage, has three children—Willis, David and Guy.

THOMAS McCARTY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ladoga; born July 12, 1829, in County Roscommon, Ireland, parish of Crogham; son of Michael McCarty; he came to America in 1855, and lived in Wayne Co., N. Y., one year; then came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Black Wolf, Winnebago Co.; in 1862, he removed to Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co.; lived there one year, and then went to Lamartine (same county), and resided there until 1878; then sold out, and bought seventy acres for \$3,150, in the town of Waupun, where he now resides. He was married, Feb. 4, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Power, whose maiden name was Mary McGraw; she was born in the County Waterford, parish of Cestran, Ireland, March 17, 1820; they have two children, John and Martin; Mrs. McCarty had seven children by her first husband—Richard, Thomas, James, Mary, Neddie, Patrick and Margaret. In politics, Mr. McCarty is a Democrat, and both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES McELROY, retired farmer, Waupun; born in County Armagh, North of Ireland, Oct. 17, 1809; son of William McElroy; his father was John McElroy, and the family originally came from Scotland; William McElroy and family came to Canada in the fall of 1821, and engaged in farming; William died Oct. 8, 1871, at the good old age of 93; James was brought up to work, and, at an early age, earned his own living; he used to chop wood, and cleared land for from \$2.50 to \$6 per acre; by dint of industry, he accumulated enough of money to buy fifty acres of wild land in Canada, which he cleared and sold; he then bought 100 acres of Church reserve land, worked that until 1836, when he sold out and went to Michigan to settle on ninety-three acres—paid \$10 per acre, and afterward sold for \$30 per acre, and came to Wisconsin in 1848 (he had been here in 1845, prospecting), and settled on 160 acres in the towns of Alto, Waupun and Trenton, then added eighty acres more, and afterward forty more; he now owns one of the finest farms in this part of the country; in May, 1872, he moved into the city of Waupun; through his industry and untiring energy, he now has a competence; Mr. McElroy, in the town of Alto, was Supervisor two years, and County Commissioner two years, and was ten years Chairman of Board of Supervisors; in 1863, was elected to the Assembly, and served on several committees. Married, Jan. 16, 1834, Harriet E. Taylor, daughter of Capt. John Taylor, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; their children are Eliza (married A. Roney), John W. (is farming in the town of Trenton), R. B. McElroy (is in Milwaukee in the commission business—he married a Miss Burnham), Allen T. (married a Miss Ackerman); two children died in infancy; Mr. McElroy and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been for about forty years; he has been Class-Leader, Trustee and Steward, most of this time; he has been President of the Old Settlers' Club ever since its organization, and has been President of the Waupun Mutual Insurance Company ever since it started; he has been an Odd Fellow many years, and has taken all the degrees, and attended the Grand Lodge, and Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Rebecca Lodge, and she has held all the offices; Mr. McElroy has also been a Mason many years, and belongs to the Temple of Honor and Good Templars also. He owes his success in life to his unceasing hard work, indomitable perseverance and untiring industry.

PARLEY MERRIAM, retired farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Waupun; born Feb. 14, 1795, in Oxford, Worcester Co., Mass. He was married, Jan. 14, 1822, to Lucy Brown, who was born Feb. 16, 1795, in the town of Thompson, Windham Co., Conn.; after marriage, he lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut until 1831; then removed with his family to Otsego Co., N. Y., and followed farming in the town of Butternuts until 1844, when he came to Wisconsin, and lived two years in the town of Genesee (then Milwaukee Co., now Waukesha); in the spring of 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and located on Sec. 33, in the town of Waupun, where he still resides; he was Supervisor of the town of Waupun several years, and Captain of a militia company in Massachusetts, where he is still known among his old acquaintances as Capt. Merriam; Mrs. Merriam died in Waupun, Sept. 24, 1878, of old age, being in her 84th year; there are three children living, as follows: Sarah (now Mrs. D. L. Bancroft, of Waupun), Ira and Nelson, both living in the town of Waupun; Mr. Merriam was among the first settlers of the town of Waupun, and with them stood his share of the hardships and privations incident to settling

up a new country. He cast his first vote in a Presidential election for James Monroe, and has never missed an election since, except two Presidential elections when Wisconsin was a Territory; he was an Old Time Whig, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since the party was organized; now, at the age of 85, he takes a lively interest in politics, and feels anxious to live long enough to cast one more Republican vote for President. Nelson Merriam was born May 4, 1832, in Otsego Co., N. Y., and came West with his parents; was married, Nov. 20, 1872, to Ellen Boardman, who was born April 23, 1849; they have two children—Hugh N. and Ray C.; he has 240 acres of land, valued at almost \$10,000; Mrs. Merriam is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. Merriam pays a good deal of attention to stock-raising, especially sheep; he sold over 6,000 pounds of wool in the fall of 1879.

L. W. MILES, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Waupun; born Feb. 6, 1841, in Coos Co., N. H., came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1864, and was employed at carpenter work in the city of Fond du Lac for about four years. May 6, 1867, he was married to Arabella Kendall, who was born Nov. 26, 1850, in the town of Fond du Lac, two miles south of the city, in what is known as the "Two Mile House," kept at that time by her father, — Kendall; April 1, 1868, Mr. Miles left the city of Fond du Lac, living two miles south about a year and a half; then at Seven Mile Creek (Lamartine), about four months, when, on Jan. 24, 1870, he removed to the farm he now owns and occupies, where he has followed farming since, except three years that he worked for the railroad company, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1875; he has an eighty-acre farm, valued at about \$55 per acre; has five children—Lillie May, born May 1, 1865; Clarence A., Aug. 1, 1869; Carrie Bell and Charles L. (twins), Sept. 3, 1875, and George Franklin, Jan. 3, 1879.

PHELPS MOORE, livery stable; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1827; son of S. F. Moore, who was from Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he enlisted when at the age of 18, and was engaged in several battles; he emigrated to Erie Co., N. Y., and died when about 56 years old. Phelps Moore came to Waupun in the fall of 1849; he went to La Crosse and entered 180 acres of land; he lived in Minnesota three years; in 1851, engaged in the grocery business in Waupun and afterward went into the livery business, which he has been successfully engaged in since; he has the best livery stock in this part of the country. Mr. Moore married Anna M. Hewitt, daughter of George A. Hewitt; the children were Edith M., died when 2 years old; Ellis T., is attending college; Bay, is attending school in Waupun. Mr. Moore is a man of liberal spirit, and a prominent member of the society of Odd Fellows.

AMOS NUDD, merchant; born in Rockingham Co., N. H., Sept. 6, 1820; son of John Nudd, who was born and brought up in the same county, and his father, Wear Nudd, was also "raised" in New Hampshire, and was enrolled as a minute-man in the Revolution; these ancestors came from England; it is not positively known if they "came over in the Mayflower," or that three brothers came to this country," etc., etc., but the family has a good record, and belonged to that good old Puritan stock whose blood has coursed the veins of the noblest men and women America has produced. Mr. John Nudd was a well-to-do farmer; when the war of 1812 came he joined the ranks and helped whip the British again; he lived, and died on the old homestead Jan. 8, 1867, at the age of 78. He was a member of the Legislature at one time, and was every way a citizen honored and respected. His wife was Mary Worthington, who died years ago. Amos lived at home till 1851, then went to Exeter, N. H., and engaged in business there five years; then emigrated to Richland, Wis., taught school at times, and in August, 1862, came to Waupun and became engaged with M. J. Althouse in the manufacture of pumps; Mr. Nudd was the inventor of a lateral waste valve, which was applied to these pumps; he accepted a position in the counting-room of the concern, and was there till 1874, and was also with Althouse, Wheeler & Co.; May, 1877, formed copartnership with C. M. Brooks, and engaged in the furniture business, under the firm name of Brooks & Nudd; they have been carrying on a very successful business. Mr. Nudd married, Dec. 22, 1840, Lucy A. James, daughter of E. M. James, who was a good old Yankee from Deerfield, Rockingham Co., N. H. The old homestead is in possession of Fred P. James, who is one of the Directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; the children were George, who died when 5 years old; Georgina L., married C. D. Nichols, and living in Columbus, Cherokee Co. Kan.; Mary L., married George Foster, and is living in Oshkosh, Wis.; Nellie F., married Albert Raymond, and is living in Chester; one child died in 1858, and another in 1854. Mr. Nudd's brother, William Nudd, was a brave soldier in the 15th N. H. V. I., was in many battles, and died from exposure, in August, 1864. Mr. Nudd has held offices of trust, and is a member of the society of Odd Fellows; he is also a strong advocate of temperance and a member of the Temple of Honor. It doesn't require the aid of stimulants or narcotics to make Mr. N. a jovial companion, a wit, or a poet—these acquirements are inherent.

J. N. O'BRIEN, M. D., physician and surgeon; born in West Chester, Penn., Sept. 15, 1838; Dr. O'Brien entered Notre Dame College in 1856 and graduated in 1859; commenced the study of medicine at the Rush Medical College in 1861; eminent among the profession there at that time Prof. Brainard, James Adams Allen, Prof. J. W. Freer, Prof. Ray; Dr. O'Brien, after a thorough course of study, commenced the practice of medicine in Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis., and, in 1878, came to Waupun; he is a member of the State Medical Society and a prominent member of the American Medical Association; also a member of the County Medical Society; he has a large and constantly increasing practice. Dr. O'Brien married, in May, 1866, Anna J. Smith, daughter of Col. H. N. Smith, late Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison and who for many years was a prominent Democratic politician of the State; the children are Daisy, born July 4, 1869; Sarah, born Oct. 24, 1872; Harold N., born in April, 1877. The Doctor is a man of genial temperament, and, although his valuable time is mostly occupied with his studies and practice, he occasionally finds an opportunity to follow the sports of the field, and game from mud hens to deer have to suffer.

R. L. OLIVER, attorney; born in Scotland, May 4, 1834; son of Thos. Oliver, a hardware merchant; he came to the town of Alto, Wis., in 1848; came to Waupun and engaged in the manufacture of plows; was successfully engaged till 1858, when he went into the hardware business and carried it on till the time of his death, Dec. 29, 1868. Robert enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I.; was in all the battles that that regiment engaged in; was appointed Sergeant Major after the battle of Antietam on account of bravery; returned to Waupun in 1864; commenced the study of law in 1865 and now has a successful practice. Married Grace Sampey, daughter of Thos. Sampey; have had three children—Ada Belle, Gertie and Grace.

ANDREW OLSON, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Waupun; born January 27, 1831, in Norway, near the city of Christiania; came to America in 1855, and settled in the village of Waupun, lived there three years, then bought a sixty-acre farm on Sec. 29, in the town of Waupun, where he resided until the fall of 1870, when he bought the farm he now occupies and has lived there since. Has 251 acres, valued at about \$12,000. Was married August 25, 1859, to Charity Higginson, who was born January 24, 1835, also in Norway, and came to America in 1854; has five children—Olive H., Clara G., Nellie Harriet, Jennie Augusta and Alfred Clarence. He is Republican, and both Lutherans.

E. A. PADGHAM, merchant; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840; son of John Padgham, who was born in Sussex, Eng., Feb. 21, 1799; he was a miller by trade, and was also a local Methodist preacher of celebrity; he married, Oct. 11, 1824, Miss Charlotte Hobbs, of St. Peter's Isle, Thanite, Eng.; she was born May 6, 1798; the family came to America in 1830, and Mr. John Padgham engaged in farming, which he carried on successfully till the time of his death; his wife is now living in Randolph, Wis., at the good old age of 81; she has in her possession some of a celebrated brand of flour that her husband made, the week they were married, in the old Northwood Windmill at St. Lawrence, Eng. Edward A. Padgham came to Waupun in 1861 to take charge of Euen's *Prison City Item* office; he shortly after entered Co. K, 10th W. V. I.; was in all the engagements with his regiment; served his time faithfully, and was mustered out Nov. 3, 1864, after having served three years and three months; returned to Waupun, and married, Jan. 3, 1865, Miss Addie Moore, daughter of Mills Moore; have had one child—Jessie A., born Dec. 29, 1872. In 1865, Mr. Padgham was engaged with Phelps Moore, and then with Sikes & Nichols; then accepted a position with Mr. Van Valkenburg, and, shortly after, went to work for L. V. Preston, druggist; in 1867, Mr. Padgham loaded all his worldly possessions on a wagon, and, with ox-teams, took his march with his family for the great West; they traveled many hundred miles, and suffered some hardships; after getting into Iowa, and not finding the prospect pleasing, they retraced their way to Waupun; Mr. Padgham is now successfully engaged in business in Waupun; has one of the neatest and handsomest stores in the city, and carries a very complete and well-assorted stock of groceries, crockery, etc. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES RANK, retired merchant; born June 14, 1824, in Ruegen, Germany, an island in the Baltic Sea and a place of summer resort; he was the son of Carl Louis Rank. Charles was a soldier in the old country in the 28th Regiment Prussian Infantry; was honorably discharged at Aix La Chapelle June 22, 1848; this was one of the regiments sent to Rastad-Baden to quell a rebellion in which Carl Schurz, Gen. Sigel and others, since citizens of fame in this country, were prominent leaders. Carl Louis Rank and family came to Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6, 1848; Carl shortly after to Washington Co., and died there in 1854; he was born Jan. 9, 1793. Charles was a journeyman tailor in Milwaukee several years; was employed with H. Friend & Bro. five years; in the fall of 1854, engaged in business for himself near the Kirby House; in May, 1855, came to Waupun and started a general store in company with



Jacob Carter

METOMEN.

John Manz, under the firm name of Rank & Manz; in 1863, he bought Manz out and carried on the business very successfully till 1876; he has now a competence through his good business management and square dealing, owning one of the finest business blocks of the city, which he erected in 1868. Married, Dec. 25, 1854, Christiana Luick, born in Nittingen, Wurtemberg; have had five children—Louisa, born Sept. 15, 1855, died May 7, 1858; Ella G., born Sept. 25, 1858; Lucy E., born Feb. 9, 1862, living at home; Charles A., born Sept. 5, 1864, living at home; William Edward, born Aug. 26, 1866, at home. Ella is teaching school at Oak Center, Fond du Lac Co. Mr. Rank was liberal during the war, giving his aid and support freely to the great cause of national sovereignty.

JOHN J. ROBERTS, merchant; born Feb. 5, 1843, in Wales; son of O. R. Roberts. The family came to Columbia Co., Wis., in the spring of 1847. Mr. O. R. Roberts was a prominent and respected citizen in the old country and held positions of trust; he was a man of more than ordinary culture; he died about 1867 at the age of 75. John, when 17 years old, went to work for Gov. Smith, and, in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. E, 29th W. V. I.; served about ten months, and returned and raised a company for the 48th W. V. I., and entered the service again as First Lieutenant of Co. B, and was afterward promoted to captaincy; served his time faithfully and was honorably discharged. On his return, worked for William E. Smith for awhile, then went in partnership with R. P. Smith in general merchandise store; came to Waupun in the fall of 1870, and engaged in trade with Lewis Smith, and, about ten months after, took the entire business himself, which he has been carrying on very successfully ever since; he is agent for the American Express Co.; he keeps one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., in the city, and deserves a big "credit mark" for his industry and good business management; Mr. Roberts does not let a chance for shrewd speculation pass without getting his hand in. He married, in September, 1868, Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith and sister of Gov. Smith; the children by this marriage are Malevlin J., born in August, 1869, and died when 6 months old; Jessie May, born in November, 1871; Almira Chamberlain, in March, 1874; Ira Smith, born Aug. 23, 1878. Mr. Roberts is a Mason and member of the Commandery.

ROBERT K. SATTERFIELD, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ladoga; born July 4, 1834, in Berkeley Co., W. Va.; his parents removed to Champion, Ohio, when he was about 15 years of age; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in the town and county of Fond du Lac, and lived there till May, 1873, then bought his present farm in the town of Waupun. Has eighty acres, worth \$4,000. November 14, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Jane Roblee, whose maiden name was Jane Bigford; has two children—Lillian M. and Keyes L. Republican.

J. W. SEELY, capitalist and attorney at law, Waupun; born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1819; son of Henry Seely, who was from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.; the family came from England as early as 1690 and settled near Stamford, Conn.; a grandfather, Eli Seely, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother Thaddeus was taken prisoner and wounded and was never after heard of; Henry Seely died in Bainbridge, in 1848, at the age of 61; Josiah W. Seely taught school in New York State when 16 years old, and in 1835 commenced reading law and finished his course at Ithaca, N. Y.; was admitted to practice at the Supreme Court in Albany, N. Y., and has practiced law successfully to the present time; in 1858, he came to Marquette Co., Wis.; was there five years, and then came to Waupun, Dodge Co. Married Miss M. S. Humphrey, daughter of Col. Austin N. Humphrey, of Connecticut, who was a descendant of Lea Humphrey, of Revolutionary fame; the children are Henry A., who has attended school at Ripon College and Madison University; Clara M., who has attended Ripon College, and Minnie D. Mr. Seely owns 140 acres of land, mostly within the city limits; also owns a fine brick block on Main street, and one of the finest residences in the city; also owns a farm of 210 acres in the town of Alto; he is a man of wealth, which he has accumulated through his shrewd management and good business tact; he is quite extensively engaged in handling cattle, sheep and hogs, and is an active, sterling business man. Himself and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

F. E. SIKES, merchant, Waupun; born in Granby, Mass., May 1, 1812; son of Edward Sikes, who was born in Lowell, Mass. The family came to Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in spring of 1844, and Edward engaged in agricultural pursuits; was a successful farmer for twenty-one years, and moved to Waupun in 1865, and Jan. 19, 1866, Mr. F. E. Sikes engaged in general merchandise business, which he has carried on in a business-like and successful way ever since; his father, Mr. Edward Sikes, is living in Waupun at the age of 72. While living in Oakfield, he held many offices of trust. Francis E. married in March, 1877, the Widow Robins, daughter of J. S. Gee; there is one child by this union—Frank Trewman. Mr. Sikes enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 21st W. V. I.; was in many engagements, among which were Perryville, Champion Hills and Stone River; at Perryville, had four balls shot through his

clothing; he was honorably discharged after serving his time faithfully. Mr. Sikes carries a large and well-assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes and notions, and, through his strict attention to business and good management, is building up a prosperous trade.

PETER SEIFERT, brewer, Waupun; born in Germany, 1834; came to Milwaukee June 1, 1850, and engaged in the brewery business, was there a year; he then went to Iowa, and was there three years, when he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the same business, and came to Waupun in July, 1870, and bought a brewery, made many important improvements, and now carries on a large and constantly growing business; he supplies nearly all the trade in the surrounding country, his beer is generally noted for its good qualities. Mr. Seifert married, Nov. 21, 1857, Catherine Bratzie; children—Mary (died in infancy), Peter (lived to be 21 years 6 months and 9 days old, and died in September, 1879, he was a youth of much promise), Otto (died when 6 years old), Barteon (died when young), Anna E. is living at home, as is also Eddie Seifert. Mr. Seifert is a respected member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and himself and family members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE W. STANTON, elevator and grain business, Waupun; born in Strafford Co., N. H., Jan. 2, 1821; son of John Stanton, who was in the war of 1812, and was a well-to-do farmer in that county; his father was John Stanton, who was in the war of the Revolution; John Stanton, Jr., died in 1864, at the age of 74. Mr. George Stanton worked in the lumber business, in the neighborhood of Moosehead Lake, Me., and at the head-waters of the St. John's and Kennebeck Rivers fifteen winters; the family came West in 1856, to the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., and settled on 320 acres; also owned 800 acres of fine land in the northern part of the State; rented his farm in 1865, and moved to Waupun, and engaged in buying grain; has been thus employed ever since. Mr. Stanton married, in 1842, Hannah C. Lord, daughter of Joseph L. Lord, who was extensively engaged in the lumber business in the State of Maine; the children by this union were Charles M., who died when 22 years old; Joseph, died when 5 years old; another, died in infancy; Joseph E., married a Shipman, and is living in Waupun; Elizabeth E., married A. L. Clark; George W., Jr., is in the grain business with his father. Mr. Stanton has held different offices of trust, and, through his industry and good judgment, has built up the largest grain business in this part of the country.

DR. MARCUS SWAIN, physician, Waupun; born in Windsor Co., Vt., town of Reading, June 10, 1808; son of Nathaniel Swain; his father was also Nathaniel Swain, of Scotch descent. Dr. Marcus Swain was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833, and located in Westford, Vt.; practiced medicine there ten years; then went to Essex, and, in 1857, went to Oshkosh, Wis.; was burned out, and, in 1861, came to Waupun; removed to Englewood, near Chicago, and returned to Waupun in the fall of 1878. Dr. Swain has a large and successful practice; held the position of physician in the State's Prison from 1861 to 1865. He married, in May, 1835, Charlotte M. Woodbury, daughter of Hubbard Woodbury, of Barry, Mass.; had seven children—Edgar D., who raised a company and enlisted as Captain in the 42d Ill. V. I., at Batavia, Ill. (he fought bravely in the many battles that his regiment engaged in, and was promoted to be Colonel of the regiment for his valor; returning from the war, he resumed his profession as dentist, and located in Chicago, where he now has an extensive and lucrative practice; he is Colonel of the 1st Ill. V. I.); Alice M. Swain, is living with her father; Marcus W., was killed on the railroad at Freeport, Ill.; George A., died in Tennessee during the war; Ida, died in infancy; Charlotte L., married A. Klepser, now of Milwaukee; Oliver D., engaged in dentistry with his brother in Chicago. Col. Edgar married Clara Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith; Oliver D. married Annie Cromwell, who traces her ancestry back to the great Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Swain and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

W. H. TAYLOR, insurance agent and conveyancer, Waupun; was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 3, 1821; his opportunities for an early education were very limited; the common or district school at that time was very ordinary, when compared with the high standard to which it has now attained; losing his mother at an early age, and with no one upon whom he could depend for help, he was compelled to rely upon himself, and was, therefore, deprived of those advantages so necessary for the proper training of the young; in 1843, he left his native State, and resided three and one-half years at Willoughby, Ohio; not being contented there, he left Ohio in 1846, to find a home at the West; landing at Chicago, and traveling over some part of Northern Illinois, he was not pleased with the country, especially that between Chicago and Lockport; he resolved to make a trip from Lockport north, through the eastern part of Wisconsin, toward Sheboygan, so that, in case he did not find any country that pleased him, he could take passage back to Ohio; at that time, the land in the counties of Dodge and Fond du Lac was open to entry, and was rapidly being settled; the fame of the natural resources of these counties was widespread and had its influence in attracting him toward Waupun, which place he

reached on the 6th of October, 1846; at that time, Waupun was but a mere hamlet; there were but four buildings there, any part of which is now standing; being of an active temperament, he could not remain idle; he possessed the happy faculty of being able to turn his attention to such business as presented itself; he found employment at fair wages, and resolved to make Waupun his future home. In 1849, he married Miss Mary E. Fairbank, daughter of F. G. Fairbank, who migrated from Western New York, about 1844; in his marital relations, Mr. Taylor was very fortunate, the wife of his choice proving to be a good Christian lady, loved by all with whom she associated, for her goodness of heart and gentle disposition, and, as Mr. Taylor himself says, she had a strong influence over him, and had much to do in shaping his character for life. He has been engaged in many pursuits—merchandising, real estate, insurance; in all of which he has been successful; he has held various offices of trust, and has ever been characterized as prompt and faithful. The result of his married life was two children, one died in infancy, the other, a daughter, now the wife of Dr. J. E. Gee, of Brandon, Wis. Mr. Taylor has always taken much interest in the welfare of Waupun and the surrounding country; he has always been active in building up and sustaining the interests of Waupun; his hands have always been open to those in need; in the spring of 1870, he lost his wife, since which time he has seemingly lived for the benefit of his daughter and friends.

AARON G. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ladoga; born Jan. 27, 1835, in Warren Co., N. Y.; parents came to Wisconsin when he was 15 years old, and settled in Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co.; he remained with them till Nov. 6, 1862, when he married Miss Sally Fancher, who was born Sept. 12, 1843, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; her parents came to Wisconsin when she was only 3 years of age, and settled in Lamartine, where they now reside. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Thomas bought a farm in Eden, Fond du Lac Co., and lived there till the spring of 1879, then exchanged for the farm he now owns in Waupun, where he has since resided; has 166 acres, valued at \$6,000. Has four children—Anna, Joseph, Mary and Henry, all at home. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Mr. Thomas is Republican.

ISAAC THOMPSON, machinist, Waupun; born in Sedber, England, Nov. 14, 1846; lived in several different places in England, among them, Rugby, Cherry Burton, Preston and Kendall; came to America in 1861 and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 14, of that year; worked on a farm for about a year, then worked for O. Hornby, of Chester Station, Dodge Co., two years at the same business (farming); Dec. 21, 1864, he enlisted in the 51st W. V. L. Co. K, to serve one year or during the war, and was discharged May 1, 1865, at Madison, Wis.; in 1865, went to work in the wagon-shop of Wells & Grammis, in Waupun, to learn blacksmithing; worked there about two and one-half years, and from there went to Brandon, then to Chester, and from there to Fond du Lac, where he worked at horseshoeing about a year and a half in the shop of T. S. Nowell, then worked at blacksmithing in Oakfield, Wis., two years. Dec. 28, 1870, was married to Eleanor A. Wood, of Waupun, daughter of Oliver H. and Almira Wood, who came to Wisconsin from Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1847, and settled in Waupun; moved to Oakfield, and lived about nine months after his marriage, then back to Waupun, and commenced work for M. J. Althouse, Nov. 1, 1871, the first year at blacksmithing and since that as machinist, still in the same shop; owns an eighty-acre farm in Greene Co., Iowa; has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1875; has two children—Oliver Henry, born Sept. 30, 1874, and Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1877; Lucy Adell was born May 12, 1874, and died the next day after she was born.

GEORGE B. TRADEWELL, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Waupun; born May 1, 1826, in Delaware Co., N. Y. Was married, Jan. 1, 1850, to Maria Paine, who was born Sept. 18, 1826, also in Delaware Co., town of Meredith, daughter of Thompson Paine; soon after his marriage, Mr. Tradewell went to Sullivan Co., Penn., and lived there almost two years, working a part of the time in a match factory, and part of the time peddling tobacco, cigars and matches; he then went to Smithboro, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he worked at blacksmithing and wagon-making till the fall of 1854, then came to Wisconsin, and has lived in the town of Waupun ever since, except about six months in the town of Lomira, Dodge Co.; for the first few years after he came to Wisconsin he worked at painting and carpenter work, and for the last fourteen years has been selling agricultural implements for M. K. Dahl, of Waupun; has eighty acres of land, worth about \$4,000. Held the office of Constable six years, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but never qualified. Has six children—Annette, Thompson J., Cassius De Ville, Charles, Aaron and Lydia; has lost two—Emma, died April 23, 1877, aged 13 years, and Byron, died May 5, 1877, aged 10 years 7 months and 16 days. In politics, Republican.

JOHN S. VAN EPS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ladoga; born Jan. 14, 1820, in the town of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y.; son of Jeremiah and Isabell Van Eps; he came to Wisconsin in October,

1845, and settled in the town of North Bend (now Barton), Washington Co., where he followed farming and teaching for about thirty-two years; held the office of Town Clerk and Assessor of the town. June 3, 1847, was married to Helen Fraser, who was born Jan. 21, 1821, in Livingston Co., N. Y., and died July 31, 1868, in Washington Co., Wis.; had five children—Nettie, born March 9, 1848 (is now the wife of Dwight Isbell, of the town of Waupun); Libbie, born Aug. 14, 1853; Emma, April 17, 1857; John J., Feb. 23, 1859, and Helen, born Sept. 2, 1861. In the spring of 1874 he removed to the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., where he has resided since; own 100 acres of land for which he paid \$5,500. Republican in politics.

WALKER BROS., merchants, Waupun. Charles H. Walker, born in Newburg, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1846; son of Levi Walker, who died Jan. 16, 1852, at the age of 44. His brother, Hiram Walker, came to Waupun in 1844, at the same time Wileox and Aekerman did; was one of the first white men here; he settled on 107 acres in what is now the city of Waupun; he died in Charles City, Minn., in 1872, at the age of 60. The family came to Waupun in 1848. Levi Walker married Jane A. Powers, of Ferrisburg, Vt.; they had six children—Hattie A. married Johnson Soper, and they are living in Canada; George Walker is in Washington Territory; Gid. T. Walker married M. P. Allen; Nathan S. is in New Mexico; Levi J. married Sarah Woodard, and is living in California; Chas. H. is the next one in order. Mr. G. T. Walker is the father of Jessie M. (born Feb. 29, 1872), Levi (born Feb. 16, 1879). Mr. Charles H. Walker, together with his brother, Mr. G. T. Walker, engaged in the mercantile business Nov. 6, 1878, under the firm name of Walker Bros.; they have a complete and well-assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., and, by close attention to business and general good management, have built up a flourishing and increasing business. Mr. G. T. Walker was elected Alderman of the city of Waupun in 1878; their mother, who was born Aug. 31, 1810, is living in Waupun.

R. W. WELLS, druggist, Waupun; born in Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 17, 1833; son of William W. Wells, who was a mill owner and largely engaged in the tannery business; he was a prominent and respected citizen; was at one time a member of the Legislature; his father was Roswell Wells, and came from Massachusetts; his wife was Parmelia White, of one of the oldest Puritan families. Wm. W. Wells married Eliza Carpenter; they had eight children—R. W. Wells; Edward, who is engaged in the wholesale drug business in Burlington, Vt.; Gen. William Wells, who is Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., and was with the 1st Vt. V. C., was with Sherman and Kilpatrick, and attained the position of General through his bravery and soldierly talent; Curtis Wells, is cashier in Waterbury National Bank, Waterbury, Vt.; Charles and Sarah Wells (twins)—Charles is connected with the Custom House, Burlington, Sarah married J. W. Brock, of Montpelier, Vt.; Henry and Fred are in the drug business in Burlington, Vt. Mr. R. W. Wells came to Beloit, Wis., Nov. 17, 1855; then went to Fond du Lac and to Racine, and finally, April 24, 1856, engaged in the drug business in Waupun; he has built up a first-class and prosperous traffic through close attention to business, keeping the finest assortment of drugs and druggist's sundries in the city. Married, Oct. 27, 1856, Tryphosa A. Wright, of Shoreham, Vt., daughter of M. W. Wright, who has been County Judge and member of the Legislature; the children are Ella M., William, Fred, and Kate, who died in infancy. Mr. Wells has been Treasurer of the village and city of Waupun for many years. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WELLS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Waupun; born Feb. 11, 1819, in Wayne Co., N. Y. He was married, in November, 1842, to Veleria Ann Farrand, who died eleven months after marriage, leaving one child, which survived its mother only one month; May 11, 1845, he married Nancy Edmunds, of Wayne Co., N. Y., who died Sept. 3, 1870, at the age of 50. Mr. Wells first came to Wisconsin in May, 1846; lived in the town of Waupun, on Sec. 24, two and one-half years; then returned to New York and followed farming in Wayne Co. seven years; in March, 1854, he again came to Wisconsin and located on the farm he now owns, in Waupun; has 429½ acres, worth \$40 per acre. Sept. 7, 1871, he married, for his third wife, Betsy Jenkins, whose maiden name was Palmer; has one child—Hattie, born Oct. 15, 1872. Republican, and both members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

FRANK WHALEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waupun; born April 10, 1845, in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; son of Wm. and Sally A. Whaley, who came to Wisconsin when he was only 11 years of age, and settled in the town of Waupun. His father died April 5, 1878, aged 62 years, and his mother is now living in Wyoming Co., N. Y. Frank was married, Oct. 11, 1865, to Emily Holden, who was born Sept. 30, 1845, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; daughter of Chauncey and Almira Holden, who came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1851, and settled in the town of Waupun, on Sec. 15, where they both died—Mrs. Holden Oct. 27, 1858, and Mr. Holden July 20, 1877, aged 56—leaving three children—Mrs. Frank Whaley, Mrs. L. E. Beardsley, and Florence E. Holden, who died Jan. 22, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Whaley have three children—Florence M., born Aug. 7, 1866; Leila F., Feb. 18, 1872, and George H., Nov. 9, 1875.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Whaley went to Wyoming Co., N. Y., where Florence M. was born, and lived there three years; then returned to Wisconsin, and has resided in the town of Waupun ever since; bought his present farm in October, 1872; has 160 acres, worth \$8,000. Republican.

WARREN WHITING, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waupun; born Oct. 12, 1816, in Worcester Co., Mass., son of Amos and Aley Whiting, who removed to Erie Co., N. Y., when he was 3 years old, and remained there till the death of Mr. Whiting, which occurred in December, 1842. Warren Whiting was married, Sept. 5, 1839, to Lorinda Keith, who was born Dec. 19, 1816, in Madison Co., N. Y., daughter of Lincoln and Submit Keith; Mr. Keith is a native of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Keith of New York; he came to Wisconsin in February, 1846, and settled in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., on Sec. 22; resided there nineteen years; in January, 1865, he came to the town of Waupun, and has resided on Sec. 9 since that time; has now 280 acres of land, valued at \$15,000, having divided up among his children 356 acres, worth about \$18,000. He has been a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church for forty years, and in the ministry about thirty-eight years; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for three years in Springvale, and a number of years in Waupun; was a member of the Assembly in the Legislature of 1859; Elder Whiting was elected by the citizens of Waupun, Springvale, Alto and Metomen, who were opposed to granting aid to the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R. Co., to represent them in the various law suits which grew out of their opposition, and which lasted altogether about three years. Has three children living—Lydia Sophia, now the widow of Arthur H. Sikes, who died May 6, 1878; Ethan E., living on Sec. 10, Waupun, and Alice Emroy, now the wife of Hiram Chandler, living on the homestead. In politics, a Republican.

GEORGE F. WHEELER, member of the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., manufacturers of windmills, pumps, etc., was born in New Haven, Vt., Dec. 23, 1821; son of Moses F. and Mary Ann Wheeler; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1853, and in the spring of 1854, located on a farm in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., where he followed farming till Jan. 1, 1861, when he removed to the city of Fond du Lac and assumed the duties of Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co., to which office he had been elected the previous November; in the winter of 1853, after his term of office expired, he returned to his farm in Springvale and remained there till Jan. 1, 1870, when he removed to the then village of Waupun, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1863, he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1865, being four years in the Senate, and was President pro tem. the last two years of the time; in the fall of 1869, he was elected State Prison Commissioner, holding that office till Jan. 1, 1871, when the office was abolished and a Board of Directors appointed instead; in the spring of 1874, he engaged in business with M. J. Althouse and Capt. L. D. Hinkleby, at Waupun, these three composing the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., which business connection continues to the present time. Was married, Dec. 26, 1849, at Leicester, Vt., to Sarah C., daughter of Parley and Sally Enos; has one daughter—Josephine L. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Congregational Church.

IRA J. WILCOX, retired, Waupun; born in Waupun, Wis., April 17, 1843; son of Seymour Wilcox, who was from Vermont; he came to Green Bay about 1849, and to Waupun about 1841, and was one with two others to make the first settlement here; he kept a tavern in the early days, and built the Exchange Hotel, and was the landlord there for about three years; he was a man of liberal spirit; he gave to the State the fine tract of land that the State Prison is erected upon; he died in January, 1879, at the age of 74. Ira J. Wilcox was the first white boy born in Waupun. Ira married, Oct. 9, 1864, Angelina C. Middaugh, daughter of Dr. Middaugh, who was a prominent physician in Ithaca, N. Y., practiced medicine in that vicinity for twenty-five years; he is now living in Minnesota at the age of 74.

OLIVER H. WOOD, retired farmer, Waupun; born March 25, 1806, in Essex Co., N. Y., town of Ticonderoga; removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1831, and lived there till the fall of 1849, then came to Wisconsin and settled on Section 6, in the town of Waupun; lived there six years, then sold out and bought sixty acres in Section 27, where he lived another six years, then sold out again and bought three acres in the village of Waupun, where he has since resided. Was married, Nov. 18, 1826, to Almira Day, who was born Oct. 4, 1805, also in Ticonderoga, N. Y.; she died in Waupun April 9, 1879, leaving eight children—Henry F., in the mercantile business in Waupun, Orpha Malinda (now Mrs. David Wing, of Waupun), Mary Jane (now Mrs. M. J. Althouse, of the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., Waupun), Roena Elizabeth (wife of M. P. Althouse, of Freeborn Co., Minn.), George Wellington, lives in Waupun, married Louisa Simpson, of the town of Le Roy, Dodge Co.; enlisted in August, 1861, in the 2d W. V. C., and served one year, Lorenzo D., lives in Nebraska; he enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. C.; was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and discharged for disability; afterward enlisted in the 32d W. V. C., Co. —, and served till the close of the war; was married to Eleanor Chandler, of Waupun, who died about a year after marriage, Rufus A. lives in Waupun, and also Eleanor, now Mrs. Isaac Thompson; lost one

daughter, Victoria, who was born Oct. 8, 1839, and died in the 19th year of her age. Mr. Wood was married the second time, Sept. 9, 1879, to Mrs. Melissa L. Shattuck, whose maiden name was Farasworth, and who was born Jan. 12, 1820, in Hardwick, Vt. In politics, Republican.

H. F. WOOD, merchant; born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 2, 1829; son of O. H. Wood, who is a retired farmer and capitalist, living in the town of Waupun, and is 76 years of age; his wife, who was Almira Day, died in April, 1879, at the age of 76. Henry was engaged with M. J. Althouse seventeen years; was in partnership with Althouse at one time; in 1877, he retired from business on account of ill health; he had been engaged to this time very successfully running and having entire charge of the general store of M. J. Althouse, situated near the railroad track; the sales one year were over \$30,000; in 1879, he entered into copartnership with C. H. Meddins, and carried on an extensive business at the same old stand nearly a year, when this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Wood married, in 1856, Eliza A. Wood, of New York State; they have had three children—Ella, Della and Harry. He has been two terms Trustee of Waupun, and also Constable and Town Treasurer. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. *Janesville is troubled with cows in her streets; if Mr. Wood had lived in Janesville, the cows would have taken a back seat.*

F. FERDINAND ZIMMERMANN, carriage manufacturer, Waupun; born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 13, 1838; son of Ludwig Zimmermann, who was a soldier seven years in the old country; he was born June 19, 1800, and died May 24, 1878; the family came to New York City in September, 1841, and came to Milwaukee the same year; then went to Mequon, Ozaukee Co., Wis., and engaged in farming; Mr. Frederick F. Zimmermann learned his trade in Milwaukee when 17 years old, then went to Mequon, then to Chicago, and afterward to Burlington, Wis., and in the spring of 1859, came to Waupun, worked seven years at his trade, and in 1866, commenced business on his own account, and has carried on a successful and constantly increasing business; his work is well known, and justly celebrated throughout the surrounding country; his wagons are noted for their durability and workmanlike finish; his sales are not confined to the immediate neighborhood, but he ships largely to other States; he also manufactures buggies, sleighs and cutters, of all kinds. Mr. Zimmermann married, in 1862, Ernestine Seigel; they are the parents of seven children—Ira V., born March 29, 1863; Emma M., born July 13, 1865; Flora A., born May 16, 1868; Louis E., born April 3, 1871; Alfred A., born March 12, 1874; Clara A., born April 27, 1876; Oscar E., born Sept. 16, 1878. Mr. Zimmermann has been on the School Board, and also School Clerk many times, and also a member of the Village Board; is a member of the Society of Odd Fellows, has taken all the degrees; is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; his mother is living with him, at the good old age of 74. Mr. Zimmermann is eminently a self-made man.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

OWEN BANNON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. New Cassel; born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1806; came to America in 1831, and worked sixteen years as a laborer in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Married, in 1849, Miss Rose Hoy, of his native county, who came to America in 1847. In May, 1850, Mr. B. came to Auburn and bought 160 acres of his present farm; of this only ten acres were poorly cleared, on which was a floorless and doorless log house; holes were cut for doors and windows, and blankets hung therein, which seemed a slight protection against the bears that used to be neighborly, so much so as to occasionally "borrow" a pig of him; Mr. B. has seen much of pioneer life, and, as a result of his chopping, breaking and planning, he has 440 acres, mostly improved, and a cozy brick farmhouse in place of the early settlers' log house. Michael, his elder son, was born Jan. 28, 1850; he grew to manhood on the farm; was a student at Milton College, and a graduate of Notre Dame College; a young man of more than ordinary abilities; his death on the 10th of January, 1880, was a severe blow to a large circle of admiring friends. James, the younger son, was born May 28, 1852, and was educated in the High School in Fond du Lac, and the Northwestern College, Evanston, Ill.; he married, Sept. 10, 1878, Miss Bertha Husting, of New Cassel, by whom he has one son—Arnold J. The young couple are on the homestead, and the entire family members of the Roman Catholic Church; politics, Democratic.

ANDREW DIERINGER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Germany Nov. 20, 1823; spent his early life, was educated and learned blacksmithing, in the Fatherland; came to America July 4, 1844, and spent about ten years at blacksmithing and on the canals in Ohio; in 1854, he settled on a heavily timbered farm in Ashford, on Sec. 30; after seven years, he bought the Griffith saw-mill

and eighty acres of land with it; in 1868, he settled on his present farm of 240 acres, which is well improved, he having built a 40x84-foot basement barn; the public and private life of Mr. D. is beyond reproach; he first served two years as a Supervisor of Ashford, and was then its Chairman for ten years, never flinching from duty through the dark and bloody war times, though his devotion to public interests cost him a personal loss of at least \$2,000; in 1865, and again 1869, he was chosen a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and has been twice Chairman of Auburn; was the first President of the Ashford Insurance Company, and in 1875, besides superintending his large farm, he had charge of the material used in building an addition to the St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. Married, in Ohio, Miss Crecentia Strobel, by whom he has eight children—Valentine, Frank N., Joseph, Mary, Andrew, Catherine, Philipp and Thomas. Mr. D. is a Democrat, and, with his family, a Roman Catholic.

LOUIS EIDEMILLER, M. D., New Cassel; born March 3, 1851, in the city of New York; is of Prussian descent; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth E., who left New York for Wisconsin in 1856, locating at Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co.; the subject of this sketch attained an excellent common-school education, left the farm at fourteen, entered the *Commonwealth* office, Fond du Lac, learned the trade of printer and remained six years; a partial failure of his health induced him to leave this and enter the office of Drs. Gray & Wyatt, then, as now, considered among the leading Wisconsin physicians; after a course of study under them, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, one of the oldest and best in America, graduating as physician and surgeon; in 1874 began, and has since continued, an active practice in New Cassel. Married Miss Emma Mailhoeber, April, 1874; they have one son—Edwin L., born Nov. 10, 1876. The Doctor is a Democrat; is a member of Fond du Lac Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F. of the Rock River Medical Society; was the organizer, and is now President of the New Cassel and Campbellsport Literary Society, and is the founder and President of the New Cassel Turnverein. Dr. Eidemiller makes a specialty of surgery, and stands deservedly high in his profession, his practice extending through Fond du Lac and into Dodge, Washington and Sheboygan Cos; he is now building a large residence on the modern plan to replace the one lost by fire a year ago, entailing upon him a loss of all his books, pictures, instruments, furniture, etc.

F. M. FINDEISEN, merchant, New Cassel; born in Prussia Oct. 12, 1837; was educated in the Fatherland and began mercantile life as clerk in the sugar refinery of J. Henze, one of the largest in Germany; came to America in 1862; clerked six months in Fond du Lac, then began business in New Cassel. Married, in 1862, Mrs. Ernestina Brayman, who is a daughter of Ernest Schulten, who came from Prussia to America in 1855, with his family; in 1858, Ernestina married Emil Brayman, who died in 1860, leaving two children—Ernest and Emelio; and a daughter, Helen, by a former marriage—Mr. and Mrs. Findeisen have one daughter—Ernestina. Mr. F. began business in the old store of Mr. Brayman, which still stands beside the large and handsome store built by Mr. F. in 1874, at which time he built the only elevator in Campbellsport; making a small beginning in New Cassel, Mr. F. has constantly increased his business; carries a general stock of all goods required to meet his trade, besides buying largely of farm produce; has bought on the average, during the past six years, 80,000 bushels of grain, and 100,000 pounds of pork, besides 10,000 pounds of poultry; he also owns eight village lots. Mrs. M. Krembs, widow of Louis Krembs, with Miss Charlotte Schulten, both sisters of Mrs. Findeisen, have for ten years past kept the only stock of millinery in the village, in a large room adjoining the store. Mr. Findeisen and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. R. FOLTS, veterinary surgeon, New Cassel; born June 14, 1833, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he spent his early life, and learned blacksmithing of his father. Married, in 1852, Miss Margaret Taffney, of that county. Came to Wisconsin and to New Cassel in 1855; it was Crouchville then, and there were only two horse teams in the vicinity, but he opened a shop and grew up with the country, increasing his business, and sold out in six years; has since devoted himself to his profession, which he began studying when 18 years of age; as an evidence of his success, we may state that he has built a large and tasteful residence, a barn 38x46, with an L addition 100 feet in length; here, he for three years kept a livery stable; about fifteen years ago, Dr. Folts opened a drug-store, where he has also a pleasant office; he is the manufacturer of Dr. Folts' Domestic Liniment, Blood and Condition Powders, which have won testimonials from the entire Northwest, and are considered standard remedies. Dr. F. enlisted, Sept. 1, 1864, in the 14th W. V. C., and after three months was commissioned Regimental Farrier; was with his regiment in various States, and at the capture of Mobile and the forts. Mr. and Mrs. Folts have two sons—Dempster and Eugene. Politics Republican.

C. D. GAGE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Kewaskam; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1825; spent his early life and was educated in his native county, and, in 1843, made a brief visit to Milwaukee, visiting both Milwaukee and Waukesha Cos. in 1845; lived in Waukesha Co. from May, 1847, until March,

1848, when he bought and settled upon forty acres of his present farm; the whole country was a wilderness, his nearest neighbor, A. Wheeler, living two and one-half miles distant; he had footed it from Waukesha Co. in February previous, and built a log shanty, which was without a window for six months, and provided with a puncheon floor and trough roof; one course of troughs were laid with the hollow side up, and the spaces between them covered with others laid with the rounding side uppermost; this must have offered a striking contrast to the spacious and elegant residence built in its stead; Mr. Gage saw more than his share of frontier hardships, as he had contracted the ague in Waukesha, and shook with it for eleven long weeks, his family not seeing a neighbor during that time, and living one week on potatoes and salt alone; he relates that when they made their first visit to Mr. Wheeler, he carried his wife across the Middle Branch on his back; Mr. Gage was the first Town Treasurer after the division of Ashford and Auburn; served three years, and, in 1852, was elected Chairman, and that fall to the Legislature; re-elected Chairman in 1853, he served many successive years, and was again elected to the Legislature in 1867; took an active part as a member of the "Third House," in the great "Dells" controversy in 1871. Is a Democrat, and a member of the West End Lodge A., F. & A. M., and the Kewaskum Lodge, I. O. O. F. Married, Dec. 31, 1846, Miss Mercy Rosier, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., who died in April, 1871, leaving six children—Fanny L., Rosier N., Floyd B., Florence M., Carrie A., and Russel G.; on the 28th of June, 1874, he married Miss Mary O. Hale, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. G. owns 280 acres, with the best of buildings.

IRA LUCE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Kewaskum; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1829; was educated in his native State and lived on his father's farm until 1847, when he spent the summer in Racine Co., Wis.; reaching Auburn in the fall of 1847, bought his farm of eighty acres of a Mr. Fields, at \$1.25 per acre, it then being a part of the surrounding wilderness crossed by Indian trails; the road past his farm was not cut through till the next year. He married in February, 1849, Miss Frances Wheeler, daughter of Alanson W., one of the pioneers of 1846; after the wedding, Mr. Luce built a log shanty, roofed with basswood troughs which he dug out; the furniture was made by him of trees cut on his own land; he earned his first team by chopping fourteen acres for C. D. Gage, and his first cow by working out during the harvest of 1849; as a reward for the discomforts then endured, he has an improved farm and good buildings. Mr. Luce is a Republican, and is now serving his fifth term as Supervisor.

REV. FATHER A. MICHELS, Pastor of St. Mathew's Catholic Church, New Cassel, the Dundee Mission and Spiritual Director of the St. Joseph's Convent, New Cassel; born in 1840, in Prussia; was educated in the Fatherland as teacher; came to America in 1857, and resided for a time in Ozaukee Co., Wis.; entering St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, in 1860, he pursued his studies there until 1868, when he was ordained by Archbishop Henni; was then for a few months Assistant Priest in St. Joseph's, Milwaukee, then had charge of three congregations in succession, up to the year 1871; was then called to teach in the Normal School, St. Francis, where he remained about a year and a half, taking his present charge in 1873.

WILLIAM POOL, of Pool & Harter, merchant and Postmaster, New Cassel; born in the town of Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., April 10, 1846; is a son of William and Mary Pool, who came to Auburn in September, 1846, Mr. Pool buying Government land, which is still his homestead; his eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the county and was on the farm until 1867, when he entered the store of O. L. Helmer, and clerked until 1869, when he bought an interest in the firm of W. Pool & Co., doing business one year; Messrs. Pool & Weiss then bought the stock and store, continuing the business until June, 1875, when Mr. J. B. Harter bought the interest of Mr. W.; the firm are doing and have done a good and satisfactory business, carrying a complete stock to meet a general trade, besides dealing in farm implements. Mr. Pool married Sept. 3, 1877, Miss Mattie L. Angell, a native and resident of Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill., they have had an infant daughter. Mr. Pool is an outspoken Republican and a member of the New Cassel Lodge, G. T.

B. D. ROMAINE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Prospect; born in Bergen Co., N. J., March 23, 1843; came to Fond du Lac in 1849 with his parents, Benjamin and Charity Romain, who had eight children—Gernet, Rachel A., Ralph, Elizabeth J., Mary E., Edward W., Barney D. and Benjamin D.; after the settlement of the family in Auburn, 1850, Barney attended school in the old log schoolhouse, since replaced by the two-story structure where his children attend; he settled on his present farm of ninety-five acres in 1866, when all but ten acres were a forest, living, working and prospering in a shake-roofed log shanty for years; this is superseded by a tasteful farmhouse, and the farm is under cultivation, a record which needs no eulogy. Married, in 1864, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a native of London, England, she coming with her parents to America and to Auburn when a child; Mr. and Mrs. R. have five children—George M., Clara E., Laura A., Edward R. and Mary E. Politics, Republican; and a member of Wickes Lodge, I. O. O. F.

RALPH ROMAIN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Prospect; born in Bergen Co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1833; son of Benjamin and Charity R., who came to Auburn in the spring of 1850, and settled on the farm now owned by the father, "Uncle Ben" Romain; is a native of Bergen Co., N. J., and served with Gen. Scott through the campaign, from Vera Cruz to the Aztec capital; after his settlement in Wisconsin, he made his house a home for all the "Jersey" settlers who came afterward; a carpenter by trade, he built nearly all the houses and barns in the vicinity besides the schoolhouse and saw-mill. His wife was Miss Charity Hopper, of New York City, they spending the winter of 1849-50 in Fond du Lac, where Ralph attended school. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of Norman Cisco, of Niagara Co., N. Y., and settled on his present farm of eighty acres in 1857. At this time a few acres had been cleared and a small frame house built, which he now uses as a shop, he having improved his farm and built a pleasant residence. Mr. Romain is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor; none of the substantial farmers of Auburn have made a better record; besides his farming operations, he has followed thrashing almost constantly since 1857, when he and his eldest brother, Gerret, bought their first machine; Mr. and Mrs. Romain have eight children—Walter G., Charles E., Benjamin G., Lydia A., Ralph, Charity A., Anna E. and Gerret A. Mr. R. was a charter member of Wickes Lodge, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES J. SUCKOW, miller and Postmaster, New Prospect; born in Ozaukee Co., Wis., 1848; his parents removing to Sheboygan Co., he learned the miller's trade and lived there until he was 17, then went to Crawford Co., Wis., then went to Missouri and remained three and one-half years, then made an extended trip through Kansas, the Indian Territory, Texas, Mexico and Colorado; returning from Denver to Wisconsin, he spent about a year in the Plymouth mill, and in January, 1875, in company with William Eeke, he bought the farm and mills of Gerret Romain; Mr. Eberhardt bought out Mr. Eeke, in 1877, constituting the present firm of Suckow & Eberhardt, Mr. S. being in sole control as Mr. E. is a Sheboygan Co. farmer; Mr. Suckow rebuilt his saw-mill several years ago, and has added two large basement barns to his buildings. Is a Republican, and was made Postmaster in 1879, and was a Supervisor in 1877. Married Miss Lillie Eberhardt, a daughter of his partner; they have three children—Otto, Gustie and a babe; the family are Lutherans.

J. S. THOMPSON, farm and saw-mill, New Cassel; born in the town of Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 3, 1823; was educated in his native county, and, at 21, left for Wilmington, Del., where he learned daguerrotyping. In October, 1847, he landed at Milwaukee, Wis., and, the next November, entered a half-section of land on Secs. 14 and 21, using the first Mexican land warrants in the town of Auburn; during his residence here he taught several terms of school; after four or five years, he began and continued for eight years a mercantile business in Kewaskum; then building a saw-mill in the village; selling this in 1867, he bought his present farm of 160 acres, of which twenty-five were cleared, and on which were only log buildings; has added fifty-five acres to the clearing, and, in 1870, built a tasty and substantial brick residence; has operated the only saw-mill in New Cassel since he built it in 1867. His first wife, Miss Rebecca Smith, whom he married in Washington Co., July 3, 1851, died April 4, 1855, leaving him one daughter—Ellen, who will soon graduate from the State Normal School of Minnesota; in 1856, he married Miss Lenora F. Williams; they have had eight children—A. Bell, Edna L., Harlan J., Loren D. (deceased), Eudora, Leslie A., Lillie M. and Merrill W. In politics, a stalwart Republican; Mr. T. was Town Clerk in the Democratic town of Auburn two years and has served many years as Justice of the Peace. Is an able and influential temperance worker and a man who enjoys the esteem of all.

RALPH TICE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Prospect; born in Passaic Co., N. J., March 17, 1825. Married Miss Mary McGee, who was also born and bred in that county, they coming to Auburn in August, 1855, and buying eighty acres, which was as the hand of nature left it. While Mr. Tice was building a log house, they made their home with Uncle Ben Romain; clearing five acres that year, Mr. Tice sowed fall wheat, and, though the roads were Indian trails, and Cascade the nearest mill, he prospered, and now owns 105 acres, and has exchanged his pioneer quarters for a pleasant farmhouse, built in 1869; has a large basement barn and all needed stock and implements. Is in politics Democratic. Mr. and Mrs. Tice have ten children—Sarah, John, Nelson, Louisa, Ralph, Leah N., George W., Benjamin, Maria and Francis E.; Sarah is the widow of J. P. Van Blareom; John married Amelia Bell, of Eldorado, and has a farm near the homestead.

LEWIS VAN BLARCOM, farmer, Secs. 2 and 11; P. O. New Prospect; born in Bergen Co., N. J., on Christmas, 1829; son of Peter and Hannah Van B., who were farmers of that State; at 20, Lewis went to New York City, remaining until 1855. Married, Dec. 27, 1849, Miss Leah Ann, only child of John P. and Maria Post, of Bergen Co., N. J., where she was born on St. Valentine's Day, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Post removed to New York City in 1836, and here Mrs. Van Blareom was educated. In May, 1855, both families settled on eighty acres of the homestead, of which eight had been cleared and a

log house built; as a result of the labors of Messrs. Post and Van Blarcom, the farm contains 340 acres and all needed barns, implements and stock, the log house having been superseded by a substantial and tasteful residence in 1858; Mr. Post died May 8, 1871, followed by his wife Sept. 14, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Van Blarcom have had seven children—John P. (deceased), Avery R., Hanna M., Peter G., Anna L., Lewis B. and Celia E.; John P. married Miss Sarah C. Tice, of Auburn, and died in less than a year, leaving his bride and widow a pleasant home. Mr. Post was Chairman of Town Board of Auburn many years, and was, like Mr. Van Blarcom, a Democrat.

ASHFORD TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT FRANKLIN ADAMS, deceased, farmer; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 13, 1820; was educated in the Monroe Academy; coming to Wisconsin, he taught school in the winter of 1843, in Racine, Wis., and used to hear wolves howling in the outskirts of the then village; in 1844, he bought a farm in Lynn, Walworth Co.; returning, he married, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Miss Helen, daughter of Stephen Dwinelle; she was a native of Cayuga Co., and was educated in Hamilton Academy; they at once settled on the Walworth Co. farm, which they sold in January, 1847, coming with team and sleigh to Ashford, then not named; Mr. Adams bought 320 acres of high, dry, heavily timbered Government land, the family living that summer in a slab shanty, at the same time building the first frame house in the town; this was sided with poplar, and finished inside with butternut, as pine lumber and saw-mills were inaccessible; it is still a good home; Mr. Adams cleared 120 acres, burning the timber and selling hundreds of bushels of ashes in Crouchville, now New Cassel. He was a Whig and Republican, filling with credit to himself the offices of Town Clerk, Assessor and Town Superintendent of Schools, he organizing the school districts of Ashford, and was the unanimous nominee of the defeated "No License" party for the State Legislature. In all respects a Christian gentleman, his death, on the 16th of February, 1861, made a vacancy in the ranks of the pioneers that was keenly felt; he was one of the founders of the New Cassel Baptist Church, and was Deacon, Clerk and Sunday-School Superintendent; Mr. Adams left six children—Judson F., born in Lynn; Helen J., Joseph W., John E., Hester E. and Robert F., all except J. F. born and now residing on the homestead. Judson married Miss Jennie Ingraham July 21, 1872; has had three children—Myrtie M., F. W. (deceased) and Robert N.

JAMES ABLARD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Campbellport; born June 2, 1830, in Lincolnshire, England, where he obtained his schooling, and lived until June, 1853, when he came to America; began as a farm hand at Pittsford, N. Y., and, after his marriage to Miss Mary Caffrey, settled on a farm; they came to Ashford in 1863, he buying his farm of seventy acres; of this sixteen were cleared, the remainder heavy timber. Beginning in a log house, the labor and management of Mr. Ablard have resulted in a well-improved farm, with all needed buildings, stock, tools, etc., and a large and handsome residence, built in 1879. Mrs. Ablard died in March, 1864, leaving three children—Mary A., William J. and George, who died Dec. 2, 1864. The present wife is a daughter of Chauncy Thomas, and was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., marrying in Madison Co., N. Y., H. Haddock, who died in 1862 or 1863, she coming to Wisconsin in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Ablard are members of the Byron M. E. Church. In politics, Republican.

HENRY BARNETT, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Campbellport; son of John H. Barnett, who was born in Switzerland, and pressed into Napoleon's army when 18; taken prisoner at Waterloo, he, after his release, emigrated to America and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he married Miss Lana, daughter of William Scott; his eldest son, our subject, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 27, 1819, and came from Lewis Co., N. Y., to Milwaukee, in 1846, with his family; leaving his family in Fox Lake, Mr. Barnett cut the first track from the Byron openings to the unfinished shanty of Mr. L. Crouch; returning, he and his family, accompanied by J. L. Perry and family, arrived in June, 1846, at Crouch's, where they lived until the next October, when Mr. Barnett pre-empted 160 acres of his present farm; this was the first claim made in Ashford Township, and his was the first family to settle here; assisted by Crouch and Perry, he cut the first road to West Bend, then with an ox team he went to Milwaukee for provisions and mill irons. On the 1th of July, 1845, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Everett (wife of the millwright) raised a flag and held the first celebration, Crouchville receiving its name the same evening. Mr. Barnett made the first assessment in Ashford, and, as a member of the first Board of Supervisors, laid out most of its present roads, also those of Auburn; he is now the oldest resident of either town, and was the

second settler in Auburn; in his house the first religious service was held by Rev. Mr. Sears. Mr. Barnett married Miss Lana, daughter of Isaac Scott, in 1839; they have had eleven children—Eli (deceased), Jennie, William H., John G., Elizabeth, Matilda C., Seth G., Leah H., La Fayette (deceased), Julia M. and Francis; Jennie is now Mrs. J. F. Stevens, of Chicago; William H. and John are in Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of John Hendricks, of Ashford; Matilda, now Mrs. F. Ribble, resides in Orleans, Neb.; Seth is in Portland, Ore.; Leah M. is now Mrs. Wallace Goodsell, of Howard Lake, Minn.; Julia M. is now Mrs. James Yancy, of Lewis Co., N. Y., and Francis is with her parents. The family are Baptists. Mr. Barnett has 240 acres, a large basement barn, and a handsome modern farm residence, built in 1863, and has 160 acres in Iowa. In politics, Republican.

WOLCOTT BIXBY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Palatine, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1822; when 14 years old, he accompanied his parents to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he received his schooling; in September, 1846, he settled in Crouchville; a carpenter by trade, he built the first frame-house in the town of Ashford for R. F. Adams; he found only one house between West Bend and L. Crouch's shanty; the roads at this time were merely tracks through the woods; the settlers at this time were Messrs. Crouch, Barnett, Crownhast, Perry, Hill and Helmer. Mr. Bixby built the first frame barn in Auburn in 1849, afterward building for the same man, Mr. Hill, a house and blacksmith-shop; about all the settlers in both towns were required to raise these; he bought forty acres in Section 15, in 1847. Married, in the spring of 1848, Miss Cornelia Glines, a native of Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt., who, after living in various parts of Vermont and New York, came to Kenosha, Wis., in 1845; they began life on the forty acres of land, where they lived until 1861, when he settled on his present improved farm of eighty-five acres. Mr. Bixby bought the first-named forty of the Government—cleared and added to it. The young couple saw much of early hardships, as all provisions for a time came from Milwaukee; lived in a "shake" roofed shanty; went with ox teams, and sometimes on foot, to Fond du Lac for goods; lived on bread and meat, and still maintain that they were good old times. Mr. Bixby is independent in politics, a temperance man, a do-right in religion, and a good type of the early York State settlers. Four sons have blessed the union—Edgar, William, John and Daniel.

STUART CAMPBELL, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Campbellsport; born in County Londonderry, Ireland, Sept. 4, 1817; in the spring of 1841, he came to America, and located in Orange Co., N. Y., worked on Delaware & Hudson Canal; removed with his wife to Ashford, in 1850, and bought an eighty-acre pre-emption claim; four acres had been cleared and a log house built; beginning with little, Mr. C. did sturdy pioneer work, cleared and added to the eighty, and now has as a homestead, 200 acres improved, several good barns, with stock, implements, etc.; he replaced the log house with a roomy and tasteful residence in 1860; he also owns sixty-three acres on Sec. 13 (see history of Campbellsport). He married, Sept. 30, 1848, Miss Julia M. Southard, who had lived and was married in Orange Co., N. Y., but was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; they have eleven children—Sarah J., Nancy M., Charles C., Belle A., James S., Robert J., Willie F., Lillie M., Eddie T., Libbie J. and Frank D.; of these Nancy, Belle and James are in Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. Campbell was a Whig and War Democrat; was several years Supervisor, then Assessor. He was a generous giver in building the Campbellsport M. E. Church, of which Mrs. C. is a member; their eldest daughter married R. E. Forsythe June 1, 1879; after a brief honeymoon, the young couple started for a new home in Nebraska; while on the way, Mr. Forsythe fell from the train at Burlington, Wis., June 18, and was instantly killed.

SYLVESTER CISCO, farmer, Sec. 12; born Sept. 21, 1823, in Rockland Co., N. J.; he lived there until he was 19, then settled in Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y.; during the next twelve years, he was engaged on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers and the Delaware & Hudson Canal. Married in Orange Co. in 1848, Miss Sarah L. Southard, who was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., but had lived in Orange since she was an infant; in 1850, they came to Wisconsin in company with S. Campbell and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cisco spent the first year in Oakfield, the second in Ashford, then bought forty acres in Auburn, about two acres of this were cleared, on which was a tumble-down log house; having paid his last shilling to the man who brought them into the county, he now did real pioneer work with his ax, without a team or means to get one; he, with the aid of his true-hearted wife, rolled the logs together and burned them, then in the unbroken soil planted corn with only a hoe—a hard beginning for the young couple whose only capital was health and pluck; Mr. C. says he did not receive a cent until he had been in the State eighteen months; keeping at it, he set out the best orchard in the county, added to his farm, built as good a house as was then in Auburn, and in 1868, sold 160 acres here; he then bought his homestead of 141 acres, then rough, stony, stumpy land, which he has brought to a state of cultivation not excelled by any farm in the county; has six acres devoted to fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, etc.; has added to the buildings, now having a most elegant residence on the outskirts of the village; he also owns 40 acres in

Anburn, 80 in Osceola, and 144 in Clay Co., Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Cisco have five children—Mahlon J., Susan A., Stella, Willie E. and Leon; M. J. and W. E. are in Nebraska, as is Stella, now Mrs. Aug. Kissinger; Susan A. is the wife of Elon Flint, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. C. is a Democrat, and a man who has made a record second to none as a man and citizen. Mrs. Cisco belongs to the New Cassel Baptist Church.

JACOB DEGENHARDT, proprietor of the Railroad House, Campbellsport; born in Kreis-Mullhausen, Kallstadt, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1832; was educated in the Fatherland, where he traveled nine years for a firm, selling woolen goods; came to America in 1857, locating in Grant Co., Wis., and attending the Platteville school two winters; was two years in the European Hotel, Milwaukee, then traveled a year, selling dry goods, notions, etc. He then married and settled on a farm in Ashford, also acting as an insurance agent; has owned and kept the Railroad House since May, 1874, having in connection a bar and livery. Married Mrs. Regina Maue, by whom he has three children—Regina, Michael and Henry; Mrs. D. was born in Rhenish Prussia, in 1826, her former husband, Bernhardt Maue, leaving her at his death with a sixty-acre farm and four children—Anna, John, Frank and Margaret. The family are Roman Catholics, and Mr. Degenhardt is a Democrat, having been Supervisor three years, and Assessor the same length of time.

CHARLES C. HANSON, proprietor lumber-yard, Campbellsport; born in New Orleans, La., May 16, 1832; his father, Christian H., was first mate of a Danish ship, and was accompanied by his wife; after the birth of Charles, they returned to Denmark, where he was educated; after a six-months service in the Danish Navy, he left in the spring of 1848, and followed the sea eight years on German, English, Spanish and American merchantmen, visiting both East and West Indies, and nearly all the African and South American ports. In 1856, he married Miss Julia O'Keeffe in New Haven, Conn., and settled in Fond du Lac; was in various kinds of business here until 1876, when he and Mr. P. J. Sausen started the second lumber-yard in Campbellsport, they doing business until December 1879, when Mr. Hanson bought out Mr. S.; he now deals in in pine lumber, lath, shingles, moldings, pickets, doors, sash, and cord-wood; he also takes contracts for buildings. As a member, with his wife, of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat; is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM HAUSMAN, M. D., Elmore; born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1854; he was educated in the public schools of St. Louis; began the study of medicine, 1869, with Dr. N. Senn, of Ashford; entering the Chicago Medical College, he graduated as physician and surgeon March 10, 1874, and has since been in active practice in Elmore, where he has a most pleasant home, earned by his most successful practice during this time; though young, the Doctor is now President of the Rock River Medical Society, which he joined in March, 1874, and has been an active member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society since June, 1878; the Doctor is also a member of Kewaskum Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, of the Reformed Church of Elmore; married Miss Charlotte Fleischman, of Ashford, in August, 1874; they have three children—Edward N., Elizabeth A. and Wm. P. Republican.

W. S. HENDRICKS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Juniata Co., Penn., May 3, 1835. His parents, Andrew and Margaret Hendricks, removed to Milwaukee Co., Wis., 1847, residing there four years, then settling on a farm on Sec. 3, town of Ashford, where they spent the remainder of their days; they had nine children—Jemima, Wm. S., Sarah, John A., Amelia, Mary and Oliver are living; Isaac enlisted in Co. A, 14th W. V. I. and was shot and instantly killed before Vicksburg; Benjamin enlisted in Co. B, 35th W. V. I. and died in the service at Port Hudson, Miss. W. S. Hendricks settled on his farm of 100 acres in 1856; of this about seven acres were improved, on which was a log house; as a result of sturdy work with his ax, he has cleared the remainder of heavy timber, and made of it a good farm; in 1873, he built a modern brick farm residence, the farm and buildings appearing but little as they did in 1856; it is devoted to grain and stock. He married Miss Carrie A., daughter of Wm. Peck, a pioneer of 1816, in Eden; she was born in Woodbury, Conn., and is the mother of four children—Flora M., Clarence W., Elmer E. and Frank G. Mr. Hendricks is an Independent Republican.

FREDERICK HUEBNER, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Ashford; born 1826, in Prussia, where he was educated, was born and bred a farmer; came to America 1853, settled in Dodge Co., where he married Othilie Busslaff, and bought a farm in 1854; this was covered with small timber, and without a house. Mr. H. built a log house, 18x26, and a log barn, 18x24; began the labor of clearing and breaking the land, and, having built a large stone house, sold the farm and bought his present improved farm of 100 acres; on this is a large and tasty house, basement, barn, etc. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children—Frederick Wm., August Carl, Samuel and Louisa. Religion, Lutheran; politics, Democratic. Mr. Huebner came to Wisconsin without money enough to buy an ax, but bought one with borrowed money, cleared timber at \$5 per acre, worked on farms and in a saw-mill. Few men have done better than he.

FRANK M. JOHNSON, agent and operator C. & N.-W. R. R., New Cassel; born Nov. 1, 1853, in Kewaskum, Washington Co., Wis., his mother dying when he was a child, his father placed him in the family of Saml. Riblet, Litchfield, Mich., where he was educated; when about 16 he entered a store at Newaygo, Mich., and after two years returned to Wisconsin, working over two years as a carriage painter in West Bend; began railroad life by learning operating at Rushfield, Wis., and after obtaining a thorough knowledge of the details of railroad business here, was appointed to his present position Sept. 15, 1873; is also agent for the American Express Co.; when he first left the train here with his supplies, there was not a railroad building of any kind in sight; establishing an office for a day or so in the house of Jacob Senft, he found some fencing belonging to the company, and with this built a rude shed, with two compartments, using a dry-goods box for his desk; here he did business until winter, when a depot building was built, which was struck by lightning and burned July 15, 1875, with all contents except the cash-book, which Mr. Johnson had in his house; during the next six months, he did the business in the lumber office of C. D. L. Moyers; the present depot was built in December, 1875. He married, Oct. 20, 1874, Miss Ella, daughter of Frank and Abigail Everly, by whom he has two children—Gracie N., and Willie R. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and is now W. C. T. of New Cassel Lodge, I. O. of G. T. He has a pleasant home in the village, and about two acres adjoining the village plat known as the Lepper place.

FRANK KLECKER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ashford; born in Austria in 1819; the family came to America in 1854; his father, Frank Klecker, Sr., bought wild land on Sec. 8, in Ashford; five acres of this was cleared, on which was a log house; this family did good work at clearing the heavy timber and building; sold this farm in 1865, and settled on their present farm of eighty acres; on this Mr. K. has built a tasteful home, and other substantial buildings. His mother died in June, 1878, his aged father is still living with him. Married Miss Johanna Veith, a daughter of Joseph Veith, in September, 1877; they have two children—Andrew Albert and Mary A. Mr. Klecker is independent in politics, and votes for men that he trusts; the family came to America with nothing, and their farm and home is the reward of industry and good management.

L. C. KOHLER, shoemaker and dealer, Campbellsport; born in the town of Ashford, Aug. 27, 1856, his parents having settled on a farm here in 1854; after his schooling in this town, Lorenz, at 14, began learning his trade in Theresa; spent two years there, and eight months in St. Killian; was then on the farm awhile, afterward in the town of Wayne, and some months in Chicago; returning to Campbellsport, he worked in the shops here nearly three years, and, in February, 1877, began business for himself; has the only boot and shoe store in the village, and is doing a good business, as all goods sold are of his own make, and warranted. Married Miss Mary Mischler Feb. 12, 1877, by whom he has a son—John. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler are Roman Catholics, he being independent in politics.

WILLIAM LENING, merchant, Elmore; born in Prussia in 1844; was educated there, and came to America in 1857; after two years spent in Wayne, Washington Co., he settled on a farm in Ashford, where he lived until 1869, when he bought a farm in Lomira, which he sold in 1874, and opened a saloon in Elmore; has added a good stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, tin and glassware, crockery, notions, etc.; is doing well, as he has the only complete stock in the village. Married, in 1874, Miss Wilhelmina Gooty, and has four children—Adelina, Albert, Bertha and Wilhelmina. Politics, Republican, and a Lutheran in religion.

MORRIS F. LOOMIS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Cassel; born in the town of Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 19, 1824; his parents settling on an Onondaga Co. farm when he was a child; he resided there until the spring of 1847, when he bought eighty acres of Government land in Eden, having spent the winter in Racine Co., Wis., where he and another man cut 500 cords of wood; made his home with A. and P. Olekirk, while he built a log house and did his clearing. In 1849, he married Miss Caroline Raymond, of Auburn, and, in two or three years, settled on eighty acres, Sec. 7 of that town, which he still owns; this was as Mother Nature left it, they living in a log-house while he made his strong arm and sharp ax tell. Mrs. Loomis died March 11, 1864, leaving six children—Amelia M., Inez C., Florian A., Frank, Irving W., and Edwin P. In 1865, Mr. L. settled on his homestead of eighty acres; has cleared both eighties and brought them to an excellent state of cultivation, built a pleasant house and several large barns, and is, beside, the owner of an improved eighty in Osceola, and a section of prairie land in Barton Co., Kan., eighty of which is sown to wheat. In May, 1865, he married Emily J. Helmer, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., by whom he has two children—C. Harvey, and George H.; Mr. L. is an old-time Whig Republican, and was one of the first three Justices elected in Eden, and is a good type of the energetic pioneers of this county.

MATHEW McEVROY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1817; came to America in 1840, locating in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he married in 1844, Miss

Catherine Welch; they came to Ashford in November, 1849, and bought forty acres of heavily timbered land of which five had been cleared; up to this time all travel had been over a track from the openings to Crouchville, and the road past the McEvoy farm was not opened for two years; the family lived for a time in a rude shanty; then bought more land on which was a better habitation, but this was burned with nearly their all—a hard blow—but the battle was begun again; at Mayville, sixteen miles distant, was the nearest mill, and goods were all brought from Fond du Lac; as the family were poor they underwent many privations, and the result is Mr. McEvoy's good farm of 150 acres, several roomy barns, with a large and tasteful farmhouse, which was built to replace the pioneer's log house—a good showing for a man who began with forty acres of woods, and a few dollars; Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy have three children—James, Mary A. and Richard H. James is a carpenter in Northern Wisconsin; Mary is married, and a resident of Chilton; and Richard, who is on the homestead, was married Nov. 28, 1877, to Miss Ann Mulvey, of Byron; they have one son, Mathew F. In politics, they are Democrats; in religion, Roman Catholics.

THOMAS McCARTY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Campbellsport; born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1837, son of Michael and Ann McCarty, who emigrated to America in 1847, and lived at Providence, R. I., until 1853, when they came to Ashford, and settled on heavily timbered land, now the homestead; few families did better or more successful work, the old couple peacefully ending their lives here. Mr. McCarty owns 120 acres, well improved, has built a large, handsome residence in place of the log house of early days, besides a large and convenient basement barn; as a farmer and citizen none have done better. He married, June 17, 1869, Miss Mary, daughter of George and Ann Lloyd, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1840; she was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., the family settling in Byron in 1849; five children have blessed this union—Ann E., John A., George H., Thomas W. and Francis A. Mr. McCarty is independent in politics, and, with his wife, a Roman Catholic.

NICHOLAS REISENWEBER, farmer, Secs. 5 and 8; P. O. Ashford; born in Saxe Coburg in 1819; was educated in the Fatherland, and with his wife came to America in 1850, they settling on a small farm near Germantown, Wis.; after ten years he sold out and settled on forty acres on Sec. 10 in Ashford; in 1867, he bought his present farm of 140 acres, this about half cleared and on it a log house and a roofless log barn; Mr. Reisenweber and his sons did good work, cleared the land of stumps, etc., built a granary and barns, and an elegant brick farmhouse in 1876; this is a good showing for a man who began \$68 in debt on a twenty-acre farm, besides not knowing a word of English; Mr. and Mrs. Reisenweber have had eight children—William, Lizzie, wife of J. Jaeger, of Byron; Caroline, wife of W. Specht, of Santa Clara, Cal.; Kate, Frederick, Jacob (deceased), Louis and John. The family are Lutherans; father and sons are Independent Republicans, voting for men, not party.

JOEL N. McSCHOOLER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y., April 19, 1822, son of J. W. and Abigail McSchooler; he spent his early life and was educated in his native town, going at 19 to Rome, N. Y.; he was engaged in the manufacture of brick until October, 1846, when he came to Ashford and bought 120 acres of Government land; what is now New Cassel was then a log shanty with a bark roof; he cut the first trail from here to his farm; finding the whole vicinity a wilderness crossed by only Indian trails, he went back to his wife, who stopped at Southport, Wis., they going to Michigan and remaining until the fall of 1847; during this time, Harvey Cartes had settled near by; Mr. McSchooler and wife were two days driving a horse team from West Bend, they riding the horses across deep streams, and leaving the wagon and goods till after the stream subsided; they lived for some time in a shanty, then built a log house, he doing pioneer work with his ax, burning timber and selling ashes at 5 cents per bushel, trade, and hauling them three miles; to add to their comfort he was sick with ague the first summer, but they were young, strong, resolute and successful; Mr. McSchooler now has an excellent farm of 280 acres, a large and tasty residence, and a basement barn, 36x94 feet and 33 feet from sills to plates; the bays filled from three floors; as he began with almost nothing his record is certainly good. He married Miss Celestia, daughter of Melancton and Sarah Brigham, April 16, 1845; she was a native of Smithfield, N. Y.; they have five children—Sarah A., Myron M., Ida I., Justus N. and Elwyn B. Mr. McSchooler and wife are Methodists; he is an original Republican, and was in early days Treasurer of Ashford and Auburn.

FREDERICK W. TANNER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Cassel; born Jan. 4, 1823, in the town of Brutus, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; here he spent his early life and was educated; in 1844, he settled in Lynn, Walworth Co., Wis., where he bought and soon sold a farm. He married, July 5, 1848, Miss Helen M., daughter of James Duncan; she was born and educated in New York City. After a few years residence in Montgomery Co., N. Y., the family, in 1842, settled on a farm in Lynn. The old couple—both well-known and respected pioneers—ended their lives here. In the fall of 1852, Mr. T. and

wife settled on a timbered farm in the north part of Ashford; Mr. T. cleared forty acres, building and living pioneer-fashion in a log house; after three or four years, he settled on his present farm of eighty acres, then partly cleared; as a result of twenty-five years of care, labor and management, Mr. T. has an improved farm, excellent orchard, barns, etc., replacing the log house of early days with a tasty brick residence in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have two children—Warren B. and Mary A., having lost a daughter. Mr. T. and family are members of the Baptist Church; politics, Republican.

JOHN WENZEL, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Campbellsport; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1832; in 1848, he accompanied his parents to Algeria, Africa, where he spent two years; returning, he remained in the Fatherland until he was 25, when, accompanied by his future wife, Miss Margaret Bader, he came to America and to Wisconsin; they reached Ashford with nothing but health and resolution to make a home; both hired out, he for a year at \$100. The next year they married and began housekeeping in a granary. Mr. Wenzel getting \$12 per month the second year, then renting his present farm for three years; beginning \$20 in debt, he has, in twenty-two years, earned a splendid 162-acre farm, on which he has built a large and tasty residence, and a basement barn, 82x34 feet in size, and has all tools, etc., besides grade short-horn cattle and Leicester grade sheep. He can now speak and read English, and is educating his children, having seven living—John, Bena, Mary, Charlotte, Henry, William F. and George D. Politics, Independent Republican; has been Supervisor two years, and Assessor four years.

OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN and E. C. AIRHART, farmers, Sec. 17; P. O. Osceola; John Airhart was born in Alsace, France, July 24, 1790; when 16 years old, he joined Napoleon's army, served through the German and Spanish campaigns, was captured by the English and held prisoner in Malaga six months; then enlisted with the English and served over three years with the garrison on the Island of Malta which was then sent into Canada, and fought during the war of 1812; deserting the British at Plattsburg, he settled in Albany Co., N. Y., where he married, Dec. 15, 1816, Miss Mary Killmer, who was born June 19, 1794, in Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; about 1833, they left Albany Co. and settled in Rensselaer Co., remaining until June, 1848, when the family settled on the Airhart homestead in Osceola; bought 320 acres, part of which has been given to the heirs, the farm now containing 200 acres. For some time the family lived in a rude shanty built by a Mr. Cole; there are five children living—Evoline, Mary M., Edward C., William B. and Martha; they have lost four—Sarah, Dinah, Helen and John H. (who died in the Union service at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., in 1864); Edward C., William B., John H., Helen and Martha, and Mary M. (now Mrs. Nathan Carey), all came to Wisconsin with the old folks, who are now doubtless the oldest married couple in the county. Edward C. was born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 16, 1828, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, Miss Sarah J., eldest daughter of Aaron Walters, of Eden, she leaving at her death, June 11, 1867, one daughter—Helen E. (now Mrs. A. R. Pasenger, of Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y.). On the 30th of April, 1868, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of E. R. Tripp, who came from Oneida Co., N. Y., to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1854, and settled in Fond du Lac Co. in 1862; his wife was Sarah E. Bartlett, and both are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Airhart have two daughters—Edith M. and Mary E. Father and son are Republicans, E. C. having served as Supervisor and Chairman.

CALVIN H. ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wauconda; was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1835; son of Capt. Silas Allen, who led a restless life, sailing for many years on Lake Michigan and the other great lakes; in 1847, he bought 400 acres of Government land in Osceola, on which he settled with his family in May, 1848; having but little means, the family saw much of pioneer privation and hardships; after making a good farm and home of this wild land, Capt. A. sold it and removed to St. Joseph, Mich., where he died Jan. 12, 1872; a strong, earnest and true man, he was missed by scores of warm friends. C. H. Allen settled on his farm of eighty acres in 1857; of his first forty only eight had been cleared and broken; beginning with almost nothing, he built a shanty and kept "bachelor's hall" about three years; Mr. Allen has reclaimed his land and made a most pleasant home. He married, March 22, 1860, Miss Sarah, daughter of James Yapp; she was born in Worcestershire, England, coming to America in 1851, and residing in Fond du Lac until her marriage; they have one son—Leonard J., born May 31, 1868. Both Mr. and Mrs. A. are supporters of Christianity, she being an Episcopalian. Mr. A. is, like his father, a Democrat.

JACOB ARIMOND, merchant, Dundee; born Oct. 12, 1840, in Germany; his mother died the next July, and, in 1844, his father came to America; Jacob came with his grandfather in 1851, and joined his father in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., and learned the mason's trade of him; after three years, he went to Tychcedah, and, when he left there, entered the paint store of James Edwards, Fond du Lac, going from there to a hardware store; in August, 1863, he went to California via the isthmus, and the second year opened a store in San Francisco, returning to Wisconsin, via the Nicaragua route, in February, 1866; in May, 1866, he bought the store and stock of A. Larsdt, Dundee; did business in the old stand three years; then built his large two-story store, which is 24x66 feet in size, and well fitted up; here he has the post office, as deputy, and carries a large and complete stock, the only one in Dundee; keeps any and every thing to meet a country trade, including drugs, medicines, notions, etc., besides farming implements. Married, in 1866, Miss Mary Deweis, of Fond du Lac, and has two children—Gudula C. and Edward J. Mr. Arimond is a Democrat, and a Roman Catholic, with his wife, who was born in Germany, and settled in Fond du Lac in 1855.

ASHER ARMSTRONG, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Armstrong's Corners; born in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co. N. Y., June 17, 1821; was educated there, and married Miss Adelia Harris; made a visit to Wisconsin in 1847, and, in 1849, settled on a farm near the McCullough Schoolhouse, in Auburn; in 1851, he exchanged with Mr. Bates, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres; of this, perhaps six were cleared, on which was a log shanty; since his settlement, the crossing of the road south of his house has been called Armstrong's Corners, and the post office was established here in his house in 1854 or 1855; it was soon transferred to the house of S. P. Armstrong, where it was kept until 1872, when the brothers left their farms, and Mr. Stannard, who still serves, was appointed; he rented Mr. Asher A.'s farm, and began keeping the office in his house, where it is still kept. Asher A. took a position under Mr. Wheeler in the State Prison, where he served until 1874; was then a year in business in Fond du Lac, returning to his farm in 1875; in 1878, he built a cheese factory and store, which burned New Year's Day, 1880; Mr. A. has nearly completed a large two-story building, which he will fit up in the best manner for a cheese factory, and one large room for a store; the upper story will be a public hall, 34x20½ feet in size; his factory was and will be a complete success in spite of rival factories. In the fall of 1851, his vote, with three others, were the only ones cast for the Free Soil ticket in a town which afterward gave a Republican majority of forty; his first vote, in 1844, was for Mr. Bisney. Mr. A. has been Town Treasurer, Supervisor and Superintendent of Schools, and received a vote of thanks from his town for his able settlement of a dispute between Osceola and Eden in 1851, he settling with Messrs. William Stuart and Carr, of Eden; he has also served with credit as Clerk of the County Board, Deputy United States Assessor, Sergeant-at-Arms in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1860-61, and took the United States census of 1870 in his district, as Deputy Marshal. Mrs. Armstrong died in 1867, leaving six children—Harper (deceased), Mary, Sarah, Van H., Jay P. and Ida. In 1870, he married Mrs. Sarah Odekir, by whom he has two daughters—Hattie and Lucy Hayes. As a religionist, Mr. A. believes in doing his whole duty.

O. F. BROKMEYER, proprietor of the Dundee Hotel, Osceola; born March 25, 1845, in Prussia; came to America in 1861, and worked a year in a pail factory at Two Rivers, Wis.; was two years in Fond du Lac and eighteen months in the iron region of Lake Superior; he then made a year's visit to the Fatherland; returned, and opened a store in Elmore, where he was the first Postmaster; after two years here, he sold out, and bought the Dundee Hotel April 4, 1870; it is the only public house in the village, and he has more than doubled it in size, added good stabling, ice-house, etc.; has also the only livery and bar in the place. Married at West Bend, Wis., July 4, 1866, Miss Catherine Lenn, a native of Switzerland, by whom he has four children—William, Caroline, Anna and Kate. Mr. Brokmeyer is a public-spirited and genial landlord, and a liberal giver to the local churches; was also the originator of the Dundee Stock Fair of June, 1870. Politics, a Democrat.

DANIEL CAVANAGH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Osceola; born in Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1831; is a son of James and Ellen Cavanagh, who emigrated to America in 1834, stopping a short time in Bangor, Me., then settling in Waltham, Mass., where Daniel received his schooling; the family settled on a farm in Washington Co., Wis., in 1842, remaining until April, 1849, when they settled on Government land on Sec. 3, Osceola, being the second Irish family to locate here. The subject of this sketch continued his studies in Wisconsin, living on the homestead until 1869, when he bought his farm of 220 acres; his mother died in September, 1853, and his father in January, 1868; Mr. Cavanagh has proved himself a capable farmer, having built a basement barn 46x71 feet, with twenty-two foot posts, and a handsome square, two-story residence; has also brought 135 acres of his farm to a good state of improvement. In politics, a Democrat; Mr. Cavanagh was elected in 1861 Town Treasurer; then followed his election as Chairman of Osceola from 1864 to 1877, with the exception of three years; in



Wm. Pool Jr

NEW CASSEL.

1869, he was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1875. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry Hardgrove, one of the Irish pioneers of Forest, on the 20th of February, 1854, they having seven children—Ella, Mary, James T., Daniel, Anna, Henry and Jennie; Mary is the wife of E. H. Lyons, of Osceola. Mr. Cavanagh and family are Roman Catholics.

CHARLES COOPER, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Osceola; born Oct. 17, 1808, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he married, in 1838, Miss Mary Inglis, a native of that shire; they came with three children—Elizabeth, Charles and Mary—to America, reaching the Cooper homestead in October, 1840, with a team hired in Milwaukee. Fond du Lac then had but two stores. Mr. Cooper bought the farm of W. Nobles, and was the second Scotchman to settle in the town of Osceola. The lumber for the floor of his log house was hauled from Sheboygan, and it was roofed with poplar troughs. Roads were poor and without bridges—Mr. Cooper going often to Plymouth to mill when there was only flour enough for a single baking in the house; all his teaming and breaking was with oxen, and he did good work as a pioneer; died Sept. 22, 1876. Elizabeth is Mrs. Horace Eels, of Waupun Township; Mary is Mrs. J. B. Tripp, of Fond du Lac; Charles was born June 3, 1843, and did his share in improving the farm, which he now owns, with its excellent barns and spacious house, which has replaced the log house of old times; the farm is 160 acres; on the 17th of July, 1879, he married Miss Sophia Yokeum, of Auburn. The family are Presbyterians, and Mr. Cooper a Republican.

JOHN GRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Osceola; born in the city of Carlisle, Cumberland, England, March 28, 1821; came to America with his parents in 1836, both he and his father taking an active part in the patriots' outbreak in 1837, narrowly escaping the vengeance of the British, and settling in Albany, N. Y.; then going to New York City, where John Graham resided three years, then locating in Geneva, N. Y., where he worked three years for T. B. Burrell; in September, 1844, he reached Milwaukee, and, during the next two years, was engaged in chopping in the woods south of the then village; was joined here the second year by his wife, he having married Miss Louisa Legare, they then settling among the openings of Dodge Co., living in a bark-roofed shanty floored with basswood slabs; on the 10th of January, 1848, they settled on Government land on Sec. 17, town of Osceola, building the first house in the town, all other buildings being shanties; for doors and windows they used blankets, and, when Mrs. Graham was alone at night, with a pack of ravenous wolves howling on either side of the house, we may well excuse her fright. The oldest son, Byron, was born here on the 14th of March, 1849, and theirs was the first white child born in the town; the other living children are Caroline, Agnes, Josephine and Garrie; Caroline is the wife of Allen Pilling, of Greenbush, Wis.; Agnes is Mrs. Noble Adams, of Fayette Co., Iowa; Josephine resides in Menominee Falls, Wis., and Garrie is a teacher in Rosendale; Byron married Miss Catherine Roltzen, and is now on the homestead. John Graham began in this town with 18 cents in his pocket, his family doing without a floor or a stove the first fall, and living on corn-meal ground in a coffee-mill, destitute of butter, pork or milk, and using an old chest for a table, sleeping on a pile of logs, and doing without chairs. As a reward for the privations so patiently endured, then, he has a well-improved farm of 120 acres, a pleasant home and all needed barns, etc. Is a Catholic and a Republican. He also served about a year with Grant in the 5th W. V. I. Co. H., during the assault on Petersburg, his brother was shot dead, the honorable discharge of Mr. Graham was June 14, 1865.

WILLIAM KEYS, farmer, Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. Osceola; born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, July 17, 1810; came to America with his family in 1850, settled in the town of Englewood, after four years, on his present farm. To reach this, he cut a track through the densest brush, which track is now the highway passing his house. Building a log shanty, he did sturdy work with his ax, having little to do with and much to contend with; in payment, he has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, several barns, sheds, etc., and has supplanted the shanty with a tasteful residence. In 1857, he married Miss Margaret Wiley, of County Tyrone, Ireland; they have six children—Thomas W., William C., Sarah L., Hannah J., Eliza A. and Etta M.; the eldest is a physician in Le Roy, Ill.; William C. is a substantial farmer in Eden; Sarah L. is Mrs. Charles Montgomery, of Calumet Co., Wis., and Hannah is Mrs. C. E. Tripp, of Eden. The family are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Keys is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor and Chairman of Osceola.

THOMAS McGRATH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Armstrong's Corners; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1824; came to America in 1841, followed, in 1842, by his mother and brothers, his father having died in Ireland. The brothers worked on the railways of the different New England States for several years; the family settled in Osceola in 1849, Thomas buying his 160-acre farm of the Government. He and his wife saw much of pioneering, he chopping and burning the heavy timber which covered his farm, and living in a shake roofed log shanty. Beginning with little or nothing, the result of his care and labor is an improved farm, a basement barn, 30x80 feet, with other buildings, and a tasteful

residence in place of the shanty of early days. He married Miss Mary Donaher, of Chester Co., Penn., by whom he has seven children—Hugh, Maria, Anna, Martha, Emily, Thomas and Alice. The parents of Mrs. McGrath settled in Pennsylvania in 1827, and in Sheboygan Co. in 1847. Mr. McGrath is a Democrat and was for many years a Supervisor; the family are Roman Catholics.

WALTER STANTON, farmer, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Osceola; born in March, 1820, in County Mayo, Ireland; came to America with his wife in 1851, she staying in Onondaga Co., N. Y., while he pushed out for Wisconsin, bought his farm and planted corn and potatoes that spring. His wife joined him, and they began their struggle with the privations of frontier life; their capital was good health and pluck. Mr. S. did without a team at first, planting his corn in the rooty, unbroken soil with a grub hoe. They saw many hardships, but persevered, and, as a result, have a well-improved farm of 120 acres, good barns and a pleasant home; a striking contrast to their surroundings when deer could be shot from the door of their slab-roofed shanty. Mrs. Stanton was Miss Hannah Durkin, born and wedded in County Mayo, Ireland. They have one son—James H., born Dec. 10, 1860, who was educated in the State Normal School, Oshkosh. Mr. S. is a Democrat, and the family are Catholics.

JOHN B. TRENTLAGE, merchant, Waucousta; born Feb. 18, 1833, in Hanover; came to America in August, 1848; was a year in a New York grocery store; then clerked ten years in Milwaukee; came to New Cassel in 1859, and with J. D. Iding, began business in Waucousta the next year, they building the large two-story store of Mr. T. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1865; Mr. Trentlage served as Postmaster of Waucousta from 1864 to 1879; is a Republican of Greenback tendencies. He carries a large and complete stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines, boots and shoes, hats, caps, glassware, notions, etc., etc.; he has a saloon in connection, and also deals in agricultural implements. He married Laura Jane Lake, of Milwaukee Co., by whom he has eight children—Eliza, Marion, Laura, Cora, John, Annie, Willie, Ernest and George. Mrs. T. was born in 1844, in Ohio.

DAVID TWHIG, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Armstrong's Corners; born Feb. 14, 1837, in County Cork, Ireland; is a son of Bartholomew and Hanorah T., who emigrated to America in 1848, and remained in Chicopee, Mass., until 1852, when the family made a brief visit to Wisconsin and bought the farm. After the return to Massachusetts, Mr. Twohig, Sr., died, and, in 1855, the family settled on the farm of eighty acres, now owned by David Twohig, he having built good barns and a handsome modern residence. He married, Feb. 6, 1857, Miss Bridget Hardgrove, a native of County Clare, Ireland, her people having reached America in 1846, and settled, in 1852, in Forest. Mr. and Mrs. T. have five children—Bartholomew, Norah E., Henry F., David J. and George R. The family are Roman Catholics. Mr. Twohig is officially identified with his town, as he was elected Supervisor at 22 years of age, and has been elected Assessor four years.

FOREST TOWNSHIP.

A. ADAMS (deceased) was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 18, 1808. April 28, 1838, he married, in his native county, Merinda Bartlett. She was born in Rutland Co. Sept. 14, 1816. In about 1845, they came to Wisconsin, and lived in Walworth Co. one year, at the end of which time they moved to the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., where he died Oct. 8, 1868. He was a leading member of the M. E. Church, and took a deep and active interest in religious and educational matters, and during his lifetime was elected to various offices. His wife, Mrs. Adams, is still living, and resides on the homestead, on Sec. 13, town of Forest. She is a member of the M. E. Church; owns 80 acres of land. Their children are Samuel A.—he married, in this county, Melissa Heath, they live in Clark Co., Wis.; Emily E., wife of David Rogers, Clark Co., Wis. (he served in the 14 W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, and was wounded in the service); Mortimer, who enlisted, at the age of 19, in Co. A, 10th W. V. I., and died in the service May 27, 1862; Emery C., wife of Henry Rancier, Dunn Co., Wis. (he served in a New York regiment during the late war, and was severely wounded); Helen S., deceased; Noble, who married, in this county, Agnes Carter—they now live in Iowa; David, now in Dunn Co., Wis.; Frankie, wife of Charles George, Dunn Co., Wis.; Eugene Ernest and Dohyle, of this town (Forest). Mrs. Adams' father, Hooker Bartlett, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, J. Bartlett, was in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution.

DAVID M. CARSON, Jr., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. St. Cloud; was a soldier during the late war of the rebellion in Co. H, 14th W. V. I., and participated in numerous battles, sieges and skirmishes;

was enrolled in September, 1861, at Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., and was honorably discharged in December, 1865. He was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 16, 1837; removed with his parents, David M. and Mary J. Carson, to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co. He married, in Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., on May 31, 1868, Miss A. C. Barnes. She was the daughter of Samuel K. and Salome Barnes, who settled in this town, Forest, in 1853. She was born in Steuben Co., N. Y. They have three children—William D., Ella A. and Austin J. Mr. Carson owns 120 acres of land; is a Republican in politics. His parents moved to Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis. (where they now live), in 1868. Their children are David M., Jr., James H., now of Shell Rock, Iowa; Frederick D., who served in 5th W. V. I. during the war; Ellen, wife of L. W. Casey, Forest; Otis M. Mrs. David M. Carson's father, Samuel K. Barnes, died in 1858. His wife is still living. Their children are Uphasia L., wife of S. W. Van Doran, of Oshkosh, Wis. (he was a soldier in the war of the rebellion; served in Co. H, 14th W. V. I.); William J., of Springvale, this county, he was also a soldier in the 14th W. V. I., during the war; Milton K., also served in the 14th W. V. I., and died in the service; Austin T., was in Co. I, 5th W. V. I., and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va.; Antoinette, wife of James McConaughty (he served in Co. H, 14th W. V. I. during the war; Alvina C., wife of David M. Carson, Jr.; Salome L., wife of George W. Brown, and Miss Viola.

E. C. COON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Armstrong's Corners; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1832. Dec. 23, 1855, he married, in his native county, Angelica Crosier; she was also a native of Onondaga Co. In 1859, they came to Wisconsin, located in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., which has been their home since; they have three children—Ida, Willard and Charlie. Mr. Coon owns 240 acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican; he takes an active interest in religious and educational matters, and is, in every respect, a public-spirited citizen.

JAMES CORBETT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. St. Cloud; was born in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., April 11, 1826. He received a liberal education in his native county, and followed teaching there until 1849, in which year he came to Green Bay, Wis., and there and in vicinity, followed teaching and farming until about 1855. Nov. 1, 1854, he married in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Cinderilla Barragar, daughter of Hiram and Catherine Barragar, who settled in Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., in an early day; she was born near Belleville, Canada West, Sept. 3, 1836. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Corbett enlisted in Co. G, 36th W. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He owns 80 acres of land. In politics, is a Republican; himself and wife are leading members of the M. E. Church. Their children are James F. (a graduate of the Cleveland Medical Institute, Ohio), Charles B., Ella and George W. Mr. C. is Secretary of the Dotyville M. E. Church, a position he has filled since its organization. His parents were Peter and Melinda Corbett, who came from Vermont to Fond du Lac Co., afterward moved to Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., where his mother died March 18, 1879. His father is still living in Greenbush, a prominent citizen; their children were Sylvester (now of Waterloo, Iowa); James (whose name appears at the head of this sketch); William H. (now in Minnesota, who was a soldier in Co. B, 8th W. V. I., two years); Sarah (wife of C. R. Barragar, of Crete, Neb., he was Captain of a company in 3d W. V. I., during the war of the rebellion); Charles (now in the mercantile business in Greenbush, served in the 8th W. V. I., during the war, and was severely wounded); Lester (also of Greenbush, served in the 14th W. V. I., in the late war), Alexander (of Greenbush). Mrs. J. Corbett's parents, Hiram and Cathrine Barragar, came from Canada to Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., where they lived two years; then moved to Forest, Fond du Lac Co., where her mother died in 1857; her father now resides in Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; their children are Henry (of Kearney, Neb.), Charles R. (who was Captain of a company in 3d W. V. I., lives in Crete, Neb.), Bidwell, (of Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., was a soldier in the 14th W. V. I.) George W. (now in Iowa), Walter M. (now in Sibley, Iowa), Alfred J. (in Crete, Neb.), Wendell H., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

SEYMOUR ELLICSON, farmer, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. St. Cloud. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Ellicson served in Co. B, 8 W. V. I.; he was enrolled in the autumn of 1861, and participated in nearly all the sieges, battles and skirmishes his command was in, the principal ones being Frederickstown, Corinth, New Madrid, Ft. Pillow, Vicksburg, and a series of engagements around that place; at Iuka, he was taken prisoner and retained a short time; was honorably discharged in the autumn of 1864. He is a native of Norway; was born May 7, 1831, and in 1846, emigrated with his parents, Leaman and Ann Ellicson, to Erie Co., N. Y.; his mother died at Lockport, N. Y., and his father married again and moved to Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis.; they afterward moved to Winnebago Co., where they died. In 1853, S. Ellicson, the subject of this sketch, married in Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., Salome Snell, a native of Cortland Co., N. Y., born in 1835; she was the daughter of John and Phoebe Snell, who came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in the town of Forest, Fond du

Lac Co., Wis., where they resided until their death. Mr. Ellieson and wife, after their marriage, lived in Greenbush until 1859, in which year they moved to their present home; their children are John A., Florence C. (the wife of Eugene Chase, Dunn Co., Wis.), Dora M. (wife of Silas Carpenter), Delbert, Esther E., Truman W., Annie S., and Lillian B. Mr. Ellieson owns 120 acres of land. Himself and family are members of the M. E. Church, in which he is a leading member; he takes an active part in the religious and educational interests, giving them his support on every possible occasion; in politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY ENGELS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Dotyville, Wis.; born in town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Feb. 9, 1858. His father, Matthias Engels, was born in the village of Arbuick, Kreis Adana, Germany, on 6th of July, 1819, and emigrated to Canada in 1843, thence to this town (Forest) in 1847. In 1851, he married Annie Balzar; he died in Forest June 11, 1879; his wife is still living, and resides on the homestead; their children are Henry, John, Michael Martin, Frank, Katie, Lizzie, Mary and Rosa. The estate consists of 160 acres of land, well improved. During his life in the town of Forest, Mr. Matthias Engels was elected to various local offices, and took an active part in the advancement of the educational interests in the district wherein he lived.

MARY C. GIBSON, farming; P. O. Banner; owns 160 acres of well-improved land. She was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1826; while she was a child, her parents, Christopher and Henrietta Carpenter, moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. She was twice married, first in Onondaga Co., N. Y., to Chauncey A. Greenman, now deceased; by the above marriage there was one child—William J. Greenman, now of Bremer Co., Iowa. In 1854, she came to Wisconsin, and, in 1861, married her second husband, Russel D. Gibson, a native of Vermont, who had settled in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in about 1852; he died Nov. 2, 1866. By this marriage, there is one child—Ella M. Mrs. Gibson oversees all work done on her farm, and is very successful in her management of it, and is a most exemplary woman.

HON. JOHN W. HALL; P. O. St. Cloud; was born in the town of Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1819; he received a liberal education in his native county; in 1841, he went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1853, in which year he came to Wisconsin; located in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac County, which has been his home since. Mr. Hall was Chairman of Town Supervisors in Forest eleven years; County Treasurer one term, and a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1861. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Co. B, 35th W. V. I., and served until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Politically, Mr. Hall is independent, voting for and giving his influence to the candidates whom he believes will serve the interests of the whole people best. He has been twice married—first wife was Margaret Elliott; she died in 1869; his present wife was Hannah C. Burns. Mr. Hall takes an active interest in public affairs, and has filled every position he has been elected to, with credit to himself and constituents.

SPENCER A. HAMBLIN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. St. Cloud. Mr. Hamblin enlisted in Co. H, 14th W. V. I., Sept. 11, 1861; he was severely wounded at Shiloh April 7, 1862, and discharged on account of said wound on Nov. 13, 1862; after he had fully recovered he again enlisted, and was enrolled in Co. C, 4th W. V. I., in December, 1863, and served until Oct. 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was born in Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1837, and came to Wisconsin in 1852, and has made the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., his home the greater part of the time since. March 3, 1866, he married, in Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., Elizabeth Ghoslin; they have two children—Lavina N. and William S. Politically, Mr. H. acts with the Republican party. He owns 80 acres of well-improved land. His father, A. H. Hamblin, was born Aug. 2, 1794, and was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812; he married, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Susan Woodward; they came to Wisconsin in 1852; he died April 9, 1874; she is still living. Their children are Samantha, wife of F. Spaulding, St. Cloud; Martha, wife of L. A. Griswold, Ida Co., Iowa; Hartwell C., who served in Co. H, 14th W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, he died in 1872; Berlin; Candace, wife of C. Alloy; Spencer A., Holland, who served in Co. H, 14th W. V. I. during the war; Lucilla A., wife of E. Miller, Osceola Co., Iowa; he was a soldier in the 8th W. V. I. during the war; Miles A., who served first in Co. H, 14th W. V. I., and afterward in Co. C, 4th W. V. I., was all through the war, he now lives in Osceola Co., Iowa; Louisa K., deceased; Owen H. N., deceased; Theresa, deceased.

JOHN HARDGROVE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Armstrong's Corners; was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1836; he emigrated with his parents, Henry and Mary Hardgrove, to near Toronto, Canada, where they lived about three years; moved thence to Milwaukee, where they remained two years, at the end of which time they came to Fond du Lac County and settled in the town of Forest, of which they were residents several years; in 1873, they moved to Eden, this county, where they now reside. John Hardgrove, the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education at the common schools; he has

taught district schools for several terms; prior to 1861, when the system was changed, he was Town School Superintendent; he is at present Town Clerk of Forest, a position he has been the incumbent of four years. He owns 100 acres of land. In 1862, Mr. Hardgrove married, in the town of Byron, Cathrine Heragarty (daughter of James and Bridget Heragarty, who settled in the town of Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wis., in about 1850); they have seven children—Emily, Julia, Katie, Agnes, James, Mary, and Frances. In politics, Mr. Hardgrove is independent.

THEODORE LORHANG, dealer in agricultural implements, machinery and a full line of repairs, also proprietor of general blacksmith-shop, where he attends to general repairing and horseshoeing, Dotyville. Was born in Edensdorf, Kries Trier, Prussia, Oct. 18, 1850; in 1853, his parents emigrated to this country, and settled in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where Theodore lived until 1872, when he learned the blacksmith trade. He married at Mt. Calvary, on Oct. 12, 1874, Annie Gesellehen, she was born in Mt. Calvary; they moved to Dotyville in 1876; their children are Theodore, Vincent and J. Joseph; Mr. Lorhang engaged in his present business in Dotyville in 1876; he is a first-class mechanic, and his work gives general satisfaction, therefore he has a large custom. His parents were Bernard and Angelica Lorhang; he a native of Paris, France, she of Kries Trier, Germany; he died in Calumet in 1866; she is still living. Mrs. T. Lorhang's parents were Peter and Gertrude Gesellehen, natives of Germany, who settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., in 1850.

C. C. LYON, a leading farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Banner; is a native of Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; was born Sept. 12, 1823, where he remained until 21 years of age; he then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there learned the machinist and engineer trades; worked at the machinist trade in various places in Ohio and New York in the winters, and in the summer seasons, following the vocation of engineer on the lakes; in 1857, he came to Wisconsin, and Fond du Lac Co. has been his home the greater part of the time since; he owns 177 acres of land, and in connection with John A. Smith, of Sheboygan Co., carries on a cheese factory; their factory is located on Sec. 29, and the cheese they make is widely known for its superior quality. In politics, Mr. Lyon is a Democrat; he has been elected to various local offices. Has been twice married, first in Buffalo, N. Y., to Matilda Curtis, she died in Forest in June, 1872; children by the above marriage are Frank M. (now in Denver, Colo.), Charles C. (who married Bertie A. Nutting and resides in Forest), Mary M., Emma, Fred and May; present wife was Caroline Nutting, widow of E. D. Nutting; her maiden name was Parmalee; she was born in Pittsfield, Rutland Co., Vt., where she married her first husband, and came with him to Wisconsin in 1856; he died in Fond du Lac; she married Mr. Lyon Feb. 22, 1872; they have one child, Samuel S.; by her first marriage, there are five children, viz.: Charlotte (wife of Lewis Langstaff, of Milwaukee); Sarah R. (wife of A. D. Lytle, Wood Co., Wis.), Ella J., wife of D. E. Hadlock, Kearney Co., Neb.), Bertie, wife of Charles C. Lyon; Frankie, (wife of William Zan, of this town, Forest).

JOHN REIS, merchant, Dotyville. Was born in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1851; was educated at Mount Calvary; engaged in the mercantile business at Dotyville in 1877, and has a large and constantly increasing trade. His father, Theodore Reis, was born in Mehring, Kries Trier, Germany, in 1817; emigrated to America in 1846; settled in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he married Gertrude Hoffman; they are still living in Marshfield, old and honored citizens; their children are John, Mary (wife of Matt. Lauser, of Dotyville), Peter (proprietor harness-shop, Dotyville), Gertrude, Theodore, Helen, Annie, Philip, Clara and Apponia.

HENRY STANNARD, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Armstrong's Corners. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Stannard enlisted in Co. B, 8th W. V. I.; served until October, 1862, when he was honorably discharged. He was born in the town of Gates, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1843; when he was 3 years old, his parents moved to Rochester, N. Y., thence to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan Co. He married in Madison, Wis., Nov. 9, 1866, Unice N. Bryant, a native of Cheshire Co., N. H. On his return from the army, Mr. Stannard engaged as clerk in a mercantile house at Madison, Wis., two years; in about 1865, he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account until 1870; in 1871, he moved to Forest, where he has resided since. Himself and wife are members of the Union Church; their children are George E., Allen W., Gilbert H., and Laura Z., one deceased, James B. (born March 26, 1871, died July 30, 1874). Mr. Stannard owns eighty acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican. His father, Hon. E. W. Stannard, was born in Portland Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1817; he married in Sullivan, N. Y., in 1819, Zeviah Knowles; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1820; in 1848, he went to California, returned in May, 1851, and immediately moved to Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he lived until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when he was made Captain of Co. B, of the 27th W. V. I., and was killed in the service,

near Satarica, Miss., June 7, 1863. He was, for a number of years, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in Greenbush, and several terms a member of the Wisconsin Assembly; she is still living, and resides in Greenbush; their children are Allie L. (wife of H. C. Wade, of Greenbush) and Henry, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

GEORGE QUACKENBOSS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. St. Cloud; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1817. In 1835, he removed, with his parents, to Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he married, in 1816, Miss C. M. Marshall, a native of Onondaga Co., born Nov. 11, 1823; in 1849, they moved to the town of Cato, N. Y., thence to Wisconsin in 1853; settled in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., where they have resided since; their children are Chester A. (now of Clark Co., Wis.), David S., John R., and George N. (of Forest), Sarah C. (deceased). Mr. Quackenboss owns eighty acres of land; in politics, he acts with the Greenback party. His father, Richard Quackenboss, was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., where his ancestors had settled prior to the war of the Revolution. He married Catharine Garland; both are deceased. Mrs. G. Quackenboss' father was Nodiah Marshall, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812, and his father, Joel Marshall, served in the Colonial army, under Washington, during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Quackenboss has been engaged in farming since his coming to Fond du Lac Co., in 1853, and is among the most successful in the town of Forest.

C. F. G. WERNICKE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. St. Cloud; was born in Vaethen, Kries Stendal, Regierungsbezirk, Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 7, 1831; in 1843, he entered the College of Halle, and pursued his studies there until 1846, when he entered the Agricultural College at Bedersleben, where he graduated in 1848; he then was appointed to oversee and manage several large estates until 1850, when he volunteered in the 31st Regiment, Prussian Army, serving until the 27th of September, 1851, when he was honorably discharged; in July, 1858, he received a full discharge from the Prussian Government as a citizen and as a Lieutenant of militia, and he emigrated to this country, arriving in New York Oct. 20, 1858; went thence to Calhoun Co., Mich., where he lived until February, 1859, when he came to Wisconsin, and purchased land in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co. On July 3, 1859, he married Sophia Fricke; they lived in Marshfield until October, then moved to Charlestown, Calumet Co., Wis., where he rented a farm, having lost his farm in Marshfield; in 1864, he purchased a farm in Charlestown of 120 acres. In March, 1865, he was drafted; reported at Green Bay; was assigned to the 14th W. V. I. at Madison; was discharged May 7, 1865. After being discharged, he returned to Charlestown, sold his farm, and, in the autumn of 1865, returned to his native country on a visit, remaining until March, 1866, when he returned to Charlestown, remaining there until May, when he moved to Forest and bought the farm he now resides on; he owns 121 acres of land, well improved. His first wife died in Forest, April 29, 1872; she was born Aug. 31, 1839; she was the mother of five children—Antoine, born April 1, 1860, is now teaching school; Otto, June 18, 1862, is now attending Commercial College at Fond du Lac; Charlie, July 16, 1865; Anna, Feb. 26, 1867; Clara, May 17, 1869. June 6, 1872, Mr. Wernicke married his present wife; her maiden name was Louise Knabe; by this marriage there are four children—Alfred, born April 21, 1873; Ida, Dec. 4, 1874; Fredrick, May 18, 1876; Agnes, Nov. 7, 1879. In politics, Mr. Wernicke is a Democrat; he has been Justice of the Peace about six years. He represents three fire insurance companies—Northwestern National, of Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Merchants' Insurance Company, and the German, of Freeport, Ill. His father, the Rev. Wernicke, a Lutheran minister at Vaethen, Kries Stendal, Prussia, was born in the city of Ellerich, Prussia, July 3, 1795; was a soldier in active service in the Prussian Army from 1812 to 1815, and participated in the battles of Leipsic, Waterloo and Paris. His wife was Caroline M. W. Breust; she was born in 1797, and died Sept. 24, 1861.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

V. G. AVERILL, farmer and shoemaker, Eden; born in Plattsburg, N. Y., June 7, 1829; spent his early life, was educated and learned his trade in his native county; is a son of Stephen and Susan (Moore) Averill; Stephen Averill was born in Connecticut, his parents removing to Plattsburg when he was 2 years of age; he grew to be a man of unusual energy and business talent; carried on an extensive boot, shoe and leather business in Plattsburg for sixty years; at one time owned two tanneries; was despoiled of over \$1,000 worth of leather by the British in 1814; died at 91, outliving his wife by many years. In 1850, V. G. Averill removed to Cleveland Ohio, with his family; in 1849, opened a shop on St. Clair street, where he did business until 1855, when he removed to Wisconsin and to Eden; bought his farm of 61 acres, on which he resided until August, 1876, when he removed and began business in Eden Village. Married Miss Margaret Dupys, of Clinton Co., N. Y., 1847; they have seven children—Rosanna C., Sarah J., Veranus, Alfred, Leonard C., Jasper S. and Maybell M. Mr. Averill manufactures and sells everything in the line of boots and shoes for both sexes, having a combined shop and store. He is a Democrat, and favors the greenback.

GEORGE C. BAGLEY, of D. S. Bagley & Sons, grain and produce dealers; P. O. Eden; born in Coos Co., N. H., March 1, 1851; son of D. S. Bagley, who located with his family in Milwaukee, 1856; he engaged first in farming, then in milling; during 1872, Mr. Bagley, Sr., located five warehouses at as many different points on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, making his home in Plymouth; George C. went into the mines of Colorado at this time, remaining four years; on his return he joined his father and brother, H. F., thus constituting the present firm, which owns seven warehouses and elevators, viz., Eden, New Cassel, Plymouth, Random Lake, Chilton, New Holstein, and Saukville; they buy from 300,000 to 500,000 bushels of grain per annum, and deal extensively in wool, seeds, etc.; amount of business done preceding year, \$500,000; George C. located at Eden in 1877; he has the best-equipped steam elevator on his road, built with a capacity of 12,000 bushels; he also controls the New Cassel warehouse, and is a live young business man, and is a hard-money Democrat. He married Miss Cornelia Dudley in 1876; they have one son, Dudley S., born Oct. 11, 1876.

LUCIUS A. BATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Eden; born in Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1830, son of Lewis and Nancy B., who came from Ohio to Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1847, settling on wild land in Eden, 1848; bought 320 acres on Secs. 33 and 29 heavily timbered with white and red oak, maple, ash, basswood, etc.; Lewis Batterson died soon after, but his family did the work of pioneers, and saw all the experiences of the new settlers; Lucius Batterson lived on the homestead until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 32d W. V. I.; was with his regiment in pursuit of Forrest in Mississippi and Tennessee; he was also in Alabama and Georgia; was stricken with chills and fever in Memphis, and came home on a six-months furlough; he rejoined the regiment at Atlanta, September, 1864, going with Gen. Sherman on the famous march to the sea; at Buford, S. C., he was again attacked with his old malady, and was for a time in a New York City hospital; then transferred to Prairie du Chien and honorably discharged in May, 1865. He spent the summer with his mother; then bought his present farm of 80 acres; built an elegant residence in 1868, where he lives with his aged mother, who retains her faculties at 84; she is a daughter of A. Derthick; was born in Chatham, Conn., and married Mr. Batterson in 1813, in his native State, going from there to Ohio. Her son's farm was a part of the Vandevort homestead, and about 15 acres is in the village plat of Eden. Mr. Batterson is an Independent Republican.

JACOB BAUMHART, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eden; born in Rhenish Prussia in 1828; was educated in his native land, and served three years in the Prussian Infantry Guards; came to America in 1854; spent a year in Ohio; then came to Fond du Lac Co.; worked about three years for S. Silvester. Married Miss Elizabeth Brem, a native of Switzerland, in 1858, and settled the same year on 40 acres, now owned by his brother; after selling this he bought 80 acres of his present farm, on which was a good barn and a log house. Mr. Baumhart now owns 155 acres, well improved, and has built a pleasant home. This is a good record for a man who reached Fond du Lac Co. with \$3 in money, and who worked out the first summer at \$10 per month, having only good health and good pluck to begin with. Mr. and Mrs. Baumhart have six children—Charles, Samuel, Frederick, Matilda, Carolina and Amelia. The family are Evangelical Lutherans; Mr. Baumhart is a good farmer and citizen, voting for men instead of party.

MONMOUTH BRIGGS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Eden; born in Scranton, Penn., Feb. 20, 1827; spent his early life and was educated in his native town; coming to Wisconsin, 1850; locating for

a time in Empire; in 1851, he bought his farm of a Mr. Cogswell; about thirty acres of this was broken and the remaining fifty timbered openings. Mrs. Briggs was Miss Charlotte Berry, a native of Putnam Co., N. Y.; she was educated in Peekskill and came to Wisconsin and Empire in 1849; they were married April 5, 1851, and at once began farm life, living in what was then called the "Old Abbey," a most picturesque log house, well built and partitioned, and ornamented with rustic porches, seats, lattice-work, etc., to complete the picture it was overrun with ivy, honeysuckle and bittersweet; this cozy home burned 1857 or 1858, and was replaced by the present substantial and elegant farmhouse. Mr. Briggs and wife worked hard, added forty acres to the farm, and have all necessary barns, stock, implements, etc.; the farm and vicinity lie higher than the surrounding country, yet it has near the farm a never-failing and never-freezing spring; Mr. B. also has two wells, each about twenty feet in depth, though many almost adjoining farmers have to dig at least fifty feet for water; having a pleasant home, they now recall the toilsome days of yore with pleasure; they have three children—Albert L., Eugene T. and Frank, having lost a daughter, Lottie. Mr. Briggs is a Republican and has been Supervisor; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. As a stock-raiser Mr. Briggs has shorthorn cattle, Merino sheep and other stock.

WILLIAM BEIRNE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eden; born in the town of Underhill, Chittenden Co., Vt., June 7, 1848; son of Joseph and Mary Beirne; William was educated in the Underhill Academy, living on the farm of his parents, and, in 1864, coming with them to Eden; his father bought his farm of L. J. Harvey, an early settler, who built a most pleasant residence, inclosing it with a double row of different kinds of evergreens, he at the time owning a nursery in New Jersey; this makes the home of Mr. Beirne among the most attractive in the county; Joseph Beirne died June 29, 1865, his only son has since owned the homestead of 160 acres. He married Miss Alice, a daughter of John O'Brien, who came from Massachusetts to Osceola in 1858; Mrs. Beirne was born, educated and married in Osceola; they have two children—Joseph and John. Mr. Beirne is a Greenback Democrat, and a member, with his wife, of the Roman Catholic Church.

THOMAS CALE, farmer, Secs. 10 and 11; P. O. Eden; born in the town of Underhill, Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 17, 1848; he was a farmer's son and was educated in Underhill Academy; began teaching in his native State, and has taught twelve terms in Wisconsin; he spent three years in Eastern New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1869, buying his farm of 118 acres. He married Miss Margaret Rooney in April, 1872; she was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to America and to Eden, 1866; they have four children—James M., Rosanna, M. Agnes and Thomas P. Mr. and Mrs. Cale are Roman Catholics. He is an enterprising young farmer, devoting his farm to both grain and stock. Politics, Greenbacker.

HARVEY J. CARTER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Campbellport; born in Crawford Co., Penn., March 8, 1817. Arriving at the age of 20, he married and removed to Illinois; in October, 1839, he drove an ox team to Milwaukee, and at once made a "squatter's claim" in that county; here the young couple saw all they wished of frontier life, living on a scant supply of milk and corn-meal, the corn pounded fine in a log hollowed out for the purpose; knowing that he must have an ox to clear a piece for his first wheat, he tramped to the then village and applied to Hal Ludington, then a hardware merchant, afterward Governor of Wisconsin; he told Mr. C. that he was penniless, but that he would pay with the first money the ox earned; Mr. L. refused this, though Mr. Carter found a friend and got an ox, and Mr. Ludington lost a customer; Mr. Carter cleared the land and sowed the wheat, and though his nearest mill was Watertown, and his wife and child were often on a starvation diet, his first wheat crop marked the beginning of a brighter era; on June, 1847, settled on his present farm, and was the first settler in the south half of Eden; the farm and country around him was a wilderness; he built a good log house and resumed his pioneer work, also helping to lay out all the roads in his vicinity. Mr. C. improved a large farm, has sold 120 acres, and now has eighty and a good home; his wife, a most faithful helpmeet, was Miss Sarah Cole; she died in 1851, leaving three children—Miles, Mary J. and Emma. He married again Miss Margaret Mullen; they have six children—Helen E., Clara S., Delilah N., Sarah L., George H. and Harriet R. Mr. Carter is a Democratic Greenbacker; was Supervisor several years, also Assessor; is a member, with his family, of the Roman Catholic Church.

THOMAS COLEMAN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eden; born in County Louth, Ireland, March 10, 1832; his parents were farmers, he being educated in his native county; came to America, locating at Vienna, N. Y., where he worked at malting; in February, 1853, he came to Milwaukee and remained until May, then located at Oshkosh; here he was in the lumber traffic; settled on his farm in May, 1862, and has improved it in many ways—built an elegant farm residence, other farm buildings, and has all necessary stock, implements, etc. He married, Nov. 23, 1857, in Oshkosh, Miss Ann Murphy, who was born in his native county, coming to America in 1848, and to Wisconsin in 1854; they have

two children—Thomas A. and Mary A. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, and, with his family, a Roman Catholic. He has been President of the Ashford Town Insurance Company for five years, and is now serving his fifth term of Town Clerk.

GEORGE W. DENNISTON, carpenter and wheelwright, Sec. 10; P. O. Eden; born in Reading, Penn., Sept. 15, 1824; spent his early life in Orange Co., N. Y., where he learned his trades of his father, Joseph Denniston, who came with his family to Eden in 1848; G. W. Denniston settled on his present location in 1865; was made Postmaster of Foster in 1874, resigning in 1879, when the office was removed to Eden. Married, in Eden in 1857, Miss Margaret McIntyre; they have four living children—Alice L., Emma L., Anna M. and Florence K.; have lost two children. Mr. D. is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace; the family are Methodists. He bought a farm on Sec. 11 of the Government, cleared it and exchanged it for one on Sec. 15; his services as carpenter were in such request that, in 1865, he sold his farm and bought his location of twelve acres, where he has a pleasant home. Mr. D. is the inventor of a double, adjustable land-roller, which gives the best of satisfaction to those using them; he has applied for a patent, and will manufacture about thirty the coming season.

J. H. DENNISTON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Campbellport; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1826; he spent his early life and was educated in his native county; in 1849, he accompanied his parents, Joseph and Mary D., to the town of Eden; Joseph Denniston was a mechanic, though he at once bought Government land on Secs. 1 and 11; this he soon exchanged for a partly improved farm on Secs. 14 and 15; J. H. Denniston lived here until 1863, when he bought eighty acres on Sec. 10; in 1873, he sold this and bought property in New Cassel, where he lived over two years, at the time owning a farm north of the village; in April, 1876, he settled on his present farm of sixty acres; this is well improved, and on it is a large and handsome farm residence, built by Edmund L. Peck. Mr. Denniston married, Feb. 25, 1857, Miss Anna J., daughter of Joshua and Ellen Morehouse; she was born in Canada, her parents removing to Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., when she was a babe; the family settled on a farm in Byron in 1849; Mr. and Mrs. D. have five children—Ella M., Warren C., Carrie E., Harry J. and Mabel A. Mr. Denniston is a staunch Republican, and a successful farmer, having all needed buildings, implements, stock, etc.

WILLIAM DUSENBERY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in the town of Harrison (Harrison's Purchase), Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1817; was educated in his native town, living on the farm until he was 18, when he went to New York City, remaining one and one-half years; after his marriage, he was made overseer of a large farm in Pelham for nine years; in 1852, he removed with his family to Eden and bought 160 acres (sold 80 in 1869); the land was almost as the hand of nature left it, though a log house had been built; Mr. Dusenbery has improved the farm, built a large, handsome residence, good barn, etc., and has all the belongings to a first-class farm. He married Miss Harriet Bouton June 27, 1839, who died Dec. 31, 1866, leaving seven children—Phebe A. (deceased), William A., George E., Electa, Matilda, Harriet and Rebecca; Feb. 1, 1870, he married Mrs. Clarissa Shays, daughter of Gains Alexander; she was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., where she married Elisha Shays; they lost two children, and he died in the same county. Mr. Dusenbery was the founder and is a leading member of the Empire M. E. Church; was its Sunday-school Superintendent fourteen years; he was also one of the original Stewards and Trustees, still holding both positions; he is a Democrat, and is serving his sixth term as Supervisor.

CHRISTOPHER FLOOD, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eden; born in County Meath, Ireland, on the historic "Hill of Tara;" he came with his parents to America in 1843, remaining in Hoosie, N. J., until March, 1848, when he came to Eden and bought his farm; Messrs. Ward, McGinty and Odekirk were his neighbors; no road in the town, but a track ran north of the side of his house; he was joined by his parents, brothers and sisters the next summer, they living first in a shanty, then in a log house; with a yoke of cattle they used to go twenty-one miles to Mayville to mill, and did good pioneer work chopping, logging and burning the timber. Feb. 22, 1857, he married Miss Catherine, a daughter of James Lynch, who came from County Cavan to America with a family, settling in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where Mrs. F. was born; the family settled in Wisconsin in 1848; Mr. and Mrs. Flood have ten children—James T., Peter F., Thomas, Mary A., Catherine J., Christopher J., John N., Amelia R., Mathias P. and Michael H. The old couple died on the homestead, now containing 130 acres; on this is an excellent living spring, several good barns, and the largest frame house in Eden, built in 1878; the upright is 18x26, wing 18x24, woodhouse and kitchen 16x26 feet; this is a well-built and handsome residence; Mr. F. has all needed tools and stock, and is one of the successful pioneers of Eden. With his family, he is a Roman Catholic, and an Independent Democrat in politics. He is a good citizen and was public spirited enough to give the land on which the district schoolhouse was built.

PETER FLOOD, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Eden; born in County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 19, 1838; son of James and Rose Flood, who emigrated to America in 1841, locating in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1848, when they came to Wisconsin and bought Government land, now owned by C. Flood; Peter Flood attended the local schools, and, at the age of 17, began teaching; taught nine winter terms in Eden, two in Ashford and two in Sheboygan Co.; in 1861, he settled on his farm of ninety acres, then heavily timbered land, destitute of buildings; as a result of sturdy work with his ax, it is now cleared and improved; he has also built a large and tasty residence and basement barn, having all needed implements and stock. Married Miss Ann, daughter of George Lloyd; she was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and settled with her parents in Byron in 1850, marrying Mr. F. in 1864; they have five children—George H., James E., Annie, Rose and Peter A. The Floods bought a heavily timbered slice of Uncle Sam's domain, when they had but three neighbors; built a trough-covered "wigwam," and began pioneer life; the milling was done at Mayville with ox teams; the old couple ended their lives in a pleasant home, won by pluck and enterprise. James Flood was a carpenter, and did the inside work on the first Roman Catholic church ever built in Eden; it was built of logs, on the south line of Sec. 29, and served well up to the time of the building of St. James' Church in 1865. Peter F. is a Greenbacker, and was twice Supervisor of Eden; is, with his wife, a Roman Catholic.

PETER HERATY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eden; born in County Mayo, Ireland, Nov. 18, 1839; son of James and Bridget H., who emigrated to America in 1847, living two years in Oswego Co., N. Y., then settling on Sec. 5, town of Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wis.; they bought eighty acres of heavy timber, crossed by Indian trails and Indians also; built a log shanty, roofed with log shakes; having paid their all for the land, they, for three long years, dug the land with a grub hoe; all meat was obtained of the Indians, the family faring hard and working harder; in 1851 or 1852, they raised a crop of potatoes, and, as the market was good, sold enough to get a yoke of cattle. Peter, the eldest son, did his share of this work, the result of which is the well-improved homestead of 240 acres, a large basement barn, etc. On the 7th of January, 1874, he married in Osceola Miss Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Mary Sullivan; for their wedding trip, they came to their present farm the next day; this contains 200 acres, and, with the large and pleasantly located residence upon it, was earned on the Sheboygan Co. farm by men who were not afraid to dig the new, rooty soil of Wisconsin with a grub hoe. Mr. Heraty received a common-school education and has taught eight terms, his wife having beaten him by one; they have one son—James, born Oct. 20, 1874. Religion, Roman Catholic. Mr. H. has served as Town Treasurer and three times as Town Clerk of Mitchell, and was Town Clerk of Eden in 1875-76; his politics are Democratic.

N. P. KELLOGG, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Eden; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1825; spent his early life in his native county, and, in 1845, came to Wisconsin; during the first winter, he was in Kenosha Co., Wis.; the next spring, in company with his brother A. G., he made a cart, the wheels of which were sawed off the end of a large log; with two yoke of oxen on this, they reached Ceresco, Fond du Lac Co.; they bought 160 acres two and a half miles east of what is now Ripon, then open prairie; built a shanty of green lumber, which dried and left wide cracks, through which the snow would often sift to a depth of several inches; here they lived a bachelor's life, getting out fencing and shingles the first winter, and baking bread every day, which froze in their barnlike shanty, in which was an old-fashioned "Jewsharp" stove; the next spring, they alone built, raised and shingled a good log house; they had much trouble to get milling done, and once, Mr. K. going forty five miles to Columbus with a grist, by bribing the miller got his in good time; he had been long enough on a diet of beans, potatoes and milk; the brothers bought 160 acres more in 1847, and did good work with their breaking team. N. P. Kellogg exchanged his share of the farm for a hotel near Watertown, where he spent the winter of 1851; removed the next June to Forest, where he built the well-known old Kellogg Tavern, on the plank road; this he kept four years, then farmed it on Sec. 18, same town, until 1868, when he bought his present farm of 147 acres; this was well improved; he has a large and most pleasant farmhouse, and all needful stock and implements. Married, in January, 1854, Miss Anna Owen, of the city of Dublin; her parents came to America when she was eight years old, locating in New York State, she coming to Wisconsin in 1847; Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have three sons—Walter N., Charles H. and John F. Mr. K. is a Republican of Greenback tendencies. He is a hardy Wisconsin pioneer, who has earned a good home and enjoys it.

WILLIAM C. KEYS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Waucousta; born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 25, 1841; came to America in 1849 with his parents, William and Margeret Keys, who came direct to the then village of Fond du Lac; Mr. K., though then a lad, well remembers the building of Dr. Darling's block; the family located one and a half miles east of the town, William attending district

school, as the schools were then organized; in 1853, they settled in Osceola, where his father bought heavily timbered Government land, crossed by Indian trails, and Indians as well, during the first two years; this was a genuine pioneer family, and saw much of pioneer life. In 1865, W. C. Keys settled on his farm of eighty acres, marrying, the same year, Miss Ellen Adams, who was born, educated and married in the town of Forest; they have one son—Willie A., born August 14, 1869. Mr. K. is a Greenbacker, and is both a farmer and dairyman.

DANIEL McCARTHY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Eden; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1814; came to America in 1814, and lived in Ontario Co., N. Y., until 1819, when he and his brother Florence came to Wisconsin and bought 160 acres in Eden; this took all his money, and he returned to New York, worked to earn more, married, and, on his return, took his share of the quarter-section and built a log shanty, where the young couple lived frontier fashion two years; he then bought forty acres in Byron, on which was a small house, which he moved, and is now part of his residence; from this hard beginning, he has prospered; has a good farm of 226 acres, a well-built modern house, and a basement barn 110 feet in length; also has over two hundred Merino and Cotswold sheep, besides breeding cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Married Miss Mary Kingston, a native of County Cork, who came to America in 1817, in Ontario Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Honora, Charles and Daniel. Mr. McCarthy is a Democrat and, with his family, a Catholic; he is a successful and self-made man.

FLORENCE McCARTHY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Eden; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1811; came to America in 1842, and was six years in the service of Thomas Beals, Esq., of Canandaigua, N. Y.; in 1849, came with his brother Daniel to Wisconsin and to Eden, where they spent their all for 160 acres of land; his wife died in July, 1849, it being the first interment in the Byron cemetery; this was a hard blow to the lonely settler; but he worked hard, cleared the farm, and then bought a farm of his own. In 1856, he married Miss Honora Butler, who died in 1858. Mr. McCarthy has seventy-four acres and a most pleasant home; was, in old times, an extensive wheat-grower, and sold the first load ever drawn to the Eden market. He is a Democrat and a Catholic, and has held school office. His third wife was Mrs. Mary McGraw, who died in July, 1872, leaving one daughter—Hannah, now the wife of John Stannell, who was born and raised in Osceola Township.

JEREMIAH McCARTHY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Eden; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1819; came to America in 1845, residing in Ontario Co., N. Y., until 1850, when he joined his brothers in Eden and worked in partnership with them several years; like his brothers, he began poor and is a self-made man. After his marriage to Miss Nancy Kingston, he settled and built on his present location. Mr. McCarthy has worked hard, managed well and been successful; has a good farm of 166 acres, part of which is the old homestead of 1849; has a large and pleasant farmhouse, good barns, etc. His worthy wife died Feb. 26, 1871, leaving two children—Florence and Mary A.; the second wife was Miss Mary Mullen, by whom he has three children—Catherine T., Ellen M. and Jeremiah J. Mr. McCarthy lost two children by the first wife and one by the second. He is a Democrat and, with his family, a Roman Catholic; has on the farm 100 good Cotswold sheep, cattle, one Durham, horses, etc.

GEORGE McFARLAND (deceased); born in Glasgow, Scotland; came to America about 1832, and worked as a quarryman in Ulster Co., N. Y. Here, in 1839, he married Miss Esther L. Somes, a native of Greene Co., N. Y., to which they removed. In May, 1844, Mr. McFarland bought a farm in Southern Wisconsin, which he sold, and was joined by his wife in 1846, they living in the town of Milwaukee three years; in May, 1849, they bought the McFarland homestead of the Government, built a house of peeled poplar logs, roofed with basswood troughs, and which was the best in the vicinity; Mr. McFarland at once began clearing and breaking; sowed eight acres of wheat the first fall, some of which he hauled with his ox team to Mayville, twenty miles, to have it ground; the young couple saw enough of pioneering, but still prospered. Mr. McFarland died Feb. 9, 1865, leaving ten children—Emeline, Phebe A., George E., Charles, Lucy S., William, John, Lorenzo D., Wiler (deceased) and Elmer E. Mrs. McFarland has proved a most capable mother, as the house has been rebuilt and made a most pleasant home, several good barns, etc., erected and the farm stocked and made valuable; it is now the home of Mrs. McF., William, Lucy and E. E., and is controlled by William. Mr. McFarland was an Independent Democrat. Emeline is married and is in Mower Co., Minn.; Phebe A. is also married and lives in Fond du Lac, as is also George E.; Charles is married and a resident of Arizona; John and Lorenzo are in Minnesota, the latter owning a farm in Pearlham. Mrs. McFarland is a Baptist in religious belief.

JAMES MAHONEY, farmer, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Eden; born in County Cork, Ireland, June 20, 1830; came to America in 1844, locating in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he remained until May, 1847, when he came to Eden and bought Government land for his brother, which he began clearing; after

two years, he received eighty acres of this in payment; he reached this by an Indian trail, and was peniless, of course seeing many hardships; used to carry a tomahawk and blaze the trees in getting about the country, going to Watertown and Sheboygan Falls to mill; he stayed the first few nights on the soft side of Mr. Bishop's cabin floor; the best of feeling existed among the pioneers who used to go eight and ten miles to a raising; he says it took half the men in the county to raise Col. Conklin's mill, since burned. Paul Cayce, Cass, Vandervoort and Bailey were his neighbors; Mr. M. is now the oldest actual settler, except Q. Hayes and Dr. Vandervoort. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary J., daughter of P. Kelly, one of the first settlers in Byron; she died May 7, 1871, leaving eight children—Patrick, Ann M., Margeret, James, Michael, Mary, Daniel and Eliza. On the 7th of November, 1871, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of B. Twolig; Mrs. M. was also of County Cork, coming to America in 1848, and to Osceola in 1853 or 1854; she was educated and began teaching in this town, and has taught thirteen terms; they have three children—Nora A., Bartholomew S. and Katie. Mr. Mahoney was a most successful pioneer, now owning 204 acres, with good buildings.

THOMAS F. MEADE, farmer, Secs. 21 and 29; P. O. Eden; born in Washington Co., Wis., June 28, 1851, son of Patrick and Catherine M., who came to Washington Co., Wis., in 1850, and to Eden, 1856; they bought the present Meade homestead of W. Odekirk, the Meades adding to both the farm and the buildings; in 1874, Patrick M. removed to a farm in the northwest part of Byron, he and his wife coming from Ireland to America in 1848; they have five children—Thos. F., Mary A., Charles L., Andrew and Wm. H. Thomas F. Meade now owns 100 acres of the farm, and has control of the remaining 100. He married Miss Mary P., daughter of A. Dolan, of Byron, Nov. 27, 1877, she dying June 6, 1879. Mr. M. is a Democrat of Greenback tendencies, and a Roman Catholic. He is a good type of the stirring, progressive young Wisconsin farmer, devoting his farm to the usual grains and all kinds of stock.

CHARLES MITCHELL, farmer, Secs. 6 and 7; P. O. Eden; born in Middletown, Conn., March 1, 1819; when about 16, he went to New York City where he learned the carpenter's trade; then locating in Onondaga Co., N. Y. where he married Miss Caroline Austin. Mr. M. spent the winter of 1843 in Kenosha, Wis.; then lived in McHenry Co., Ill., until May, 1846, when he bought United States land on Sec. 7, town of Eden, on which he settled; on the arrival of his wife, they lived for a time in their wagon, he building a rude shanty, roofed with hollow basswood logs split in half, the door hewed from a log, and in one end, a rude fire-place; he plowed a furrow for his first potato crop, turning back the tough sod on the seed, and says he did raise the "murphys," but that they were flat as pancakes; Indians, bears, deers and wild-cats were his neighbors, the latter sometimes "borrowing" his poultry. Mr. Mitchell helped to lay out the road past his farm, and many others; drew his first grist to Fisher's mill, waited two weeks, returned, and could find neither bags or grist; after a period of semi-starvation on rice, etc., he went with his ox team to Watertown to mill; then, owing to the rush of grists, was obliged to bribe the miller in order to get his ground; he used to carry an ax in his wagon to repair the primitive bridges of the times, and was often out of both money and food; his wife, a most worthy helpmeet, died June 20, 1879, leaving nine children—James, now an Iowa farmer; Helen, now Mrs. Chas. Hanson; Austin, a New London (Wis.) M. D.; Esther, wife of F. Anderson, of Clinton, Iowa; and Oscar, Charles, Carrie, Lula and Lenora, all on the farm. Mr. M. is a Republican, and a member of the U. B. Church in Christ; has 120 acres, on which is a valuable ledge of limestone, and a lime kiln, now managed by his sons.

JAMES J. ODEKIRK, farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Eden; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1822; spent his early life and was educated in his native town of Hoosick; came to Wisconsin and to Eden in 1847, buying heavily timbered land of the Government; he built a shanty, 12x20, with a flat roof of basswood troughs; among the first trees he cut was an immense "bee tree," from which he and his wife took four pails of honey, which was a most welcome feast; during the first years, Mr. O., in order to live, used to seek and find work by the day, sometimes many miles from home, his plucky wife remaining for days alone in the forest cabin, with Indians and wild animals for neighbors; the present Fond du Lac road was then an Indian trail; one dark night, in coming from the house of a neighbor with a lantern, they lost their way in the dense woods, and actually "camped out" that February night, building a fire by the aid of the lantern; most of their household furniture was home-made—a pork barrel and soap barrel dug from logs, and a butter-bowl and ladle made of maple, the latter still in active use, and kept as a token of old times; they made large quantities of maple sugar, and exchanged it for coarse flour; as a result of this toilsome and needy beginning, Mr. Odekirk has 135 acres well improved, several large barns, (one new one), and a pleasant residence, besides property in Fond du Lac—a good showing for a man who used to make his summer shoes of old boot-legs. He married, Feb. 12, 1846, Miss Almira Kelyer, a native of Grafton, N. Y., who was then 16, and began frontier life at 17; they have two children—Émilia

(now Mrs. S. M. Kuter), and Alice A. (the wife of Charles Youmans). Mr. Odekirk is a Republican, and has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace. Three of the children are not living—Harriet A., James F. and Julia.

WILLIAM E. ODEKIRK, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eden; born in Peninsula, Ohio, May 16, 1853; his parents, Josiah P. and Harriet L. Odekirk, removed from Ohio to Eden, Wis., in 1857; his father bought the homestead, which was then an oak and maple forest, and built a rude trough-covered shanty, where the family lived a number of years; he did good work on the farm, built the farmhouse, and made improvements which are a monument to his memory. Enlisting September, 1864, in Co. F, 43d W. V. I., he died in the service at Clarksville, Tenn., in February, 1865; his only son attended school in the district, and after the marriage of his mother to Mr. B. Williams, his home was sometimes with him, and at other times with his grandfather, Isaac O., in Ashford. April 9, 1874, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of J. Kenney, who removed with his family from New Haven, Conn., to Fond du Lac in 1855; Mrs. O. was educated in Fond du Lac, and came to Eden in 1865; they have three children—Mary J., Jirah F. and Edward J.; Mr. Odekirk has owned the homestead of 109 acres since 1874, has built a large basement barn, has a good flock of fine-wool sheep, etc., with all needful implements. He is a progressive young farmer, and, like his honored father, is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a Roman Catholic.

MARTIN RYAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eden; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, 1820; came to America in 1847, settling on forty acres of Government land in Eden, April, 1850; built a small shanty by splitting logs and carrying them on his shoulders, as he had no team, or money to buy one, and then dug up an acre with a spade to raise corn and potatoes; the furniture was made with an ax out of logs. Mr. R. use to thrash oats from dawn till dark for every ninth bushel; then shoulder a bag of flour and carry it ten miles to his home; his young wife, alone in the shanty day after day, used to take her child on her back and tramp off at night to find their cow in the woods; they fared for weeks on potatoes and salt, Mr. R. being glad to hoe corn at 50 cents per day. The wife was Miss Ellen McMahon, who was married at 18; they have nine children—James, Thomas, John, Michael, Margaret, Anna, Laura, Ellen and Mary. In recompense for the hardships of pioneer times, Mr. R. now owns 330 acres of good land, with a large house and several barns. The first fifteen years were spent in the shanty, which was only four logs high, with a trough roof. Mr. Ryan is an independent Democrat, and, with his family, a Roman Catholic.

THOMAS SEAMAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Eden; born in Norfolk, England, Feb. 16, 1837; when 18 years of age, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the New World; locating at Syracuse, N. Y., he began as a laborer, educating himself; came to Fond du Lac Co., in 1859. Enlisted Oct. 5, 1861, in Co. B, 10th W. V. I., operating against the Tennessee railroads for some time; participating in the bloody battles of Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga; was on special recruiting service in Madison, Wis., six months, as acting Quartermaster Sergeant; rejoined his regiment at Atlanta in May, 1864; at the expiration of his time, he came back to Wisconsin, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. James T. Lewis Jan. 28, 1865. He married, in 1867, Mrs. Hannah Carr, born in Norfolk, England, who came to America when a babe, with her parents, settling in Wisconsin in 1849; she married, in 1853, John Carr, who bought Government land in Eden in 1848, the patent being signed by James K. Polk. Mr. C. enlisted, in 1861, in the 4th W. V. C., and died at Memphis, Tenn., April 25, 1865, leaving seven children—Joseph, Calvin, Ann M., John H., James W., William W. and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman have one child—Hattie G. Joseph Carr, the father of John, was the first actual settler in Eden; his old homestead, now the Seaman farm of 156 acres, is one of the very best in the town, well watered and cultivated. Mr. Seaman was among the first to introduce the Lost Nation wheat, and sold his crop for three years for seed; he is now testing other varieties, which he will, in time, offer for sale; his wheat crop for 1872 averaged forty eight bushels per acre. Mr. S. is a stirring farmer, and a Republican in politics.

GEORGE V. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eden; born on the homestead in Eden, Feb. 14, 1852; son of Edward T., who emigrated from Shropshire, England, to America, locating in an early day in Waukesha Co., Wis., removing in 1849 to Eden, with his family, and buying 131 acres of the homestead, and has since bought forty acres; the farm was wild and as nature's hand left it; Mr. Thomas built a log house and sowed wheat the first fall; his wife was Ann Robinson; they have nine children—Mary, Sarah, Richard, John, George V., William, Charles, Jennie and Anna. George V. Thomas was educated in the district and in the Fond du Lac High School; at 21 he went to Kansas, remaining two years, and was one summer in the Northwest, part on the United States survey, helping to lay out fifty-seven townships; has since resided on the homestead. Married, Nov. 11, 1875, Miss Belle, daughter of Isaac and Mary Nightingale, who came from England to America and Wisconsin nearly together; married

and settled on Government land in Byron; Mrs. Thomas was born in Byron, and educated in the High School in Fond du Lac, and has taught two terms; they have two children—Geneva and Ethel. Mr. Thomas, like all his and also his wife's relations, is a staunch Republican. Mr. Thomas, Sr., has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and is now a resident of Fond du Lac; Mr. Nightingale has also held various town offices. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Byron Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE TITUS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Eden; born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 1, 1835; son of Albert and Margaret Titus, with whom he came to Eden in 1857, locating on a farm on Sec. 10; Mr. Titus enlisted in Co. A, 14th W. V. I., Feb. 23, 1863; at Rome, Ga., Mr. Thomas was in the hospital three and one-half months, but was under Thomas in the bloody battle of Nashville, and did good service at Spanish Fort and Mobile, his regiment there being under fire thirteen days and nights; at the end of the war Mr. Titus again took hold of the plow. On the 24th of March, 1866, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Martin and Mary Beas, who came from Erie Co., N. Y., to Eden in October, 1852; she is a native of Erie Co., and was married in Fond du Lac; they have one son—Willie A., born Aug. 30, 1868; Mr. Titus is an enterprising farmer; has an excellent farm of forty-eight acres and a good home. In politics a Republican. His father died in August, 1873; his mother is still living with him.

C. E. TRIPP, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eden; born in the town of Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1847; in 1853, his parents, E. R. and S. P. Tripp, removed to Walworth Co., Wis., remaining several years, Chester attending school; about 1863, the family came to the town of Fond du Lac, he then attending a select school in the city; the family, after three years, located on a farm in Eden; Mrs. Tripp died in Fond du Lac Township in 1863, followed by Mr. Tripp in 1876. C. E. Tripp married, Dec. 8, 1870, Miss Hannah J., daughter of William and Margaret Keyes, who left County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1851, when Mrs. Tripp was a babe, coming at once to Fond du Lac Co., Mr. Keyes buying land in Osceola in 1853, when the forest was so dense that he cut a road to his farm; then cut more for a building spot; Mr. and Mrs. Tripp have two children—Herbert E. and Rose B., Mr. Tripp, a progressive young farmer, has a most pleasant home and a good farm of sixty acres; he is a practical butcher and stock-dealer, selling beef and stock in Chicago and Fond du Lac; he is also a contractor for the Northern Wisconsin markets. In politics a Democrat, and a member in good standing of the Fond du Lac Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F. Mr. Tripp, in company with J. J. and E. J. Tripp, is owner of a steam-thrasher.

H. W. VAN TASSEL, agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Co., and American Express Co., Eden; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1844. In 1852, his parents removed to Kenosha, Wis., where H. W. attended the public schools; in 1861, he enlisted in the grand old 1st W. V. I.; was under Rosecranz and Sherman in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Marietta, Chattanooga River and three desperate battles before Atlanta, also at Jonesboro, where the regiment made an unusually brilliant record, doing what several veteran regiments failed to do, and holding the rebel position; this was not only the first Wisconsin regiment to go forward, but is the first on the pages of Wisconsin's glorious war record; going into the service 1,204 strong, it came out in October, 1865, with 131 men all told; Mr. Van Tassel lost but eight days in three years, and came out safely with a sergeant's commission. During the next six years he sailed on Lake Michigan; kept a restaurant in Muskegon two years; then began his railroad life, helping to grade and fence both the M. & N. and the N. W. Union roads; in October, 1873, he was appointed to his present position, which he has since held; did the business for three years in what is now the well-house, as the depot was not built. Married Miss Sarah Guyou, of Kenosha, in 1870; they have one son—Louie, born in Ashford June 23, 1873. Mr. Van Tassel is a staunch Republican.

M. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Eden; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1840; son of Rev. Peter Vandervoort, who came to Eden with his family in March, 1846, buying a large tract of Government land; he built a log shanty which served in those days as a hotel, and for town meetings; roads were trails, and bridges very primitive in those days; Rev. Peter Vandervoort, preached the first sermon in the town, and the only ones for years; he is thought to have preached the first funeral sermon in the county, in the spring of 1816; the Elder now resides in Fond du Lac; has identified himself with the U. B. Church for many years. In the fall of 1849, the district schoolhouse was built, and of A. Briggs, the first teacher, Michael Vandervoort learned the rudiments of his education; when about 16 he attended a private school in Fond du Lac; was then in the city High School one year; during the winter of 1858, he taught school, and in 1859, went overland to Pike's Peak, spending six years in Colorado, Mexico, the Northwest Territories and British Possessions; he had made a study of medicine during his travels, and on his return to Eden devoted his whole energy to the study of his chosen profession; in the spring of 1866, he entered Hahnemann College, Chicago, graduating from the full course as physician and surgeon in the fall of 1867; has since practiced in Eden, with the exception of the year 1875, when he practiced in Walla

Walla, Washington Territory; the Doctor has always, when in the county, lived on the original homestead which he owns; his residence is most pleasantly located, about eighty rods from Eden Station. In 1877, he married Miss Lois, daughter of Sumner Sweet, Esq., one of the pioneers of Byron. Dr. Vandervoort is a Greenback Republican, a most successful practitioner; he has, by his unremitting attention to his professional duties caused a partial failure of his health; he has been for three years a member of the Wisconsin State Homoeopathic Society.

AARON WALTERS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Eden; born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1809; was educated in Plattsburg Academy; was by trade a blacksmith; was in business five years at Rouse's Point; in 1846, he visited Wisconsin, and bought his farm of Uncle Sam; returning to his native State, he remained until August, 1849, then settled on his claim in the oak openings; he soon cleared and broke forty acres of this, also worked for many years at his trade; as an early settler, he saw and can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life. Mr. Walters is closely identified with the early history, as he was Chairman of Eden sixteen years, and as a staunch War Democrat, did his town good service in war times; was a County Superintendent of the Poor twelve years, and a County Supervisor six years; was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1857 and in 1872; Mr. Walters is well known in his county, as a successful farmer and public-spirited citizen; his official record is above reproach; with his only son, he owns and manages 200 acres, with the necessary barns, stock, implements, etc.; he built the second frame house in Eden, has remodeled it, added to it and made it one of the best. Married his first wife in 1831; she was Orpha B. Griswold, died 1839, leaving three children—Roswell W., Sarah J. and Mary (deceased). In 1840, he married Rosanna Averill, who died in 1858, leaving two children—Mary E. and Aaron (deceased). In 1859, he married Mrs. Mary Norman, born in 1818 in Bennington, Vt., and a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Welch, she married Chester Norman, and settled in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1843; he died in 1855, leaving three children—James C., Frances and Mary J.; the mother of Mrs. W. was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and a near relative of ex-Governor Enos T. Throop (deceased), of Auburn, N. Y.

BEMSLEY WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eden; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1820; was educated there and resided there until November, 1855, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled on his present farm in Eden; began with forty acres of heavy timber, on which a shanty had been put up and left unfinished; Mr. W. was something of a carpenter, and at once finished the house, then began the hard labor of chopping and logging; burned the timber at first in order to clear a wheat-field; he has done "full tasks" as a woodsman, as his present farm of 234 acres was then a forest, has sold wood in Fond du Lac, and also burned large quantities for charcoal. Married Miss Lucy North, who died July 23, 1860, leaving five children—Emma E., Emerette M., Susan E., John B. and Mary H. In 1866, he married Mrs. Harriet L. Odekirk, a daughter of Justice Da Lee, of Washington Co., N. Y.; she married, in 1851, J. P. Odekirk, who died in 1865, leaving one son, William E.; Mr. and Mrs. W. have one daughter, Minnie E. Mr. Williams is independent in politics and religion; he has devoted considerable attention to the improvement of his stock of cattle, sheep, etc.

MARSHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

FRANK BEAU, Postmaster, also dealer in general merchandise, Calvary Station, was born in Champagne, France, Sept. 29, 1830; when he was 8 years of age, his parents emigrated to Aarau, Switzerland, where he was educated; after leaving school, he shipped on a mercantile vessel, and followed the sea for about seven years, during which time he visited many of the principal ports of the world. In 1853, he came to Sheboygan, Wis., where he married, in 1854, Katie Snitzbauer, a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1833, and who came to Sheboygan a few months prior to their marriage; in 1869, they came to Calvary Station; their children are Maggie (now wife of George Brown), Mary, Frank, John, Joseph, George, Otto, Frances, Rosa and Henry; Mr. B. was foreman of the construction of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R., and held various positions on that road; after its completion, in 1872, he engaged in the grain business at Calvary Station, and in the fall of 1877, he established a general store, and has successfully carried on both of the enterprises, and by his liberality and fair dealing, has secured a large trade; he has been Postmaster since 1873. He is a Republican in politics. His father, Alois Beau, was a native of Switzerland, he married, in Champagne, France, Theresa Tressler; she died in Aarau, Switzerland; the elder Beau was a follower of Napoleon, went through all of his campaigns, and was with him a short time at St. Helena Island; he came to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1853, and died there in 1862.

MATTHIAS BOURGEOIS, Mt. Calvary; this gentleman, who has been for a number of years a leading business man at Mt. Calvary, was born in Zaubauh, Kries Cochem, Germany; he received a thorough education in his native village, and was book-keeper and general manager for a large mining company in Mullenbach, prior to his coming to America; in 1817, he emigrated to Green Bay, Wis., and clerked in a mercantile store at that place until 1848, in which year he came to Marshfield and engaged in farming; during the years 1851-52, he had charge of the mercantile store of Aaron Leopold; this was the first store in Mt. Calvary; in 1856, he removed to Marytown, and took charge of a store at that place for the firm of Brownson & Laughlin, which firm he bought out about 1858, and engaged in the mercantile business on his own account until July, 1859, when he returned to Mt. Calvary and engaged in farming until 1875; he then bought a large brewery, located in the vicinity of Mt. Calvary, which he has operated since; his residence, which is one of the finest in the northwestern part of the county, he erected in 1869, at a cost of several thousand dollars; he is engaged in grain dealing at Calvary Station, with Wagner & Co., and does a large business; he owns valuable city property in Fond du Lac, also property in Calvary Station and Mt. Calvary to the amount of several thousand dollars. June 27, 1858, he married, at Sheboygan, Wis., Rosa Schrage; she was born in Schwelm, Germany, and was the daughter of Peter C. and Julia Schrage; their children are Mary, Julia, Barbara, Henry, Caspar, Matthias, Amelia, Edmund and Rodolph. Mr. Bourgeois is a man of the sternest integrity, and executes all his plans with great promptness and uncommon energy; the fruits of his labors will long survive him in the business enterprises which he carried to completion; he was always an active and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to render assistance to every enterprise that gave promise of general good; in religious and educational matters, he has always taken a deep and active interest, and he is a citizen that the town of Marshfield could ill afford to be without.

JOHN P. BUTZ, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Calvary; was born in the village of Vossenaek, Kries Montgoi, Germany, Jan. 1, 1835. In 1847, he emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he has since resided; Jan. 30, 1865, he married at Mt. Calvary, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Katie Kommers, daughter of Adolph and Katrina Kommers, old and honored residents of Marshfield; she was born in Neumagen, Germany, Jan. 2, 1847; they have six children—Annie K., May, Marguerite, Clara, Regina and Gertrude. Mr. Butz owns 105 acres of land located on Secs. 21 and 22, and well improved. In politics, he is a Democrat. His father, John Butz, was born in Vossenaek, Kries Montgoi, Germany, in 1800; he married in his native village, Annie G. Wirtz, they emigrated to this country in 1847, and settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where she died in 1850; he died in Hennepin Co., Minn., while on a visit to some of his children in 1870. Their children are Adolph (now of Hennepin Co., Minn., he served in a Minnesota battalion during the war of the rebellion), Magdalene (wife of J. Linzen, Hennepin Co., Minn.), John P. (whose name appears at the head of this sketch), John J. (now of Hennepin Co., Minn., he was a soldier in a Minnesota regiment during the war of the rebellion), Frank P. (also of Hennepin Co., Minn.), Virginia, (now deceased), Katie (wife of Peter Kommers, Hennepin Co., Minn., he was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and was severely wounded).

J. H. COOLIDGE, merchant, St. Cloud; was born in Hillsborough, N. H., in 1833, where he received a preliminary education which fitted him to enter the Union Academy, at Washington, N. H., where he completed his education; in 1851, he went to Boston, Mass., and was in the mercantile business there until 1856, in which year he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained but a short time, in the autumn of 1856, he came to Fond du Lac, and was clerk in Register's Office about one year, afterward was express agent; in 1859, he went to the town of Forest, and there engaged in teaching school and farming; in 1869 he moved to St. Cloud and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has successfully continued in since. The first two years he carried on in connection with the mercantile business a flouring-mill and wood manufactory; in 1872, he was elected Clerk of Fond du Lac County, for a term of two years; he was appointed Postmaster at St. Cloud when the post office was established in 1869, a position he has since filled; he has also held the office of Notary Public for several years. March 18, 1860, he married, in the town of Forest, this (Fond du Lac) county, Elizabeth Davidson, *nee* Coleman; they have had three children—Marshall H., Alton G., and Dana C.; Alton G. died at the age of four years. Mrs. Coolidge had two children by her first husband (Thos. R. Davidson, who was a former settler of Forest, and died there in October, 1854), viz.: Henry L., who died in 1876, was County Clerk at the time of his death; and Charles C., now mail agent on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R. In politics, Mr. Coolidge is a consistent, intelligent, and active Republican. He owns 400 acres of land in the town of Forest, and large tracts of land in Lincoln and Chippewa Cos. Wis. He has led a very active and industrious life, and by his good management, his efforts in every walk of life have met with success. He



J. H. Coolidge
ST. CLOUD.

takes an active interest in all public enterprises that promise in any way to develop the interests of his town and county, and the people in general.

ISAAC B. CLARK, farmer, and proprietor of a saw-mill, St. Cloud; was born in Gloucester, Providence Co., R. I., in 1835; in 1851, he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., where he married, in 1857, Harriet Thachray; she was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1839; in 1868, Mr. Clark erected a saw-mill in St. Cloud, which was the first saw-mill in the town of Marshfield; in 1860, he moved his family to St. Cloud; thus Mr. Clark and family became the first residents of that village. His children are Clarence, Otis, William, Joseph and John. He owns 160 acres of land besides his mill property. In politics, Mr. Clark was in early life a Whig; he has acted with the Republican party since its organization; he has been elected to various local offices. His father, Hazel P. Clark, was a merchant in Gloucester, R. I., for a number of years, also a large manufacturer of cloths, and was elected to many positions of power and trust in his native county, Providence Co., R. I. He was twice married: his first wife was Elmira Darling, she died shortly after their marriage; second wife and the mother of the children below given was Thelma Ballard; they moved the Sheboygan Co., Wis., in 1851; settled in Greenbush, erected mills, and the place was known as Clark's Mills until recently, when the name was changed to Glenbeulah; he died in 1856; she died in 1877; their children are Isaac B., at Glenbeulah; Isabel, now wife of R. A. Vanostine, Glenbeulah, Wis.; Elisha; William, who died in 1875; Abbie, wife of J. Donohue, Asst. Supt. of Lake Shore R. R.

HUBBARD GUELIG, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Heinsburg; was born in Kries Adnau, Germany, in 1835; in 1846, he emigrated to this country, with his parents, and settled in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which has been his home since. He has been twice married; his first wife was Annie Wegestein; she is now deceased; by this marriage, the children are Matthias, Joseph, Frances and Annie. His present wife was Gertrude Konz, daughter of Matthias and Helena Konz, pioneer settlers of Marshfield; she was born in this town (Marshfield) in 1848; their children are Fred, Louis and Mary. Mr. Guelig owns 152 acres of land; he is a Democrat in politics. His father, John Guelig, was born in Kries Adnau, Germany, in 1801. He married, in his native country, Maggie Nett; she was born in 1804; they settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1846, and are now the oldest couple living in the town of Marshfield; their surviving children are Mary, wife of N. Hubertz; Hubbard, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Matthias, of the town of Calumet, Wis.; Katie, wife of N. Schmittlecoffer, of this town (Marshfield); Andrew, now living in Brazil.

JOSEPH HELZ, proprietor of harness-shop, Mt. Calvary; was born in Richfield, Washington Co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1854; when he was 13 years of age, he went to Milwaukee, and there learned the harness-making trade; in 1874, he came to Mt. Calvary and engaged in business, and has met with almost unprecedented success. He married, in Mt. Calvary, in 1875, Anna Platz; she was born in Milwaukee; they have three children—Charlie J., John B. and Philip J. Mr. Helz keeps a full line of everything to be found in a harness-shop, and, by his strict attention to his business and good workmanship, he has secured a large and an increasing trade. His father, Charles Helz, was a native of Germany; he settled in Washington Co., Wis., in about 1843, thus becoming a pioneer settler of that county. He married, in his adopted county, Elizabeth Rosar; he was one of the most extensive farmers in Washington Co., and a public-spirited citizen; he died Jan. 1, 1879; his children are Charles (now of New Hampton, Iowa), Katrina (wife of M. Fisher, Milwaukee), Elizabeth (wife of Wm. Fogler, Milwaukee), Joseph, Henry, Anna, Frank and Jacob.

JOHN HENNEN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Calvary; was born in Gellbauren, Kries Cochem, Germany, April 18, 1808; in 1852, he emigrated, with his parents, Peter J. and Marguerite Hennen, to America, and located in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he remained about two years, at the end of which time he went to the Lake Superior region, Michigan, and there lived until about 1856, when he returned to Marshfield, remaining until 1859, when he went to Stearns Co., Minn. In 1860, he went to Houghton, Mich., where he married, on the 18th of August, 1864, Katie Lafontaine; she was born in Bartoncourt, Luxemburg, Germany, May 31, 1842; after their marriage, they remained in Michigan until 1866, in which year they moved to where they now reside. Mr. Hennen is a Democrat in politics; he has been Town Clerk of Marshfield since 1876; he owns a well-improved farm, finely located. His father, Peter J. Hennen, was born in Bauren, Kries Cochem, Germany, in 1804. He married, in his native country, in 1837, Marguerite Maas; she was born in Gellbauren, Kries Cochem, Germany, in 1810; they settled in this (Fond du Lac) county in 1852; their children are: John, whose name heads this sketch; Matthias J., of Forest; Nicholas, of Marshfield; John N., now of Stearns Co., Minn. (he was a soldier in the 4th Mich. V. I., during the war of the rebellion); Joseph, of Morrison Co., Minn.; Matthias, of Stearns Co., Minn. Mrs. J. Hennen's parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth Lafontaine,

settled at Belgium, Wis., in 1856, where they reside; they have five children—Joseph, Mary (now wife of J. Burkel), Annie, wife of M. Briat, Katie, wife of John Hennen.

ADOLPH KOMMERS, Mount Calvary; was born in Neumagen, Prussia, in 1803. He married, in his native country, Katrina Rohr. They emigrated to America in 1847; settled in Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., where they remained until the following year, when they removed to Marshfield, which has been their home since; their children are four—Mary (wife of M. J. Miesen) Matthias (a merchant in Mount Calvary), Peter (lives in Minnesota), Katrina (wife of John P. Butz, Mount Calvary.)

MATTHIAS KOMMERS, dealer in general merchandise, Mt. Calvary; was born in Germany July 4, 1841; in 1847, he emigrated to America with his parents, Adolph and Katarine Kommers; they settled in the town of Calumet, this (Fond du Lac) county, and lived there until 1848, when they moved to Marshfield, where the subject of this sketch received a preliminary education; he afterward attended school at Milwaukee, where he received a thorough business education; he was in Nevada and California from 1861 until 1868; while he was in Nevada, he became proprietor of a valuable silver mine at Austin, which he afterward sold at a high figure. Jan. 7, 1869, he married at Mt. Calvary, Margaret Wolf; she was born Jan. 23, 1851, near Wolf's Lake, town of Marshfield (the lake indicated was named for her parents, Ludwig and Anna K. Wolf, who settled in the vicinity of the lake in 1847); their children are Adolph, William, Ludwig, Joseph, Mary and Dana. Mr. Kommers engaged in the mercantile business in Mt. Calvary in 1877; he has a large and constantly increasing trade; his business averages about \$30,000 a year; in politics, Mr. K. is a Democrat.

FRED KONZ, farmer and manufacturer, Sec. 15; P. O. Calvary Station; was born in Prussia, Aug. 5, 1841. In 1846, his parents, Mathias and Helena Konz, came to this (Fond du Lac) county, and settled in the town of Marshfield, where the subject of this sketch attended school until 1855, when he went to Green Bay, Wis., and engaged to learn the blacksmith trade; he remained in Green Bay until 1860, then returned to Marshfield and has since resided there. Mr. Konz was one of the organizers and first Board of Directors of the Marshfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was elected President of the company in 1876, a position he still fills with credit; he is Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors since 1876, and has been District School Clerk three years. In politics, he is a Democrat. Nov. 25, 1869, Mr. Konz married, at Mt. Calvary, Mary Wolf, daughter of Ludwig and Anna K. Wolf; they have nine children—Louis, John, William, Joseph, Henry, Frank, Mary, Julia and Peter. Mr. Konz owns a finely located farm; he and his brother, John Konz, have established a wagon and general repair shop, on Sec. 15, where they do a good business in repairing and manufacturing buggies, wagons, etc.

JOHN KONZ, of the firm of Konz Bros., proprietors of wagon and general repair shops; Calvary; was born in Kries Cochem, Germany, Sept. 16, 1839. In 1847, he emigrated to America, with his parents, Mathias and Helena Konz, and settled in the town of Marshfield, this (Fond du Lac) county, where he remained until 1857, when he went to Green Bay, there he learned the wagon-making trade. He married, at Mt. Calvary, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1864, Gertrude Wolf (daughter of Ludwig and Anna K. Wolf, who settled in the vicinity of the lake that now perpetuates their name in Marshfield, this—Fond du Lac—county); their children are Joseph, Julia, Amelia, Mary, Mathew, Clara, Paulina and Josephine. In politics, Mr. K. is a Democrat; he has been elected to various local offices. The Konz Bros. established their present place of business in 1862; they have a large trade, and their work is noted for durability and neatness.

ANTOINE KRAEMER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Calvary; was born in Mullenbach, Kries Cochem, Germany, Jan. 28, 1819. He emigrated to America in 1842, came to Wisconsin the same year, and settled in Fond du Lac Co., thus becoming a pioneer settler. Dec. 13, 1843, he married Mary Ann Brost, daughter of John and Anna K. Brost, who settled in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1842; she was born in Elmen, Kries Cochem, Germany, Oct. 8, 1826, died on the 4th of January, 1879, in Marshfield; she was a sincere and Christian woman, and one that will be long remembered for her many acts of kindness; they had fourteen children, eight of whom are living—Matthias, who married in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Mary Munich, they are now living in Mitchell Co., Iowa; Mary, the wife of Joseph Pauly, Taycheedah; Katie, wife of John Classen, Mitchell Co., Iowa; Barbara, wife of C. Ammen, Marshfield; Francisco, wife of George Berenz, Sheboygan Co., Wis.; Marguerite, Sister of Mercy, Fond du Lac; John and Magdalene. Mr. Kraemer owns 245 acres of land, well improved; he has now resided in Marshfield for more than thirty-seven years, and therefore is the oldest settler now living in that town. Himself and wife were the first couple married that resided in Marshfield. In politics, Mr. K. is a Democrat.

MATTHIAS LITZEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Calvary; was born in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., June 7, 1848. Sept. 5, 1878, he married, in Marytown Church, Fond du

Lac Co., Wis., Annie Wolf; she was born in the city of Fond du Lac in 1862; they have one child—Louis. Mr. Litzén owns 217 acres of land, most desirably located and finely improved; he is a Democrat in politics. His father, Matthias Litzén, was born in Germany in 1818. He married, in his native country, Anna Stören; they emigrated to America in 1846; settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., the same year; he died in 1870; she is still living; their children are Clara, now the wife of Joseph Schmitz, of Marshfield; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Wolf, of Manitowoc Co., Wis.; Matthias, whose name heads this sketch; Jacob, deceased; Katie, wife of Fred Remiger, St. Cloud, Wis.; Maggie, wife of Jacob Schiller, Wood Co., Wis.; Mary. Mrs. M. Litzén's parents were Peter and Annie K. Wolf; they settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1847, afterward came to Fond du Lac City, where they lived several years; both are now deceased; their children are Gertrude, wife of John Blunes, Milwaukee; John H., of St. Cloud, Wis.; Mary, wife of John Fuchs, Calumet; Louis, now a resident of Milwaukee; Annie, wife of Matthias Litzén.

JOHN J. MICHELS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Calvary; was born in Kries Cochem, Germany, Nov. 11, 1820. He married Anna M. Winken; they emigrated to America in 1852; settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., where they have since resided; their children are Maggie (now wife of Antoine Mullenbach, of Calumet), Mary (wife of Peter Mullenbach, also of Calumet), Paul, Lambert, Peter and Gertrude; Mr. Michels owns 155 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was a soldier in the German Army two years.

M. J. MIESEN, farmer, and Secretary of the Marshfield Fire Insurance Co., Mt. Calvary, was born in Eppenberg, Kries Cochem, Germany, Dec. 24, 1829; he attended the schools in his native village, and acquired a liberal education; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Miesen; they settled in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where the subject of this sketch remained but a short time before he went to Du Page Co., Ill., where he lived about three years, working on a farm during the summer and attending school in the winter months; from Du Page Co. he went to Morgan Co., and thence to Sangamon Co., Ill., where he also attended school; he lived in the three counties indicated between four and five years. He then returned to this town (Marshfield), and August 9, 1854, married, at Mt. Calvary, Mary Kommers, daughter of Adolph and Katarina Kommers, who are still living, and were pioneers of the town of Marshfield; they have twelve children—Katarina, now wife of A. Hardwork, Decatur Co., Kan.; M. J., Jr.; Margaret (wife of P. Bernard, Decatur Co., Kan.); Peter, Adolph, Marian, Paulina, Francisco L., Veronica J., Anna K., Clara K., and Juliana Marguerite; Mr. Miesen was one of the organizers of the Marshfield Insurance Co., was elected Secretary at its organization in 1874, and has filled that position since, to the satisfaction of all interested; he was Town Clerk of Marshfield twenty years, and Justice of the Peace an equal length of time; was County Superintendent of the Poor twelve years, also Town Treasurer and Assessor several years; he has been Notary Public over six years—a position he still holds; he owns 120 acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics.

PETER MIESEN (deceased), was born June 1, 1793, in Eppenberg, Kries Cochem, Prussia. He married, in his native country, Elizabeth Lamperich; she died in Eppenberg, Prussia, and he emigrated to this country in 1847, and settled in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he resided until his death, March 17, 1869.

ANTHONY ROTHGERY, Postmaster and merchant tailor, Mt. Calvary; was born in Sheffield, Lorain Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1842; when he was about 1 year old, his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated, and afterward learned the tailor's trade; in 1864, he came to Wisconsin, and worked in the city of Fond du Lac until 1868, in which year he came to Mt. Calvary and engaged in merchant tailoring; he was appointed Postmaster in 1877. He married, at Mt. Calvary, Mary V. Enders; she was born in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; they have four children—Christine W., Theodore B., Amelia and Ida K. His father, John Rothgery, lives in Cleveland, Ohio; he was twice married, his first wife being Anna G. Olig; she died in Cleveland; the children by this marriage are Anthony, Joseph, Christine (who is now the wife of Joseph Enders, of Marshfield); Joseph, the second oldest of the above named, served in an Ohio regiment during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Rothgery's second wife was Katie Dean, by whom there are three children.

PETER SCHRAGE, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, Calvary Station, was born in Schwelm, Prussia, Sept. 13, 1846; when he was 5 years old, he emigrated with his parents (Peter C. and Julia Schrage), to Sheboygan, Wis., where he remained until 1862, when he came to the town of Marshfield; he established the first general store in Calvary Station in 1868, and was engaged in the mercantile business from that time until 1877, when his store was burned; he shortly afterward erected the house he now occupies. Feb. 12, 1862, he married Mary Wagner, daughter of Hon. Joseph Wagner;

they have four children—Roselin, Alida, Mary and Herman. In politics, Mr. Schrage acts with the Democratic party.

RICHARD SCHRAGE, dealer in general merchandise, Mt. Calvary; was born in Schwelm, Germany, Oct. 7, 1847; he is the son of Peter C. and Julia Schrage, and emigrated with them to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1855; thence to Marshfield in 1862; in 1863, he went to Fond du Lac and learned the tinners' trade, and afterward went to Chicago, Ill., and worked at his trade there about four years; in 1867, he established a tinshop in Mt. Calvary, which he still runs in connection with his general store; in 1868, he bought of his father, who had been engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Calvary several years, the mercantile store he now does business in. Nov. 26, 1868, he married, at Mt. Calvary, Julia Bohm; she was born April 19, 1848; they have six children—Charlie P., born Oct. 11, 1869; Bertha M., born April 23, 1871; Adelaide J., born Jan. 26, 1873; Petronelia A., born Feb. 20, 1875; Bertha M., born Oct. 17, 1876; Gustave L., born Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. Schrage is a Democrat in politics.

STEPHEN SIMON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Heinsburg; was born in Kries Mien, Germany, March 29, 1846; while he was yet a child, his parents emigrated to America, and settled in the town of Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where Stephen received a liberal education. In 1868 he married, in Fond du Lac, Anna Schneider, daughter of Stephen and Mary K. Schneider, who were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country, and settled in Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in about 1846, where Anna, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. Simon and wife moved to Marshfield, and it has been their home since; their children are John, Peter, Joseph, Annie and Gertrude. Mr. Simon owns 120 acres of land; he has been Justice of the Peace several years, and has filled various other local offices. In politics, he acts with the Democratic party. His father, John Simon, married in his native country (Germany), Gertrude Koenigs, they came to this country as before stated, in 1846, settling in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., the same year, where they still reside.

CHRISTIAN STEPHANY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Heinsburg; was born in Germany Jan. 12, 1829; was a soldier in the German Army three years; emigrated to America in 1855, settled in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Feb. 9, 1859; he married at St. John's Church, Taycheedah, Marguerite Hoffman, daughter of Gerhart and Annie K. Hoffman, who settled in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1846; she was born in Brookhausen, Kries Adana, Germany, Feb. 12, 1830. Immediately after their marriage, they moved to this town (Marshfield), where they have since resided; their children are Peter, Elizabeth, Katie, Mary (deceased), Gertrude, Magdalene (deceased), Annie (deceased), Anna M. T. Mr. Stephany owns 140 acres of land; it is well improved. In politics, he is a Democrat. His parents were Frederick and Anna M. Stephany; they died in Germany; they had eleven children, three of whom came to America, viz.: John, a resident of this town (Marshfield); Elizabeth, (wife of Peter Krebsch, Taycheedah); and Christian, whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. C. Stephany's parents were Gerhart and Annie K. Hoffman; they settled in Taycheedah, this (Fond du Lac) county, in 1846; he died in Taycheedah, May 29, 1877; she is still living; their children are Marguerite, wife of Christian Stephany; Christian, who is now married, and lives at Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa; John, also married, and lives in the town of Taycheedah, this (Fond du Lac) county.

HON. JOSEPH WAGNER, Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Calvary. This distinguished citizen of Marshfield was born in Meckenbueren, Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 19, 1809. He received an academic education at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, and when he was in his seventeenth year, was employed by the government in the capacity of government surveyor, which position he held for seven years. In 1832, he emigrated to the United States, and taught school in Troy, N. Y., and vicinity, several terms. In 1846, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Marshfield, where he has continued to reside since; he has been a member of the Town and County Boards of Supervisors from 1848 until 1873—25 years; from 1848 until 1861, when the system was changed, was Town Superintendent of Schools; was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1856-58, 1867-68 and 1871; he was elected to the Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,073 votes, against 935 for Andrew Bieringer (Independent); during all the time Mr. Wagner was in office, he was the most efficient guardian of the interests of the tax-payers to whom the management of the public affairs of the county were ever intrusted; in all the relations of life, public or private, Mr. Wagner has few if any superiors; he is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and one whose honesty and fidelity to public and private trusts is unimpeachable; he is an excellent scholar, a close reader and deep thinker, is eminently qualified by nature and education to be a leader in public affairs. Mr. Wagner has been twice married; his first wife was Mary Dubois, she died in Marshfield in 1854; by this marriage there are two children—Mary, wife of Peter Schrage, and Joseph, grain merchant at Calvary. His present wife was Katie Dieterich, their children are Rosa, Charlotte, Lillian and

Albert. In politics, Mr. Wagner is identified with the Democratic party, and is indissolubly connected with the history and progress of that party in Fond du Lac and surrounding counties. He has displayed at all times great independence, never yielding his own deliberate judgment to popular applause, or sacrificing his own convictions to the prevailing sentiments of the day.

JOSEPH WAGNER, Jr., grain merchant, and station agent at Calvary station; was born in what is now the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Oct. 9, 1841. He is the son of Hon. Joseph Wagner, of Marshfield, who was for a number of years a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, and a member of the Senate in 1871 and 1873. Joseph was educated at the Troy Academy, Troy, N. Y. He was married in Albany, N. Y., to Miss A. Updyke; they have four children—Joseph, Marion, George and Addie. Mr. Wagner has been station agent at Calvary station about seven years. He is extensively engaged in the grain business. Is a Democrat in politics.

PETER WEBER, proprietor of general repair and blacksmith shop, Mt. Calvary, was born in the town of Cadumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 3, 1842; in 1863, he went to San Francisco, Cal., and lived in California and Nevada until 1868, in which year he returned to this (Fond du Lac) county, and established his present business at Mt. Calvary. Nov. 3, 1868, he married, in Mt. Calvary, Pauline Flatz, daughter of John and Mary A. Flatz, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the city of New York in 1851, thence to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, where they resided until their coming to Marshfield, in 1856, where he died; she is still living. They have seven children—Clara M., Mary A., Josephine M., Joseph P., Martina M., John A., and Albertina M. Mr. Weber is a Democrat; he has been Justice of the Peace three years; has also been a member of the Town Board of Supervisors. He manufactures, in connection with A. Schuiddlecoffer, the Davis Stump and Rock Extractor, one of the most effective machines made for that purpose; it was awarded the Centennial Medal, and was also awarded the first premium at the Michigan State Fair, in 1876, and the Ohio State Fair in 1878; it possesses a combination of advantages which commends it to general use, being light, simple and durable; it is so constructed that it can be easily operated in any position by one man, and with equal facility on level or uneven ground; the height to which a weight may be raised by this machine is only limited by the length of the chain; twelve pounds, applied to its nine-foot lever, will raise one ton. Peter Weber's parents were Antoine and Katie Weber, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1842, settling in Wisconsin the same year, thus becoming pioneer settlers; they now reside in Taycheedah, where they have lived over a quarter of a century. Their surviving children are Mary, now the wife of N. Stoffes, of Taycheedah; Anna M., wife of N. Gilles, of the town of Forest; Peter, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

TAYCHEEDAH TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BERRY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Fond du Lac; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1828; he served in Co. A, 10th N. J. V. I., during the Mexican war; was promoted First Sergeant of his company; he was honorably discharged, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at the close of the war, in 1848; in the following year, he came West, and located in this (Fond du Lac) county. In 1852, he returned to Lewis Co., N. Y., and there married Miss Sophia Alexander, a native of the town of Martinsburg, N. Y.; immediately after they were married, they came to Taycheedah, which has been their home since; they have four children—William, Emily, Henry, and Edward C. Mr. Berry may well be proud of his record during the war of the rebellion, of the efficiency with which he raised and drilled companies, and the active part they took in defending their country's honor. He was Captain of Co. I, 5th W. V. I., was afterward appointed Drill Master of 18th W. V. I.; was with that regiment in the battle of Shiloh, in which he took an active part. Politically, Mr. Berry is a Republican, and a firm supporter of its principles; he owns 205 acres of land, well located and improved, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising; he takes an active interest in public affairs, and does all in his power to advance the common interests of the county.

LEMUEL BISHOP (deceased), was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y. He married, in his native town, Lucinda Bowen; she was born in Martinsburg, Sept. 15, 1815; in 1845, they emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled at Taycheedah, where he died in 1857; in the early history of Taycheedah, he was elected to many local offices, and took a prominent part in the advancement of its educational and other public interests. She is still living in Taycheedah, and is one of the oldest residents now living there; she owns 115 acres of land; their children are Levi T., who was a soldier in Co. I, 5th W. V. I., during

the war of the rebellion, he now lives in Utah Territory; Lewis H., a farmer, Taycheedah, he married Virginia Smith; Lorinda C., wife of J. H. Gibson, Taycheedah; Lucretia E.; Leverett G., who died in 1879; he was soldier in a Wisconsin regiment during the war; Luke W., Lois and Lafayette. Mrs. L. Bishop's father, Asa Bowen, was a native of Guilford, Conn., and was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812. He married Mehitabel Boyden; both died in Lewis Co., N. Y.; they had nine children, five of whom are now living—Sally, who married Sanford Peebles; he was in the war of 1812, and is now deceased; Daniel, now a resident of Eaton Co., Mich; Levi, now a resident of Plymouth Co., Iowa, and Mrs. Bishop; Henry, who lives in Eaton Co., Mich.

WILLIAM BRUSH, farmer, Secs. 29 and 30; P. O. Peebles; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 6, 1836; his father, Alexander Brush, was married twice; his first wife, Jane Story, was the mother of the subject of this sketch; she died in Delaware Co., N. Y.; he married again—Jeanette Murray; in 1849, they emigrated to this (Fond du Lac) county, William coming with them; they settled in the city of Fond du Lac, and he attended the common schools, receiving a liberal education. In 1868, he married, in Fond du Lac, Miss Sophia Johnson; after their marriage they moved to Marinette, Wis., where they lived until the autumn of 1879, when he purchased the farm he now resides on. They have one child—Mary J. Mr. Brush's farm is finely improved, and contains 153 acres, and possesses all of the natural advantages native to Fond du Lac Co. In politics and religion, liberal.

H. R. CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Peebles; was born in Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 6, 1848. He married, in Fond du Lac City, Miss Ellen Esterbrook; they have two children—George and May. Mr. Charles is extensively engaged in farming. In politics, he is a Republican. His father, Richard B. Charles, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1818; came to America in 1840; lived three years in New York City, at the end of which time he came to Wisconsin; located in this (Fond du Lac) county; moved to Lima Township, Rock Co., in 1851. He married Miss Lydia J. Rockwell, of Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1848; they had two children, viz., Henry R., whose name heads this sketch, and Cornelia, who died in 1862, aged 10 years. They own about 1,000 acres of land in various parts of Wisconsin.

ROBERT CONKLIN, Postmaster, Peebles; was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1825, where he received a liberal education; in 1841, he came to Fond du Lac Co., there being at that time not over twenty-five families in the county. In May, 1852, he married, at Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Miss Sarah Tallmadge, daughter of Wm. R. Tallmadge; they have three children—Lora, now the wife of B. Spencer, Fond du Lac City; Robert J. and Miss Julia. Mr. Conklin is Postmaster of Peebles Post Office; he is also Superintendent of the Taycheedah and Green Bay plank road. In politics, he is a Republican. His father, Col. Henry Conklin, was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; was a Colonel of New York regiment of State militia. He married, in New York City, Miss Mary Ann Hewitt; in 1841, they came to this (Fond du Lac) county, thus becoming pioneer settlers; they are both deceased. Their children are Henry H., Deputy Sheriff, Fond du Lac; Robert, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; William D., attorney at law, Fond du Lac; Theodore, James, Edgar (deceased), Mary, wife of B. F. Moore, Fond du Lac; Miss Fannie M. Mrs. Robert Conklin's father, Maj. William R. Tallmadge, was born in Schenectady, N. Y.; came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1842; he was twice married; he died in 1879. He was a man of indomitable energy, and of progressive mind. His children are R. G. Tallmadge, Fond du Lac; Sarah, wife of Robert Conklin; Mrs. N. W. Northam, of Calumet, Mary and William Tallmadge.

JAMES A. FISHER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peebles; was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1822; in 1842, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., remaining until May, 1844, when he returned to his native State and there remained until 1849, when he again came to this county and located in the town of Empire. He married on the 29th of April, 1852, in the town of Taycheedah, Elizabeth Langdon; she was born in Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1833. They lived in the town of Empire until 1857, when they moved to Taycheedah Village, where they lived until 1860, in which year they returned to Empire, and lived there until 1862, when they removed to the vicinity of where they now live. Their children are Edward, who married Sophia Peters; Henry, Mary, George, Lottie and Bessie. Mr. Fisher owns 140 acres of land. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 5th W. V. I.; participated in several battles, and was honorably discharged at Hall's Mills, W. Va., June 18, 1865. In early life, Mr. Fisher acted with the "Old Whig" party; he has acted with the Republican party since its organization. His father, William Fisher, was a soldier in the war of 1812, he married, in Salem, N. Y., Betsey Burnett; their children are John E., who was a number of years a resident of Fond du Lac Co.; he is now living in Glen Arbor, Mich., in the vicinity of which place he owns over nine hundred acres of land; Margaret, now wife of William Coggs-hall, Frankfort, Mich.; James A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Bishop Tucker, Glen Arbor, Mich.;

they were several years residents of Empire, Fond du Lac Co. Mrs. James A. Fisher's father, Joseph Langdon, married Ann E. Burdick; they came to Taycheedah, this Fond du Lac county, in about 1850; their children are Nathan B., now of Marshall, Minn.; Joseph, who now lives in St. Joseph, Mo., he was a soldier in the 1st W. V. C., during the war of the rebellion; Sarah, now the wife of Joseph Parks, Calumet Co., Wis. (he served in Co. A, 18th W. V. I., during the late war); Elizabeth, wife of James A. Fisher, Taycheedah; Allie, now the wife of Robert Spornitz, Eyota, Minn. (he was a soldier in a Minnesota regiment during the late war); Lottie, wife of Andrew Hood, Chatfield, Minn.; Charles, lives at Stockbridge, Calumet Co., Wis.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Taycheedah; was born in County Cork, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1815; in 1845, he emigrated to America; lived in Middletown, Conn., one year, at the end of which time he went to Stockbridge, Mass., where he resided until 1855. In 1853, he married in Pittsfield, Mass., Abbie Shay; she was born in County Cork, Ireland; came to America in 1845; in 1855, they came West, and settled in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; they lived in Forest one year, then removed to where they now reside; their children are Annie, who was educated at the high schools in Fond du Lac, and has taught school for about eight years, she was born in Stockbridge, Mass.; Michael, born in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., is proprietor of general repair and blacksmith shop, Taycheedah; Richard, born in the town of Forest; Mary, born in the town of Taycheedah; William and Abbie, also born in Taycheedah; the deceased children are Maggie and Johnnie; Mr. Fitzgerald owns eighty acres of land, finely improved, and desirably located; he is a public-spirited man, possessed of much energy and enterprise. In politics, Democrat.

WILLIAM E. GOUTERMONT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Peobles; is a native of New York, was born in Lewis Co., Dec. 13, 1827; in early life, he received a liberal education at the common schools in his native county; in 1866, he came to Wisconsin, located where he now lives; he owns 160 acres of land, finely improved, and possessing many natural advantages. In politics, he is a consistent and active Republican. He was a member of the Taycheedah Town Board of Trustees, also Town Treasurer. His wife was Louisa Dart, nee Hoagland; he has one son (Charles), by a former marriage; his wife had two children by her marriage with her first husband (J. M. Dart), viz.: Ida and Alma. Mr. Goutermont is a representative man of Taycheedah, and one who identifies himself closely with the progress of her public interests; he has been very successful in life, and is possessed of great physical vigor.

JOHN C. HOAGLAND, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Peobles; is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Wisconsin about 1848, and has lived in the town of Taycheedah the most of the time since. He has been twice married; his children are Mrs. E. Lyons, of La Crosse, Wis.; Mrs. Goutermont, of Taycheedah, and Edward. Mr. Hoagland is a leading farmer and an enterprising citizen.

JOHN LEE MAN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a pioneer settler of Fond du Lac; is a native of England, was born in Yorkshire Feb. 1, 1816. June 21, 1838, he married in the town of Beniton, Yorkshire, Miss Ann Edmund, a native of that town, born May 8, 1819; in 1848, they emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., and in the spring of 1849 moved to the city of Fond du Lac, where they resided until 1854, when they removed to Sec. 4, town of Taycheedah, where he has since lived; she died Oct. 12, 1869; she was an earnest Christian woman, a most estimable lady, and her death was deeply deplored; their children were Elizabeth, now the wife of John S. Burroughs, Fond du Lac City; Edmund, born Sept. 6, 1840, died Oct. 25, 1841; Edward, born Oct. 25, 1841, enlisted in Co. E, 6th W. V. I., during the war of the rebellion, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863—he was a brave soldier, and a true comrade; Thomas, born March 3, 1844, and fell in defense of the cause of the Union, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing in April, 1862 (he was a soldier of the 18th W. V. I., and the records of that regiment show that he was a gallant soldier, that he was killed in the heat of action, while pressing forward nobly doing his duty); Jane, now the wife of Samuel Smith, Fond du Lac City (he was also a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment during the war of the rebellion); Wilson, who now lives near San Francisco, Cal., is an engineer; George E., born March 4, 1849, died April, 1859; William E., married Vivian A. Holt; Mary C.; Emma A. and John, Jr. Mr. Leeman owns 140 acres of land, finely improved, and well located on Sec. 4, town of Taycheedah, where he lives in the enjoyment of a happy home. Politically, he is a firm supporter of the Republican party.

HON. QURIAN LOEHR, merchant, Sec. 12; P. O. Heinsburg; is a native of Prussia, was born in the village of Adenen, June 8, 1823; he received a liberal education in the schools of his native country; in 1843, he emigrated to the United States, located in Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; he was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1852, and has been frequently elected by his fellow-citizens to other offices of honor and trust; he has been engaged in the mercantile business for a period of over twenty-seven years, and by his strict integrity, honesty, and fair dealing, has secured and retains the confidence of all

who know him; by close attention to business, and good management, he has accumulated a large property, owning over 600 acres of land, besides his residence and village property. He married in Green Bay, Miss D. Straubel; they have ten children—Louis, Fredrick, Edward, Amelia, now wife of P. Stephany, Louisa, wife of M. Kelt, Arnold, Mary, Anna, Mathias and Henry. Mr. Lochr is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and one whose fidelity to public and private trusts is unimpeachable.

J. E. MACK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Fond du Lac; was born in East Lyme, New London Co., Conn., June 24, 1832; in 1855, he came to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co. March 8, 1863; he married, in Fond du Lac, Mary E. Morehouse, a native of Lockport, N. Y., born July 6, 1838; they have one child—Clarence E.; Mr. Mack has resided in Taycheedah since 1860; he owns 107 acres of land, well located and finely improved. In politics, he is a Republican. His father, J. T. Mack, was born in East Lyme, New London Co., Conn., in 1801; he married, in his native county, Jane D. Ransom; they came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Fond du Lac Co.; they now reside in Taycheedah; their children are J. E. (whose name heads this sketch), Leander H. (now of Morris, Lincoln Co., Minn.), Ellen C. (wife of William Wilcox, Fond du Lac), William N. (who was a soldier in the —th W. V. I., and died in the service at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1862), Mary J. (wife of O. F. Brand, of Minnesota, who was a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment during the war of the rebellion), Theron R. (who served in the 18th W. V. I. during the war), Rachel E. (deceased), Sylvester S. (now of Lincoln Co., Minn.), Prudence M. (wife of Robert Lusk, Minn.), and Bainbridge A., of Taycheedah.

E. PEBBLES, farmer, and proprietor of cheese factory, Sec. 32; P. O. Pebbles; is a native of Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y.; was born Aug. 22, 1822; in November, 1845, he came to Wisconsin and located in Taycheedah. In 1847, he married Miss Margaret Van Valkenburg; they have six children living—Sanford S., Sarah J., John E., Oscar, Emma and Sherman; one child deceased, Ella, died in 1878; in 1875, Mr. Pebbles erected a cheese factory on his farm, where he makes about an average of 100,000 cheese per annum, which is widely known for its superior quality; he owns a finely improved farm of 170 acres. Politically, he acts with the Republicans, being an active worker in that party since its organization; he is an active, energetic, go-ahead citizen, and one who takes an active part in all public enterprises that give promise of advancing the interests of the public; his father, Sanford Pebbles, was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812; he married, in his native State (New York), Miss Sarah Bowen; he is now deceased; she is living at Martinsburg, N. Y.

SANFORD S. PEBBLES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pebbles; was born in Taycheedah, June 1, 1851, and is therefore a "native to the manor born." He is the son of E. and Margaret Pebbles, pioneer settlers of Fond du Lac Co., and now honored citizens of Taycheedah. Sept. 27, 1877, he married Miss Amanda S., daughter of John and Lorinda Charles, early settlers and still residents of Taycheedah; they have one child—Ethan C. In politics, Mr. Pebbles is a Republican; he is a member of Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., of Fond du Lac; is extensively engaged in farming, and is a man of much energy and push.

HON. O. HUGO PETTERS, Sec. 16, P. O. Pebbles; was born in Saxon Weimar, Germany, Jan. 21, 1823; he was educated at the Universities of Jena and Leipzig, and was admitted to the practice of law in the courts; he was clerk of the Preliminary Court at Weimar, and afterward was appointed Clerk of the Civil Court, which position he filled until his coming to this country in 1848. In 1849, he married, in Milwaukee, Dorothea P. E. Sander, a native of Lohlotz, Los Weimar, Germany; in the latter part of 1849, they moved to the city of Fond du Lac, and he engaged in the grocery business until the spring of 1852, when they moved to the town of Taycheedah, where they have since resided. He has been frequently selected by his fellow-citizens to fill various offices; he was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1858-59, Town Clerk two terms, Justice of the Peace eight years, and was appointed Notary Public in 1878—a position he still fills; he owns a good farm, well located. Himself and wife attend the Lutheran Church. Their children are Sophia (now the wife of Edward Fisher), Louis, Charlie and Willie. In politics, Mr. Petters is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH (deceased), a native of Vermont, born June 26, 1812. He married in La Pointe, Wis., Miss Hannah Wood; she was born in Lowell, Mass.; they were married June 7, 1849, and removed to Taycheedah the same year; in 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 18th W. V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and died in rebel prison at Montgomery; the records of his regiment show that he was a brave soldier, ever ready to follow where duty led; though he never was an aspirant for office, he was at various times elected by his fellow-citizens to offices of honor and trust; he took an active interest in educational interests, and was ever ready to aid any enterprise that gave promise of general good; he was a kind husband and an indulgent father; his children were Ellen, now the wife of A. Mackay, Oshkosh P. rank (deceased), Virginia, now the wife of L. H. Bishop, Taycheedah; Harriett, Mrs

B. F. Smith; married second husband, J. C. Hoagland, a native of Pennsylvania; he came to Fond du Lac Co., in 1848; they at present reside on their farm on Sec. 32, Taycheedah Township.

J. J. TALLMADGE, grain dealer; P. O. Peebles; was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 14, 1834; in 1844, he removed with his parents, N. P. and Abbie Tallmadge, to this (Fond du Lac) county; in early life he received a liberal education. In October, 1863, he married, in the city of Fond du Lac, Miss Sarah Brown; they have one child, Miss Julia; Mr. Tallmadge has been engaged in the grain trade several years; is an energetic business man, owns 146 acres of land in the town of Calumet. In politics and religion, he is liberal; his father, N. P. Tallmadge (deceased), was a prominent member of the New York Legislature a number of years; he was appointed Territorial Governor of Wisconsin June 21, 1841; after his appointment, he delivered his message to both houses of the Legislature in person, an account of which will be found on page 51. He was twice married; his children are Isaac S., a prominent attorney, New York; William D., deceased; Grier, who was a graduate of West Point, died in the service at Fortress Monroe, was Captain of a company at the time of his death, was acting as Quartermaster General; Mary L., wife of William A. Baldwin; Laura, wife of William H. Galloway; M. D., Eau Claire, Wis.; Julia B., wife of A. G. Ruggles, Fond du Lac City; Emily B., wife of James D. Tallmadge, Chicago; J. J., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

JOHN W. TIFFANY, deceased, was a native of Lewis Co., N. Y. He married, in his native county, Sophia Hill; they came to Wisconsin in about 1819; settled in Taycheedah. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 18th W. V. I.; was a good soldier; died in the service. She is still living and resides at Taycheedah; their children are Morton R.; Emma, wife of Dr. Chase, of Vernon Co., Wis.; John, who served in the 5th W. V. I. during the war, and died in the service; P. R., also a soldier in the 5th W. V. I.; Levi F., who served in the 18th W. V. I. and died in the cause; James M. and Loyd R.

MORTON R. TIFFANY, contractor and builder, Taycheedah; was born in the town of Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., March 26, 1838; emigrated to Taycheedah, with his parents, John W. and Sophia Tiffany, in about 1849. He married, in Taycheedah, Nov. 3, 1858, Mariette Sullivan, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., who was born in 1812; her mother, Mrs. Sullivan, is one of the pioneer settlers of Taycheedah. They have three children—Edward C., Florence G. and Lulu B. Besides building, Mr. Tiffany takes contracts in painting and plastering. He is a Republican in politics. Has filled various local offices.

P. R. TIFFANY. This gentleman, a soldier, during the war of the rebellion, in the 5th W. V. I., enrolled as a private, was promoted to Second Lieutenant and acted a portion of the time as Sergeant Major; participated in nearly every battle, siege and skirmish his command was in, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., July 13, 1843. His parents were John W. and Sophia Tiffany, who settled in Taycheedah in 1849. He married, in Taycheedah, in 1866, Frances Spink, a native of Canada; they have three children—Maud E., Claude H. and Grace E. In early life, Mr. Tiffany learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which, in connection with painting, constitutes his present business. Politically, he acts with the Republican party.

OAKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A. J. ASH, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oakfield; is a native of the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and is the son of William D. and Almira Ash, nee Putnam, immigrants from Montgomery Co., N. Y., and early settlers in this town; A. J. was born in March, 1857, and lived with his parents on a farm in Sec. 6, Oakfield, till 1869, when, with them, removed to the village of Brandon, Fond du Lac Co., and made that his home for seven or eight years; he was educated in the public schools of Oakfield, Brandon and the College of Oshkosh. In July, 1876, he married Miss Hattie, daughter of Dr. S. and Mary Shepard, nee Liddle, of Brandon; they have one daughter, Mate; he now lives on his father's farm of 360 acres in Sec. 6, town of Oakfield.

BARDEN BENNETT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lamartine; born in the town of Dana, Mass., in the year 1814; is the son of Submit and Jacob Bennett, a farmer; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his time; in 1827, he commenced working for a Mr. Patten, a farmer of Greenwich; in 1831, he left farming and went to work in the cotton-mills of Jenksville; he commenced as picker and lapwinder, and during his stay in the mills, he served in all its branches:

the last three years of his stay he was overseer of the weaving-room; Mr. Bennett left the mills in 1847 and came West, pre-empting 160 acres of land in the town of Oakfield; after living on that farm for twenty years, he sold out and bought the farm on which he now resides; in 1878, he bought the Lamartine cheese factory of his son Oscar, and has been engaged in running it in connection with farming; in 1878, he manufactured at the factory 158,171 pounds of cheese; in 1879, 115,000 pounds. Mr. B. married his first wife Oct. 4, 1837, in Springfield, Mass., Lucy J., daughter of Caleb Howe, a farmer; had five children by this wife—Albert, Leroy, Oscar, Sophia, Lettie; this wife died in May, 1854. Married the second time, Nov. 20, 1855, in Palmer, Mass., to Charlotte A., daughter of Esther and William Denison, a farmer of Stafford, Conn.; have had two children—Maurice D. (deceased), Homer W. Family attend the M. E. Church; he is, politically, a Republican; he is the present owner of 160 acres of land in Sec. 4, Oakfield, also of 17½ acres in Lamartine adjoining his factory property.

— **ABEL BRISTOL**, farmer; P. O. Oakfield; born in Addison Co., near Lake Champlain, Vt.; in 1829; is the son of Anna and Noah Bristol, a farmer of that county; the subject of this sketch received a common school and academic education in that county, also in Bakersfield and St. Albans; at the age of 18 he left school and occupied himself—with the exception of one year that he worked at the carpenter's trade—at teaching school winters and farming during the summer season, until November, 1853, when he came to Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., teaching school the winter he came, and in February bought a farm of 180 acres of William Beebe, paying \$12.50 per acre, where he now resides; in 1868, he bought an interest in the firm of Wilcox, Cornell & Co., doing a general business in the village of Oakfield; in 1875, with Mr. Aaron Worthing, bought out Mr. Cornell, and the firm name being Bristol & Worthing; they are doing a very extensive business in general merchandise, also handling wool very largely. Mr. Bristol married, in Brandon, Vt., in 1851, Abigail, daughter of Abigail and James Thompson, a farmer of Addison Co., Vt.; have had six children—Clarence A., Jennie J., Nettie A., Fremont J., Flora A., Watson E. He is the present owner of 215 acres of land in Oakfield—probable value, \$69 per acre. He has held offices of member of Board of Supervisors, School Superintendent and Assessor, for a number of years, and is politically a Republican.

J. W. BURNS, M. D., Oakfield; born in Oakfield in 1845; is the son of Elizabeth and Thomas Burns, a farmer of Oakfield; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Oakfield, and, in 1867, commenced the study of medicine; in 1870, he graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago; he then located in Mayville and practiced his profession there until the fall of 1870, when he went to Lomira, Dodge Co.; in the spring of 1872, he came to Oakfield and entered into partnership with Dr. William Moore, remaining with him until Jan. 1, 1876; he then removed to Lake Crystal, Minn.; remaining there until January 1878, when he again returned to Oakfield, and in connection with his brother Thomas, bought the drug-store of J. A. Steen, in which he is still interested, but is practicing his profession as physician. He was married, in Lomira, in June, 1872, to Hattie, daughter of Mary and Henry S. Beeson, a physician of that place; they have had three children born to them—William H., Edward H., Leslie R. Is a member of the Masonic Order, Oakfield Lodge, also of the Oakfield Lodge of I. O. O. F. Family attend the Episcopal Church.

PHILANDER H. COLE, station agent and operator, Oakfield; born in Chester Township, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1847; son of Philander and Nancy Cole; a farmer. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; at the age of 20, he took up telegraphing, taking his first office at Burnett; after working there for about eighteen months, he went to Lodi; was there for two years and a half; then went to Caledonia, Ill., remaining a little over four years; from there he came to Oakfield, in 1875, where he is now the station agent and operator, having been in the employ of the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co. all this time. He married in July, 1872, in Burnett, Ada G., daughter of Sophronia and Willis Cole, a hotel keeper of that place; they have had three children—Jessie R., Ernest G., and Edna G. Family attend the Congregational Church; he is a member of the Masonic Order; is politically, a Republican.

HENRY CORNELL, Postmaster, Oakfield; born in Morris Co., N. J., in 1827; son of Ann and Jesse Cornell, a farmer; in 1832, went to Upper Canada with his people. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Canada, and was brought up on a farm; also engaged in lumbering; in 1849, came West and settled in Oakfield, working at transient work until 1851, when he bought a farm of eighty acres of his brother James; continued on the farm for two years, then sold out and bought a farm in Byron known as the Bannister farm, and lived there for one year; after selling that, he, in connection with his brother, bought the farm his brother now occupies in Byron; in 1856, sold out his interest to his brother and went back to Canada, and engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his brother William; in 1858, they met with heavy losses and sold out their business; in 1861, came

West again, to Byron, and rented a farm; worked it until 1861, when he came to Oakfield, renting a farm for one year; in 1866, entered into the grocery business in the village of Oakfield; in 1867, went into a general store in connection with Messrs. Worthing & Bristol; in 1874, severed his connection with that firm, and bought out N. Filby; in October, 1875, sold out to W. S. Russell & Co., and then purchased a store owned by Dr. Wm. Moore, and put in a general stock of goods, where he is now engaged in business. He was married, in 1853, to Esther K., daughter of Kezia and Chas. Susan, farmers of Oakfield; have had four children born to them—John H. (deceased), Chas. J., Frank (deceased), and Mary. Mr. Cornell has held the offices of Assessor and Justice of the Peace in the town of Byron, and is at present Postmaster of Oakfield Village. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Oakfield Lodge, and a member of the Congregational Church; his politics are Republican.

HARMON J. FRENCH, farmer, P. O. Oak Center; born in New York State in 1819; is the son of Mahala and Ely French, a shoemaker and farmer. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents at an early age, to Westfield, Mass., where he received a common-school education; he was brought up a farmer, and has made that his principal business all his life; in 1848, he came to Wisconsin and settled on the farm where he now resides, buying at that time eighty acres, paying \$325 for it; he is the present owner of 180 acres in Fond du Lac Co., and twenty acres in Dodge Co., probable value, \$60 per acre. He married in Lamartine, Jan. 27, 1853, Ann Eliza, daughter of Clarissa and Thomas Stoddard, a mason by trade; they had five children—Harmon H. (deceased), George F., Ann E. (deceased), Willie and Eddie; this wife died, July 31, 1873; married a second wife July 8, 1874, to Maria C., daughter of Chrissa and Palmer Perry, a farmer of New York State. Mr. French is a member of the Oakfield Grange; is politically a Republican.

VALENTINE E. GALLOWAY, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Lamartine, born in Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1822; son of Ann and Chas. Galloway, a farmer of that county. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of that time, and was engaged in farming with his father until the age of 25; he then bought a farm in the same town and settled on it with his wife; he remained there until 1850; he then sold that property and bought another farm in the same town, of 136 acres, and continued on that place until 1863; in the spring of 1865, he came West, to Wisconsin, and bought the farm, on which he now resides, of R. E. Tallmadge. Mr. Galloway married in Oswego Co., Sept. 22, 1846, Nancy A., daughter of Henry W. and Laura Chafa, a Baptist clergyman, of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have had four children—an infant (deceased), Chas. Wm. (deceased), Chas. Wm., and Willie E. The family attend the M. E. Church. He has held the office of Chairman of the town for several terms, and is politically a Republican. Is the present owner of 184½ acres of land in Sec. 3, town of Oakfield, probable value, \$50 per acre.

CARTER Z. GORDON, farmer; P. O. Oakfield, born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1828; is the son of Emily and David Gordon, a millwright of that county; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native place; at the age of 15, went to work at the carpenter and joiner's trade; in 1850, he came West and located in Fond du Lac, working at his trade for two years; he then went into the lumber business, working for J. C. Littlefield; then, in connection with John Bonnell, entered into the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds; continued with him until April, 1864, when he commenced working for C. J. L. Meyer, superintending the building of what is called the old factory, at the completion of that, he commenced the superintending of the large factory, and was general manager of the work until its completion; in 1869, he was engaged in superintending the running of McDonald & Stewart's factory; in 1870, he again went into the employ of Mr. Meyer; in 1874-75, he managed the building and putting-in of the machinery of the Chicago factory; in February, 1876, he moved to his farm in the town of Oakfield, where he now resides, and is the present owner of 100 acres of land, part of it being in the village of Oakfield; probable value, \$75 per acre. Mr. Gordon was married in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1849, to Mary, daughter of Elijah Thompson, a hotel-keeper of the county seat of that county; they have had eight children born to them—Libby, Ida, Alice, Jennie, Louie, Jessie, Carrie and Kent (deceased). His politics are Republican.

HENRY F. HANSEN, miller and proprietor of Oakfield Mills, Oakfield; born in Sternburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1846; is the son of Sophia and John Hansen, a shoemaker; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of that place; in 1857, came with his people to the United States, and located in Calumet until 1865; from that time until 1872, he traveled in most of the Southern States; at the age of 17, Henry learned the trade of carriage and wagon maker, and, at the age of 19, commenced to learn the carpenter, joiner and millwright's trade; he followed that until 1874, when he commenced business in Oakfield, as miller, which he has followed ever since, and now is the proprietor of the Oakfield Mills, with two run of stone, doing custom work principally. His father is still living in the town of Friendship, engaged in farming. Henry attends the Episcopal Church.

LUCIUS E. HALL, farmer and proprietor of Hatch farm, Secs. 20; P. O. Oak Center; born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1837, son of Susannah and John M. Hall, a farmer; at the age of 8 years he came with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., near Janesville; Lucius received his education in the common schools of that place, and, at the age of 22, went to railroading for the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, being in their employ for seventeen years—acting as conductor; on leaving the road in 1876, he bought the farm on which he now resides, of 236 acres in Secs. 20 and 27, known as the Hatch farm. He married in Concord, Wis., in 1863, Maria S., daughter of Cyrus and Sophia Holmes, a farmer of Jefferson Co.; they have one child—Claude. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the Western Star Lodge, Janesville. He is politically independent.

SOLOMON B. HOWARD (deceased) was born on the 8th of May, 1803, in West Springfield, Mass., son of Clarissa and Andrew Howard; his father was a soldier of the Revolution, and, in his 16th year, was in that winter march under Washington through New England, on our northern frontier soon after, and during the winter at Valley Forge. The subject of this sketch, at the age of 9 years, went with his parents to Belchertown, Mass.; he received his education in this place, and was brought up on a farm; in the spring of 1845, he visited Wisconsin, and entered his land—removing his family in July, 1847; he then owned 340 acres lying in Secs. 29 and 32; Mr. Howard lived and died very much respected by his neighbors and greatly beloved by his family; he was a man of thought, earnest and active in business, devoted and affectionate as a husband and father, deeply reverent and sympathetic in the service of God; when a young man he made public profession of faith in Christ, and united with the Congregational Church, in the communion of which he remained till his death, Jan. 8, 1880. He married in Westfield, Mass., Oct. 14, 1834, Betsy, daughter of Pricilla and Elijah Carrier, a farmer; had eight children born to them—Elisabeth J., Clarissa, Solomon H. (died in the war), Harriet P., Spencer A., Myron C., Ann Eliza, Harper A. P. O. Oak Center.

HENRY D. HITT, farmer, Secs. 14 and 15; P. O. Oakfield; was born in Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1823; is the son of Lydia and William Hitt, a farmer of that county; 1830, moved with his people to Orville, same county; in 1835, they moved to the town of Addison, Addison Co., Vt.; the subject of this sketch received a common-school and academic education in Vermont; he remained in Addison Co. until 1848, occupied in teaching school in the winter and engaged in farming in the summer seasons; he then came to Wisconsin—directly to Oakfield—and located on the spot where he now resides, purchasing 120 acres of land, at about \$3 per acre. He was married, in Addison Co., Vt., to Lydia A., daughter of Mary and Moses Bristol, a farmer of that county; they have had six children born to them—Charles J., S. Arthur (deceased), Eugene T., Jessie R., Lilly E., Carrie P. Mr. Hitt has held the offices of Town Clerk, School Superintendent, Chairman of Board of Supervisors, Justice of the Peace, and Representative of his Assembly District; is now President of the Fond du Lac Agricultural Society; he is the owner of 420 acres of land in Secs. 14, 15, 23, in the town of Oakfield, and 160 acres joining the city of Russell, Kan.; in 1873, he put up a handsome brick residence, commanding a fine view of the village, and also of Fond du Lac and Lake Winnebago, ten miles distant. His family attend the Congregational Church; he is politically a Republican.

E. A. HUBBARD, farmer; P. O. Oakfield; born in the town of Batavia, N. Y. State, in 1824; son of Serepta and Hugh Hubbard, a farmer; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place, and was brought up on a farm; in 1844, he came West with his people, and, for one summer, he lived in Walworth Co.; they then removed to Oakfield; in the winter of 1847-78, he purchased a half of Sec. 23, in same town, and lived there until the spring of 1852, when he went overland to California, remaining there for thirteen months engaged in prospecting, working on a farm, etc., he also bought a thrashing machine and thrashed for one season; he then returned by water and land to Oakfield, where he has remained ever since engaged in farming. He married, in Byron, in April, 1853, Julia A., daughter of David Percy, a farmer of Le Roy, Dodge Co., formerly from Chautauque Co., N. Y.; have had six children—Earl E., Elida (dead), Myrta (married), Lil, Mattie, Cora. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the I. O. O. F., Oakfield Lodge No. 174, and he has held the office of Chairman of his town; he is the present owner of 540 acres of land in the town of Oakfield, also five lots of village property. He is politically a Republican.

MARTIN R. HUBBARD, Oakfield; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1833; son of Serepta and Hugh Hubbard, a farmer; at the age of 8 years he came with his parents to Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1845, they came to Oakfield, and settled on a farm his father had previously purchased; Martin was educated in the common schools of Oakfield, and was brought up on the farm; when he was 22 years of age he bought forty acres of land known as the Beeson place; he afterward bought 120 acres more; he has lived in this town ever since; has been engaged in farming and dealing quite largely in stock; about the

1st of January, 1880, in connection with Mr. George W. King, he entered into the hay-pressing business, building a large hay barn and putting in a Dederick press, running by steam power. He married, in 1858, in Mayville, Louisa, daughter of David Percy, of Le Roy, Dodge Co.; they have had six children—Roderia, Serepta, Julia, Hugh (deceased), Joseph, Nona (dead); he is the present owner of 380 acres of land in the town of Oakfield. Politically a Republican.

HAYWARD JONES. Oakfield; born in the town of Vershire, Vt., in 1810, is the son of Esther and Samuel Jones, a farmer of that place; Hayward was educated in the common schools of his native place; in 1825, he moved with his people to Venango Co., town of Allegheny, Penn., and at the age of 17 he learned the carding and cloth dressing business, and worked at it until 1834; he then took up farming and continued at that until 1844; he then came to Wisconsin and bought a farm on Mound Prairie, town of Byron, of forty acres, paying \$300 for it; he lived on that farm until 1874, when he came to Oakfield, buying and locating on village property, where he has made his home ever since. He married in Pennsylvania in 1835, Maria, daughter of Hannah and Perrin Ross, a farmer of that State; the children are as follows—Esther (deceased), Lyman B., Irene E., Saphronia M., Perrin C., Holsey B., Lucinda M., Eliza (deceased), Delilah M. Mr. Jones has been a member of the School Board of Byron, and is politically a Republican; his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. KING. proprietor of elevator, Oakfield; born in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1825, son of Sophia and Solomon King, who, in his younger days, was a sailor, and during his voyages wrote a very interesting journal of his observations from all parts of the world; after leaving his sailor life he went to work at his trade as millwright, and afterward built and ran the largest mill in New York State at that time, and died just as the first run of stone was completed. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of that time, and, at the age of 14, went to work in the woolen mills, learning the trade of the manufacturing of woolen goods; continued at that for ten years, working for the same man, J. A. Willard, and the two last years acted as manager for him; in August, 1849, he came to Fond du Lac, Wis., and engaged in farming, hotel-keeping, etc., until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, 32d W. V. I., under Capt. William S. Burrows, and served through the entire war, when he was mustered out—he served for about a year as private, then as non-commissioned officer for about ten months, the balance of his service as Second and First Lieutenant; he was laid up for about sixty days with rheumatism, from which he has never fully recovered; after he was mustered out he opened a sample room and billiard parlor in the American House; in 1866 closed out his business, and until 1869 was laid up with sickness; on recovery, he opened the Astor hall billiard rooms; after about one year's business there he sold out to H. Hickey, and came to Oakfield, built the first elevator in Oakfield, which he continued running until July, 1879, when he was burned completely out; he rebuilt, and in sixty days had his new one, with all the modern improvements, running, where he has continued ever since. Mr. King was married in Lowville, N. Y., in 1847, to Emily A., daughter of Hannah and James Green; have had four children born to them—Emma E., Edgar H., Frank E., and Altabel. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; his politics is Republican.

LEVI LARGE. farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Oakfield; born in the year 1821, in Allegheny Co., Penn., is the son of Esther and Jonathan Large, a farmer of that county; the subject of this sketch was educated in the subscription schools of that time and place, and was brought up a farmer; he also followed milling part of his life; he came West in the spring of 1854, directly to Fond du Lac Co., and, during the first five years of his residence here, was engaged in milling in Oakfield; in 1859, bought the farm where he now resides, and has made it his home ever since; at the time of his purchase, there being but three houses in sight. He was married in 1845, in Allegheny Co., Penn., to Nancy, daughter of Nancy and Hugh Kennedy, her father being a farmer of that county; they have had children born to them—Cyrus W., Samuel L., Nancy J., Martha J., Sarah E., Florence E. (deceased), Emma M., Charles S. He is the owner of 170 acres of land, lying in Sec. 6, Byron, and Sec. 1, Oakfield, probable value \$55 per acre; he has held the office of School Director, and is at present Clerk of the School Board, No. 10, Oakfield. Attends the Congregational Church, and is politically a Republican.

THOMAS LEMON. farmer, Secs. 8 and 17, P. O. Oak Center; born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1823; son of Esther and Robert Lemon, a farmer of that place. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place, and was brought up a farmer, which he has always followed with the exception of one year that he worked at the blacksmith trade when he was 19 years of age; in 1854, he came West, and located in Oakfield, buying eighty acres of land, paying \$600 for it. He afterward bought an adjoining thirty acres, paying the same price for that; he is the present owner of 348 acres of land, probable value \$60 per acre, all in Oakfield in Secs. 8 and 17, with the exception of thirty acres lying in Dodge Co.; he is also the owner of some city property. He married in

Albany Co., N. Y., on Dec. 26, 1850, Finetta, daughter of Submit and John Boomhower, a farmer of Schoharie Co. N. Y.; have had six children—Helen, Elmira, Hayes (infant, deceased), Emma, A. J. (deceased). Mr. Leemon has held the office of Treasurer and Director of the School Board; he is politically a Democrat.

WILLIAM MOORE, M. D., Oakfield; born in Oxford Co., Canada, in the year 1825; is the son of Sarah and Daniel Moore, farmers, and both living at this date; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Canada and the Medical University of Buffalo; he graduated in 1850; in 1852 he commenced practice in Lancaster, Schuyler Co., Mo., and in 1861 came to Oakfield, and has made it his home ever since. He was married in 1852 to Caroline, daughter of Charlotte and Truman Parkhill, a farmer of Empire; had three children by this wife, all deceased; wife died in 1863; married to second wife in 1865, Olive A., daughter of Moses Webster, a saddler and farmer of Oakfield; had two children by this wife—William W. and Charles H.; this wife died of consumption in 1875; he was married to present wife in 1877, she being Louisa G., daughter of Mary and John Hobbs, farmers of Byron. Dr. Moore is a member of the Masonic Order, Oakfield Lodge, Chapter of Fond du Lac; he is the present owner of 290 acres of land in the town of Oakfield, divided into three farms; probable value \$65 per acre; he is living in the village of Oakfield.

MYRON T. MORGAN, Oakfield; born in Steuben Co., Ind., in 1847; he is the son of Emeline and Theodore Morgan, a carpenter and builder, formerly from New York State; in 1848 he came with his people to Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., and after living there for three years they all went to New York State; when he was 8 years old his folks moved back to Dodge Co.; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his time, and at the age of 18 he commenced work at the carpenter and builder's trade; in 1874 he came to Oakfield, carrying on the business of carpenter and builder until 1878, when he started a lumber-yard on the west side of the railroad track, near the depot, and has been carrying on that business, steadily increasing ever since; he is now, in connection with Mr. O. W. Willard, engaged in putting up a mill for the manufacture of wagon material, expecting to be ready to start about April 1. He married in Chester, Dodge Co., Dec. 3, 1879, Emma F., daughter of Philander H. and Nancy H. Cole, farmers. The family attend the Episcopal Church; he is politically a Republican.

ISAAC ORVIS; P. O. Oakfield; born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1809; son of Lillis and Loren Orvis, a farmer and dairyman of that county. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native place, and lived there until 1834, when he removed with his wife and one child to the township of Whitley, then the county of York, Upper Canada; he remained there until 1846, when he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and moved his family here in the fall of the same year. He has made Oakfield his home ever since; during his residence in this town, he has been engaged in farming, milling and wheat-buying. He married, Sept. 8, 1831, Gulielma, daughter of Elizabeth and Aaron Dean, a farmer of Warren Co., N. Y.; they have had nine children—Henry D.; Loyd M., deceased; George; Charles, deceased; John J.; Albert, deceased; Emily, deceased; Francis T.; James, deceased. Mr. Orvis first purchased 219 acres of land for \$1,800; he is now residing on village property, owned by him in the village of Oakfield; he is at present holding the office of Justice of the Peace, and in 1864 was acting Sheriff of Fond du Lac County; in 1847, assisted by Alvin Foster, of Mayville, Mr. Van Order, of Neosho, and Lucius Hurlburt, of Lomira, he procured by petition and diagram the first mail route from Oconomowoc to Fond du Lac, and Mr. O. was appointed the first Postmaster of Oakfield. His politics, Greenbacker.

CHARLES B. PARRATT, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oakfield; born in Somersetshire, England, in 1821; son of Jane and James Parratt, a carpenter by trade. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; after leaving school, he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, and also did gardening and general work; in 1842, he came to the United States and stopped in New York State for about eight months; he then moved to Huron Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming for eight years; then he came to Wisconsin and lived in Greenbush for about four months; he then came to Oakfield, buying the southeast quarter of Sec. 33, where he has made his home ever since; he is the present owner of 240 acres of land lying in Secs. 33 and 34. He married in England, in 1842, Ann, daughter of Doratha and John Billings, a machinist; had six children by this wife, two now living—Alvin J.; Evalyn M.; this wife died Feb. 4, 1860; he married his second wife Nov. 21, 1862, in Oakfield, Sophronia M., daughter of Haywood and Maria Jones; had one child by this wife, now dead; family are members of the Oakfield Grange; he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors. Is politically a Republican.

EDSON A. PUTNAM, Oakfield; born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1832; is the son of Cynthia and Leander Putnam, a farmer. The subject of this sketch received an academic and common-school education in Vermont, and, at the age of 19, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and millwright;

in 1855, came West with his people and located on a farm in Lamartine, and, for about eighteen months, Mr. Putnam lived in that town, working at his trade; from there he came to Oakfield and bought some village property, and built a sash, door and blind factory in partnership with J. T. White; in 1868, Mr. White sold out to William O'Bryan, and the firm was Putnam & O'Bryan until 1871, when William Blair bought out Mr. O'Bryan's interest, and the firm was Putnam & Blair until Jan. 1, 1879, when they closed out the business completely. He married in Oakfield, Jan. 8, 1859, Adelia D., daughter of Clyminie and Moses Webster, a farmer of Oakfield; they have had five children born to them—William, Carrie and Bertie, all deceased, and Effie and Elizabeth, living. Mr. Putnam has held the office of Supervisor and Superintendent of Schools, and, in 1875-76, was a member of the Legislature from his district; he is the owner of village property.

CHAUNCY A. RECTOR, carpenter and joiner, Oakfield; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1824, is the son of Parthenia and Nicholas D. Rector, a Baptist clergyman of that county. Chauncey was educated in the common schools of that time, and worked on until the age of 23, when he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, working at his trade in Erie Co. until 1860, when he came west to Le Roy, Dodge Co., Wis., and lived there until 1863; he then came to the town of Oakfield, bought a farm, making it his home, but still working at his trade, until 1876, when he built a fine brick residence at the head of Mill street, on a hill, commanding a full view of Oakfield Village, where he is now living. He married in Erie Co., Dec. 24, 1846, Ann E., daughter of Margariti and Thomas Burnett, a farmer of that county; they have had four children born to them—Elon A., Margariti P., Fremont C. and Helen F. Is the present owner of sixteen and a half acres of village property, and are members of the Congregational Church; politics, Republican. Probable value of his property, \$4,000.

WILLIAM I. RIPLEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oakfield; born in Clarendon, Vt., in 1812; son of Laura Torrence and Isaac Ripley, a molder in a furnace; from there moved to Bennington, Vt.; the subject of this sketch received a common-school education in the schools of that place; at the age of 14 he commenced working in a cotton-manufacturing establishment, and, in 1830, moved to Troy, N. Y., living in the Fifth Ward of that city, then called the village of Albia, and still following the same occupation; after leaving Albia, he traveled to several different cities of New York and Vermont, and, in 1835, was made the agent for Arnold, Robinson & Co., of Sand Lake, proprietors of the Sand Lake Cotton Warp Co., and continued as their manager until 1841; he then engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Col. J. M. Lawrence, in Bellevue, Ohio, remaining there until 1842, when he sold out to him, and with a stock of goods came to Fond du Lac, Wis., and located in what was called at that time the old Block House, at the forks of the river; in the fall of the same year he came to Oakfield, settling on land that he had previously bought—160 acres of Government land; he opened a general store, and continued in trade until 1854, when he sold out and gave his attention to farming, and continued on the farm until 1869; he then moved into the village where he has resided ever since. He married, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1835, Hannah, daughter of Hannah Hall and Luther Lombard, a farmer, of Ludlow, Mass. They have had eight children—William H. (deceased), Henry A. (dead), Charles E., Henry A., Laura A. (dead), Louisa A. (dead), Alice A. (dead), Emma (dead). Mr. Ripley held the office of Postmaster under Fillmore for four years; has been Justice of the Peace, also, Chairman of the Board. Family are members of the Congregational Church, and he is now serving as one of its deacons. He is the present owner of 200 acres of land in Oakfield, part being village property in Secs. 14, 21 and 27. His son, Charles E., is an extensive farmer in Oakfield, and his other son, Henry A., is doing a fine business—running a large lumber yard in the village.

W. S. RUSSELL, dealer in butter, eggs and poultry, Oakfield; born in Broome Co., near Binghamton, N. Y., in 1840; he is the son of Helen and Lucius P. Russell, a farmer and lumberman of that place. The subject of this sketch received an academic education in New York State; in 1855, removed with his people to the city of Fond du Lac, and clerked for his father in the grocery business, on the corner of Third and Main streets; he remained there until 1857, when they came to Oakfield and settled on a farm formerly owned by Charles Willard; worked on the farm until the war broke out, and, in September, 1861, he enlisted under Capt. Ward, and served through the entire war, going in as a musician, and coming out as Fife Major; while in the army, he was twice taken to the hospital with fevers, and was laid up six months, and has never fully recovered, physically; in 1866, he commenced traveling on the road for wholesale grocery firms, and continued in that business until 1876, when he bought out Henry Cornell and entered into partnership with Allen Filby, under the firm name of W. S. Russell & Co.; in September, 1879, he bought out Mr. Filby, continuing the business alone. Mr. Russell is one of the largest handlers of choice butter and produce in Wisconsin; he ships of poultry alone from eight to ten tons per season, and of butter, from seventy-five to eighty-five tons; his trade is steadily

increasing every year, and he now receives a great many orders more than he can possibly fill; he ships to all portions of the United States, and his average sales per year are \$40,000. He is the present owner of city property in Fond du Lac, also of village property in Oakfield. Aug. 26, 1867, he married Phebe, daughter of Ladoiska and Nathaniel Gage, a farmer and old settler of the town of Lomira, Dodge Co.; have had four children born to them—Edna E. (deceased), Willis L., Julius S. (deceased) and May E. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Oakfield Lodge, and Royal Arch Mason of the Darling Chapter of Fond du Lac; are members of the Episcopal Church of Oakfield; politically, he is a Republican.

✠ **JACOB M. SIMMONS**, Postmaster, Oak Center; born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1839, is the son of Silasia and Peter Simmons, a farmer; in 1846, came West with his people and located in Oakfield, his father pre-empting 160 acres of Government land. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in the schools of Fond du Lac Co.; at the age of 19 he went to work on a farm with his father, working for him until 1866; he then bought a farm in Le Roy, Dodge Co., and lived on it one summer; after selling that, he moved to Kekoskee, and bought an interest in a grist and flouring mill; Mr. Simmons was engaged in milling for ten years; in 1876, he sold out to H. T. Hubbard, and bought a place of half an acre at Oak Center Station, and buying out the business of J. W. Messer, is now keeping a general stock of merchandise and dealing in farm produce; he is also connected with his brother in running an elevator at the station. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Oakfield Lodge; his political views are Democratic. He married in Oakfield, in 1865, Fidelity S., daughter of Esther D. and A. A. Swan, a farmer.

✠ **PETER K. SIMMONS**, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oak Center; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1805, son of Peter and Sophronia Simmons Kilmer; at the age of 4 years he was adopted by his uncle, Peter Simmons, he taking his uncle's name, Simmons; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; he was brought up on a farm; at the age of 22 he went to work for himself, working farms on shares, etc.; in 1846, he came West to Oakfield, taking up 160 acres of Government land in Sec. 29; he has lived on the same farm ever since. He married in 1828, at New Lebanon, Selucia, daughter of Oliver E. Manning and Marcia Blanchard Manning, a sailor, farmer and shoemaker; they have had seven children—Emily S., Elizabeth, Nancy J. (dead), Luraney C., Catherine H., Jacob M. and Henry P. Mr. Simmons has held the office of Assistant Supervisor and member of the School Board a number of terms. He is the present owner of 246 acres of land in Secs. 28, 29 and 32 in Oakfield. He is a Democrat.

✠ **WILLIAM A. SMITH**, farmer, Secs. 12 and 20; P. O. Oakfield; born in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in the year 1817; is the son of Marion and Grant Smith, a farmer of that county; William was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of 16 learned the trade of wheelwright; in the fall of 1845, he came West and located in Galena, Ill., working there at his trade for a few months; he then came to Fond du Lac Co., and engaged in farming on the place where he now resides, buying his land of William R. Tallmudge, paying \$2.50 per acre for 160 acres; he has made this his home ever since; at the present time he is the owner of 189 acres, being in Sec. 18 in Byron, and Secs. 12 and 20 in Oakfield. Mr. Smith was married in Orange Co., N. Y., on Nov. 26, 1846, to Martha, daughter of Elizabeth and Hezekiah Watkins, a farmer of that county; they have had six children born to them—John M., Harriet E. (deceased), Soloma A., James A., Marian and W. Watkins. He has held the office of Supervisor; Mr. S. and family are members of the Congregational Church of Fond du Lac; he is politically a Republican.

✠ **ARTHUR H. STEEN**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oakfield; born in the extreme North of Ireland in 1816, son of Frances and John L. Steen, a gardener on the Man-field estate; Arthur received his education in the private schools of that time and place; at the age of 17 he entered the business of gardening; in 1837, he came to the United States, and located on Long Island, N. Y., where he engaged in the nursery and gardening business; in 1841, he went to Western New York, to Livingstone Co., remaining there until 1846; he then came to Wisconsin and located on the farm where he now resides; Mr. Steen is the present owner of 144 acres of very fine farming land in Sec. 7 in Byron, and Sec. 12 in Oakfield; probable value, \$60 per acre. He married, in 1841, Frances, daughter of Ann and Joseph Filby, a clothier and tailor, of Queen's Co., N. Y.; she died in Oakfield; they had five children—Frances A., Mary S., Joseph E., John A. (deceased), and Arthur H., a physician in Minnesota. The family are members of the Episcopal Church; he is politically a Republican.

✠ **JAMES C. WELLS**, Oakfield; born in Goffstown, N. H., in 1809; is son of Hannah and Robert Wells, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and, for a great many years, keeper of a public house and also proprietor of a large orchard and cider-mill, manufacturing over one hundred barrels of cider per year; in 1811, James moved with his parents to Corinth, Orange Co., Vt.; in 1814, he moved to Lewis,



H. C. Sherwin
SPRINGVALE.

Essex Co., N. Y.; he received his education in the common schools of that place, and was brought up a farmer: at the age of 17 he went to work for the celebrated Joe Call, in the saw-mill business, working for him as boss sawyer most of the time until the age of 20; the next year he bought a farm in the town of Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., of seventy-two acres, and went to farming, and continued there until 1834, having one of the best-stocked farms of that section; he then sold out and went back to Lewis, Essex Co., and lived with his wife's people for three years; he then bought a farm of 200 acres—built a house and stocked up the farm; in 1854, he sold out and came to Wisconsin, locating on a farm of 190 acres in the town of Oakfield, including also a large stone quarry; he built a fine stone house and barn; also built and ran three lime-kilns, doing a very extensive business in lime, also building and flagging stone, still carried on the farm and lived there until 1877, when he bought village property and built a residence, where he has resided ever since; he sold his farm and quarries for \$8,000 to Charles Town. Mr. Wells was married in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1831, to Caroline A., daughter of Lydia and Joel H. Johnson, a farmer of that county; have had ten children—Mary E., Milo J., Oscar J., Augusta J. (deceased), Martha J., Lucinda C., Helen R. (deceased), Leroy R., Fred W. and Alembert G. They are members of the Christian Advent Church. He has held the offices of member of the School Board and Treasurer. In politics, a Republican.

LEE WHITE, Oakfield; born in East Montpelier, Vt., in 1849; is the son of John and Mary J. White, the former a clergyman and farmer of that place; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; at the age of 18, he came to Wisconsin, stopping for one year; he then returned to Vermont, and went to work on the farm; after working for two years, he went to Springfield, Mass., and went to work for the Wasson Car Manufacturing Co.; after working for them for a short time, he returned to the farm, and for several years was engaged in doing general work, farming, etc.; in 1877, he again came West to Wisconsin, and located in Oakfield; he has been engaged in the meat-market business, and is at present working for the Chicago & North-Western Railway Co. He married, in 1871, in the town of Waterbury, Vt., Eva J., daughter of Porter W. and Mary J. Thomas, the former a merchant; they have had one child—Ivan W., deceased; the family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. White is a Republican.

OSCAR W. WILLARD, carriage and wagon maker, Oakfield; born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1829; is the son of Harriet and Charles Willard, a blacksmith and farmer; Oscar, in 1833, moved with his people to Fairport, thence to Brockport, and thence to Rochester; in 1844, he came to Milwaukee, and, in the spring of 1845, came to Oakfield, and has made this his home ever since; he was educated in the common schools of New York State, and at an early age learned the trade of blacksmith, also of carriage and wagon maker, and has followed these trades during his residence here. He was married, in Oakfield, to Theodosia, daughter of Hannah and John Moore, a farmer and miller; they have had four children born to them—Florence, Frank, Eugene and Harry, deceased. In 1862, Mr. Willard joined Co. F., 21st W. V. I., under Capt. Conklin; was injured, and laid up in hospital four months, and was then discharged. He has held the office of Constable for a number of terms; is the owner of several pieces of village property, and a large stone blacksmith and carriage shop; his family attend the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Oakfield Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican.

EDGAR WILCOX, farmer, Secs. 1 and 12; P. O. Oakfield; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1830; is the son of Sarah and Jeremiah Wilcox, a farmer of that county; in 1845, came to Wisconsin with his parents, and settled on a farm in Walworth Co.; in 1849, went back to New York State, and lived there until 1857, when he came West again, directly to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he has made his home ever since. He was married, in 1878, to Ellen A., daughter of Lydia M. and Rev. Samuel Darling, a Congregationalist clergyman of Oakfield; Mr. Wilcox is the owner of 200 acres of fine farming land in Secs. 1 and 12, town of Oakfield; probable value \$50 per acre. He has held the offices of Town Clerk and Town School Superintendent, and, in 1864, was a member of the State Legislature from the Fifth District; is a member of the Masonic Order, Oakfield Lodge, and also of the Congregational Church; politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN WOOKEY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oakfield; born in Somersetshire, England, in 1832; son of Elizabeth and John Wookey, a farmer; John received a common-school education in the schools of his native place, and followed farming with his father until the age of 17, when he came to the United States and located in Kenosha, Wis., with his parents; in 1853, he went to Australia, and for six years was occupied in mining; in 1859, he returned to America, and, in 1860, he located on the place where he now resides, and has been occupied in farming ever since. He married, in Fond du Lac, November, 1859, Eliza, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Stallard, the former a farmer of Rochester, N.

Y.; they have four children—Sydney, Edith, Lizzie and Effie; the family attend the Baptist Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Oakfield Lodge, and is the present owner of 115 acres of land in Sec. 2, town of Oakfield; probable value, \$50 per acre. He is a Republican.

EMPIRE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM S. ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 32; is a son of Abram and Louisa Adams, natives of Connecticut, but who, after their marriage, removed to Rutland Co., Vt., where William S. was born in 1818; he spent his life in his native county at farming, till 1847, whence he removed to the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he lived for about seventeen years; here he was at first surrounded on all sides by Indians, whose camps were not far from his pioneer house, and who often came to trade their venison for corn and other desired articles which he chanced to have; in July, 1865, he disposed of that farm, and bought his present one of 160 acres in the above-given section of the town of Empire. In 1849, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Worcester E. and Sarah E. Peck, of Castletown, Rutland Co., Vt.; they have five children—Almira S., born 1850; Wilson M., born in 1852; Dayton, born in 1855; Wilber C., born in 1858; Ellsworth L., born in 1862. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Methodist Church of Empire; Mr. Adams has been Collector and Supervisor of the town of Empire.

JOHN BERRY, farmer, Secs. 28, 33 and 35; is of New England descent, though a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he was born Dec. 27, 1794; he is the son of Samuel Berry and Neoma Greene, natives of Cape Cod, but immigrants to Dutchess Co., N. Y., nearly 100 years ago; his father was a tailor by trade, but lived on a small farm which he owned in that county till John was about 12 years of age, when they removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y.; at this time, John had a wealthy bachelor uncle living in Putnam Co., N. Y., who soon after married, but having no children, took him (John), his namesake—to live with him on the farm, and, to whom, at his death, he left most of his estate; after the death of his uncle, he lived on the farm for several years, whence, in 1830, he removed his family to Peakskill, N. Y., and for the next five years was engaged in steamingboating from that point to New York City; disposing of his interest in this business, he next engaged in stock-dealing, and was what might be termed a stock-drover, buying up large droves for the New York market; in 1848 he came to Wisconsin and purchased 220 acres of land in above-named sections, in the town of Empire, and has since devoted his time to farming. April 12, 1823, he was married to Miss Minerva, daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Hyatt, of Putnam Co., N. Y., by whom he has had seven children, five sons and two daughters—Green (deceased, killed in a railroad disaster in Iowa), Charlotte (now Mrs. M. Briggs, of the town of Eden), Laura J. (deceased), Eugene (deceased), John (now with Fairbanks, of Chicago), Oscar and Theron. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Methodist Church of Empire; Mr. B. has been a member of the County Board for a number of years. Such is a brief sketch of the life of one who has lived more than his fourscore years, and, though quite enfeebled by age, is to-day a worthy example of true Christian virtues.

GEORGE BINNING, farmer, Sec. 27; is a native of Somersetshire, England; born in 1827; son of Jeffrey and Johannah Binning, nee Wall; at the age of 19 he set sail from Bristol to seek a home in America's land; reaching New York in June, 1847, he went to Queens Co., where he remained till 1850, whence he removed to Wisconsin and bought a farm of eighty acres in the town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co., which he made his home for eighteen months; then to the town of Empire, where, in fall of 1854, he bought a farm of 70 acres in Sec. 27, to which he has continually added until he now has 360 acres in Secs. 21, 26 and 27. In 1853 he married Miss Ellen, daughter of William and Mary Ottery, of Empire; they have had eight children—William (of Fond du Lac), Henry, John (deceased), infant (deceased), Jeffrey, Charles, Mary J., and Ella. Mr. Binning has been a member of the Town Board for two terms, and is politically a Republican; the family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. ORPHA BRIGGS, Secs. 14 and 15; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a daughter of Peleg and Hannah Briggs, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., but emigrated to Luzerne Co., Penn., in March, 1818, where Orpha was born Oct. 5, 1821; she was educated in the district schools of her native county, after which she followed teaching for two years. In the spring of 1854, she, with her husband, Mr. Taylor, removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm belonging to Mr. Isaac Tallmadge, in the town of Empire; two years after, they removed to Mr. John Meiklejohn's farm, and, in 1856, they bought 100 acres of land in

Secs. 14 and 15, to which they removed in the following year; she has since bought twenty acres in the same section, which makes her a farm of seventy acres; they had two sons and one daughter—Peleg B. Taylor, deceased; Hannah E., now Mrs. Andrew Willard, of Plymouth Co., Iowa; Reuben H. Taylor.

THOMAS BROWSELL, farmer, Secs. 5 and 8; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brownsell, born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1825; in 1845, he, with his parents, came to America, and settled in Racine, now Kenosha Co., Wis., whence, in 1850, to Walworth Co. for four years; thence, in 1854, to Fond du Lac Co., where he bought a farm of 135 acres, 80 of which is in Sec. 8, and 55 acres in Sec. 5, town of Empire; he also has 48 acres in Sec. 28, town of Forest. In 1850, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Rhodus, natives of Yorkshire, England, but immigrants to Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1844; they have had four children, three daughters and one son—Sarah J., deceased; Fannie, widow of the late Henry Ottery, deceased, died Jan. 29, 1877; Mary E., Fredrick C.

JAMES BURNELL, farmer, Secs. 34 and 35; is a son of Patrick Burnell and Hannah Sullivan; born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1829; he spent his time there at farming till the spring of 1853, whence set sail for America, and, after a two-months sail, landed in New York Harbor May 27; he then removed to Litchfield Co., Conn., where, for three years, he was employed at farm labor and mining, whence, in 1856, he came to Wisconsin, and for two years following he was employed by the farmers; he saved his earnings, till, by careful management, he was, in 1858, able to buy a farm of eighty acres in Secs. 34 and 35, in the town of Empire, which is now worth about \$60 per acre, and now enjoys the comforts of a pleasant home, as the fruits of his industry and economy. In September, 1857, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Julia Roughan, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of County Clare, Ireland; they have four children—Honora, Mary Ann, Patrick H. and James. Mr. B. and family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

SILAS R. CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 34; a native of this town; born in 1851, and is the son of John and Mirinda Charles, now of the town of Taycheedah; Silas grew up on the farm, but learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, which he followed for seven years, much of the time in the employ of the Chicago & North-Western R. R. Co., after which he took up the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he continued in the interest of the company for about six years; in 1873, he gave up his trade, and removed to a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 34, town of Empire, which his father had given him. In June, 1874, he married Miss Pheba, daughter of Edmund and Eliza A. Robinson, of Holland, Sheboygan Co. Mr. Charles is a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the United Brethren.

GUSTAVE DE NEVEU, farmer; the subject of the following sketch is believed to be the oldest resident of Fond du Lac County. He is the son of Francis Joseph De Neveu and Elizabeth T. Monnoir, of Savigny, France, born March 30, 1811; when a young man, 19 years of age, his father joined the expedition sent out by King Louis XVI. under Count d'Estang to aid the Americans in their struggle for independence, as an ensign on board the ship Scipio, a seventy-four-gun line-of-battle ship commanded by Capt. de Lamotte Piquet. The fleet was met by an English expedition commanded by Admiral Kempenfeld, and the battle that followed was indecisive, though the French were worsted by the encounter, and lost some sixteen transports loaded with troops and munitions of war for the Americans, out of about 200 such vessels. The opposing parties separated in the darkness, and the French put back to Brest, where his father was left in hospital with a leg broken by a British bullet. Before he had recovered, the French, having repaired damages, sailed again, and this time reached America. Thus having inherited a sympathetic feeling for America, Gustave, in December, 1834, four years after having finished his education in military school of La Fleche and the College of Vendome, set sail for a visit to America, and also to study the English language, which he pursued at Milford, Penn., for a short time, and then devoted his time to teaching French in Schuylersville, N. Y., for about five months; Sept. 1, 1835, he started on his return home, which he reached about nineteen days after, spending the shooting season at home; he went to Paris in the fall and there spent about five months in the study of art, whence in June, 1836, he set sail again for America in the ship "Syoie de Grasse," William Cullen Bryant being among its passengers, reaching New York July 17, thence to Batavia, that State, and then followed the teacher's profession for some time, whence in 1838 he immigrated to Wisconsin, stopping a while at Green Bay, then visiting Fond du Lac, where he purchased about five hundred acres of land in the town of Empire; he then returned to Batavia, N. Y. and there spent the winter in teaching, after which, in the spring of 1839, he came again to Fond du Lac and made his permanent settlement on his farm, where he has spent most of his time at agricultural pursuits, though he has devoted part of his time with his books. He was nominated for Senator on the Greenback ticket in 1877; was elected President of the Fond du Lac County Agricultural Society in 1879. Jan. 4, 1840, he married Miss Harriet P., daughter of John and Rosalie Dousman, of the Island Mackinaw; they have had eleven children, as follows: Matilda M., now Mrs. H.

W. Tusten, of Russell, Kan.; Julia M., Mrs. John Beeson, of Vancouver, Washington Territory; Edward, of Russell, Kan.; Emily; Gustave; Francis J.; Arthur E., deceased; Virginia R.; Hattie; George W. and Lucy R.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, farmer, Secs. 23 and 26; is a son of Richard and Martha Edwards, nee Willard, of Somersetshire, England; was born in June, 1816. His father owned a small farm in that country, but was more commonly known as a coachman; William's literary advantages were quite limited, though he lacked none of that resolution of will which, under adverse circumstances, is essential to success; on the 25th of March, 1850, he set sail for America, and landed in New York in the following May, stopping for about eighteen months in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; he then went to Sippervale, near Auburn, N. Y., for about the same length of time, whence, in 1854, he removed to Cook Co., Ill., and settled on a little place eighteen miles south of Chicago; here he spent another eighteen months at honest toil, and in 1856, he removed to the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he purchased a small farm of 40 acres in Sec. 26, which, by his industry and careful management, he has gradually improved and increased to one of 200 acres, besides buying another of 73 acres in Sec. 23, same town, for his son Albert. In 1853, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Phillips, nee Miller, of Somersetshire, England; they have three children, as follows: Albert, who married Miss Charlotte, daughter of James and Jane Fisher, of the town of Forest, in April, 1878; Richard and Sarah A. During the winter of 1878-79, Mr. Edwards made his first visit to his home since his departure in 1850, and spent some pleasant months with his sisters and relatives, who seemed to enjoy his visit fully as well he. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Empire, and are among its most devoted worshippers. It can truly be said that Mr. Edwards is one of the most straightforward and upright citizens of the town; honesty and integrity pervade all his dealing; all who know him, acknowledge his example for good in the community; devoted to his home and family, he finds his greatest pleasure around the fireside and family circle. Such is a brief life-sketch of one who has honestly toiled through his threescore years, and never lost sight of the true Christian manhood and life.

ALFRED T. GERMOND, farmer, Sec. 32; is a descendant of the first settlers of Dutchess Co., N. Y., his great-grandfather being one of the nine original partners of the county; he is the son of William Germond and Juliana Benton, born in Dutchess Co., Nov. 30, 1814; till 12 years of age, he spent his time with his father on the farm, and attending district school; he then began clerking in a dry-goods store in Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he continued for about two years, going thence to New York City, he continued clerking for a number of years, and then he became interested in a dry-goods establishment as proprietor for a few years; about the year 1841, he removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where for the next five years he was engaged in the freighting and forwarding business; in the summer of 1846, he came to Fond du Lac and bought 240 acres of Government land in Sec. 32, town of Empire, on which he made a few improvements, and late in the fall returned to Poughkeepsie, where in 1848, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah E. Halsted, nee Barker, of White Plains, Westchester Co., immediately after which they started for their future home in Wisconsin, where he has since devoted his time principally to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising; though he has always taken an active part in all affairs of public interest in his town or county; it was he who suggested the name Empire for the town in which he now lives—a complete history of which is given in the body of this work. He was a member of the County Board for about fifteen years, and was Justice of the Peace for more than that length of time; was Superintendent of the County Poor from the Eastern District; has held several other minor offices; he is at present President of the Old Settlers' Society of Fond du Lac Co.; Mr. Germond owned the first thrashing machine brought to the town of Empire, it being the old open cylinder tread-power type. Mr. and Mrs. Germond have had four children, three sons and one daughter, as follows: William F., Albert H., (deceased), Sarah E. and George H. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church of Empire. Such is a brief sketch of the life-history of one who has been and is one of Empire's most active and respected citizens, and is a worthy example of that success which may be attained by constant and persevering effort.

DAVID GIDDINGS, farmer, Secs. 29 and 30; is a son of Joshua Giddings and Abigail Cogswell, of Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass; born in 1808; his father was a tanner by trade, but devoted much of his life to farming, with whom David pursued the same vocation till about 19 years of age, when he became proprietor of a variety store in Ipswich, which continued for seven years; in 1835, he came to Chicago, thence, with three comrades in a skiff to Milwaukee, where they found Mr. Juneau, the trader, as the only settler; after spending about a fortnight here, he went to Green Bay and spent much of his time in surveying Government lands in that and other counties; in June, 1836, he, in company with a number of surveyors—Colwert Pier, Mrs. Robins, her nephew and others, came down in a Durham boat

from Green Bay to Fond du Lac; Mr. Pier and wife settled at Fond du Lac, and the surveyors passed on to the southern part of this and the northern part of Dodge Co., where they spent from June till September at their work, and saw only one white man aside from their company during that time; in 1837, he went to Sheboygan and purchased a half-interest in a lumber-mill at Sheboygan Falls, where he was engaged in the lumber trade till 1865; disposing of his lumber business at that time, he purchased a farm of 600 acres in Secs. 29 and 30, town of Empire, and removed thither; he now has 407 acres, having sold the rest to some of his neighbors. In June, 1842, he married Miss Dorothy, daughter of Deacon William and Dorothy Trowbridge, nee Chapin, of Worcester, Mass.; they have had three children, as follows: Howard, of Sheboygan Falls; Clara (deceased), George, of the firm of DeGroat & Giddings, of Fond du Lac. Mr. Giddings was one of the first settlers of Sheboygan Co., and took an active part in all affairs pertaining to the general welfare of that county while a resident there, and he has been none the less active in all such pertaining to this county, since his identification with its citizens.

D. P. GILTNER (deceased), was a son of Jacob and Mary Giltner, and a native of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., born Jan. 14, 1814; being the son of a farmer, he spent most of his boyhood at that calling; at the age of 16, he removed to Tioga Co., N. Y., where he was engaged more or less in the lumber trade till 1846. In 1840, he married Miss Hester M., daughter of Hallack and Lydia Smith, of Chemung Co., that State. In 1846, they emigrated to the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., coming in via the lakes and Sheboygan, where they waited three days for a team to convey them to their destination, having only \$5 in his pocket when he reached Wisconsin, and only \$1 when he reached his brother's, and that he lost in a few days after, so it may be said that he reached his future home penniless; they lived with his brother for about one year, or until they got their house finished, in which they afterward kept tavern; it was here that the first railroad meeting was held in Fond du Lac Co., an account of which is given in the article on railroads, though it will not be out of place to state here that Mrs. Giltner cooked a barrel of eggs for dinner that day, and fed eighty guests; they kept hotel for seven years, after which he turned his attention to farming till his death, April 12, 1871. They have a son and daughter—George L. and Mary E., both of whom were born in New York. Their house was often used for church service in those days, and when they had no service there, they often walked three or four miles to church; Mrs. Giltner is a member of the Baptist Church; her daughter of the Episcopal Church.

NELSON E. HILLEBERT, farmer; is the second son of Eleazor and Laura Hilbert, nee Comstock, of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., born Dec. 25, 1838; in 1848, he, with parents, removed to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the town of Waupun. Jan. 1, 1863, he married Miss Addie, daughter of William and Cynthia Johnson, nee Wheeler, of that town, though native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., who emigrated from there in 1849; they have had six children, four daughters and two sons—Mary E., Jennie, George E., Charles H. (deceased), Viola E. and an infant daughter not yet named. In 1865, he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he was engaged in the saw-milling business most of the time till the spring of 1879, when he removed to Mr. Griffith's farm in the town of Empire. Mr. H. has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1868.

FRANCIS J. ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 17; son of Martin and Mary Isaac, of the Province of Rhine, Germany, born March 3, 1823. Francis was educated according to the school system of his native country, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade; in 1847, he came to America, landing in New York; thence direct to Milwaukee, where he continued his trade for one and a half years; he then bought a farm seven miles southwest of the city of Milwaukee, where he followed farming for three years; in 1851, he disposed of his farm and removed to the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac Co., where he owned a farm of eighty acres; living there for twelve years, he purchased a farm of ninety acres in Sec. 17, forty of which he has given to his son. In 1847, he married Miss Jennie C., daughter of Peter and Katie Schreiner, of the Rhine Province; they have five children—Annie, Hobert, Joseph, Ingelbert and Katie. Members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. I. is Justice of the Peace of the town of Empire; he held the same office in the town of Marshfield for nine years.

WILLET JOHNSON, farmer; Secs. 29 and 30; is a native of America, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; born about 1831; his parents both dying when he was quite young, he was placed under the care of a guardian, whose treatment of him was such that at the age of 11 he was forced to seek a new home; this he did by finding employment with some of the neighboring farmers of that county till about 17 years old; in July, 1849, with barely money enough (and that his own earnings) to pay his expenses, he started for Wisconsin; reaching Fond du Lac Co., he began working at farm labor for Mr. Briggs, with whom he continued for one year; for the next two years he was in the employ of Mr. A. T. Germond, at \$10 per month; after this followed clearing up pieces of land for farmers in the neighborhood; by these contracts he gained money enough to purchase a yoke of oxen and a plow; in 1853 he purchased an eighty-acre tract

of raw land, which he began to improve; he went up in the pineries with his ox team and worked for \$1 per day for Mr. Meiklejohn, till he paid for enough lumber to build his first house; in 1863 he disposed of that farm and bought his present one of eighty acres of Mr. David Giddings. In 1852 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Edward Davis, of Fond du Lac, she being a native of Canada West; they have three children, as follows: Louisa, now Mrs. Arthur Maxin, of Fond du Lac; Elizabeth and Albert E. Such is a short life-history of one who began the world almost friendless, but, by his perseverance and honest industry, stands a worthy example for all such unfortunate young men.

RICHARD KAYE, farmer; Secs. 23, 24 and 25; was born in Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1829; is the son of Abraham and Mary Kaye; his mother, a woman of rare Christian virtues, was not long spared him, having died in England when he was a mere boy, but his father lived to a good old age; in 1841, he, with his father, immigrated to Racine Co., Wis., and settled at Burlington, whence in the spring of 1848, they removed to the town of Empire, where Richard now owns a farm of 240 acres in the above-named sections; here his father died Jan. 29, 1875. Feb. 2, 1852, he was married to Miss Olive, daughter of Obadiah and Nancy Putney, nee Strader, a native of Canada, but her husband of New York State; Mrs. Kaye was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and immigrated to Wisconsin in 1850, and they have four children—Mary L., now Mrs. Joseph F. Steen, of Fond du Lac; Edwin S., Frank W., Anna M.

ALANSON P. LYONS, farmer, Sec 9; is a son of the pioneers of this town, David and Sarah Lyons; A. P. was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1834; came with his parents to the town of Empire and lived with them till about 26 years of age, when he bought a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 9. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. I, of the 5th W. V. I., but was discharged at Madison on account of sickness, after three month's service. Dec. 27, 1863, he married Miss Emerette T., daughter of William T. and Mary A. Banning, of the town of Empire, but a native of Connecticut; they have three children—Herbert E., Edward S. and Ula G.

DAVID LYONS, farmer, Sec. 29; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1809; he is the son of Justice and Annie Lyons, natives of Orange Co., N. Y., who immigrated to Tioga Co. soon after their marriage; David spent much of his time on his father's farm till 20 years of age, when, for his faithfulness, and as an expression of paternal affection his father give him a farm of fifty acres in that county, on which he spent a short time and then removed to a farm belonging to his wife; in 1843, he with his family emigrated to McHenry Co., Ill., remaining there over winter; in the summer of 1844 he came to Fond du Lac Co., and was the first man to settle on what is known as the Ledge in the town of Empire; not having means enough to pay the express on a chest of household goods and bureau from McHenry Co. to Milwaukee, they were compelled to do without many of the essentials to even a pioneer home, till he, with his whole family, could, by working for \$1 per day, earn enough money to defray the expense on the goods; he rented the Conklin mill during the years of 1845-46, from which the neighbors for miles around were able to get flour for their daily bread, it being the first mill in that section of the country, though during the winter of 1846-47 the water failed and the people were compelled to resort to the faithful coffee-mill as the only means by which they could get their wheat ground. In 1830, he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Lydia Ellis, of Tioga Co., N. Y., who died in February, 1831, leaving one son—Ranson E., now of Monroe Co., Wis.; some months after (though during the same year), his first wife died, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Deborah Hannah, of Tioga Co., N. Y.; they have four children—A. P. and George of Empire; Deborah A., Mrs. S. M. White, of Salem Co., Wis., and William T., of Crete, Neb.

THOMAS MAYHEW (deceased). He was a son of John and Sarah Mayhew (nee Church), of Amenia, Dutchess Co. N. Y.; born in 1815; he spent his early life on his father's farm in that county; was educated in the common schools; when about 15 years of age, he went to live with a widow lady in that county, with whom he made his home till 1839, when, Sept. 20 of that year, he married Miss Betsey A., daughter of David and Abby Collar (nee Kedney), of Dover, Dutchess Co., soon after which he began farming for himself, and continued till 1846, when he returned to the widow lady's farm and managed that for four years, whence, in 1850, they removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and purchased a farm of 120 acres in Secs. 33, 34 and 28, where he made his home till his death, May 24, 1872, leaving a widow, by whom he had four children—George N. (deceased in 1852), Eliza R. (now Mrs. Arthur Olmsted, of the town of Fond du Lac), Henrietta (now Mrs. William Benning, of the town of Fond du Lac), Ella (now Mrs. Sanford Pease, of the town of Fond du Lac). Mrs. Mayhew is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN MEIKLEJOHN, farmer, Secs. 22, 23, 14 and 15; a native of Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., though of Scotch descent, his father, Andrew Meiklejohn, being a native of that country,

but his mother, Elizabeth Easton, being a native of Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y.; John was born in 1823, and spent most of his boyhood attending district school, and at work on his father's farm; in September, 1846, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., to try the wilds of the then "Far West," learn what pioneer life was, and to secure for himself and family a Western home; he bought a farm of eighty acres, and was one among the first settlers of the town of Empire; time and labor have changed his rude pioneer house into a fine, commodious brick residence, his small farm of 80 acres to one of 265 acres, with all the conveniences of a first-class farm, and the writer learned from the neighbors that Mr. Meiklejohn is regarded by them as one of the exemplary men and farmers of the county. He has represented his town for four years in the County Board, and, in all other affairs of public enterprise and interest, he is one of the first of his town—liberal in his views and with his money, though practicing economy where needed, using his judgment when a thing is presented, as to its merits or demerits. In 1846, he married Miss Julia A., daughter of James and Betsey Nims, of Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y.; their children are Warren, Ruth (deceased), James W. (of Columbia Co., Wis.), Charles, Mary J., Albert and Julia. Mrs. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE OTTERY, farmer, Secs. 20 and 21; is a son of William and Elizabeth Ottery (nee Brooks), born in Draycott, Somersetshire, England, May 1, 1822; though unfortunate in literary advantages, having received a very limited education, he lacked none of that resolution and determination of purpose which, when joined with honest industry, is most sure of success; at the age of 13, he began farm laboring, which he steadily continued there till the spring of 1846, when he set sail for America, with the intention of making his home upon some of its broad acres; landing in New York May 14, he went to Cayuga Co., where he remained one and a half years; not yet having reached his goal or found the object of his search, he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1847, and, with his brother William, purchased a farm of 180 acres in Secs. 20 and 24, town of Forest, Fond du Lac Co.; making his home at Neenah, Wis., till 1849, he returned to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where, in October, 1850, he married Miss Ann, daughter of William and Hannah Kelley, and came again to his farm in the town of Forest, which he made his home till 1876, when he sold that and bought his present one of 153 acres in Secs. 20 and 21, town of Empire. They have had five sons—Henry (deceased), Edwin L., Albert G. (deceased), Albert G., Jr. (deceased), Herbert G. Mrs. Ottery is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ottery is no politician, but takes quite an interest in educational affairs; he has served ten years as a member of the School Board as Clerk.

FREDRICK M. PHELPS, farmer, Secs. 28 and 29; a native of the Green Mountain State; born at Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle Co., Vt., Feb. 6, 1837, and, from his history, the writer judges him to have some of that enterprising spirit which is characteristic of the people of Vermont; he is the son of Benajah S. Phelps and Asenith Fletcher, who were natives of that State, but immigrants to Wisconsin in 1855; having a desire to work at machinery, at the age of 16 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist trade in the shops of the Lake Shore R. R. Co.; remaining with the Company till 1856, he went to Mississippi and engaged as an engineer on a passenger train over the Mississippi Central for three years; he was next employed as master mechanic of the Northern Division of the Mobile R. R. for three years; during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was sent by Gen. Grant to run engines on that road out of the reach of the enemy; in the attempt, one of his engines broke down, and he was taken prisoner and held at Columbus, Miss., as such for six months; being released, he reported to Gen. Grant, and was appointed master mechanic of the military road at Wilmington, N. C., and early in the spring of 1866, he was sent to take charge of the military railroad on the border of the Rio Grande River, Texas; he resigned this position in June of that year and entered the Mexican Army; here he was soon commissioned Major of Engineers on the staff of Caravajal; was in the campaign that captured Maximilian; returned to Texas in the early part of 1867, and was appointed inspector of the port at Brazos, Santiago. Holding this position for three months, the yellow fever broke out there, and he resigned and returned to Fond du Lac, and has since devoted his time to farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine horses; he has a farm of 160 acres in Secs. 28 and 29, probable value \$60 per acre. In 1863, he married Miss Christina, daughter of Benjamin Long, of Jacksonville, Ill.; they have one daughter—Mary. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. SHOEMAKER, farmer, Sec. 8; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., April 12, 1840; is the son of George N. and Eveline Shoemaker; in 1849, he, with parents, came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in the town of Taycheedah, where they lived till 1864, at which time they sold that and bought this one in Sec. 8; in 1877, his parents removed to the city of Fond du Lac and gave up the farm to John H. In 1878, married Miss Belle, daughter of Peter and Ann Ferguson, of the town of Empire, but a native of Scotland; they have one daughter—Jessie May, born July 11, 1879. Mrs. Shoemaker

is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shoemaker enlisted in Co. A, of the 18th W. V. L., March 1, 1862; was with the Army of the Tennessee in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Mission Ridge; was discharged by special order from War Department Dec. 13, 1863.

J. CLARK WELLS, farmer.

HENRY WESTERVELT, farmer, Sec. 32; is a son of Cornelius C. and Rebecca Westervelt, natives of Holland, but early immigrants to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where Henry was born March 7, 1820; he received a common-school education in the schools of the city, and at the age of 10, preferring the life of a farmer to that of a blacksmith—his father's trade—he sought employ of the neighboring farmers; this he continued there till about 17 years of age, when his father died in Wayne Co., N. Y., one day after his removal to that county; his stepmother—his mother having died when he was only 2 years old—sent for him to come and help take care of the family. In 1843, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Robert and Marietta Patrick, of Wayne Co., N. Y., and in the spring of 1845, with his wife and son Cornelius C., immigrated to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Empire, on a quarter-section of land which his brother, John W., who had preceded him, entered from the Government, and hoped to have a house built by the time Henry arrived with his family, but having only the logs laid up, and it being impossible to get lumber to cover it, they got a few basswood boards and placed one end of them on the upper log of one side of the house and rested the other on a shelf on the opposite side, thus forming a roof which answered well enough in dry weather, and when it rained the father would take the son in his arms and hold the umbrella over him, while the mother would wrap up in a bed-quilt and keep dry as best she could; this house, 16 by 24 feet, was, for a short time in the spring of 1846, the home of four families—those of Messrs. Vale, Cogswell, Jewell and Platt. Mr. Westervelt has since been a prominent resident of the town of Empire, and at different times has held various offices in the town and county, among them Justice of the Peace and a member of the County Board; he now owns 100 acres in Sec. 32, town of Empire, and twenty acres in Sec. 4, town of Eden; they had only two children—the son as above named, and one daughter, Mrs. Alfred Jennings, of Empire.

BENJAMIN WHITE, farmer; is a son of Ethan and Meyra White, nee Northrop, of Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; born in 1833; his father being an extensive farmer in that county; Benjamin was early impressed with the idea that industry and attentiveness to business were essentials to success; his mother, a woman of rare Christian virtues, did not fail to impress upon his mind those lessons of honesty and integrity which have characterized all his business transactions through life; in the spring of 1852, he started for Wisconsin, and landed in the town of Empire April 13, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, on which he made his home till 1874, whence he removed to another farm of 200 acres—160 of which is in the town of Eden and forty in the town of Empire—he, however, retains his first farm of 160 acres; here he makes a specialty of blooded stock, especially cattle, of which he sold four in 1876, which brought him just \$700, and in the following year he sold a milch cow which weighed 1,700 pounds. Mr. White is regarded as one of the most successful farmers of his neighborhood; his motto has always been, "do well what you do do;" he has never been an office-seeker, and has never taken a very active part in political affairs, though his creed is Republican. In 1849, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of J. and Clarissa Briggs, of Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; they had two daughters—Hannah A., now Mrs. F. C. Carpenter, of Fond du Lac; Hattie E., now Mrs. J. W. Cooper, of Plymouth, Sheboygan Co. Mrs. White is a member of the M. E. Church of Empire.

ROBERT WILLIS, farmer, Sec. 26; is of the sturdy old England descent; is the son of Peter and Sarah Willis, nee Coombs, of Somersetshire, England; born June 10, 1818; his father's means being quite limited, Robert was early put to do what he could to earn something so that the burden of the family might fall lighter on his father; when he was about 10 or 11 years old he was employed to scare the crows from the farmers' corn-fields and to watch the cattle as they grazed upon the meadows; at the age of 15 he was employed at farm labor, for which he received about \$15 per year; these earnings he carefully saved and by constant toil he gradually increased. April 2, 1844, he married Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Mary Amesbury, nee Parsons, of Somersetshire, England, and in just six years after, April 11, 1850, set sail for America, and landed in New York May 12 following; he followed laboring on a farm in that State for little more than three years; during his stay in York State he sent for his wife and two daughters, whom he left in England because he had not means enough to bring them at the time he came over; in October, 1853, they immigrated to Iroquois Co., Ill., where he remained eighteen months, thence to the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1855, and purchased eighty acres of land—the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 26—where he has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits; they have had six children, as follows—Mary E., now Mrs. Peter Stage, of Carroll Co., Ill.; Sarah L., now Mrs. James H. Dyon, of Montgomery Co., Iowa; Thomas, who married

Miss Josephina Meiklejohn, of the town of Empire; Robert J. and two infants (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Willis are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He also has twenty acres of land off the west side of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 22; son of Robert Wright and Jane Cummings; his father was a native of England, and his mother of Washington Co., N. Y. His father immigrated to America about the year 1808, and settled in the town of Putnam, Washington Co., where he afterward married, and where his son George was born Nov. 30, 1821. The educational facilities being quite limited and George being the son of a farmer, he was compelled to get his education by attending a district school only three months in the year, and then had a certain amount of work to do every morning before walking a distance of three or four miles, to the schoolhouse. At the age of 22, he began running a canal-boat on the Lake Champlain & Hudson Canal, which he continued for a few years, then took charge of his father's farm in Washington Co., N. Y., which he managed until 1848; in that year he immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 22, town of Empire. June 3, 1857, he married Miss Agnes B. Wager, daughter of William and Mary Ryan, nee McGrath. Her mother, after the death of Mr. Ryan married Mr. Wager, and Agnes, being young, went by the name of Wager instead of Ryan. They have had six children—Jennie E., Mary E., Georgia A., Nannie B., Robert W., Bessie (deceased). Mr. W. has been a member of the Town Board for a number of years; politically, he is a Republican.

BYRON TOWNSHIP.

WELLINGTON ABBY, Sec. 20, P. O. Byron; born in Canada West in 1840; son of Mary and Abner Abby, a carpenter and joiner and farmer; he was educated in the public schools; in the year 1850, went to Sheboygan Co., Wis., and, in 1852, came to Fond du Lac Co.; from that time he lived part of the time in Canada and part in this county, until 1861, when he joined Co. A, 14th W. V. I., and went to war and served through the entire war; was mustered out in 1865. Married in Byron, in the spring of 1866, to Estella L., daughter of Louisa and Russell Watrous, a carpenter and joiner living in Oakfield. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have three children—George W., Burt and Edith M. Mr. A. is politically a Greenbacker.

PHILIPP F. BODAMER; born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg Sept. 12, 1805; son of Cathrine and Philip J. Bodamer, a hotel-keeper and farmer of that place. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Germany and learned the butcher's trade; he served in the army of his country from 1826 to 1832, when he got his discharge and came to the United States, landing at Baltimore; worked at his trade there until 1835; he then went to Portland, Me., and, after working there until 1837, moved to Ohio; in 1838, moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and continued working at his trade there until 1846, when he came to Byron, Wis., where he has made his home ever since, occupied in farming. He was married in Baltimore, May 4, 1834, to Johannah P., daughter of Johannah and John Markle, a shoemaker, and they have had nine children born to them—Charles (deceased), Sophia, Johannah (deceased), Matilda, Louisa, Henrietta, Paulina, Minnie and Caroline. Mr. Bodamer is the owner of 100 acres of land in Secs. 10 and 16, valued at \$60 per acre. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is politically a Democrat.

PETER BRILL, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Prussia, on the river Rhine, April 12, 1811; son of Anna and Nicholas Brill, a farmer. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native country, and was brought up a farmer. He came to the United States in 1835, and worked at general work in the States of Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and New York, and returned to Prussia in 1842; in 1845, he again came to the United States, and located in Byron, buying Government land at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Brill, while a young man, served three years in the Prussian Army. He married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1845, Mary, daughter of Gertrude and Peter Kisch, a farmer; they have three children—Bridget, Mary Ann and Michael; all are married. His wife died in 1852; he married again in 1854, in Calumet Co., Ann Kinal, and had four children by this wife—John, Mary, Margaret and Anna. Mr. Brill is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is, politically, a Democrat. He owns twenty acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre.

HENRY BUSH, farmer, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Fond du Lac; son of Charlotte and Dr. Jonathan Bush; born in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., March 22, 1821, his father being a physician and surgeon and a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Bush was educated in the common schools of his native place.

and also worked as a printer on the first paper ever published in Lowville, N. Y.; afterward worked on a farm, which occupation he has followed ever since; in the spring of 1844, he landed in Milwaukee, and, after stopping there a few weeks, he came through the woods on foot to Fond du Lac, it taking him three days to get through, there being no wagon-road at that time; he took up Government land in Byron, at \$1.25 per acre; his was the first farm on what is called the prairie. He married in West Martinsburg, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1849, Mary Ann, daughter of Auna and Joel Phelps, an architect and builder; they have had three children—Sedate (now Mrs. Dr. Buser), Alice (now Mrs. Rollin Smith) and Henry. Mr. Bush is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a Republican; has held the office of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for several terms; has also been Justice of the Peace in an early day. Owns 320 acres of land; probable value, \$65 per acre.

CHRISTIAN GEIGER, farmer and quarryman; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Wurtemberg Feb. 20, 1816; came to America in March, 1869; spent a year in Milwaukee, then settled in Byron, and worked at his trade of mason and in the stone-quarry until the fall of 1873, when he bought the old Oliver quarry and thirty-two acres of land belonging. This is the largest quarry in the county, and one of the largest and best in the State. During 1879, Mr. Geiger burned and sold 16,000 bushels of lime, besides selling \$1,200 worth of stone for building sidewalks, copings, etc. This is beautiful stone, and is sold throughout the country, also in Janesville and Menasha, Sheboygan and also in Minnesota; his lime commanded the highest price when Chicago was rebuilt. Married, April 16, 1871, Miss Augusta Schmelling, of Pomerania, Prussia, she coming to Milwaukee in 1868; they have four children—Christian, Lizzie, Auna and John. Mr. Geiger is liberal in politics, and a Lutheran with his wife.

JAMES CORNELL, farmer, Secs. 19 and 30; P. O. Oakfield; born in New Jersey in 1825; son of Ann and Jesse Cornell, a farmer; he was educated in the common schools of that time, and was brought up a farmer; in 1833, moved to Canada West, and lived there until 1848, when he came to Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co.; in the spring of 1852, went overland to California, and was occupied in mining until 1854, when, after returning again overland, he located in Byron, where he has resided ever since. Married, in 1855, in Oakfield, Emeline B., daughter of Abby and Heman Warner, a farmer of Oakfield; they have had four children—Annie, Jesse, Ina and Fred. Mr. Cornell has held the office of Supervisor, and is now a member of the School Board. Is Republican in politics. Owns 195 acres, valued at \$65 per acre.

ANDREW GIBSON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oakfield; born in London, England, May 5, 1798; is the son of Mary and Andrew Gibson, a silk weaver; Andrew was educated in London, and is by trade a blacksmith; he went aboard a British man-of-war as seaman, in 1811, and served until 1813; he then came to Canada, and commenced learning his trade in Montreal, living there until 1820, when he went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and remained there until 1822; from there he went to St. Lawrence Co., remaining until 1827; he then returned to Plattsburg, and lived there about six years, then to Rochester for eleven years, and to Ohio for eighteen months; then coming to Fond du Lac in 1844, and worked at his trade for seventeen years on First street, in that city; in 1861, he came to Byron, and located on twenty acres of farming land in Sec. 19, the probable value being \$50 per acre; he has lived here ever since. He was married in Plattsburg, in 1821, to Sarah, daughter of David A. and Charlotte Curtis, her father being a blacksmith; they have had eleven children, born to them—Zilphia A., Charlotte, Marietta (now deceased), Andrew A., Polly C., Maria, Jerry H., Caroline (deceased), Emma (deceased), Wallace (deceased) and Bruce. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is politically a Republican.

DANIEL DENISON JONES, farmer, Secs. 5 and 18; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1822; son of Denison and Hannah Jones, a farmer; the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native place; in the spring of 1824, he moved to Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., and lived there until the spring of 1848, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Byron; in 1855, he returned to Harrisburg, and, in the spring of 1859, again returned to Byron, where he has lived ever since; he has served as Chairman of the town, as Supervisor and Assessor. He married, in Lowville, Lewis Co., Nancy A., daughter of Laura and Simon Brown, a farmer of that county; they have had three children—Edwin Denison, born in 1861; Leta M., born in 1863, died in 1865; Evelyn A., born in 1865. Are all members of the Baptist Church, and politically Republican. Owner of 200 acres of land; probable value \$65 per acre.

FRANKLIN NYE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. South Byron; born in Lake Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1817; spent his early life and was married in his native State; coming to Wisconsin in 1846, he bought 120 acres in Byron, and forty in Lomira, the latter for a sugar bush; in 1847, he settled on Section 35, in Byron, where they lived for some time in a poor, unfinished log shanty, seeing many hardships, as they began with little or nothing—Mr. Nye and a friend owning a pair of cheap cattle, and doing without

a wagon; in 1849, he sold the first tract of land and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. Few men have equaled the life record of Franklin Nye, as he, seconded by his worthy wife, has brought the farm to a state of excellent cultivation, built a spacious farm residence, and all needed barns, etc., earning every dollar themselves; they removed to Fond du Lac in 1859, remaining for educational advantages until 1866. Mrs. Nye was Miss Liva Carrier, a native of Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y.; she came to Ohio in 1815, and was married in September of that year; they have three children—Sarah E., wife of Fernando Phelps, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; James D., who married Miss Angie Richardson, and is now studying medicine in Fond du Lac, and a second son, George W., who married Miss Adella Nightingale, and is on the homestead. Father and sons are Republicans, Mr. Nye being the second Assessor in Byron, and serving many years as Town Superintendent of Schools, besides being Chairman, Supervisor, Town Clerk, etc.

I. C. JONES, farmer, Secs. 4 and 5; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., June 20, 1824; son of Hannah C. and Denison Jones; the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native place; he came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled in Byron on his arrival in 1849; he has chiefly been engaged in farming and school-teaching. He married, in Harrisburg, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1849, Marietta, daughter of Elija and Bossie Carpenter, and two children were born to them—Baruch W. and Ginevra; both are now married; Sept. 1, 1856, he was married to his second wife—Mary E., daughter of Edward P. and Lucretia Crary, of Albany, Co., N. Y. Mr. Jones has served in the position of Town Treasurer and Supervisor, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church. Owns 100 acres of land; probable value, \$65 per acre.

PETER KAUFMANN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Prussia; son of Nicholas and Mary Kaufmann, his father's occupation being that of a farmer in Prussia; he came to the United States in 1855, and settled in the State of Ohio for about one year; in 1856, came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Byron, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. Married in Byron, in 1866, to Bridget, daughter of Mary and Peter Brile, a farmer of Byron; have had six children—Peter, Matilda (deceased), Martha, Charles, Michael and John. Owns 120 acres of land; valued, \$50 per acre.

ATON KETTLAR, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Emmerich, on the River Rhine, in Germany, Dec. 19, 1820; son of William and Diene Kettlar; his father was proprietor of a hotel in Emmerich; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native country; he learned the business of milling, and worked at that trade until 1847, when he entered the army of his country and served until 1850; in 1852, he came to the United States, and settled in Janesville, Wis., where he resided until 1855; then went to the city of New York, and took passage for, as he supposed, California, but, unfortunately, he embarked on one of the steamers of the Nicaragua Line, which landed him in Granada, just at the time of the filibustering war, and was compelled to serve in the army under Gen. Walker, holding the positions of Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain; met with many hardships while there, and for weeks lived on mule and horse flesh and a dish composed of boiled grasses and leaves, returned to New York in 1857, and to Janesville in 1859, where he kept saloon until war broke out in 1861; then was made recruiting officer at that point; in the fall of 1861, went to Fond du Lac, and, in 1862, raised a company of soldiers, and, as their Captain, started for the war; resigned in 1863, and returned to Fond du Lac, and then settled in Byron, where he has resided ever since. He was married, in 1862, to Maria T., daughter of John and Barbara Geartner, her father being a farmer. Their children are John F., Francis A., Louis A., William F., Emma, Mata and Maria L. Are members of Roman Catholic Church; Mr. Kaufmann is politically a Democrat. Owns 165 acres; probable value, \$60 per acre.

GEORGE H. LLOYD, farmer, Secs. 24 and 25; P. O. Byron; born in Byron Feb. 3, 1851, son of George and Ann Lloyd, who came from Queen's Co., Ireland, to America, 1830, and settled in Byron 1848, Mr. Lloyd buying 80 acres, which is part of the present farm, living for a time in the shanty of Mr. Wilcox; he built a log house, and began chopping; cleared the first 80 and added 46 acres in Eden and 40 in Byron, building a tasteful farmhouse in place of the pioneer's log house. He died, April 14, 1871, leaving four children—Ann, Catherine, Mary and George H.; Mrs. Lloyd died June 14, 1876. The farm is now owned by George H. Lloyd, he having added 80 acres more in Eden, built a horse-barn, sheds, etc., and proved himself worthy of his heritage. Married Miss Mary Klotz, of Eden, Feb. 24, 1876, by whom he has two children—George I. and Mary J. Mr. Lloyd and wife are Catholics, and he, like his honored father, is a Democrat. Has a good stock of native cattle and sheep, grade Norman horses and other stock, with the usual crops.

PATRICK KELLEY, farmer; P. O. Fond du Lac; the first Irishman who came to Fond du Lac Co. to stay; was born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1800, and came to Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1817, where he worked for various parties until September, 1839, when he settled on Sec. 3, town of Byron; he

owned originally over 400 acres of land, but has given most of it to his sons, and now lives in Sec. 2. Mr. K. was married, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., to Margaret Smith; they have had eleven children—Catherine (deceased), Mary (deceased), Margaret, Esther, Elizabeth, Emeline, Eliza, Anna (deceased), James, Peter and John; Mrs. Kelley is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; Mr. Kelley gave the land for the first schoolhouse in Byron.

GEORGE B. McLEAN, general store; P. O. South Byron; born near Toronto, Ont., in 1837; son of William and Mary McLean, the former a farmer; in 1838, Mr. McLean moved to New York State, near Lockport, buying a farm there; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of that place, and, at the age of 15, came West and located in Byron, his father working a farm on shares; in 1853, George was taken sick, and was an invalid for six years, not being able to do anything, and the effect of this sickness left him a cripple in one limb for life; his father then moved to Iowa, taking George with him; in 1860, George launched out for himself; buying a small tin trunk and stock of goods, he peddled his way back to Byron, and he has made his home in different parts of the town ever since, peddling part of the time on foot, and, after a while, purchasing a horse and wagon for his business; for one year, he entered into partnership with John Miles, in the grocery business, at Fond du Lac; finding that this venture did not prove a success, they closed out, and he went back to peddling; a year after this, he bought a house and small piece of land for a home in Sec. 32, Byron, and has lived here ever since; he is now running an elevator, in partnership with J. Simmons, and also keeping a general store, his wife—a woman of great ability—running the store; Mr. McLean has a man on the road constantly, he being occupied at the elevator. He married, in 1866, in Byron, Anna Eliza, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Van Valkenburg, the former a farmer; they have five children—Fred B., John C., Viola A., George and Arthur. Mr. McL. has held the office of Town Treasurer for six different terms, and is now holding that office; he is a member of Oakfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and, politically, is a Republican.

HENRY D. PARSONS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Somersetshire England, April 2, 1832; son of John Parsons and Elizabeth Chappel; his father was a farmer and carrier in England, but after his arrival in America, he engaged in farming; the subject of this sketch came with his people to the United States in 1843, coming directly to Wisconsin and locating in the town of Byron, his father buying 120 acres of Government land in Sec. 4; Henry received his education in the common schools of England, and after living with his father on the farm one year, he went to work for Peter V. Sang, of Lamartine, doing general work, and looking after mails, etc.; in 1849, he returned home and lived with his parents until 1854, when he went west to Black River Falls, Jackson Co., and engaged in the general mercantile business, continuing there for about five years, when he again returned to Byron and commenced carrying on the farm for his father, and has continued to live there ever since. He married, in Black River Falls, in 1860, Cynthia, daughter of Daniel and Melinda Bramer, the former a farmer; the family are members of the M. E. Church; he has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for four years, and Treasurer of his school district for eighteen years; has also been a Delegate to the State Convention several times; he is the present owner of 200 acres of land in Sec. 9; probable value \$60 per acre. Politically, he is a Republican.

NATHANIEL PHELPS, farmer; Secs. 20 and 29; P. O. Byron; owns 103½ acres; probable value, \$65 per acre. Born in Goshen, Mass., in 1826; son of Nathaniel and Sarah Phelps; his father was by occupation a farmer; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native place, and was brought up on a farm; he came to Wisconsin in 1852, and located in Byron, where he has remained ever since. He was married, in July, 1854, to Isabel, daughter of Louisa and Russell Watrous, the latter a carpenter and joiner living in Oakfield; they have had six children—Ellen M. (now married), Juliet B., Elmer N., Cora L., Flora E. and Fred R. They are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; politically, Mr. Phelps is a Greenbacker.

ALANSON T. REYNOLDS, farmer, Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. South Byron; is the owner of 208 acres, probable value, \$60 per acre. Born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1819, son of Ruby and Philip Reynolds, the latter a farmer; the subject of this biography was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and was brought up as a farmer; he was the eldest of a family of ten children; in the year 1825, they moved to Ohio, and, in 1840, went to Pennsylvania; in 1843, they returned to Ohio, and, in 1845, came to Wisconsin, and has made Byron his home ever since. He married, in Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1842, Hannah S., daughter of Daniel and Jernsha Jackman, the former a carpenter and millwright; they have had eight children born to them—Chelsea (deceased), George W. (deceased), Ruby J., Newell D., Warren A., Darinus J., Melissa (deceased), and Willie M. George W. was a member of Co. F, 11th W. V. I., and died in Madison April 6, 1864. Mr. R. has held the office of Supervisor for a number of terms, and has also been Town Treasurer; politically, he is a Republican.

APOLLOS SEARL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1822; son of Mary and Eliphalet Searl, a teamster and farmer, who died in 1824. Mr. Searl went to Jefferson Co., in 1823, then to Lowville and Leyden, both in Lewis Co., N. Y., and, in 1827, returned with his mother to Wayne Co., where he attended the common schools of the place until the age of 14, when he returned to Lowville, living there on a farm until he was 21 years of age; in May, 1849, he came to Byron, and has been a resident of Fond du Lac Co. ever since. He married Philinda Lusher, of Lewis Co., N. Y., March, 1851; she died in Byron Sept. 14, 1862. He was married to his present wife March 28, 1864, in Byron; maiden name was Harriet E., daughter of Laura and Simon Brown, a farmer of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y. Mr. Searl has held the office of Town Treasurer; also been a member of the Town and School Boards. He has had four children by his present wife—Ida C., Emma L., Hattie L., Willie A., and are all members of the Baptist Church. Owns 160 acres of land; probable value, \$65 per acre.

WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1811; son of Ellen and Samuel Shuttleworth, a farmer. Mr. S. was educated in the common schools of England; and also learned and followed the trade of stonemason while in England; he came to the United States, in 1844, and, located in Milwaukee and Prairieville. also lived in Oakfield about two years; came to Byron in 1849, and has made it his home ever since. He married in England, in 1831, Anne, daughter of Anne and John Stephenson, a farmer; have had seven children—Mary Ann, deceased; John, Sarah, Helen, Selina, Samuel and William, drowned. Politics, Republican. Owns 120 acres; probable value, \$50 per acre.

URIAH STROUP, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fond du Lac; born in Roxbury, Delaware Co., New York State, in 1831; son of Rumah Peckham and George Stroup, his father's occupation being that of carpenter and joiner; the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native State; his father died in 1843, and he came West with his mother in 1846, living in Milwaukee and Dane Cos. until 1849, when they located in Dodge Co., living there until 1864, when they came to Byron, where he has made his home ever since. He married, in 1874, Madora, daughter of Sarah and Joseph Trelevan, a farmer of Byron; they have had two children—Nellie Frances and George Trelevan. Owns 260 acres of land; probable value \$65 per acre.

PETER WEBER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Byron; born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1839; son of Doretha and John R. Weber, an overseer of a mine. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; at the age of 15, he came with his people to the United States, coming directly West, and locating in Byron; Peter worked on a farm during the summer, and went to school in winter; in the fall of 1865, he bought his first farm of twenty acres in Section 32; he is now the owner of 140 acres in Secs. 21 and 28, where he now resides, and is now engaged in building a handsome new residence. He married, in Byron, in 1861, Harriet N., daughter of Jonas C. and Betsy Reynolds, farmers; have four children—Silas E., Elmer C., Myrtie, John J. Family are members of the M. E. Church; he is politically a Republican.

JOHN WINDECKER, Sec. 8; P. O. Oakfield; born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 22, 1802; son of Mary and Jacob Windecker, a farmer; the subject of this sketch was educated in the German and English branches in the schools of New York, and was brought up on a farm; in 1833, he embarked in the hotel and mercantile business in the town of Lowville, N. Y.; in 1851, he came to the State of Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co., and was occupied at mason work, at which he was quite an adept; in 1854, he came to Byron, where he has made his home ever since. Married, March 27, 1821, in New York State, Caroline, daughter of Olive and John Ralsten, a shoemaker, and soldier of the Revolution and war of 1812; have had nine children born to them—William R., Mariette, Sandusky, Conrad, Simeon, Caroline A., and three at one date, all still living and married, Sylene, Sylvester, Sedate. He is a member of the Masonic Order—joined in the neighborhood of 1845; was Postmaster in New York for fifteen years; was also a Captain of a militia company in 1828; is a member of the Universalist Church, and politically a Republican. He resides with his two sons.

ELDORADO.

LEANDER ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eldorado Mills; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1823. His father, Nicholas Anderson, was born in Connecticut; his mother, Sybil Buel, was a native of New York. Leander, the third son of a family of seven children, lived with his parents on a farm in his native county till about 15 years old; then, induced by some boys, he threw his budget of clothing from the chamber window, and stole away from his father's home at night, and sought employ on the Black River Canal, in Lewis Co.; not finding it, on his way homeward, he bargained himself to a man who put him to chopping, a few strokes with the ax convinced him that he had not yet found his expected easy job, so he left his ax sticking in the tree, and left without telling his employer good-by, and went to his brother-in-law's in Oswego Co., then he followed the painter's trade for two years, but it proving injurious to his health, he sought other employment for a while; he then began the ship carpenter's trade in Oswego, which he continued there for two years; in the summer of 1844, he came to Huron, Erie Co., Ohio, where he found employment at painting a vessel for a short time; thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued the painter's trade three months; then in company with three others, he went to Cincinnati, where they found work for a short time; he next came with a comrade to St. Louis, but finding no employment, he came to Vandalia, Ill., with no better success; returning again to St. Louis, he found a few weeks' work; almost penniless, he went thence to New Orleans with better results, for a short time; in January, 1845, via the Ohio River, he returned to Cleveland, thence to his brother-in-law with only 13 cents in his pocket; after a short stay there, having received a letter from Capt. Dana, he went again to Huron, and in the spring of 1845, went to Detroit, Mich., for two months; he then returned to Huron; two months later, he went home for a short time; thence to Quebec, thence home again, thence via Cleveland to Adrian, Mich., where he continued painting till June, 1847; he next went to Jackson, Mich., and to Eaton Rapids, where he built a skiff, put his trunk in, and sailed down the river to Grand Haven, where he arrived without a cent; then, as best he could, made his way to Chicago; remaining there a short time, he took passage on the Luther Wright, a three-mast schooner bound for Bellville Bay, Canada; returned thence with Capt. Dana to Huron, where he continued the painter's trade for some time. March, 1848, he was married to Miss Susan, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dent) Nichols, and in March, 1850, he left his wife in Huron and went to California, where he was employed by the Virginia Mining Damming Company; in June, 1851, he returned to Huron, and there continued the ship-builder's trade till the fall of 1854; he next returned to his father's farm for a short season, and in June, 1855, went to Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where they took passage for Wisconsin, and in September following, landed in Sheboygan; here he painted a boat and lived till January, 1856, and then went to Manitowoc, Wis., where he followed the ship-carpenter's trade till June, 1856; lastly, he came to the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., and settled on a farm of forty acres in Sec. 32, and in the spring of 1868 bought a farm of sixty acres, forty in Sec. 31, town of Eldorado, and twenty in Sec. 36, town of Rosendale; he has since been a farmer; their children are Blanche, Nicholas and Lillian M.

KENDRICK DILTS, farmer, Secs. 29 and 3; P. O. Eldorado Mills; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1818; son of William and Cyllinda Dilts, a farmer; at the age of 11 years, he went with his people to Ohio, and was educated in that State; he was brought up on a farm; at the age of 26, he moved to Racine, buying some land and engaged in farming there for three years; he then came to Fond du Lac, buying forty acres of land in Sec. 29, town of Eldorado; the following year he bought another forty; in 1863, he purchased another sixty, in Secs. 29 and 30, and sold his first farm; he has lived here ever since engaged in farming. He married in Liberty, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1842, Matilda, daughter of Richard and Polly King, a farmer of that town, and one of the first settlers there; have had seven children—Sally A., Lyle K., William R. (deceased), Cyrus A., Wilson H., Amanda M., Ettie E. Family attend the Free-Will Baptist Church; Mr. Dilts has held the office of Supervisor of his town, and is the present owner of sixty acres of land in Secs. 29 and 3. Is politically, Independent.

MELVIN DUEL (deceased) was born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., June 29, 1824; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in the town of Eldorado, where he married, on the 27th of March, 1850, Laura Wolcott, daughter of W. C. and Meroy Wolcott, pioneer settlers and still honored citizens of the town of Eldorado, she was born in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1813; their children are Dirg, now of Brown Co., Minn.; Delia, wife of William Carpenter, of the town of Eldorado, he was a soldier during the war of the rebellion; Dora, Delos, Strabo, Effie M., Lewis, Arthur, Lottie B.,

George (deceased); during the war of the rebellion, Mr. Duel served in Co. A. 2d W. V. C., was enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, and served until January 23, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; the records of his regiment show that he was a gallant and brave soldier; after his discharge, he returned to his home in Eldorado, where he died Jan. 8, 1880; himself and his wife were the first couple married in the town of Eldorado; she owns 156 acres of land, and cheese factory, which was the first factory in Eldorado, was established by her husband in 1878.

JOSIAH ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Nekama, Winnebago Co.; was born in Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., in 1849; son of David and Mary Roberts, formerly of Wales, Vale of Clwyd, a farmer, who came to America in 1847, buying 220 acres of land in Sec. 6, Eldorado; he returned to Wales for his health in 1869, and died there in 1870; he built the first frame house in the town in 1847. The subject of this sketch received an academic and common-school education in his native county, and was brought up on a farm; at the age of 22, he went to California and engaged in speculating in stocks for two years and a half; he then returned to Eldorado and settled on the homestead farm with his mother, taking charge of and running the farm, at which he has been occupied ever since, and, at the death of his mother, he will be the entire owner, having bought out his brother's interest in it. He married in Oshkosh, Dec. 17, 1879, Martha J., daughter of Samuel and Ann Williams, a farmer of Henry Co., Ill. They are members of the Calvin Welsh Methodist Church; he is politically a Republican.

JAMES K. SCRIBNER: P. O. Eldorado Mills; was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1828; is the son of Joseph and Sarah Kellogg Scribner, a farmer. The subject of this sketch received a common-school and academic education in his native place; at the age of 21 he came West to Rosendale, Wis., and settled on land previously purchased by his father, of 160 acres; in 1853, he purchased an undivided half of this farm of his father; in 1858, he came to Eldorado and located on property he owned, having, in 1857, bought Barnett's saw-mill, water-power lands, and privileges connected with them. Mr. Hiram Wheeler was connected with him in running the mill, and they afterward built a small grist-mill; Mr. Wheeler died in the summer of 1859; Mr. Van Ostrand then bought Mr. Wheeler's interest; in 1867, Mr. Scribner bought out Mr. Van Ostrand, and, in 1868, he rebuilt the mills, enlarging the capacity, and has ever since been engaged in milling; his mill now has four run of stone; he is also proprietor of the only general store in the village of Eldorado Mills, and is the present owner of fifty acres of land in Sec. 31, 32 and 29, besides his mill property. He married, in Rosendale, in January, 1857, Laura M., daughter of Hiram Wheeler; have had eight children—Winthrop, Walter, Lizzie L., Abbie L., Joseph H., Kittie M., Harry C. and Mabel W. They are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Scribner was a member of the State Legislature in 1876, and is now the Chairman of the Town Board; politically he is a Republican.

JOHN F. STEELE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado Mills; born in the town of Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 23, 1814; son of Joseph and Betsy Steele, a clothier by trade, and afterward followed farming. The subject of this sketch, when he was about 9 years of age, moved, with his family, to the town of Trenton, same county, and received a common and select school education in this place, and, in 1845, after receiving a certificate, he commenced teaching in that county until June 5, 1848, when he started for Wisconsin, and came to Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co.; that fall he took Mr. C. H. Lyman's farm, and ran it for one year; he then accepted the position in the first school in the town of Eldorado; he followed the occupation of teaching for thirteen winters, and farming in the summers on a farm owned by him of forty acres, in Sec. 19, Eldorado; after giving up teaching, he applied himself directly to farming, and is the present owner of 296½ acres in this county; he is also extensively engaged in raising stock. He married June, 1857, Jennie, daughter of Theron Frisbee, a carpenter and farmer; had one child by this wife—Orpha J.; this wife died Feb. 15, 1859. He married a second time, July 25, 1863, in Lamartine, to Charlotte, daughter of Adam and Judith Holliday, a farmer; have had seven children—Ellsworth, deceased; John F., Carrie E., Arthur A., Lottie M., Anna J., Henry F. Mr. Steele has held the office of Town Clerk, Town Superintendent for several years. Family attend the Congregational Church; he is, politically, a Republican.

JOHN STELZER, manufacturer of furniture, and undertaker, P. O. Eldorado Mills; born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834; son of John and Margaret Stelzer, a farmer. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; in his 20th year, he came to America, and located in New York City; when he was 14 years old, he learned the cabinet-maker's trade; and, during his stay in New York, he followed his trade; in 1869, he came West to Fond du Lac, and, for two years, worked in the car-shops; he then worked for H. L. Bass & Co. until they closed business, when he went to work for Blankenberg; in 1876, he came to Eldorado and opened a cabinet store, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, also undertaking;

in 1877, he bought a piece of property, put up a two-story store and dwelling, where he has continued in business ever since. He married in New York, in 1857, Caroline, daughter of John and Christina Kog, a farmer; have had seven children—Henry (deceased), Rosa, Mary, Lizzie, George, Fred (deceased), John; are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Stelzer is a member of the Order of Druids of Fond du Lac; he is, politically, Independent.

A. J. STEPHENS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eldorado; was born in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1814; was liberally educated in the town of his birth, and, in early life, followed teaching school for several years; had also learned the carriage-maker's trade and worked at it in various cities in the East. He married, in the city of New York, in 1844, Hannah Wallace, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; they came West in 1848 and settled in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where they have since lived; their children are John A., now in Los Angeles Co., Cal., he married in Eldorado, prior to his going to California, Annie Cowham; Mary Agnes, now wife of David Richards, of Fond du Lac; Maggie E., wife of Frederick Paine, of the town of Oakfield; Abram A.; James W., and Douglas W. Mr. Stephens owns 300 acres of land in Wisconsin, and 324 acres in the vicinity of Russell, Russell Co., Neb.; he is extensively engaged in farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising, and has, in all those pursuits, been very successful. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH STEPHENS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eldorado; was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., March 11, 18— . Sept. 24, 1857, he married, in Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., Miss Mary Lloyd, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, and emigrated to America with her parents, John and Ann Lloyd, who settled in Rockland Co., N. Y.; Mr. Stephens and wife lived in Rockland Co., N. Y., until 1858, when they moved to Wisconsin and settled where they now reside, in Eldorado; they have four children—Annie E., John W., Albert J., and Joseph H. He owns eighty acres of well-improved land, and is an energetic and enterprising citizen, and a leading farmer of Eldorado. In politics, Mr. Stephens is Republican.

NATHANIEL S. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eldorado Mills; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., May, 1813; his parents, David and Fannie Thompson, had a family of seven children, four of whom came to Wisconsin; Nathaniel S., the subject of this sketch, was married in 1840, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Goodnow, of Vermont; in 1846, they immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Dodge Co., and in May, 1845, removed to the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., and settled on a farm of 104 acres in Sec. 31, which has since been his home; here his wife died in May, 1855, leaving two children as follows: Phebe E., now the wife of William Brunson, and lives in the town of Metomen, and David H., who now lives on Sec. 31, town of Eldorado. In 1856, he was married to Mrs. Nancy, widow of Samuel Randall, of the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., whose maiden name was Hall, a daughter of Wanton and Fannie Hall, of Washington Co., N. Y.; her first marriage was in 1837, to Lyman Matteson, who died in Wisconsin in 1850, leaving her with one son, George W., now of Eldorado Mills; her second marriage was in May, 1851, to Samuel Randall, a native of Pennsylvania, but an early emigrant to Wisconsin, who died the same year of their marriage, leaving her with one son, Samuel, who now lives in the village of Hartford, Washington Co., Wis. Mrs. Thompson came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1845. Mr. T. was Chairman of the Town Board for one term, Assessor one year, and Justice of the Peace several years.

DAVID R. WATSON, Sec. 26; P. O. Eldorado; was born in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 5, 1849; is the son of James and Sarah Watson, who settled in the town of his birth in 1817; he was educated at the Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., and has taught school several terms. In politics, Mr. Watson is a Republican. He is the present Assessor of the town of Eldorado, a position he has filled since 1875. April 5, 1877, Mr. Watson married, in Eldorado, Jessie B. Kirkwood, daughter of Alexander and Agnes Kirkwood, who settled in Eldorado in about 1853; they have one child—James A., born Aug. 12, 1878. Besides attending to his duties in teaching school, Mr. Watson owns and manages a farm of several acres of land; his farm is well improved, and desirably located.

JAMES WATSON (deceased), was a native of County Kent, England; was born Jan. 19, 1821; his father, James Watson, died in England, and his mother married again and emigrated to America, when the subject of this sketch was but 4 years of age; he was educated in Oneida Co., N. Y., and when 16 years old, engaged in seafaring life, which he followed for several years; Aug. 4, 1847, he married in Philadelphia, Penn., Sarah Edwards, a native of Monmouthshire, England, born May 3, 1819; immediately after their marriage, they came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., where he lived and was prominently identified with its history until his death, Nov. 22, 1860; he was the third Treasurer of the town, an office he filled for over seven years; he was continually in office from 1850, and was Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors when he died. He was a leading member of

the M. E. Church, and took an active part in the promotion of the religious and educational interests of the county during his life. Their children are Edward L., who was a soldier in the 18th W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, and died in the service; David R., Sarah J., now deceased; Frank P., Annie E., James and George W. Mrs. Watson married a second husband, Archibald McDonald; he was a soldier in active service during the war of the rebellion, and was elected to various local offices in the town of Eldorado, he died Oct. 25, 1877; she is still living, is an earnest and Christian woman, a member of M. E. Church; she owns 200 acres of land, well improved.

WILLIAM C. WOLCOTT, Sec. 14; P. O. Eldorado Mills; born in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1810; son of Sylvester and Jane Wolcott, a farmer of that county, buying his land there in 1806; the subject of this sketch received a common-school education in the schools of his native place, and was brought up on a farm; at the age of 25 he went to the western part of New York State, to Wothersfield, Wyoming Co., buying a farm of 178 acres; he farmed it there for seven years, when he went back to Trenton and worked there for three years; then in 1846, he came West to Eldorado, taking 240 acres of Government land and 40 acres of Allen Lyman, also 20 acres of State land on the big marsh; he has lived on this farm ever since; Mr. Wolcott has, for over forty years, been extensively engaged in bee culture. He married, Feb. 23, 1832, in Trenton, N. Y., Mercy M., daughter of Silas and Mary Pierce, a farmer; they have had six children—Laura J., Edward T. (deceased), Ella A., Sarah A., Charles A., Nelson W. (all married). He is a member of the Masonic Order, Rosendale Lodge; has held the office of Supervisor and Treasurer; is the oldest settler now living in the town; is, politically, a Republican, and, with the exception of the first year of his life in Wisconsin, he has not missed an election or town meeting for forty-seven years; he is the present owner of 175 acres of land in Secs. 14, 17, 20 and 21.

CALUMET.

CHARLES BOCK, lumber merchant, Calumet Village; is a native of Holstein, Germany; was born Dec. 11, 1825; in 1848, he emigrated to America; settled in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in July of the same year (1848). In October, 1851, he married in Calumet Miss Sophia Kratzsch; they have seven children—Amelia, Charles, William, Sophia, Emma, Louise and Tom. In early life, Mr. Bock learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the business of contracting and building several years; he has been engaged in the lumber business in Calumet Village for a number of years, and has a large trade; he has been District School Treasurer for over eighteen years, and was a member of the Town Board of Supervisors three years. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. His parents were Henry and Lena Bock; they died in Germany; they had twelve children, two of whom came to America—Charles, the subject of this sketch, and Christoph, who left this Fond du Lac county in 1851, went to the gold mines in California, and has not been heard from since.

THOMAS BOYD (deceased); was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1785. He married, in his native country, Ann Boyd; they emigrated to New York in 1844; thence to Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he resided until his death, in 1862; their surviving children are John, ex-member of the Wisconsin Assembly, who now lives near Independence, Kan.; Thomas, also ex-member of the Wisconsin Assembly, resides in Calumet Harbor; Samuel, attorney at law, Appleton, Wis.; Adam, a leading farmer, Springvale, this county; Mary A., wife of M. D. Henry, Independence, Kan.; Letitia, wife of A. Huysen, Eau Claire, Wis.

HON. THOMAS BOYD, capitalist, Calumet Harbor; was born near Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1814; in 1845, emigrated with his parents, Thomas and Ann Boyd, to this (Fond du Lac) county, and located on Sec. 34, town of Calumet; he was educated at the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1864-65, a position he filled with credit to himself and constituents; he has also been elected to various town and school offices. In politics, he is a consistent and active Democrat; he is an honest, truthful, capable man, both in public and private life, ardently attached to what he believes to be true and just, and ever ready to rebuke meanness wherever it shows its head; he has throughout his life maintained a high reputation for strict honor and integrity.

LAMBERT BROST, farmer; P. O. Heinsburg; was born at Ulmen on the Rhine, Germany, on the 10th of October, 1835; in 1842, emigrated to Wisconsin with his parents (John and Anna Brost), they located in Calumet, Fond du Lac Co.; he was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1876-77;

he is Chairman of the Calumet Town Board of Supervisors, a position he has filled for several years; he is also Chairman of the County Board, which office he was elected to in the autumn of 1879; in educational interests, he has taken an active part, and has been District School Clerk for over nineteen years. July 11, 1859, he married at Calumet Miss Anna Mussburger; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1837; they have eleven children, viz., Mary (now the wife of N. Mullenbach, they live in Wood County Wis.), Peter, Antoine, Annie, Joseph, Theresa, Josephine, John, Barbara, Mathias and Michael. Mr. Brost owns ninety acres of land; in early life he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed it several years in the city of Fond du Lac and in Calumet. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party.

JOHN H. DITTMAR, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Calumet Harbor; he was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 13, 1821; in early life, he received a liberal education; he came to the United States in 1840, lived in the city of New York until 1852, in which year he moved to Philadelphia, Penn.; in New York and Philadelphia, he followed the business of cloth dyeing, a trade he had learned in his native country; in 1866, he removed to where he now lives. He has been twice married, first wife was Frances Kamp, she was born in 1817, died in 1848; by this marriage there were three children—Christine, now the wife of Philip Carr, Philadelphia, Penn.; Sophia, wife of George Campbell, they also live in Philadelphia; Henry, who was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, he served in the naval service over two years; he married Katie Johnson, they live in Fond du Lac City. Mr. Dittmar's second wife was Theresa Aisla; she was born July 25, 1823; they were married in 1849; she died April 4, 1878; their children are Louisa, now the wife of John Theurwachter, Jr.; Louis, who married Laura Peth, they live in Nebraska; Charles, also a resident of Nebraska, Theresa, Julia, William and Fredrick. Mr. Dittmar and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He owns 202 acres of land; he is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen; his farm is well improved and most desirably located.

HENRY F. KOENIG, proprietor of blacksmith and general repair shop, Calumet Village; was born in the city of Fond du Lac; his father, Martin Koenig, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832; he learned the wagon-maker's trade in his native country, and emigrated to this country in 1849; lived in Milwaukee, Wis., until 1850, when he came to the city of Fond du Lac, where he married, in 1853, Wilhelmina Meyer; in 1856, they came to Calumet Village, where he has been engaged in the manufacturing of wagons, and general repairing, at that place since; their children are Henry F., Mary, Emma, Lisette, Caroline; the oldest of those children, Henry F., was born in the city of Fond du Lac, in 1855. He married, Nov. 19, 1877, Miss Dorothea Burg; they have one child—Laura. Henry F. Koenig has been engaged in carrying on a general blacksmith-shop at Calumet Village about five years, and has a large custom.

ALBERT NORTH, dealer in general merchandise, Calumet Village; was born in the town of Orsego, Orsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1823; his father, Albert North, was a native of Vermont, and a leading merchant in Orsego, N. Y., for a period of over forty years; his mother was Irene Taylor, a woman of rare Christian principles. She married Albert North, the father of the subject of this sketch, in New York; they had eight children, of whom our subject is the only survivor; he first came to Wisconsin in 1846, and looked over the ground to pick out a location. In 1848, he opened a general store in Calumet Village, and has been successfully engaged in that business since; therefore is the pioneer merchant of the town of Calumet. In the early history of Calumet Village, he was Postmaster several years. Politically, in early life, he acted with the Whig party, giving his first vote to Henry Clay; on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and has remained a constant supporter of its principles; he is a man of strict integrity in all his dealings.

HENRY MANDERSCHIED, retired farmer; P. O. Calumet Harbor; was born in Basenheim, Germany, in 1811. He married, in his native country, Elizabeth Meisen, and emigrated to America in 1845, settling in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which has been their home since; Mr. Manderschied has been very successful in life, and has accumulated a large property. He has been, at various times, elected to offices of honor and trust, and was Assessor of the town of Calumet for more than twenty years.

LOUIS MANDERSCHIED. This gentleman, present Treasurer of Fond du Lac Co., and a leading grain merchant, Calumet Harbor, was born in Basenheim, Germany, Sept. 26, 1840; emigrated to Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Manderschied, in the autumn of 1845; the country then being comparatively new and almost a wilderness, most of Louis' early life was spent amidst the hardships and privations of pioneer life; he was educated in the schools at Calumet, and acquired a good education, and speaks and writes the German and English languages with great

fluency. During the late war of the rebellion, he served in Co. G, 36th W. V. I.; was wounded, and participated in every battle, siege and skirmish his command was in, with but few exceptions, and was honorably discharged in Jeffersonville, Ind., at the close of the war. He has been frequently selected by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of trust and honor, upon which he has always reflected the highest credit; he was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1878, a position he still holds; he is a public-spirited citizen and one whose fidelity to public and private trusts is unimpeachable; he has been elected to various town offices. He married, in Calumet, on the 26th of February, 1859, Miss Elsie Murdock, a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; she was the daughter of Wheeler and Lucy Murdock, who were natives of Providence, R. I., and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1815; she is deceased, and he lives at Brothertown, Calumet Co. Mr. Manderscheid and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics, he is a consistent and active Democrat. He has been engaged in the grain business in Calumet Harbor several years, and has, by his strict integrity and fair dealing, secured the confidence of all with whom he has had to do. His father, Henry Manderscheid, was married in his native country (Germany) to Miss Elizabeth Measen; they are still residents of Calumet, where they have lived for over thirty-five years, old and respected citizens.

THEODORE MANDERSCHIED, Calumet Village; was born in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1849; his parents are Henry and Elizabeth Manderscheid, pioneer settlers, and still residents of Calumet. He has been twice married; first wife was Charlotte Peth; they were married in May, 1871; she died in October of the same year; his present wife was Susan Peth; they were married Nov. 25, 1872; they have one son—Henry. In politics, Mr. Manderscheid is a Democrat; he owns about 100 acres of land, and is an enterprising citizen, one who takes an active part in all that goes to advance the interests of his town.

HENRY M. MUSKAT, proprietor of blacksmith and general repair shop, Calumet Village; was born in Germany, Jan. 13, 1845; in 1854, he emigrated with his parents to this county; they settled in Dane Co., Wis. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Co. B, 4th W. V. C; served three years; was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis.; in 1866, he came to Fond du Lac Co. In 1868, he married Gertrude, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Manderscheid, of Calumet; they have three children—Freddie, Lisette and Marianne. Mr. Muskat has been engaged in general blacksmithing in Calumet Village since 1867. In politics, he is a Republican. A portion of the time he was in the service of the Union, he served as Corporal.

JOHN PETH, a leading farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Calumet Harbor; was born in Switzerland in 1818; he came to America in 1840; lived in Albany, N. Y., until 1843, in which year he came to Wisconsin. He married, in Racine Co., Wis., Mary Conrad; in about 1845, they came to Calumet, where they have since resided; their children are Mary, now the wife of Edward Stramer, Brothertown, Wis.; Susan, wife of Theodore Manderscheid, Calumet Village; Katie, wife of Andrew Meisen, and John P. Mr. Peth and family are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat in politics; owns 300 acres of land; is an enterprising and go-ahead citizen.

ADAM PFAFF, retired farmer, Calumet Harbor; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 19, 1811; he came to this country in 1836; lived in Canaan, Conn., until 1842, in which year he came to this (Fond du Lac) county, and settled in Calumet July 2, 1844. He married Susan Burg, a native of Rechtenbach, Bavaria; she was born in January, 1819; emigrated to Detroit, Mich., in 1838, thence to this town (Calumet) a short time prior to her marriage; their children are Daniel, who married Amelia Heipsman; they live in Brothertown, Calumet Co., Wis.; Susan, now Mrs. J. Shenborn, Minn.; Jacob, married Appie Jackni, they reside in Calumet Harbor; Maggie, wife of Theodore Miller, St. Cloud, Wis. Mr. Pfaff and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; they own 120 acres of land; he has been elected to various local offices. His father, Jacob Pfaff, was born in Bavaria, Germany; he married Susan Esseeth; they both died in their native country, Bavaria; they had six children, two of whom came to this country—Adam and Michael Pfaff. Adam Pfaff, the subject of this sketch, has resided continually in Calumet over thirty-eight years; himself and wife were among the first couples married in the town of Calumet; they have triumphantly passed through the hardships of pioneer life, and are now spending their old age in comfort in the town where they have resided so long.

GEORGE REICHAERT, general blacksmithing, Calumet Harbor; is a native of Germany; was born Jan. 2, 1843; in 1849, he emigrated with his parents to this country; they settled at Addison, Washington Co., Wis., where George was educated; he learned the blacksmithing trade at Hartford, Wis.; worked for the Government, during the war of the rebellion, as a blacksmith. In 1866, he married, in Fond du Lac City, Wis., Miss Fredrica Ehlers; they have three children—Rose, Anna and Henrietta. He engaged in business in Fond du Lac in 1868, and in 1875, moved to Calumet Harbor, where he has been successfully engaged in the business of blacksmithing since. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party.

JACOB REIMERS, dealer in general merchandise, Calumet Harbor; was born in the city of Marne, Holstein, Germany, December 31, 1833. He attended the schools in his native city and obtained a proficient education. In 1848, he emigrated to this country with his parents, and settled with them at New Holstein, Calumet Co., Wis., where they remained until the following spring, 1849, when they moved to this town (Calumet); in 1870, he engaged in the mercantile business, in Calumet Harbor, and now has a fine, prosperous and constantly increasing trade. He was appointed Postmaster in 1874, a position he still holds; has been Town Clerk since 1875, has also been elected to various school offices. Nov. 26, 1858, he married, in Calumet, Miss Elenor Funke, a native of Braunschweig, Prussia; they have seven children, viz., Mary, William, Matilda, Mena, Henry, Louise and Herman. Politically, Mr. Reimers acts with the Democratic party. His father, Nicholas Reimers, was born in Barelt, Holstein, Germany, Nov. 17, 1801; he was a soldier for over six years in his native country, serving in the 16th Battery; he married, Jan. 16, 1833, Miss Kathrine Peters; she was born June 24, 1806; they came to this country in 1848 and settled at New Holstein, Calumet Co., thus becoming pioneer settlers; they lived in New Holstein until the spring of 1849, when they came to Calumet, where she died June 9, 1876. She was a woman of rare Christian virtues, and one who will be long remembered for her many acts of kindness. He is still living in Calumet, an old and honored citizen; to him belongs the credit of blazing and cutting out the first road from Marytown to New Holstein, Calumet Co.; this he did in 1848 while he was emigrating to that place. That portion of the county was then heavily timbered, and it took him several days to make the trip and do the necessary clearing to make the way passable. The Reimers family are all members of the Lutheran Church.

CASPER THEURWACHTER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Calumet Harbor; was born in Rechtenbach, Germany, March 11, 1818; in 1835 he emigrated to America; lived in Detroit, Mich., until 1840, when he came to what is now the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Jan. 22, 1846, he married in Calumet, Phillipa Burg, daughter of Martin and Margaret Burg, pioneers of 1840; she was born in Rechtenbach, Germany, Nov. 25, 1820; their children are John, Casper, Jr., Mary; the oldest of those children, John, married Kathrine Schafer; they reside in Calumet; the second oldest, Casper, married Hannah Bloom; they also reside in Calumet; the third, Mary, is now the wife of John Bruederle, of Fond du Lac. Mr. Theurwachter owns 300 acres of land; he was elected to various offices in the early history of Calumet. Mr. Theurwachter started in life poor, and well understands the value of self-acquired experience and property in the battle of life; he has never been without good friends and good health; his education was liberal, and though his life has been engrossed with the demands of active industry, he has found time to read and reflect; he is a man who is at all times ready to advance the interests of his fellow-beings; we find him to-day enjoying good health, and in that prosperity and contentment which those who have devoted a lifetime to industry and integrity have a right to expect.

JOHN THEURWACHTER, retired farmer, Pipe Village; P. O. Calumet Harbor; was born in the village of Rechtenbach, Bereabern, Bavaria, Feb. 4, 1817; he received a liberal education in his native country; in 1835 he emigrated to Detroit, Mich., thence to Green Bay, Wis., then a small village; he lived in Green Bay until 1839, with the exception of a few months when he had returned to Detroit in December, 1839; he came to Calumet, Fond du Lac Co., February, 1841. He married in Calumet, Miss Margaret Burg; she was also a native of Rechtenbach, Bereabern, Bavaria; born Feb. 1, 1817; she emigrated to Detroit, Mich., in 1835, thence to Green Bay, Wis., in 1839, where she remained but a short time prior to her marriage, when she came to Calumet; their children are Charlie, he married Louise Dittmore; Katie, now the wife of Henry Lisha; Margaret, wife of Patrick Reuben; John; they are all living in Calumet except Mr. Reuben and wife, who live in Fond du Lac City. Of the pioneer settlers of Calumet in 1839, and previous to that, Mr. Theurwachter is the only one remaining; of the others, some have been taken to their last, long home, others have moved away. Himself and wife were the first couple married in Calumet; the Rev. George White, the first settler of Calumet, performed the marriage ceremony; they have witnessed and endured the trials and suffering which the pioneer settlers of any country are subject to, and by their honest efforts and industry, succeeded in accumulating a competence, and are now passing their old age in happiness and comfort. They are members of the Lutheran Church; in the early history of the county, Mr. Theurwachter was elected to various local offices, the duties of which he discharged to the general satisfaction of all interested.

LAMARTINE.

WARREN ANDERSON. farmer; P. O. Eldorado Mills, Wis.; born in Lewis Co., N. Y., May 16, 1827; his parents, Harvey and Betsey Anderson, were also natives of York State; in the fall of 1845, he, with his father, in a wagon, started from the town of Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., for Wisconsin, coming by the way of Erie, Penn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.; they arrived at the village of Fond du Lac in December of that year; they came at once to the residence of Mr. Sauburn in the town of Rosendale, where they made their home for a few days; his father entered a quarter-section of land in Sec. 36, town of Rosendale, and they at once began to build a pioneer shanty thereon; here, he with his father, kept back through the winter, and by the spring of 1846 they had twenty-five to thirty acres cleared up; his father then returned to Jefferson Co., N. Y., for the other members of the family, and with them reached their Western home late in June of that year; ten years later, his father sold that farm and removed to another on Sec. 32; here his mother died Feb. 23, 1859, and his father on March 28 following, leaving four sons, two of whom are now living—Warren, the subject of our sketch, and Charles, now of the town of Eldorado. June 11, 1851, he was married to Miss Marietta T., youngest daughter of Phineas and Ruth M. Randall, immigrants from Crawford Co., Penn., in 1848, to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where her father died in 1850; they have had nine children—Susie E.; Warren R., now of Eldorado Mills; Bertine H.; Nellie B., deceased; Emma B.; Josephine B., Ella and Eva (twins), and John G. They attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

JOHN BRALEY. farmer, Secs. 25 and 36; P. O. Fond du Lac; son of Silas and Lydia Braley, born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1819; his father was a farmer (though he worked at the carpenter's trade in his younger days); John spent his early life on a farm in his native county; in 1849 he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., where he lived sixteen years; in the spring of 1865, he sold that farm and purchased another in Secs. 25 and 36, now consisting of ninety acres, where he has since continued farming, also carries on a small dairy. In 1849, he married Miss Abigail, daughter of Ephraim and Abigail Fuller, of Orange Co., Vt., who died in 1852, leaving three children, as follows—Betsey (now Mrs. Alvin Pierce, of Westboro, Wis.), Silas (now of Winona, Minn.), and Alvin, of Winona, Minn.; in April, 1855, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Jonathan and Luna McDonald, of Oshkosh, Wis., she being a native of Madison Co., Vt.; they have two children—J. Willie and Ulysses G.

FAYETTE S. BROWN. (deceased), was the son of Jonathan and Abigail Brown, born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1819; he was educated in the common schools of his native county, and afterward followed farming there till 1845. May 11, 1844, he married Miss Chloe, daughter of James and Nancy Elbridge, of Washington Co., and in the following spring immigrated westward to make their home in the then promising Territory of Wisconsin; they stopped in the city of Milwaukee for one year, and, in 1846, removed to Fond du Lac Co., where he settled on a farm of 120 acres in Sec. 24, town of Lamartine; he continued farming here till 1859, then rented his farm and removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he was dealing in real estate for nearly two years. He died Oct. 12, 1864. His wife, who survived him nearly eighteen years, returned with the family of five children to the farm in Lamartine, where she died March 12, 1879; they had six children—Fayette (deceased); Byron K., of Wichita, Kan.; Henry F., of Lamartine; Mary E. (Mrs. H. Priest), of Fond du Lac; George F., of Lamartine; Nellie A.

REV. JABEZ B. COLE. Pastor of the Lamartine Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 12, 1845; he is the son of Rev. Thomas Cole and Elizabeth Brown, and with them, May 4, 1845, set sail from Liverpool for America, and landed in New York City in June following; they came thence to Sheboygan, Wis., where they arrived the 1st day of July; his father purchased a farm in the town of Green Bush, Sheboygan Co., Wis., where he devoted much of his time to farming, and was local minister of the First M. E. Church of that town; the subject of this sketch spent the first nineteen years of his life on his father's farm and attending the district school; he united with the church at the age of 11, and when 19 he entered as a student of the classical course at Lawrence University of Appleton, Wis.; at the end of six years, on account of limited means and ill health, he was forced to leave off his studies at college; he soon joined the conference and was ordained local Deacon; in October, 1874, he joined the conference at Milwaukee, and was assigned to the Clinton Circuit; while there he pursued the course of study prescribed by the canon; in 1872, he was sent to the Wyocena Circuit in Columbia Co., Wis., for two years. Here, Oct. 13, 1873, he married Miss Cecelia E., daughter of A. A. and Ruth Cole, early

settlers of Welsh Prairie, Columbia Co.; in October, 1874, he was assigned to Shawano, Shawano Co., Wis., where he remained in charge of the church for three years; in 1877, he took charge of the church at Markesan, Green Lake Co., and, in 1878, came to the Lamartine charge; they have three children, as follows—Jessie E., born in 1874; Mary R., born in 1876; Charles F., born in April, 1879.

LAWRENCE ENNIS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Woodhull; is a native of County Wicklow, Ireland; born April 15, 1831, and is the son of James Ennis and Winford Doyle, with whom he made his home in his native country until 19 years of age. In May, 1850, he emigrated to America, and landed in Qu-bee, where he followed teaming for five years. April 18, 1855, he married Miss Letetia, daughter of Patrick and Mary Greening, nee Finland, of Canada West, but a native of County Monahan, Ireland; they then went to St. Louis, Mo., for a few months, thence to Jacksonville, Ill., for a short time, and lastly to Fond du Lac, where they lived fourteen years. In the fall of 1868, he bought a farm of eighty-five and one-half acres in Section 8, town of Lamartine, where he has since been a farmer. They had one son—James, deceased, and are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Fond du Lac.

PHILIP FABER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Rhine Province; born Sept. 7, 1832, and is the son of John and Mary E. Faber, nee Bard; he lived with his parents on a farm in his native country, and with them came to America in 1847; they settled first in Washington Co., Wis., and made that their home till 1874; he then bought a farm of eighty acres in Section 33, town of Lamartine, where he has since lived and followed farming. In January, 1859, he married Miss Sophia, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Warner, nee Beck, of Wayne, Washington Co., Wis., but a native of Germany. They have six children—Caroline, Carl, Henry, Elizabeth, Sophia and Hermind. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

NATHANIEL W. FANCHER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lamartine; was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1830; his parents, Elias Fancher and Sally Worden, were natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y., but removed to Wyoming Co. shortly after their marriage. In May, 1847, he with his father and family came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Section 22, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where his parents both died; his mother Nov. 1, 1859, and his father Oct. 12, 1875; ten years after their arrival in Lamartine, he bought a farm of eighty acres in the southwest quarter of Section 22, which he afterward traded for another one, and after trading three or four times, in 1858, he got his father's homestead, which he has since owned, and where he has since lived. March 12, 1866, he married Miss Mary, daughter of James and Catharine Hendry, nee Greig, early settlers of Lamartine.

JOSEPH FISCHER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lamartine; the subject of this sketch is a son of John and Barbara Fischer, and was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 3, 1822; at the age of 14, he began to learn the clock maker's trade in his native place, and followed it there for eight years; in 1844, he went to Dublin, Ireland, and continued his trade for nearly six years; in the fall of 1849, he emigrated to America, and, in 1851, established a jewelry store on Fifth avenue, in New York City, of which he was proprietor till 1855; he then came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., bought 120 acres of land in Section 28, town of Lamartine, returned to New York for his family, disposed of his interest in jewelry stock there, and came again to Lamartine, where he has since been a farmer. In New York City, in 1852, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Endimiller, who emigrated to New York in 1846, they have six children—Joseph, Jr., a carpenter and joiner of Lamartine; Matilda, Mary E., John A.; Adolphe, Emma L. Mr. Fischer is a member of the Catholic Church, and his wife of the Lutheran.

ALBERT FOLTS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lamartine; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1841; when 4 years of age, he, with his parents, John and Emily Folts, immigrated to Wisconsin, and were among the first settlers of the town of Lomira, Dodge Co., which was their home for a number of years. Oct. 12, 1861, he married Miss Arvella F., daughter of Alexander and Mary A. Sager, nee Auburn, immigrants to the town of Williamstown, Dodge Co., in 1859, but natives of Oneida Co., N. Y.; soon after marriage, they removed to the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., which was their home for four years; in 1865, they removed to the town of Oakfield, and, in 1874, he disposed of his interest in Oakfield, and bought a farm of eighty acres on the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 34, which has since been their home; they have had four children—Clarence J., born June 15, 1868; Rollie L., March 18, 1864; two infants deceased, not named. Mrs. Folts is a member of the Baptist Church.

PHILIP GREENING, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a native of Devonshire, England; born Feb. 29, 1824; he spent the first fourteen years of his life with his parents, Philip and Frances Greening, on a farm at his birthplace, and then entered upon a three years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, which he afterward followed in England for a number of years; in 1848, he sailed for America, and settled in Upper Canada, where he continued his trade for three years; he next came to Green Bay, Wis., and there followed the same calling for two years; in 1853, he removed to the town of

Charlestown, Calumet Co., Wis., where he was one of the first settlers; here he purchased a farm, and began the life of a farmer again, which he has since followed; in 1863, he removed thence to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and in five years afterward (1868), returned to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co.; here he was known as a farmer until 1873; he then purchased a farm of 270 acres, in Secs. 21 and 28, town of Lamartine, where he has since lived. Mr. Greening's political career has been quite an eventful one; though not an office-seeker, his friends saw fit to elect him to the offices of Town Clerk and Town Treasurer for four terms each, in the town of Charlestown, Calumet Co., and Assessor one year, and Chairman of Town Board of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., for three years, and, in the fall of 1878, decided that he should represent the Third District in the Wisconsin Assembly at Madison; politically, he is a Democrat. At Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 13, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Michael and Hannah Sage, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, but immigrants to Canada in 1847; children have blessed their household, as follows: Helen (now Mrs. Dennis McKanna, of Byron), Philip (deceased), William H. Francis, and three infants, deceased. Mr. Greening is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM J. HALE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; born Oct. 1, 1801; when 12 years of age, he, with his parents, Daniel and Mary Hale, removed to Albany, N. Y., and, five years later, he went to Ohio, but returned to Albany in 1820, and worked at the cooper's trade for about two years; he then went to Montgomery Co., where he followed coopering and farming until 1844. Here, in 1821, he married Miss Betsy, daughter of Isham Eaton, with whom, in 1844, he removed to Saratoga Co., N. Y., and lived there on a farm until the fall of 1855, when they immigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., settling in the town of Springvale; they have since followed farming in the towns of Lamartine, Oakfield, Fond du Lac and Waupun, and now reside on Sec. 25, town of Lamartine; Mrs. Hale died Dec. 9, 1876, leaving five children—John (of Dakota), Cynthia A., Mrs. Kendall (of Fond du Lac), Elias A., who enlisted in Co. F, 21st W. V. I., under Col. Sweet, and was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, and with Sherman in his campaigns—mustered out at Milwaukee in 1865, and in 1872, married Miss Laura J., daughter of Jason and Jerusha Monroe, of Lamartine—they had one son, Jesse, A. P., now of Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Sarah (now Mrs. Harvey Wolcott, of Dakota).

GEORGE W. JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lamartine; is a son of Joseph and Ann Jackson, whose biography appears in this work; George was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1838; when 10 years of age, he, with his parents, sailed from Liverpool for America, landing in New York Sept. 15, 1848; they at once came to Wisconsin, and stopped for the winter in Waukesha Co.; in the spring of 1849, they removed to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., which has since been his home, and where he now owns ninety acres of land in the southwest quarter of Sec. 27. He married Miss Lydia, second daughter of Eyre E. and Mary Crowe, immigrants to the town of Lamartine from St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1847, and, ten years later, to Waushara Co., Wis., where her marriage to Mr. Jackson was solemnized Nov. 13, 1858; four daughters and one son have blessed their household, and their names are as follows: Florence A., Lydia A., Jennie M., Jessie D., and Theron J. Mr. Crowe, Mrs. Jackson's father, was doubtless the oldest man in the town of Lamartine at the time of his death, Feb. 18, 1872; nature having blessed him with a strong physical constitution, and possessing a great deal of will-power and tenacity of life, he lived to the good old age of 99 years 4 months and 19 days; he was born on Staten Island, Oct. 8, 1773, and married Miss Mary Morris, of Granville, Nova Scotia, April 24, 1834.

JOSEPH JACKSON, retired farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lamartine; is a son of John Jackson and Hannah Noble; born in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, Oct. 31, 1810; his father was a contractor for cutting timber, in which he assisted for some time; but for four years prior to his emigration to America, he was woodman and under game-keeper for a wealthy gentleman by the name of Joseph Sykes, of Roywell, Yorkshire. April 4, 1835, he married Miss Ann (daughter of George and Jane Galland, nee Lyon, of the parish of Newbald, Yorkshire, England, who was born March 8, 1811, and with whom, July 16, 1848, he sailed from Liverpool for America, and landed in New York September 15 following, after a nine-weeks' voyage. They came thence via the lakes and Milwaukee to Waukesha, Wis., where they arrived with only an English shilling Oct. 16, 1848; stopping at Waukesha for one month, then removed to the town of McAdams, Waukesha Co., where they spent the winter, and finally reached their Western home in the town of Lamartine, April 14, 1849; Mrs. Jackson lived with her brother, Mr. William Galland, till her husband built a log shanty, to which they, with Mr. Galland and family (the two having eleven children), removed, here they lived as best they could, under somewhat cramped circumstances, till September, when they removed to Mr. Dill's farm in Sec. 20, town of Lamartine, lived here four years. It was here in their house that the first day school in District 4 was taught; the teacher being Mary Story, now Mrs. Boyd, of Rock River, Wis.; the first Sunday school and preaching of that

neighborhood was also held in their house, by a Methodist minister, in the summer of 1851, after which they had regular service there by different ministers for two years, and then they held it in the schoolhouse near by; in 1853, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 21, to which they removed and made their home till 1869, when he sold that and bought another of eighty acres in Sec. 20, and forty acres in Sec. 35, making the latter his home since. The children are as follows: Mary J., Mrs. Benjamin Brand, of Lamartine, now deceased; George W., of Lamartine; William, of Lamartine; Jonah G., of Humboldt Co., Cal.; Anna E., deceased; Hannah E., Mrs. Warren F. Cook, of Massachusetts, now deceased; Martha, deceased, born with three thumbs on right hand; Joshua, who died on the voyage from England; Joshua D., now of this town (Lamartine); Isabella M., Mrs. Dusenberry, of Empire. Mr. Jackson was Town Assessor for two years. In England, they were members of the Primitive Methodist Church for twenty years; here they are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lamartine; was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 4, 1839, and when 9 years of age, with parents, Joseph and Ann Jackson, nee Galland, emigrated to America; landing in New York, they came thence to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Lamartine in the spring of 1849; he made his home with parents till about 28 years of age, when he purchased of his father the farm of eighty-nine acres in Sec. 21, which was their first settlement in the town, and made that his home till 1873, when he sold that and brought his present one of 105 acres, in northwest quarter Sec. 22, in the same town, which has since been his home; he has also ten acres in Sec. 10. In February, 1868, he married Miss Lydia, daughter of Enoch and Lydia Palmer, early settlers of Lamartine; they have four children—Helen M., Leila D., Clarence, Ida L. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Town Board; politically, he is a Republican.

ALBERT A. JOHNSON, farmer, Secs. 24, 13, 15, 16; P. O. Lamartine; is of New England descent, and a son of Jesse and Dorothy Johnson; born in Grafton Co., N. H., in 1825; he was educated in the public schools of his native county, after which he followed the teacher's profession in that county for four years, whence, in 1850, he removed to Deerfield, Lake Co., Ill., where he continued teaching during winter and farming in the summer season; in 1859, he came to Fond du Lac Co., and settled on his present farm of 100 acres; here he continued to teach during the winter terms, and devote the summer season to agricultural pursuits till 1876, when he gave up the profession after having devoted a good part of twenty years to it, and turned his whole attention to his farm. He was married to Miss Cordelia A., daughter of Guy and Lucinda Williams, of Deerfield, Lake Co., Ill., in 1851; they have eleven children—Emma, now Mrs. Thomas Huston, of Fond du Lac Township; Ella, Mrs. Henry Brown, of Lamartine; Addie, Eugene, Ettie, Minnie, Clara, Loin, Carl, Ida, Hattie. Mr. Johnson was Chairman of the Town Board of Lamartine for two years; member of County Board for same length of time, also Town Treasurer for two years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

CHILTON F. JOHNSON, deceased; was a native of Bridgeport, Vt.; was born May 27, 1823; he made his home with parents on a farm in his native State, till his marriage, Sept. 22, 1846, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Solomon Jenner, of that State. In 1847, they immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., where he followed farming for ten years; he then purchased a farm of 285 acres in Secs. 35 and 36, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where he continued farming and stock-raising till his death, July 23, 1879; he was the father of seven children, five of whom, with wife, survived him—Darwin, deceased; Anna E., now Mrs. B. F. Monroe, of Blair, Washington Co., Neb.; Darwin, Jr., now an M. D., of Fox Lake, Wis.; Mary A.; Frank C.; an infant daughter (deceased); Wallace L. The fitting words of the Rev. J. B. Cole, Pastor of the M. E. Church of Lamartine, in his funeral notice, may well be inserted in this biographical sketch: "In March, 1846, he was converted and joined the church, and was for many years an active office-bearer in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained until promoted to the church triumphant; he was a man of a warm heart, generous impulses and great sympathy; he was a devoted husband, a kind father and a worthy citizen, who is very much missed; his end was a decided victory; as the end drew nigh he exclaimed, morning, noon and night, 'I have no fear; I have tried to serve my God faithfully, and now I leave the rest.' His sufferings were great, but he bore them without a murmur; he awaited the approach of death with a perfect calmness; gladly did he close his eyes on earth to open them in Heaven."

JOHN KRAEMER, proprietor of blacksmith-shop, Lamartine, is a son of Philip and Margaret Kraemer; born in Washington Co., Wis., April 10, 1855; when about 14 years of age, he began his trade with Seamon & Goebel, of Waupun, and, after remaining with them two and a half years, has since continued it at Oakfield, Burnsville Junction, Fond du Lac, Brandon, Fair Water, and established the shop here in April, 1876, with a capital of \$1,000, where he carries on all branches of the blacksmithing business, and makes a specialty of horseshoeing. In August, 1876, married Miss Minnie, daughter of

Fred Kraemer, of Fond du Lac, but a native of Germany. They have two children—Edward and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer are members of the Lutheran Church; politically, he is a Democrat.

PETER W. LAING, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado Mills; was born in Brechin, Scotland, January 1, 1810, and is the son of William Laing and Jane Montgomery, natives of Montrose, Scotland. Our subject is the oldest living of seven children, five of whom were daughters; when 10 years of age, he was apprenticed to the flux-dresser's trade, in Montrose, which he continued there for nearly twenty-three years. May 28, 1843, he landed in New York, from Liverpool, and went thence direct to Andover, Mass., where he continued his trade in the shoe-thread factory for nine years; in May, 1852, he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he purchased 80 acres in Sec. 19; he has now 120 acres in Sec. 18, 52 in Sec. 19, and 17 acres in Sec. 4, town of Lamartine, where he has since followed farming. Dec. 22, 1832, he married Miss Ann, daughter of Duncan and Fannie (Smith) McIntosh, of Dundee, Scotland. In 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Laing paid a visit to their native land, after an absence of thirty years. They were members of the Church of Scotland.

GEORGE LANG, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lamartine; is the son of Robert and Catharine Lang, natives of New York, but descendants of Scotland; George was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 7, 1833; his father died when he was 2 years old; but his devoted mother was long spared him. In the spring of 1856, he, with his mother, emigrated to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of 120 acres, in Sec. 31, town of Lamartine, which has since been his home, and where she died, in 1879; he now has a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 31, town of Lamartine, and 90 acres in Secs. 6 and 7, town of Oakfield. Sept. 25, 1867, he married Miss Leila, daughter of William D. and Almira Ash, of the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., but a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., from which, she, with her parents, emigrated in 1848. One daughter and two sons have blessed their marriage—Katie, George and William R. They attend the M. E. Church at Lamartine.

IRA McCHAIN, farmer, Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. Lamartine; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1833, and is the son of James and Sarah McChain, nee Hopkins; when 17 years of age, he entered upon a three-years apprenticeship at the molder's trade, after which he continued it as journeyman in New York for a short time, and then came to Chicago, Ill., about 1848, where he remained nearly one year; in fall of 1849 he came to Fond du Lac, and took a position as clerk in the post office under Charles Tompkins, for the winter, having made a visit to his relatives, Mr. Berry's family, of the town of Empire, the previous year; in the spring of 1850, he formed a copartnership with Levi Tompkins, of Fond du Lac, in the meat-market, which lasted nine years; he was, for the next four years, molder in the Union Iron Works; in August, 1867, he bought a farm of 136 acres in Secs. 32 and 33, town of Lamartine, where he has since followed farming. Oct. 7, 1858, he married Miss Lucinda P., daughter of Harvey and Mary Smith, who were among the first settlers on the Western Reserve of Ohio; three sons have blessed their household—Albert N., Harvey J., and Frank D. Mr. McChain has been a member of the Common Council of Fond du Lac, also School Treasurer of the district where he now resides, for several terms.

RICHARD MACOMBER (deceased), was the oldest son of Jonathan and Eunice Macomber, Quakers, of Keeville, N. Y., born Oct. 2, 1824; when about 20 years old, he began the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed more or less for a few years; his father being an extensive farmer, of Essex County, Richard spent much of his time in agricultural pursuits; in 1855, he came to Wisconsin, and soon after bought a farm of 160 acres, in Sec. 8, but did not settle on it for some time. In February, 1861, he married Miss Harriet, a daughter of Norridon and Waity Bennett, who immigrated from Oneida Co., N. Y., to Fond du Lac in 1845, with her father and family, her mother having died in New York in 1839; two years after their arrival in Fond du Lac she went to live with Reuben and Louisa Simmons, with whom she made her home till about two years before her marriage to Mr. Macomber; her father removed to Big Rapids, Mich., where he died March 17, 1879. Immediately after their marriage they removed to the farm in Lamartine, which now consists of 97 acres, and where Mr. Macomber died Dec. 2, 1871, leaving one son—Gerald, by a former marriage.

ASA P. MARSHALL, retired farmer, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; he is the son of John and Sally Marshall; born in 1818; when 19 years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the molders' trade, in the machine-shops of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; continued there for ten years; his health not permitting him to continue that trade longer, he then took up the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he has followed most of the time since. In 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Marshall, of Jefferson Co.; in spring of 1846, they immigrated to Milwaukee, Wis.; remaining there a few months, they went thence to White River, Mich., where he followed the trade for three years; in 1849, he removed to a farm in the town of Lamartine.

Fond du Lac Co., Wis., which he had entered two years previous; one year after, they returned to Michigan for three years longer; in 1852, they came again to Lamartine, which has since been their abiding place. They have one daughter—Edna A., and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADAM MENSCH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Woodhull; is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Mensch, and brother to Peter, whose biography appears in this work. He was born in Prussia Nov. 17, 1822; came with his parents to Ohio, and in 1846 to Fond du Lac; he entered forty acres of land in Sec. 11, town of Lamartine, which has been his home most of the time since. Jan. 29, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Anna M. Wagner, native of Nassau, Germany, but early settlers of this town (Lamartine); they have had three children—Elizabeth, Anna Caroline (deceased) and H. William; members of the Evangelical Church.

PETER MENSCH, farmer, P. O. Woodhull; Sec. 11; was born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1825, and, with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Mensch, he emigrated to America in 1836, and settled in Stark Co., Ohio, where they followed farming for ten years; April 5, 1846, they reached Fond du Lac, and soon after settled on a farm southeast of the city for one year; they then removed to the town of Lamartine, which has since been their home, and where he has now eighty acres of land in southwest quarter of Sec. 11, which he entered in 1847. Dec. 26, 1851, he married Miss Fredricka, only daughter of Gotlieb and Fredricka Grosse, a native of Saxony; they have two children—Fredricka, now Mrs. Morris Lewis, of the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., John. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES MILLER, farmer, Secs. 4 and 9; P. O. Woodhull; is the son of Henry and Sophia Miller, born in Washington Co., Wis., Oct. 8, 1853; when 5 years of age, he, with parents, removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he followed lumbering and teaming for a number of years. Dec. 20, 1879, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of William Smith, of Eldorado, and now resides on Sec. 9, where he has a farm of 125 acres in that and Sec. 4; they attend the Methodist Church.

CONRAD MILLER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lamartine; is a son of Henry and Martha Miller, born in Prussia in 1807; he emigrated to America in 1836; landed at New York and then came to Detroit, Mich., where, in 1838, he enlisted as a recruit of Co. D, of the Fifth Infantry, regular army, then stationed at Ft. Winnebago, Wis.; in 1841, the regiment was ordered from there to Ft. Gratiot, Mich., where they remained till 1845, and were then sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., but Mr. Miller being on a furlough at the time, was written by his Captain from the barracks to join his company at once; on receiving this notice, he started on foot for his regiment, but by the time he reached Jefferson Barracks, the regiment had started for Corpus Christi, Texas; Gen. Brooks being then at St. Louis, he detained Mr. Miller a week, and placed him in charge of a recruiting corps, with orders to take them to Gen. Vorse, then the commanding officer of his division of the army; he then returned to Newport, near Louisville, Ky., and from there took fifty more recruits to his regiment and rejoined his company at Corpus Christi; his term of enlistment expiring in 1846, he re-enlisted and served under Gen. Taylor till the battle of Monterey, where his regiment was so badly cut up that he was soon sent on another recruiting service to Mauch Chunk, Penn.; was under Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz, and served till 1851; was in the battle of Chapultepec, where they lost four Captains and Maj. Scott; in 1848, they returned via New Orleans to Ft. Towson, in the Indian Territory; in 1849, they guarded the first emigrants to California, from Ft. Smith to Santa Fe; returning to Ft. Towson, they were sent in 1850 to Camp Arbuckle, in the northern part of the Indian Territory; while here during part of the years of 1850-51, he carried the United States mail from that point to Ft. Smith; he was discharged in February, 1851, when he came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of eighty acres on Sec. 26, town of Lamartine, and has since followed farming; he now has 195 acres in that section. Feb. 5, 1852, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Geneva Ruff, of Black Forest, Baden, Germany; they have seven children, whose names and births are as follows: Caroline, born Nov. 18, 1852; Annette and Louise (twins), April 26, 1854; Winfield S., May 20, 1856; Emily, Oct. 24, 1857; Adell R., April 6, 1860; Mary M., May 1, 1865. Caroline, Annette and Louise have been teachers in the public schools of Fond du Lac Co.; Miss Annette is now editress of the Lamartine *Literary Journal*; the family is connected with the Baptist Church.

JASON MONROE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Lamartine; was born in Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt., May 12, 1801; is the son of Jesse Monroe (a farmer) and Susan Stone; he followed farming, the shoemaker's and cooper's trades, and various other kinds of business there till 1847; in June, 1847, came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 35; he now has twenty acres in another section; Lamartine has been his home since he came to Wisconsin. Oct. 27, 1828, he married Miss Jerusha, daughter of Hiram and Rhoda Rublee, nee Moore, of Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt.; they

have had eight children—Orlando, deceased; Otis, deceased; Edgar, a druggist, of Blair, Neb.; Sidney H., of Lamartine; Almira (now Mrs. Silas Stone, of Glenbeulah, Sheboygan Co., Wis.), Laura J., Mrs. E. A. Hale, of Lamartine; Byron F., M. D., of Blair, Neb.; Otto H., of Lamartine. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. M. has held school and various other offices in the town.

SIDNEY H. MONROE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eldorado Mills; is a son of Jason and Jeru-ha Monroe, immigrants to town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., in 1847; he lived with his parents on Sec. 35 of this town, till about 17 years old, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade, with Hill & Webster, which he continued till 1863. In November of that year, he enlisted in Co. A, 2d W. V. C., under Col. Stevens; was with the Army of the West in the battles of Oak Grove, Mo., Egypt Station, Mo., Yazoo City, Miss., and a number of other smaller battles; was mustered out of service at Austin, Tex., in November, 1865, and reached his home in December following; he continued the carpenter's trade for three years, and in October, 1868, bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in Secs. 19 and 20, town of Lamartine, where he has since followed farming. Nov. 15, 1863, he married Miss Maggie A., daughter of David Hendry and Janet Hall, natives of Brechin, Scotland, but immigrants to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1848; her mother died in three months after their arrival. The children are Janet H., Jason D., David D., (deceased), Sedate A., Maude A., Sarah M. and William Berthold. Mr. Monroe has been a member of the Town Board for two years; politically, he is a Republican.

AUGUSTINE D. NASH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lamartine; was born in Summit Co., Ohio, in November, 1822, and is the son of Phineas and Fidelia Nash; his mother dying when he was about a month old, he was taken to live with his grandfather Nash, near Williamsburg, Mass., where he made his home till 6 years of age; his father, having married a second time, he then returned to his home in Ohio, and lived on the farm with his father till 24 years of age; he next followed various kinds of labor in Ohio and Kentucky for seven years. Dec. 19, 1850, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of William and Mary Meridith, of Summit Co., Ohio, and in the fall of 1851, they emigrated to Fond du Lac County, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 2, town of Forest, which he bought in the fall of 1846, while on his first visit to this county; he soon bought another eighty joining the first in the same section, and afterward bought another farm of eighty acres in Sec. 14, to which he removed and made his home till 1867, when he disposed of his interest there and bought a farm of 121 acres in Sec. 34, town of Lamartine, for \$50 per acre, where he has since followed farming and stock-raising; he carries on a small dairy, and has 100 head of sheep. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. H, 14th W. V. I., under Col. Ward, for one year; was sent to Mobile, where his regiment was mustered out in November, 1865; he held the office of School Clerk in district for several years, in the town of Forest, and for nine years in the town of Lamartine; in spring of 1879, he was elected Chairman of the Town Board. They have three children—Helen A., now Mrs. Thomas Orchard, of Lamartine; Mary E., now Mrs. John H. Quick, of Lamartine, and Charles S.

ENOCH PALMER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of the Province of New Brunswick; he is the son of Enoch and Lydia Palmer, nee Burpee; was born in May, 1822; his father being a farmer and lumberman, Enoch spent most of his time at the same business; at the age of 17, he went to Canada West, where his father had purchased a farm, and there, with a brother, spent about three years at farming; he then returned to his home in New Brunswick, and, in the fall of 1846, with his brother, immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm on Sec. 16, town of Oakfield; in the following year (1847), he sold out his farm in Oakfield, and purchased another in Sec. 29, town of Lamartine, where he was one of the first settlers, and now has 289 acres, and 159 acres in Sec. 36, town of Springvale; in 1850, he went to California, and for two years was engaged principally in mining. He then returned to Lamartine, and, in August, 1853, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Hannah Tripp, of Canada West, but a native of New Brunswick, her parents having immigrated to Canada, where they afterward died—her mother at the age of 75; twelve children have been born unto them, as follows—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph Spafford, of Fond du Lac; Apphia, now Mrs. Charles Galloway, of Oakfield; Ella M., who, with her younger brother, Enoch, lives on the farm in Springvale; John M., Milford P., Clara A., Chester, Franklin, Fredrick, Annette A., Victor. They all attend the Baptist Church of Lamartine.

GEORGE GRAFTON PIKE, farmer, cooper and carpenter, Sec. 35; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Mt. Vernon, Hillsboro, Co., N. H., and is the son of Ephraim and Nancy Pike; born Dec. 11, 1814; when 4 years of age, he, with his parents, removed to Burlington, Vt., where he made his home for twenty-five years, and worked at the cooper's trade most of the time; in May, 1847, he immigrated to New Buffalo, Berrien Co., Mich., where he continued his trade for two years; in the spring of

1849, he removed to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., settled on a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 33; followed farming for four years; in 1853, he sold that, and bought a place of sixteen acres in Sec. 35, where he has since lived, and devoted his attention to the carpenter and joiner's trade, and also farming. Dec. 17, 1837, he married Miss Clara H., daughter of Charles and Nancy Grannis (nee Bean), of Burlington, Vt., but a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have adopted one daughter—Julia M. Mrs. Pike is a member of the Baptist Church; politically, Mr. Pike is a Democrat.

ALONZO F. QUICK, farmer; P. O. Lamartine; born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., in 1828; son of Mary and John Quick, a shoemaker of that county; the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place; at the age of 15, he left home and hired out to work at farming during the summer months, and was at home winters; in 1854, he bought a small farm of fifty acres, and lived in that place until 1863, when he sold out and came West to Lamartine, buying the farm on which he now resides of 147½ acres, known as the Meekin place. Mr. Quick married, in Schenectady Co., N. Y., in 1854, Jeannette, daughter of Eliza and Ephraim Ladd, a farmer; they have three children—John H., Elwood E., Willie W.; family attend the Baptist Church, and he is, politically, a Republican.

ALEXANDER A. RAMSEY is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is the son of Alexander and Ann Ramsay; born in July, 1838. In 1841, with parents, he came to America and settled in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; in 1843, they removed to Andover, Mass., where his father continued the flax-dresser's trade, which he had learned when a boy, in Scotland; two years later they immigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Clyman, where he lived most of the time till November, 1875; in 1863, he went to California, where he followed scroll-sawing part of the time, and spent the rest in traveling over various parts of the State; he returned to Dodge Co. in the fall of 1866, and made it his home till 1875, as above stated; in November of that year, he bought a farm of 158½ acres in Sec. 20, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he has since lived. March 3, 1860, he married Mrs. Jeanette, widow of William M. Kellie, and daughter of Peter and Isabelle Gardner, nee Ferguson, and natives of Scotland, but immigrants to Wisconsin in 1854, she having at time of second marriage three children—William M., now of Minneapolis, Minn.; James G., of same place; Agnes, Mrs. James Collins, also of Minneapolis; they have five children—Alexander G., Jeannette, Margaret A., John A., and Walter D. Mr. R. has been Justice of the Peace of this town for four years. Politically, is a Republican; they are members of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH SCHIAEFFER, farmer, carpenter and joiner; was born in Prussia May 26, 1824, and is the son of Joseph and Christina Schaefer, both of whom died in Germany. April 26, 1846, he married Mary Handshumaker, of Prussia, and, April 27, 1849, sailed for America and landed in New York, and May 17 following, reached Fond du Lac, where he followed the carpenter and joiner's trade for a number of years; in 1850, he bought a farm of forty acres in Sec. 11, town of Lamartine, to which he removed his family, and which has since been their home; he still continues his trade much of the time; he now has fifteen acres of land in Sec. 15. They have had eleven children—Mary A., now Mrs. John Schnnar, of Eldorado; Daniel; Catharine, now Mrs. Casper Hoffmann, of Fond du Lac City; Joseph; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Casper Jagdfeld, of Fond du Lac; John, Michael, Fredricka, Mathias, Frank Annie. Members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB SCHMIDT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Woodhull; was born in Prussia July 10, 1833, and is the fourth son of Mathias and Mary Schmidt, with whom he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled on a farm in the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where he now has a farm of 140 acres in Secs. 2 and 11. March 31, 1856, he married Miss Christina, daughter of Mathias and Genoeffa Reidmeier, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany; they have had nine children, five of whom died of diphtheria, within two weeks' time, in the year 1878; their names and births, and deaths of the deceased, are as follows—Helena, born April 29, 1859, died Nov. 9, 1860; Mary, born July 4, 1861, died Aug. 4, 1878; Helena, Jr., born Nov. 29, 1863, died July 19, 1878; John N., born Jan. 17, 1866, died July 20, 1878; Michael F., born July 23, 1868, died July 25, 1878; Joseph G., born July 26, 1874, died July 28, 1878; Catharine, born Dec. 19, 1870; Maggie, born Aug. 8, 1872; Dena K., born July 15, 1877. They are members of St. John's Catholic Church.

PETER SERESSE, cooper and farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fond du Lac; is a son of Peter and Jennie Seresse; born in Prussia in 1842; when 15 years of age, he began the cooper's trade with his father, and with him and family came to America in 1865, and settled on a farm in the town of Eldorado, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where his father followed farming, though he worked in a brewery for J. & C. Frey, in the city of Fond du Lac; in 1874, he purchased a farm of seventy acres in Sec. 13, town of Lamartine, where he followed farming in the summer, and the cooper's trade during the winter.

In 1874, he married Miss Augusta, daughter of Fredrick and Mena Henry, who came with parents from Germany to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., when 2 years and 6 months old; they have three children—Anna M., Mena and Peter F. They are members of the Evangelical Church of Fond du Lac.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is the son of Phillip and Cynthia Smith, nee Smith; born Dec. 1, 1816; when quite young he, with parents, removed to Ulster Co., N. Y., and settled in the village of Woodstock, where his father followed teaching for a number of years; in 1849, he, with wife and family, immigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 20—the east half of the southwest quarter—town of Lamartine, which has since been their home. April 23, 1842, he married Miss Huldah A., daughter of John and Sophia Tompkins, nee Maise, of Greene Co., N. Y.; their children are as follows—Aletta, Emily M. (now Mrs. Thomas Mason, of Fond du Lac), Cynthia S., Melissa (now Mrs. Jerald Maccumber, of Lamartine), Barnum E., of Harlan Co., Neb.; John W., of Harlan Co., Neb., and Charles Fremont. They are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Smith is a Republican, politically.

ORVILLE J. SOPER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fond du Lac; was born in Bristol, Addison Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1807, and is the son of Enos Soper and Desire Drake, natives of Massachusetts; when 14 years of age, he began the trade of a millwright with his father, and afterward continued it in his native State till 1836; he then immigrated to Wisconsin, and settled at Green Bay; he built the first saw and grist mill at De Pere, Wis., and continued his trade in Green Bay and vicinity for nine years; in 1845, he came to Fond du Lac and built the well-known "Soper's Mill," two miles south of the city, of which he was proprietor for twenty-five years; in 1870, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Secs. 23 and 26, town of Lamartine, where he has since followed farming, and now has a farm of eighty acres. At Monkton, Addison Co., Vt., June 8, 1836, he married Miss Helena S., daughter of Captain and Sally Kendrick, nee Eastman; they have four children—Charles K. (deceased), William E. (deceased), Rodney W. H., who married Miss Lola E. Mitchell, of Lamartine; Delia A., Mrs. Christian Block, of McLennan Co., Tex. Mr. Soper has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for more than fifty years.

MARTIN STRATZ, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Woodhull; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 17, 1829, and is the son of Sabastin and Magdaline Stratz; at the age of 16, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the clockmaker's trade in his native city, which continued for four years, and then returned to his father's farm for two years; in October, 1852, with his wife Maria, a daughter of Joseph and Maria Lehman, sailed for America, and landed in New York in the following December; they came thence to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 9, where he has since lived, and is now a member of the Town Board. Politically, he is a Democrat. The children are Joseph, John, Martin, Louis, Wilhelmena (now Mrs. Stephen Lisowi, of this town, Lamartine), Mary and Emma. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN UERLING (deceased) was a native of Prussia, and son of John and Catharine Uerling; born April 6, 1794, and, in 1820, married Miss Anna M., daughter of Michael and Anna Catharine Poetz, of the Rhine Province, Germany. He followed farming in his native country till 1850, when, in May, of that year, he, with wife and family of six children, immigrated to America, and settled on a farm on Sec. 11, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; here he died January 10, 1868, leaving a wife and five children to survive him; their children were as follows: Michael (who married Clementina Koch, of this town—Lamartine—in May, 1854, and is the father of eight children), Mary (now Mrs. Urland Landre), Catharine (deceased), Josephine (deceased), John, of Lake Superior; Christina Margaret (deceased), Francis and William (deceased); he has twenty acres in Sec. 11, town of Lamartine, and is proprietor of a saloon; the second daughter is Catharine (now Mrs. John Pass, of the town of Fond du Lac). William, who died in 1852; Margaret (now Mrs. Daniel Schaefer, of Fond du Lac); John, of California; Frank, who married Miss Margaret, daughter of Mathias and Catharine Schaefer, of this town, May 4, 1878, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Mathias J., John (deceased), Catharine, Agnes, Christina, Clementina, Josephine and John. He has forty acres of land on Sec. 11, town of Lamartine. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM S. WARNER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lamartine; is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the son of Seth Warner and Ether Drake; born Aug. 5, 1820; in April, 1821, his parents removed to the town of Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., where his father died June 30, 1840; in December, 1843, he left his home in York State for Charlestown, Portage Co., Ohio, where he followed farm laboring for nearly a year; in September, 1844, he returned to Genesee Co., taking passage on board the steamer "Julia Palmer" at Cleveland for Buffalo; and, April 13, 1845, he started westward to try his fortune in the wilds of Wisconsin; coming via Milwaukee, he reached the town of Byron, Fond du

Lac Co., April 26, just thirteen days after leaving his home in New York; he at once pre-empted eighty acres of land in Sec. 30, of that town, which was his home till April 1, 1858, and where his mother and the rest of the family joined him in six months after his arrival; his older brother having immigrated to Wisconsin about six months before him; here his mother died April 29, 1852. Dec. 9, 1846, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Abner and Damarius Beebe nee Wicks, of the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., but immigrated from the town of Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., at the same time Mr. Warner came; she died Dec. 14, 1850, leaving one son, Charles F., now of Lamartine. Oct. 22, 1851, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of James and Hannah Craig, of the town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., but immigrants from the Mohawk Valley, N. Y.; she died April 27, 1857, leaving three children—William H., of Lamartine; Esther A. (deceased) and Alice E. Nov. 23, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Adaline C., widow of the late William Jones, deceased, of Lamartine, and daughter of Elias and Sally Faucher, immigrant from Wyoming Co., N. Y.; they have one son—Clark E. In April, 1858, he removed to a farm on Sec. 22, town of Lamartine, where he has since lived, and now has ninety-seven acres of land—the north half of the southwest quarter, and seventeen acres of the east half of the south quarter of the southwest quarter. Mr. Warner was Chairman of the Town Board for a number of years, was also elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from the Third Assembly District in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have always taken an active part in all its interests.

JACOB WEDEMAN (deceased). The subject of this sketch was one of the first settlers in the town of Lamartine, having come in 1844; he was the son of Jacob and Sophia Wedeman, and was born near Albany, Albany Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1812; his father was a native of York State, his mother of Holland. When 16 years of age, with parents, he removed to the town of Cicero, N. Y., where, in March, 1836, he married Miss Ann, daughter of Matthias and Sally Morris (nee Lathrop), and, in the following spring (1837), they immigrated to Wisconsin; landing in New York, they came, via the lakes, to Milwaukee, where they stopped for three weeks, thence to Oconomowoc for a short time; they removed thence to Watertown, Wis., and there kept the first boarding-house of that place. About four months later, they removed to a farm near Watertown, where he followed farming for two years; then returned to Oconomowoc and there followed the cooper's trade, which he learned in the State of New York, when about 18 years of age; in 1844, they removed to the town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., where he followed farming for three years; he next went to Fox River, Winnebago Co., Wis., for another three years; in 1852, he went to California, where a little more than three years he was engaged in mining, lumbering, etc. During his absence, in 1854, his wife bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 29, town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac Co., which has since been the home of the family. Jan. 20, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 14th W. V. I., under Col. Wood, of Fond du Lac; he was in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Vicksburg, where he was killed May 19, 1863, in the first movement; they had five children, as follows—Orilla, now Mrs. Peter Stark, of Hortonville, Outagamie Co., Wis.; Emily, was Mrs. Orrin Baden, of Kansas, now deceased; Chauncey, who served three years in the late war with the 32d W. V. I.; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. George Temple of Eldorado; William W., who enlisted in the same company and regiment as Chauncey, but discharged by President Lincoln, after the death of his father. Mrs. Wedeman is a member of the M. E. Church.

METOMEN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ABERCROMBIE, lumber merchant, Brandon; born April 19, 1830, in Kingsley, Canada East; his father was a farmer and drover, and John was early inured to the labors of the farm and accustomed to the care of stock, and this will account for his well-known admiration for fine stock, especially horses; from the fall of 1851 to the spring of 1855, he was in Boston, Mass., engaged in the express business as delivery agent for Baker & Eaton. He was married, in November, 1854, to Miss Harriet Earl, of Maine; they came to Wisconsin in January, 1856, and that same season he bought the lots and built a small house on the same land where, in 1877, he erected his present residence; they have five children—Louis R., John A., Guita, Caroline and Charles H. For ten years he engaged in farming and grain-buying; since 1867, he has been in the lumber trade, he was for some time foreman for a firm, afterward partner, and for several years has been proprietor. He was a member of the first Village Board of Brandon; he is not at present connected with any secret society; his wife is a Methodist. Mr. Abercrombie is familiar with all the changes and improvements which this village has undergone since the

jolly times when "Bunggo" was its name down to the dignified days of Brandon. He is an active Republican.

WILLIAM D. ASH, dealer in grain, produce and agricultural implements, Brandon; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1818; his parents were farmers, and he worked on a farm till he was of age, after which he served an apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner, and he continued to work at his trade until his marriage. He married, Feb. 21, 1844, Miss Elmira Putnam, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1846, he came West and settled in the township of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., on 160 acres, which he still owns; he now owns 1,059 acres of land in this county, besides many village lots and one business block; also has 365 acres in Iowa. They have had six children, of whom five are married and living in Fond du Lac Co., and the other one is dead; their names are Helen M., Leila, William H., David (dead), Adelbert and Eddie. He moved to Brandon in 1868 and built his present residence, and also, in partnership with F. M. Hillman, bought eighty acres adjoining the village, and platted as an addition to Brandon; the next year he purchased a farm near the village, which claimed his attention; in the spring of 1870, he bought a store and stock of dry goods from F. M. Hillman, and sold the same, in the fall of 1872, to R. C. Kelly; for two years he attended to his farms, and also sold considerable wood and timber; since 1874, he has been engaged in buying grain, produce and live stock, and in the sale of agricultural implements; he was School Superintendent in the township of Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1844; in the township of Oakfield he was Assessor and Supervisor; also Justice of the Peace for fifteen years; he is a member of the Brandon Board of Trustees, and has been Chairman two years from Brandon; he is not a member of any secret society. Himself and wife affiliate with the Congregational Church; he is a consistent, reliable Democrat. Although a large producer, he is nevertheless most efficient and useful as a "middleman;" anybody with anything to sell is assured of an offer by calling on W. D. Ash; he ships both to the Milwaukee and Chicago markets.

DEACON JOSIAH BATSON, farmer; P. O. Fairwater; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in July, 1829; he is of English parentage; he worked on his father's farm till he removed to the West in 1852; he bought land immediately on his arrival in the county, which he kept till 1862. He was married July 10, 1853, to Miss Arabell Wells, of Green Lake; they have had six children—M. Josephine, Warren A., Fayette J., Lora Belle; the other two children died in infancy. Has lived since 1862 on his present farm, Sec. 29, Metomen Township; has 300 acres on this homestead; has also an improved farm of 160 acres in Minnesota; he began life poor, has now a competency; he is well known as the leading sheep-raiser of that region; he now has 550 grade Merino sheep; fleece averaged about seven pounds each last season; his barns are commodious, and nearly new, having been, not long ago, entirely destroyed by fire, with all their contents; loss fully \$4,000. His wife has been in delicate health for several years; her mother, Mary Wells, aged 82, lives with them, and is still active, and claims the privilege of caring for the milk of five cows. For several years, Mr. Batson has been a Deacon in the Baptist Church; he is a conservative Republican.

JOHN H. BERNING, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Brandon; born April 12, 1815, in Westphalia, Prussia; came to America in 1847, and pre-empted forty acres of his present farm; afterward, he bought fifty acres more, and his homestead now contains ninety acres, of which fully fifty are cultivated; he has also a house and two lots in Brandon. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Eva Dina Liesveld, of Arnheim, Holland; have had nine children—Henry, born in 1850, married Lena Freze in 1876; Garret, born in 1851, died in 1864; James, born in 1853, married Adella Videto in 1875; John, born in 1855, died in 1859; Eva Dina, born in 1857, married D. A. Duitman in 1879; Anna, born in 1859, died in 1862; Mary, born in 1861; John, born in 1864, and Anna, born in 1869. He raises extra wheat; his son, Johnnie, raises blooded poultry. Mr. Berning is a Republican; he has good improvements, and is a thrifty farmer and a good citizen.

ADELBERT M. BLY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Brandon; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1837; came West with his parents in 1851, and from that time to the present his home has been in this township. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in the United States Service, and was honorably discharged on the 12th of June, 1865; he was in the Western army, and went with Sherman to the sea; he came home as First Lieutenant of Co. B, 32d W. V. I.; in the spring of 1865, he endured peculiar hardships and exposure while wading the swamps of South Carolina; those experiences have told upon his health. He was married, June 6, 1867, to Miss Anna Burdick, of Green Lake; they have three children—Mabel, Myrtie A. and George S. He has eighty acres, nearly all tillable. He is Superintendent of Schools under the township system. Himself and wife are Methodists; he is a consistent Republican and an honorable citizen.

DEACON GEORGE BLY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Brandon; was born May 25, 1813, in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. He has been a farmer all his life. He was married on the 8th of March, 1837, to Miss Catharine M. Pearce. In the fall of 1839, he moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he lived nearly fifteen years; they came West in the spring of 1854, and located on the present homestead of 160 acres; they had seven children—Adelbert M., born Dec. 19, 1837, married in 1866; Asa F., born in 1841, married in 1871; Lydia J., born in 1843, married in 1861; Eliza A., born in 1845, died in 1874; Sarah P., born in 1847, married in 1871; Izora E., born in 1850, married in 1875; C. Myrtilla, born in 1851. Deacon Bly has held but one local office, and the results of that are seen in the straightened and improved highways. His son, Adelbert M., served as a soldier in the rebellion from 1862 to 1865; his health was impaired while in the army; he came home First Lieutenant of Co. B, 32d W. V. I. Mrs. Bly died Dec. 26, 1879, aged near 67 years; the last years of her life were passed in great suffering, but with Christian fortitude. Her youngest daughter is now housekeeper for her father. He has been Deacon of the Congregational Church at Brandon for nearly twenty-five years; he is not a member of any secret society; is a Republican; never had a lawsuit; is benevolent and beloved.

AMOS BOND, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Brandon; born July 4, 1803, in Eden, Orleans Co., Vt.; has always been a farmer. Married, Dec. 5, 1827, Anna Duntley, of New Hampshire. They came to Wisconsin in 1837, and settled in Geneva, Walworth Co.; when he reached the place, he had a wife, four children and 50 cents, and was in debt \$5 for drawing his household goods from Racine; that season he bought a house, costing, with land, \$500, and paid for it in full by making oak shingles by hand, and also supported his family, paying \$30 per barrel for flour and \$10 for pork; his labor netted him \$5 per day; he bought a farm and carried it on about six years in that county; in the spring of 1847, he came to Fond du Lac Co. and settled on Sec. 24, in Metomen Township; after exchanging farms twice, he located on his present homestead in 1864; there is now 220 acres in the farm. They have had nine children—Sarah J., Pamela M., Cephas H., Robert R. (dead), Amanda E., George W., Charles M., Albert A. and Frank A.; they have twenty-six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. In 1871, they sold the farm to their son George, with whom they make their home. Has been Assessor. Himself and wife are Methodists; he is a stalwart Democrat.

J. H. BROWN, merchant and Postmaster, Fairwater; was born in Sutton, Vt., in 1834; is a painter by trade; he came West in 1857. He enlisted in the 32d W. V. I., and served three years, and was honorably discharged. He is unmarried. Keeps a grocery and notion store, and is Postmaster. Is a Good Templar and a Republican. Is genial and popular.

HARRIS BROWN, firm of H. & J. H. Brown, groceries, stationery and confectioneries, Fairwater, was born in Rhode Island in 1804; came West in 1857; settled in Fairwater in 1860; is by trade a wagon-maker. In 1831, he married Miss Roxana Sleeper, in Vermont; had two children—Mary A. and John H.; his wife died in 1853. He is a Republican and a Methodist.

JOHN CARTER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fairwater; born June 2, 1813, in Lunenburg, Warester Co., Mass.; his earliest recollections are of the old farm and Massachusetts homestead, but years of his later youth were passed in New Hampshire; at the age of 18, he moved to Erie Co., Penn., where he resided fifteen years. He was married July 17, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Wasson, of Wayne, Erie Co., Penn.; for a dozen seasons, they carried on farming in Pennsylvania; in 1844, they followed the "star of empire," and found a new home in the Territory of Wisconsin; they stopped the first winter in Manchester, Green Lake Co., and on the 30th of June, 1845, they entered their roofless cabin, and slept sweetly for the first time on the farm and near their present hospitable home; Mr. Carter had "rolled up" the logs for this cabin in the month preceding, with aid brought from fifteen miles (Manchester); the first birth in the township was in that cabin that season—Franklin French—whose parents' thatched cabin was burned soon after its erection; the first family in the township preceded one week only the advent of Mr. Carter's family; sickness, accidents and delays were the lot of this family the season before coming West, while on the journey and during the first season as pioneers; the first money earned by Mr. Carter in the West, was through helping to run his brother's old open-cylinder thrashing machine; in August, 1845, they began a tour of thrashing, which continued until February of the following year, and to find grain, they made a circuit of three counties—Green Lake, Dodge and Fond du Lac; some of the now well-known farmers for whom he thrashed, are John Bamister, Colwert Pier and his two brothers; Colwert Pier's grain was stacked and thrashed a few blocks north of the present site of the American House in Fond du Lac City; he also thrashed for Gov. Tallmadge, and Messrs. Conklin, Clark, Simmons and Wilcox, of Waupun. In 1849, on his own farm, he thrashed wheat one morning, but the machine broke down before 9 o'clock; he took a grist to Fairwater to mill, when he went for blacksmithing repairs; the flour was returned, and the hot baked biscuits made therefrom by Mrs. Carter were eaten at the 11:30

A. M. dinner. In 1848, Mr. Carter built what was called for years the best dwelling in the township. By 1850, Fairwater was quite a little village, schoolhouses and churches were being erected, and the new country had many of the essentials of New England civilization; Mr. Carter now has five improved farms, aggregating 460 acres, of which fully 400 are now under the plow. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have added to the census eight sons and four daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are living—Mary A. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased); George W. (the present Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun), James W., Harrison D. (deceased), Charles S., Alvin H. (deceased), Eliza B., Edward B., Henrietta L. (deceased), Louis E., and Herbert E. (deceased); three of the sons served through the rebellion, as soldiers in Wisconsin regiments, and a fourth one was four years in the army as clerk in the Commissary and Paymaster's departments; Mr. Carter's family were the second settlers in Metomen Township. Mrs. Carter is a motherly matron, whom many in that region regard as indispensable in sickness. Mr. Carter was the first Postmaster in Metomen Township; has been Assessor and Town Chairman, and held other local offices; he is a "true-blue" Republican, and is actively interested in local and general politics. Himself and wife are not connected with any church, but they are in sympathy with all institutions designed to benefit mankind, and their faith looks to the ultimate happiness of all humanity; they are a genial, hospitable and highly respected family.

F. COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fairwater; born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., on the 9th of May, 1822; has always been a farmer. Was married, Oct. 16, 1842, to Miss Louisa A. Norman, of Wyoming Co., N. Y.; removed to Michigan in 1844, and remained four years; his father, in 1845, pre-empted eighty acres, which constitutes a part of the farm now owned by himself; he came to this township in 1848, and has not moved from the old homestead; has 105 acres, of which sixty have been plowed; twenty-five is timber, and twenty is pasture and meadow. Have had seven children—Amy L., born in 1843, married in 1865; Calvin D., born in 1846; Anna L., born in 1849, married in 1877; Alva N., born in 1853, married in 1878; Joseph T., born in 1857; William H., born in 1860; A. De Esten, born in 1866. Himself and wife are Methodists; has been a Republican since the formation of the party. Mr. Collins has declined all office, but his neighbors speak of him as a very reliable and useful citizen.

THOMAS R. DARROW, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Brandon; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., on the 13th of September, 1827; he farmed till 1849, and, in the spring of 1850, went to California "across the Plains;" returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1851; spent the winter of 1851-52 in Oconomowoc, Wis. He was married May 6, 1852, to Miss Dolly A. Clough, of Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; they came to Oconomowoc, Wis., and lived till the spring of 1854, when he settled in Metomen, where he has since resided; he bought his present farm in 1858; they had two children—Norris B. and Lyman R. Mrs. Darrow died Oct. 22, 1872; himself and brother, Albert H., farmed in partnership for fully a dozen years; he has now 200 acres of his own, and his sons, Norris and Lyman, have an additional eighty, which they carry on, and live at home; he has good farm conveniences and improvements; carries on general farming and stock-raising. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Cook, of Waupun; he is a member of Grange No. 52, and of the Protective Association, and a Temple of Honor man; has been Side Supervisor several years. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Brandon; he is a Republican; is affable and reliable.

S. S. DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Brandon; was born Aug. 10, 1812, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; after living in Ontario Co., N. Y., eight years, he came West in November, 1844, and stopped in Green Lake till May, 1845, when he took up eighty acres of land, included in his present farm; he built a cabin that season, dug a well, and broke up some land. He took in a houseless family that season, and, often none of them had any food in the cabin, they raised some potatoes, and also a little corn which, when "pounded" into meal and cooked with a little "boughten" pork, made a "feast for a king." After "backing" for several years, he was married to his present wife on the 23d of March, 1859; her name was Mary C. Helmer. He carries on general farming; has comfortable improvements now. Is a Quaker, and a Republican.

W. H. DUNBAR, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ripon; he was born on the 31st of January, 1831, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; farming has been his life-work; he came to Metomen Township in 1855. He was married in 1856, to Miss Charlotte A. Somers; they had one child—Rollo C., born in 1859. Mrs. Dunbar died in 1864. He settled on his present farm in 1866. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss Caroline A. Abercrombie, formerly of Canada; they have two children—Mary B. and Charles H. He has been Township Treasurer, and has held other local offices. He is a Republican; his wife is connected with the Congregational Church at Reed's Corners. She was for several years a leading teacher in Metomen Township. Mr. Dunbar began life by working out by the month, and has earned his farm by hard work and economy; he has sixty acres, all under cultivation.

DANIEL EGGLESTON, farmer and first settler in Metomen Township; P. O. Brandon; was born March 21, 1812, in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.; lived with his parents on the farm till 22 years of age, then moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he kept hotel four years at Clintonville. He was married, on the 19th of May, 1836, at Clintonville, to Miss Sarah A. Robinson; they have had five children, three of whom still live—Julian A., born in 1840, and married in 1868; Eugene B., born in 1844, and married in 1880; Alice A., born in 1849, and married in 1871; the other two died in infancy. After leaving New York State, he located in Russell Township, Gauga Co., Ohio, where he remained five years; the "Western fever" was then taking off many of the sturdy yeomanry of the East, and Daniel Eggleston followed the "star of empire;" in May, 1845, he came with his family to Metomen Township, Wisconsin Ter., and bought the farm which he now owns, and by that act became the first settler in this township; he now owns 400 acres, 280 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being timber land; a branch of Grand River crosses his farm; he had an "ocean of land" from which to select, and he chose a combination of prairie and timber, with flowing water; he has been prominent as a stock-raiser and dealer, particularly of horses; he was elected one of the Supervisors when the town was organized in 1846, and has held several local offices. His wife died in April, 1869; she was a member of the Disciples Church. Mr. Eggleston is a moral citizen and a friend of churches; politically, is a Republican; financially, solid, and, historically, the standard-bearer of the Pioneer Corps in the township of Metomen.

EDWARD ENSIGN, proprietor of Ensign Hotel, Brandon; was born in Salesburg, Litchfield Co., Conn., on the 22d of July, 1822; his parents were hotel-keepers for many years, and he was born in his father's hotel; his education was in the public schools of his native town; he remained at home until 25 years of age, then spent one year in the hotel of his brother, at Canaan, Conn., and afterward one year in Cleveland, Ohio. He was married in Norfolk, Conn., Oct. 1, 1849, to Miss Maria S. Wolcott; they have had no issue. The first season after marriage was spent in charge of a hotel at Winsted, Conn.; they then rented for a year the old homestead hotel; in 1851, they removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., and, in October, 1852, came West, and settled in Springvale on a farm, which he owned and worked for fifteen years; came to Brandon in November, 1867, and purchased the hotel previously known as the Ferguson House, which, with subsequent additions and improvements, is now the well-known Ensign hotel; this is a fine two-story building, containing 22 guest-rooms, and is provided with all the appointments of a first-class country hotel. Mr. Ensign's life-long experience as a hotel boy and man, fit him to be the traveling public's acceptable servant. He was Supervisor one term in Springvale, and Town Clerk fourteen years; has also been Town Clerk eight years since his removal to Metomen; is Secretary of the Masonic Lodge, and Clerk of the village of Brandon. Is a member of the Congregational Church and is its Treasurer; politically, is a Republican; socially, is genial and benevolent, and, by general verdict, is a useful and honored citizen. His wife also is a worker in the church, and a worthy helpmeet in well doing.

JAMES FENELON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Metomen; he was born Nov. 5, 1846, in County Carlow, Ireland; he came to America, with his parents, in May, 1850, and settled in Springvale Township, where the father died in 1862, owning 1,360 acres, all in Springvale Township; the mother died in 1877. The subject of this sketch is unmarried, and owns 240 acres of land, of which 150 are under the plow; he has good farm improvements; he has some thoroughbred Durham stock and some fine blooded horses. Mr. Fenelon has lived in this county from early childhood; he is a strong man physically, and has a good education. He is a "Union Democrat every time," and is an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church; he is a man of strong convictions, thinks for himself, and acts on his own judgment in both political and religious matters.

C. W. FERGUSON & BRO., merchants, Brandon; the brothers are natives of New York, and came West in 1855; C. W. began mercantile life clerking for J. H. Foster in his general store, which was established during the early history of Brandon; in 1860, he started in business with his father, under the firm name of C. W. Ferguson & Co; in 1876, his brother Leander purchased the father's interest, and the firm became "C. W. Ferguson & Bro." In 1866, Leander was married to Miss Hattie Foster, of Brandon. C. W. Ferguson, in 1871, married Miss Eliza Thayer, also of Brandon. Leander is Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School; he was fully three years in the army, and at the close of the war was a Lieutenant in Co. B. of the 46th W. V. I. The senior member of the firm conducts an insurance agency, and, in Waukesha Co., held several local offices before removal to Fond du Lac Co. The firm carry stock in all departments of a first-class country store; they are enterprising young men, and enjoy the confidence of the public.

JOHN B. FOSTER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Metomen; was born Jan. 20, 1831, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; he lived in Steuben and Yates Cos. till he was of age. In September, 1851, he was married to Miss Hannah E. Fisher, of Barrington, N. Y.; in 1856, they removed to Chickasaw Co., Iowa; he ran

a saw-mill and carried on a cabinet-shop in the town of Bradford, near the confluence of the Big and Little Cedar Rivers. On the 16th of July, 1858, his wife and only child were drowned in the Cedar River, Iowa, by the accidental overturning of a boat containing the family and a hired man; Mr. Foster himself became unconscious, but was rescued several hours before the bodies of his wife and child were recovered. He came to Metomen Township, on his present farm, in May, 1866; he has 100 acres, of which eighty are under the plow. He was united to his present wife on the 26th of August, 1863; her name was Amelia J. Balsley, of this county; they have four children—Cora E., Mabel C., Bertha A. and Nellie E. He is not a member of any society, except the Brandon Grange, No. 52; is a Republican. The family are social, hospitable and highly respected.

JOSEPH J. GAMBLE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Brandon; he was born on the 12th of March, 1823, in Canada. His early life was spent in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was married on the 16th of June, to Miss Candace R. Wells. He is, by trade, a carpenter and joiner, and that has been his occupation most of his life, although he owned a farm in York State, which he carried on by hired labor; he has worked at his trade a portion of the time since coming West; he came to Wisconsin in 1864, and bought his present farm, near Brandon; has ninety acres, most of which is tillable; he lived in Wyoming, Canada, three years, near the oil regions, and carried on a cooper-shop; he is a good mechanic, and enjoys his trade more than farming; has seven children—William W., Joseph J., Jr., Henry, George, Jonathan, Mary and Clara, all of whom live in Wisconsin; Clara, the youngest, is still living with her parents in their pleasant home. He is a Republican; himself and family are Methodists. Although they have a good farm, desirably located, yet the health and tastes of Mr. Gamble and his worthy wife are such as to make them willing to relinquish farm life.

HENRY C. GLEASON, farmer and grain-buyer, Brandon; born Sept. 7, 1828, in Claremont, Sullivan Co., N. H.; his father was a physician, but died when Henry was 14 years of age, leaving the family with a limited income; from the age of 15 to 19 he clerked in a dry-goods store, in his native town; in 1847, he came West, and landed in Wisconsin, the month he was 19; he made his home in the township of Alto, till 1863; he arrived out of debt, but without an extra dollar; began working out by the month for the pioneer farmers; everybody was poor then—prosperity came slowly; after laboring a few years he earned money enough to buy a yoke of oxen, and in the fall of 1853 he purchased his first forty acres on Union Prairie, in Alto; this, with additions, he carried on for ten years, when he rented the farm and moved to Brandon; he clerked in the hardware store of Z. Scott, in Brandon, for sixteen years. He was married in April, 1854, to Miss Lucy J. Hackett, niece of A. F. Bush, Esq.; the wedding tour consisted of a trip from the home of Esquire Bush to their prospective cabin home, about three miles distant; the bride was comfortably seated in the wagon, while the happy bridegroom trudged proudly by her side, driving his own ox team; such was pioneer life—times of republican simplicity and democratic equality; but few horses were in the country at that date, and ox teams were the fashionable conveyances to church, to spelling schools, and to the country dance; this farm he sold in 1876; he now owns a residence and about forty acres of land within the limits of the village corporation; he has one daughter, Arian; three children have died in infancy; for the past season he has been engaged buying and shipping grain, in company with T. Watson, who does the street work, outside buying, etc. His family are Congregationalists; he belongs to no society or church; is a Republican; is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and is a highly respected citizen.

LEVI J. HALL, druggist and grocer, dealer in coal, salt, and J. I. Case & Co's. thrashers, Brandon; born March, 1833, in Canada; when 10 years of age, he, with his parents, settled in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; he has had much experience as a farmer, but his tastes led him to mercantile life. He was married, on the 1st of Jan., 1857, to Miss Laura E. Sheldon, of Litchfield, Conn; they have had five children, Frederick, born Nov. 16, 1857, died 1863; Clara A., born 1860; Warren A., born 1868; George W., born 1870; and Harlan E., born 1878; they came to Fond du Lac Co., in autumn of 1855, and have resided in Metomen since 1856; was some years in the dry-goods business; is Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate and Notary Public; is a member of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. He is an official member of the M. E. Church, with which his wife is also connected; was until recently a Democrat, but for some years has voted with Republicans; is a radical temperance man; is a respected and useful citizen.

WILLIAM HERRICK, retired farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fairwater; he was born May 23, 1815, in Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y.; his parents were farmers, and they removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., when the subject of this sketch was at the age of 13; that was their home until their death in 1844. He was married, Dec. 25, 1843, to Miss Harriett Swift, of Orleans Co., N. Y.; he bought a farm in that county, and carried it on till 1847, when he sold out. In the spring of 1848, he came to Wisconsin, and located on the line of Fond du Lac and Green Lake Cos., on the western border of Metomen Township; he took up land in both counties. They had five children, of whom three are now living—Helen H., married, in

1870, to G. B. Skewes; Mortier B., married, in 1874, to Miss Pauline Cole; Permelia J., dead; Moses L., married, in 1877, to Miss Rosa Lindsey; the other child died in infancy. Mrs. Herrick died May 16, 1866. Mr. Herrick had 395 acres, and carried on general farming and stock-raising; nearly all the land is tillable; most of his land he has divided between his children; he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Skewes, who has two children—Dwayne W. and Boulden J. Mr. Herrick is a Republican, but has never been an office-holder. Surrounded by relatives and friends, relieved of care and blessed with a competency, he, with cheerful independence, is passing on to ripe old age.

C. D. HIGLEY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Metomen; was born Jan. 1, 1817, in the town of Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; when he was but 10 years old, his father died; he then went to live with his uncle, Peter Husted, a Quaker, in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y.; this was his home till he came West, when 27 years of age. The sedate influences of this good old Quaker no doubt affected greatly the future of this nervous, active youth. In May, 1844, he came West, and took up 160 acres of Government land in this township; this was the first land entered in Metomen Township, and is still well known as the Higley homestead; the farm has prairie, timber and water, and Mr. Higley has it well improved. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railr. ad clips a corner of his farm; his residence is half a mile west of Reed's Corners. Was married in Oneida Co., N. Y., in April, 1846, to Miss Sarah C. Buell; they have had three sons—Oliver S., born Aug. 24, 1847, died May 4, 1865; Melvin C., born Dec. 21, 1850, died Dec. 16, 1862; Irwin B., born Feb. 14, 1853. Irwin, his only surviving child, is a clerk in a music store in New Orleans. Mrs. Higley died June 23, 1869. He spent that season in New York; a relative then kept house one year for him. His first wife was a cousin to the present Mrs. Higley, nee Jane Buell, to whom he was united in marriage Dec. 27, 1870, in Oneida Co., N. Y. He has been Justice of the Peace one term, Assessor two years, Chairman two years, and Side Supervisor six years. His wife is a Methodist; he is a good brother-in-law of the church; he is a radical Republican, and is universally respected.

N. C. HURLBERT, miller and farmer; P. O. Fairwater; was born in the town of Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1848, having in the mean time learned his trade, which he carried on two years in Janesville; from 1850 to 1866, he was in the milling business in Jefferson, Wis. Was married in 1853, to Miss Harriet Wadsworth, of Jefferson, Wis.; have had two children—Harry, married Mary Hall; Hattie, married Eugene B. Eggleston. In 1866, he built a steam flouring-mill on the corner of Michigan and Market streets, Chicago, which, in 1870, he exchanged for his property at Fairwater. His mill, known as the "Besley Mill," is located on the West Branch of Grand River; it has three run of stones; it was the first mill built in that region, but is now in excellent repair, and supplied with all modern machinery needed for the business; has ninety-three acres of land, upon which his residence and mill are located; he is a practical miller, and attends to his own mill. Is a Republican, and a quiet, sound, reliable man.

GEORGE JENKINSON, hardware, tinware and stoves, Brandon; he is also manufacturer of all kinds of tinware; cheese-factory work is a prominent feature of the manufacturing department; born in 1840, in Michigan; came to Metomen with his parents in 1845; his father settled on Sec. 17, in this township; he was afterward Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co., and at expiration of term of office, he was elected County Treasurer, and died while in the treasurership. Mr. Jenkinson has been connected with establishments of this kind since 1855, and has been proprietor since 1865. Was married, February, 1863, to Miss Frances A. Rivenburgh, of Ripon; had five children—G. Bertine, Fred (deceased), Maud L., David L. and Arthur L. Mr. Jenkinson's parents were among the earliest settlers in Metomen Township. He is a Republican and a temperance man; is social, candid and popular.

ROBERT JENKINSON, Jr., Brandon, Wis.; native of Montreal, Canada; he came to Wisconsin with his parents in July, 1845; they settled upon 160 acres on Sec. 17, township of Metomen; the senior, Robert J., was elected Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co. in 1852; in 1854, he was elected County Treasurer, but died in January, 1855, shortly after entering upon the duties of the office; the family sold the homestead in 1864, and the members are scattered; the subject of this sketch has been several years traveling salesman. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Lucy O'Conner, of Brandon; children are Ida, Clarence, Mattie, Nettie, and Josephine, who died at the age of 6 years; he has been a resident of Metomen Township since age of 12, and he came same year as the first permanent settler, viz., 1845; his remembrances as a boy include weary tramps after stray cattle ranging over the unclaimed prairie, and his meals exclusively of boiled wheat; he has been the Town Collector; owns his home in Brandon. Himself and family are Congregationalists. Is Republican.

H. KATH, merchant, Fairwater; was born in Germany in 1843; came to America in 1858, and settled in Manitowoc Co. seven years; located in Fairwater in 1865. Was married in Ripon, to Miss Ernestine Krueger; they have five children—Otilge, Bertie, Josephine, Hattie and Hugo; since 1872, he

has been in mercantile business, selling all kinds of goods usually kept in a well-assorted general country store; was Postmaster eight years. Is a Democrat, and a prominent official member of the first Evangelical Lutheran Church, of East Fairwater; he enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of the community.

R. C. KELLY, merchant and farmer, Brandon; born May 16, 1833, in Danby, Vt.; came West in 1854; was for a season an itinerant salesman—a successful peddler; was a clerk about six months in a store at Fairwater during 1856; he pitched his tent in Brandon as soon as the village started, and he was in one of the stores which was built in 1856; in 1858, he opened a grocery store for himself in Brandon, but sold out in 1861; during that autumn he bought a warehouse and dealt in grain and produce; in the spring of 1862, he opened a dry-goods store which he carried on about eighteen months, when he again sold out; in 1864, he built a store, which he immediately exchanged for a farm; that season he bought 100,000 bushels of wheat for shipment; he bought seventy village lots and 140 acres adjoining Brandon, which he sold off in small parcels; he exchanged some Iowa lands for a stock of dry goods in 1872, and after remaining in the trade two years, he again disposed of the entire stock; during these years he bought, sold and exchanged several farms, and nearly every season he bought wool. On the 3d of August, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Alzina M. Chapman, of Metomen. He is now manager of the co-operative store established in 1877, which, under his popular management, is a decided success. He is connected with temperance organizations; has been Master of Brandon Lodge, No. 144, of A., F. & A. M. Was Town Clerk for several years, and Chairman two terms; has been President of the Village Board; was a member of the General Assembly in 1868, and Sergeant-at-Arms in 1869. Himself and wife affiliate with the Congregational Church; he is a Republican. His honesty and business capacity are unquestioned by his fellow-citizens. He has a pleasant home in Brandon, and considerable real estate, mainly in Green Lake Co.; his commercial ability and personal characteristics mark him as a Westernized representative of the New England Yankee.

O. B. KNAPP, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Brandon; was born in Vermont in November, 1828; he early exhibited a taste for travel, and showed mechanical ability; at the age of 19 he took a fishing cruise of a year on the Atlantic; in 1849, he went to California via the Panama route, and spent two years mainly in mining; soon after returning to Vermont, he made a second trip, via the Nicaragua route, in 1851, and again remained two years engaged in mining, building and other enterprises; returned to Vermont, and, on the 14th of June, 1851, he was married to Miss Ellen A. Worth, of Vermont; they soon came West and located on the beautiful "Round Prairie," about two miles west of Brandon, on Sec. 28, township of Metomen; this farm of 200 acres is charmingly located on elevated, rich prairie; they have an attractive residence, commodious barns and a well-improved farm; he carries on general farming, but has 200 sheep, many of which are registered full-blooded merinos, and they are his especial pets; they have had three children—William O. Walter (deceased), and Gertrude F. He is a natural mechanic—some call him an inventive genius; his mill for pumping water and grinding grain is of his own patent and construction; he delights to "play with machinery." Is not a member of any church; is a Republican and temperance on principle; is a thinking man of conceded influence.

CHARLES P. KNAPP, manufacturer of sashes, doors, blinds, etc., also jobber and builder, Brandon; is a native of Vermont; was born in 1830; came in 1850 to Metomen with his parents. His father, Alva Knapp, was a successful farmer, an enterprising man, a prominent Methodist and a good citizen. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of the county; he is a natural mechanic, and has worked as carpenter and joiner more or less for thirty-three years; but, until 1869, his main business was farming; in the fall of 1869, he became a silent partner in the firm of James, Yorty & Co., in the same business he now carries on; the firm has undergone various changes, till now Mr. Knapp is sole proprietor. He has a comfortable residence in Brandon, and an improved farm of 160 acres in Iowa. Was married, in 1853, to Miss Lucy A. Gallop, of Metomen; they have six children—Eva C., Flora A. (who married H. L. Brown in 1879), Edwin D., Neil C. and the twins, Frank and Fannie. He has for years been one of the prominent business men of Brandon. Is a supporter of the M. E. Church, and a reliable Republican.

JOHN LOCKIN, early pioneer in Metomen; was born in Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, England, on the 24th of June, 1822; came to Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1842, where he remained three years, when he removed to Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., and took up a quarter-section of Government land; in 1849, he located in Metomen, Wis.; has continued a resident of this township to present date; his home, for the last ten years, has been in Brandon. He owns several town lots, and a farm of 141 acres adjoining corporation limits; he has held several local offices. On the 30th of June, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Gragg, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.; they have had eight children

—William H., born 1816, died in 1875; Mary Ann, born 1819; Charles H., 1851; Joseph C., 1853; Emily J., 1856; Hattie E., 1859, died 1862; Ella R., born 1861; Angie, 1865. Two married sons are living in Iowa; two married daughters are living in this county, and the two youngest daughters are at home; he and his wife are prominent Methodists. He was one of the sturdy pioneers whose lives have aided in giving Wisconsin an honored name. His family are all consistent members of the church, with their parents; he is a radical Republican. Blessed with a competency and surrounded with friends, he and his worthy wife are enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

JONATHAN McASSEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Ripon, Box 346; he was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in the year 1824; he came to America in spring of 1846, and came to Metomen in fall of same year. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of his native place; they have had eight children—Mary A., Robert, dead; Deborah, dead; Sarah, George, Louise A., Albert, and Rachel Alice, dead. After living several years in Princeton, Green Lake Co., he bought his present farm in 1869; he carries on general farming and stock-raising; he has seventy-eight acres, nearly all tillable. Five children have attended school at Ripon, and all of them have taught school. Himself and family are Protestants, and were raised as Episcopalians; the two oldest are Congregationalists, the others are not connected with any church. They have a pleasant, hospitable home, and an abundance of farm buildings. Mr. McAssey is a man of considerable quiet originality; he has several brothers and a widowed sister in the neighborhood. He calls himself an Independent in politics, votes according to his best judgment, but is inclined to Democracy. He is a thrifty farmer and a good moral citizen.

LYMAN MARSH, retired farmer, Brandon; was born April 26, 1809, in Clinton Co., N. Y.; his early life was spent on a farm in that county. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Polly Comstock, of his native town; has had six children—Julia, James M., Emily, William C., Ann F. and Susanah. He came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1849, but settled on Sec. 16, Metomen Township, in 1851; took up a farm of eighty acres, and carried it on until 1875, when he sold the homestead and bought his present residence in Brandon. He owns two houses in the village; was a successful farmer, and is a good mechanic. Is a Democrat, but, in local elections, votes for the best man, regardless of politics; has been a Methodist more than half a century, and a Class-Leader about twenty-five years; is not now engaged in any occupation. Surrounded by children and friends, he is cheerfully bearing the burdens of threescore and ten, and is still quite vigorous and happy.

H. G. MATHEWS, miller and farmer; Brandon; born in 1825 in New York, came with his parents in 1845 to township of Alto, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; in 1860, he bought the farm which he now owns, situated on Sec. 21 in Metomen, it contains 220 acres of first-class land; he also owns the Brandon Flouring Mills, has five run of stone, and all the latest improved machinery, does custom work and also has a good shipping trade. He was married in 1850 to Miss Olive Avery, of Wyoming Co., N. Y.; their children are Amos G., born 1852; Linus G., born 1856; Carrie, born 1862, died in 1864; his son, Amos Gates, is foreman in the Flouring Mill, and Linus G. is on the home farm. Mr. Mathews is a Republican, and a member of the Brandon Grange, No. 52; is not a church member, but contributes to all institutions designed to improve society; he is social and liberal minded; is a successful farmer and an enterprising business man.

JOHN L. MOORE, general hardware merchant, Brandon; was born Sept. 18, 1829, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; his father was a Methodist preacher; after his school days were past, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he worked at, more or less, till 1868. He was married, the 5th of March, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Randall, of Erie Co., Penn.; they had one son—Mark E., born 1853, and was married in 1878. Mrs. Moore died June 7, 1853. He came West in 1856, and located in the township of Metomen; for several years he worked mainly at his trade; some seasons he engaged in the sale of stone pumps, and about two years was in hotel life at Waupua; from 1869 to 1872, he was in a restaurant in Brandon; then for seven years he sold groceries and provisions; in January, 1879, he started his present business as "Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Tools, etc.;" his is the leading establishment of the kind in Brandon. He was married April 3, 1873, to Miss Sephronia Stiekney, of Monroe Co., N. Y.; she died April 26, 1878; the cause of her death was an organic stricture of the œsophagus. Mr. Moore owns a pleasant residence in Brandon, and also forty acres of tillable land in Pennsylvania; he has been a Justice of the Peace; is a member of Metomen Lodge, No. 107, and the Encampment, No. 25; he is a supporter of the churches, but a member of none; is benevolent and liberal. He was a Democrat till 1864, but then he voted for Abraham Lincoln; he is a Conservative Independent, with Republican proclivities.

F. NEWLAND, farmer; near Fairwater; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., August, 1824; lived in Erie Co., ten years, and at 19 came West and lived three years in Milwaukee Co.; in March,

1846, he settled on Sec. 30 in Metomen Township, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; P. O. Fairwater; has 200 acres in the original farm, which is still the homestead; fully 150 acres are under cultivation, and about fifty are in timber lands. Was married, in July, 1854, to Miss E. Davitt, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Diana, born 1855; Alice M., born 1858, and the son named True, born 1868; each of the daughters have attended several terms at Ripon College, at the present writing, February, 1880, they are at home. Mr. Newland is a Trustee of the Free-Will Baptist Church at Fairwater, his wife is also a member; due credit is given to Mrs. Newhall as a rare worker, not only in the house but on the farm, and as an efficient business woman. Mr. Newland is one of the earliest settlers in this township; is a prominent sheep-raiser; is a successful, hard-working farmer; is a temperance Republican, and a reliable citizen.

CHARLES NORRIS (deceased) died Feb. 16, 1879, aged 46 years; he had been resident of Metomen Township thirty-five years; he was a successful farmer and prominent stock-raiser, especially of Norman horses; for last years preceding his death, he had carried on a cheese factory, which was located on his farm. He was married in 1860 to Miss Clara Hazen, of Brandon; they had three children, two of whom are living—David C., born in 1861, and Emily Irene, in 1872; the other died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Norris were charter members of Brandon Grange, No. 52. He was a Republican. Mrs. Norris and her son David carry on the farm; she has been a resident of this county thirty-six years. The farm is on Sec. 26 and contains 130 acres; is in the suburbs of Brandon.

THOMAS JEFFERSON NORRIS, a pioneer farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Brandon; he was born in September, 1808, in the town of Pembroke, Rockingham Co., N. H.; when 12 years of age, he, with his relatives, removed to Genesee Co., N. Y.; his main business has been farming, but, during several years, he also carried on blacksmithing. Was married, in September, 1830, to Miss Eunice Andrews, who was born in 1810 in Erie Co., N. Y.; they have had eight children, of whom six are living—David, born in 1831, died in 1846; Charles, born in 1834, married in 1860, died in 1879; Thomas J., born in 1836, married in 1861; Adeline J., born in 1840, married in 1871; George, born in 1843, married in 1866; Lydia A., born in 1845, married in 1866; H. G., born in 1848, married in 1871; Mary, born in 1851, married in 1877. In 1846, he, with his wife and six children, came West and took up 470 acres of land in Metomen Township, which he improved, and on which he has continued to reside to present date. Their son David was killed by falling and being run over by the wagon when drawing their household goods from Milwaukee to the farm. Mr. Norris has been Supervisor and has held other local offices; is a Republican; has belonged to no secret society; is connected with the Methodist Church, but, because of the infirmities of age, is not a regular attendant. This couple are good specimens of the sturdy New England yeomanry, and are enjoying the fruits of honest industry. They will celebrate their golden wedding on the 12th of September, 1880.

JOHN O'HARA, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Brandon; he was born June 7, 1824, in the city of Quebec, Canada; his brother Charles was born in Canada June 1, 1828, and his brother Henry was born in Canada Nov. 18, 1831; John came to Illinois in 1845, and to Wisconsin in 1848, and took up 80 acres that year and built a log cabin; then his parents and brothers, Charles, Henry and William, came on, and together improved the land and bought additions thereto, making now a farm of 156 acres under good cultivation. The mother died in 1861, and the father in 1879; Charles is a carpenter and joiner, but makes his home with the other brothers; John is still unmarried, and so also is Charles; Henry was married, Dec. 26, 1862, to Miss Eliza Gallop, formerly of Canada; they have four children—John A., Mary A., Lydia E. and Ellen E.; John and Henry carry on the farm. Henry has been Side Supervisor. Each of the brothers is a Conservative Independent, with decided Democratic proclivities; all are contributors to churches, but none of them are church members; their parents were Catholics, but the sons are Free Thinkers or Liberalists. They are respected citizens.

ALMON OSBORN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ripon; born at Rival, Hancock Co., Me., June 24, 1813, son of Joseph and Mary Osborn; went with his parents to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1815; to Geauga Co., a year later; to Seneca, Ohio, when 10 years of age; to La Porte, Ind., at the age of 18; removed to Waukesha Co., Wis., in March, 1835, where they lived several years; removed to Mineral Point for a year and then removed to Rock Co.; Mr. Osborn kept the Ball Tavern for two years, and carried on a farm for some time; came to Metomen, Sec. 2, in June, 1845, settling on land he still owns, and where he now resides; came to Ripon in November, 1872, and in March, 1879, began the sale of agricultural implements. He was the first Supervisor of the town of Metomen. He was married in Fulton, April, 1843, to Augusta Smith, who was born in New York State in April, 1820; she died Jan. 30, 1880; they have three children—Charles Henry, a farmer in Metomen; Frances, now Mrs. C. W. Foster, of Sauk Co., and Porter M. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Lodge of A. F. & A. M. Mr. Osborn's father,

Joseph Osborn, was born at Cape Ann, Mass., July 15, 1784, and died at Belleville, Dane Co., Wis. Feb. 5, 1859; Mary Moore Osborn, his mother, was born at Bangor, Me., Dec. 12, 1789, and died at Kingsbury, La Porte Co., Ind., September, 1869.

PHILANDER K. PICKARD, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Brandon; was born in Livingstone Co., N. Y., on May 24, 1841; in the fall of 1854, he, with his parents, came to Wisconsin and located on the farm which he now owns. It was previously known as the "Marsh farm." He and his father own adjoining farms. On the 4th of July, 1860, he was married to Miss Clementine R. Munn, of Metomen; they have two children—Jennie and Frank; the daughter is a student in Ripon College, while Frank still attends the "People's College," in his home district. Mr. Pickard himself was a student at Ripon College. His farm of 140 acres is nearly all under cultivation, and he also carries on his father's farm of 180 acres; they have commodious barns and good farm improvements; carries on general farming, in connection with stock-raising, particularly of sheep. He was Side Supervisor two years, and in 1876, 1878 and 1879 was elected Chairman with regularly increasing majorities; he was one of the charter members of Brandon Lodge No. 144, of A. F. & A. M.; his wife is a member of the Congregational Church at Reed's Corners; she is credited as a worthy helpmeet, with bearing her share of life's burdens, and winning her proportion of life's successes. Mr. Pickard is a Republican "every time," and is actively interested in local and general politics. The disinterested historian records the verdict of Mr. Pickard's fellow-citizens, "Genial, capable and popular."

WILLIAM PICKARD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Metomen; was born on the 15th of May, 1816, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; he has been a farmer all his life. He was married, on the 27th of May, 1840, to Miss Emily Chamberlain; they came West in 1854 and settled on their present farm; they have two children—Philander K. and a daughter, now married. He is a Republican and a Methodist; his wife is a Baptist. Relieved of care and blessed with a competency, they are enjoying the calm pleasures of ripe and honored age.

CAPT. WILLIAM PLOCKER. See biography on page 477.

WARREN REED (deceased) was a native of Ohio. Was married in Ohio, June 14, 1848, to Miss Augusta Day, of Ohio. He came to Wisconsin in 1854 and located 160 acres, where Mrs. Reed now resides; he died in August, 1874. They had four children, all living in this county. The railroad company secured a gift of the right of way through his farm on consideration of a written guarantee of the permanent location of a depot thereon; for some cause, the station was removed half a mile south and established at Metomen in 1873, and the post office was also transferred from Reed's Corners to the residence of E. Reynolds, near the new depot; the above transfer is viewed very differently by the different interested parties and their respective partisans. Reed's Station was named in honor of Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed and family were Methodists; he was a good citizen.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Metomen; was born June 3, 1815, in Chesterfield, Essex Co., N. Y.; in 1821, he, with parents, moved to Addison Co., Vt., where he remained nineteen years. He was married, on the 24th of March, 1840, to Miss Dorcas H. Dame, of Vermont; they lived ten years in Chittenden Co., Vt. In 1850, he came to Wisconsin and located on his present farm in Metomen; has 160 acres, of which 150 are tillable; he is a mechanic, and built his own house; is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, particularly of sheep, and he also pays attention to fruit-raising; he has a commodious, nearly new barn, and his house is a few rods from the Metomen depot, and his wife is Postmistress. He is President of the Protective Association; has been Assessor twice, and Justice of the Peace thirteen years, and held other local offices; is a member of Brandon Grange, No. 52, and is also connected with the I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. They have five children—Lucy B. (married), Zilpha G., De Witt C. (married), Mary E. (married) and Washington I. Mr. Reynolds is an active Republican; he has been promised appointment as census enumerator for this township. He asserted that he has never been confined to the house by sickness, and his wife, who was present, promptly threw in the remark, "But you have done piles of grunting." Mrs. Reynolds is an energetic and capable woman; Mr. Reynolds is a well-known citizen.

GEORGE A. RUSSELL, retired farmer, P. O. Brandon; born in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 6, 1824; the year he attained his majority (1842), he came West; during the two following winters he taught school in Waukesha Co., Wis.; in 1844, he bought eighty acres of land, and partly improved it, but sold it in a year at an advance. He was married Nov. 1, 1844, in Milwaukee, to Miss Miranda Weatherbee, of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y.; they have had no issue; his parents were New England farmers in moderate circumstances, and the subject of this sketch, when he landed in Milwaukee in 1842, inventoried his cash assets at exactly \$50; by teaching and farming, he soon added to his resources, and Providence has continued to favor him to the present time, as, according to his fellow-citizens, he is reported to

the writer as a man surpassed in wealth by few, if any, in the township; for his success in life, he gives due credit to his worthy life-companion: he first met her, by a happy combination of circumstances, very soon after she landed in Milwaukee with her brother from New York, in 1844; they began wedded life as pioneers on a Waukesha farm; in September, 1845, having disposed of his first real estate, and converted most of his personal property into cash, he entered and paid for 400 acres of prairie and timber land in the township of Alto; he expended all his money in the original purchase of the Alto farm, but fortune favored his efforts, and he was soon enabled to improve, build upon and stock the farm; he retained this old homestead until 1867, when he sold the land (which cost him \$500), with its improvements, for \$17,000; in 1868, he bought his present home in Brandon, and retired from active labor as a farmer; he owns several houses and lots within the corporation limits of Brandon, and also 325 acres outside the village; he has secured investments in different parts of the county. He has held several local offices. He became a Christian at the age of 18, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued an active member to the present date; he is an earnest advocate of the doctrine of sanctification, and, for several years, meetings for the promotion of holiness have been regularly held at his residence; he is a person of strong convictions, which find ready expression whenever occasion demands; he is in no sense a negative character, but is an enterprising, positive man. He is a Republican.

SILVESTER W. SARGEANT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Brandon; was born June 26, 1823, in Washington Co., Vt.; he remained in Vermont until 1839, when he removed to Washington Co., N. Y.; in spring of 1845, he came to Metomen Township; he was without any money, but was "full of days, works;" that season he worked for and "bached" with E. P. Mansfield, who, in 1844, built the first cabin within the limits of Metomen Township; Mr. Sargeant pre-empted 160 acres in township of Alto, which he sold with his improvements in 1846, and the same year entered the farm which he now owns; he had 12 shillings, all told, when he landed in this township, and that he expended for an ax; he now has 160 acres—100 under cultivation; has commodious barns and good residence, with first class farm conveniences; dairying is his leading interest. He was married, on the 13th of February, 1849, to Miss, Isabella Graves, formerly of England; they have had ten children—Zelia A. (dead), Emma (dead), Byron, W., Sarah (dead), Jacob, Julia, Elma, Katie, Willard P. and Matilda; the two oldest sons, Byron and Jacob, have followed the "Star of Empire," and, since 1878, have been founding new homes in Oakwood, Brookings Co., Dak. He is a member of Brandon Grange, No. 52; is a Republican. Mr. Sargeant's father died when S. W. was but 9 years of age, and since that time he has provided for himself; his early life was spent working out by the month, but his present comfortable surroundings betoken the success that comes from industry and economy, united with the aid of a capable and worthy helpmeet.

ZENAS SCOTT, hardware merchant, Brandon; born on the 17th of June, 1818, in Berks Co., Penn.; when he was quite young his parents removed to Canada, where they remained till the father died, in 1860. The subject of this sketch came to Wisconsin in 1856, and spent the winter in Brandon; it was the season that the railroad was completed; for the next four years he was absent most of the time, but since 1860, he has been a continuous resident of Brandon; he has been in mercantile business from that date; at first he ran a general store, but gradually developed into his present exclusive hardware trade. He was married, April 11, 1870, to Miss Sarah Sherman, of Canada West; he has been two terms member of Village Board; also was a member of I. O. O. F., and is a member of Brandon Lodge, 144, of A. F. & A. M.; owns his store and another business block besides his residence. He is a Republican; himself and wife affiliate with the Congregational Church; he is a reliable citizen.

MARTIN C. SHORT, Postmaster, Brandon, and editor of the *Brandon Times*; was born in Winnisink, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 4th of November, 1836; came West with his parents in 1851, and settled on a farm near Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis.; he attended the district school afterward at Ripon, and was a freshman at Beloit College at the commencement of the rebellion. On the 10th of November, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 31st W. V. I.; by honorable promotions he became Captain of the company in which he enlisted; he served until the close of the war; participated in the siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. On returning from the army in 1865, he purchased the *Green Lake Spectator* at Dartford; the following year, he removed the paper to Waupun, and, in connection with J. W. Oliver, started the *Waupun Leader*; he came to Brandon in 1871, and, since that date, has been editor and proprietor of the *Brandon Times*. He was married at Dartford, in 1865, to Miss Sarah H. Churchill, by whom he had one daughter—Hattie. The mother died Jan. 18, 1872. His present wife was Miss Clara A. Hogle, to whom he was wedded June 25, 1876; they have two children—Mary and Martin. For twenty-five years Mr. Short has been an active member of the Congregational Church; is Superintendent of the Sunday School; is Clerk of the School Board; is a public-spirited citizen and a radical hard-money Republican.

W. O. SLEEPER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fairwater; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., in 1817; was brought up as a farmer; came West in 1842; he took up a farm, which he now owns, in 1846. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Lavina Pierce, of Kenosha Co., Wis.; they have had no issue. Their farm consists of 200 acres, fully half of which is now under cultivation. They have brought up two nieces, one of whom is married to George Lyon, of this town. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church at Fairwater; he is a Republican. Mr. Sleeper's health has not been uniformly good, but he is a hard-working and highly respected man.

N. A. STEVENS, jeweler, Brandon; born in 1847 in Ohio; came to Waushara Co., Wis., with his parents, in 1852, where they remained seven years, and then, for four years, took charge of the Temperance House in Berlin, Green Lake Co., Wis.; the family located in Brandon in 1863; the subject of this sketch passed the next ten years at Brandon, mainly as salesman in some of the stores of the village; was also, for a year, an apprentice to the "art preservative of all arts," in the office of the *Brandon Times*. Mr. Stevens was married at Brandon, in August, 1875, to Miss Vina Councilman, of Columbus, Wis.; she died in May, 1876. He served full apprenticeship as jeweler in the establishment of J. H. Elkins, at Waupun; about four years ago, he started a small jewelry store at Brandon; this is more congenial to his tastes; the business has enlarged, and he now has a full assortment of well-selected jewelry; his repairing department has an extended patronage. Is a Good Templar, a member of I. O. O. F., a Republican and a Methodist.

DEACON LONSON STILWELL, farmer, Secs. 9 and 4; P. O. Ripon; was born Aug. 18, 1819, in Madison Co., N. Y.; he removed to Onondaga Co., N. Y., when 18 years of age, where he remained nearly eight years, engaged in farming. He was married, Sept. 29, 1842, to Miss Mary K. White, of Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.; they came West in May, 1846, and took up 280 acres, on which his present home is located; the next year after settling, he donated forty acres of land to the Rev. Marcellus Barnum, as an inducement for him to organize a church and preach to same. Elder Barnum was the first resident minister in the township of Metomen. The Deacon now owns 170 acres, of which five-sixths are under cultivation. He tells of going to Whitewater, eighty miles, to mill with an ox team. He smiles in remembrance of visiting one cabin on a cold day, when blankets were hung around the stove and the "women folks" gathered within the warm circle, while the Deacon and other "men folks" shivered in the cold outer circle. He does not speak of those events as the sufferings and privations of pioneer life; in fact, he enjoyed these rare experiences, which all took part in with hearty good will. He did not complain when, with a company in an unfinished cabin during a driving storm, the women folks gathered under umbrellas upon the bed, and the men folks braved the elements as best they could. He has, from the first, been interested in sheep-raising; has now 218 grade merinos. Have had eight children—Lucian W. (married), Celia B. (married), Annette E. (married), Kate E. (dead), Hannah R. (married), Warren, Mary E. and Edith M.; all, except the youngest, have been students at Ripon College, but Edith is still attending the People's College, in her father's home district. Himself and wife are Congregationalists, and he has been Deacon about ten years; he has held several local offices, and is a Republican. His home is the stranger's home, and the favorite resort of the many friends of the Deacon and his worthy wife.

ALEXANDER TURNER, manufacturer of wagons and sleighs, also general blacksmithing, Brandon; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1847; his parents came to America in 1849, and settled in Dodge Co., Wis., where his father died in 1850; young Alexander spent most of his time in Waukesha Co., until he was 23 years of age, and during that time learned his present trade of wagon-maker; he is called a natural machinist; he has carried on business for himself ever since his apprenticeship; was in business two years in Denver, Colo. Was married in Waukesha Co., Wis., Oct. 17, 1872, to Miss Agnes S. Rogers; their three children are George A., born 1873; James, born 1876; Alexander, Jr., born 1878; he had a shop two years in Merton, Waukesha Co.; in 1874, he bought a shop and home in Brandon; his business occupies seven men, and is enlarging annually; in the wagon department, about forty firm wagons are made yearly, besides sleighs, etc., etc.; he has a large patronage in the repairing shop; horseshoeing is also a prominent feature; he is an ingenious, hard-working "boss" machinist. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is a Deacon. He is a Republican, and a Temple of Honor man.

DR. JAMES TURNER, Brandon; is a native of Scotland. His parents came to America and settled in Dodge Co., Wis., where his father died while the subject of this sketch was quite young; his home for twenty years after the death of his father, was Waukesha Co.; he attended the public schools, and afterward the State University, from which he graduated in 1866; after graduation, he served the M. E. Church as Pastor one year at Stoughton, his health failed, and he afterward prepared for the

medical profession; spent one year in the Detroit Medical College, and his last course was taken at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he received his medical diploma in 1871; while attending the Wisconsin State University, he served as a soldier in the 40th W. V. I. for 100 days. He was married in Lisbon, Waukesha Co., Wis., on the 27th of September, 1869, to Miss Susie S. Sims; they have three children—Nellie, Willie and Grace; he practiced his profession seven years in Oshkosh, and located in Brandon; he is in general partnership in a drug store and medical practice with J. E. Gee, M. D., at Brandon; they have an extensive practice in their profession, and a liberal patronage as druggists. Dr. Turner is President of the School Board; is identified with the order of Odd Fellows; is an active member of the M. E. Church; is a conservative Republican, and a thorough temperance man.

NELSON VAN CAMP, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Metomen; was born in New Jersey Aug. 9, 1823; removed with parents, in 1825, to Wayne Co., Penn.; Mr. Van Camp spent twenty-one years of his life in railroading in Pennsylvania. He was married, Dec. 31, 1848, to Miss Hannah Colburn, of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Gilbert A., born in 1850; Aurelia A., born in 1855; Carrie B., born in 1860, and Alice M., born in 1864; the three oldest are married. Mr. Van Camp came to Fond du Lac Co. in 1859, and, after living six years in the township of Ripon, he bought the present farm of 200 acres on Secs. 2, 12 and 15, in the township of Metomen; he rents about one-half his land; has good farm improvements. He belongs to the Protective Association, the Temple of Honor, and was formerly an Odd Fellow. He is a temperance Democrat, and a Methodist.

J. WARNER, harness-maker and farmer; P. O. Brandon; was born June 28, 1832, in Wittenburg, Germany; came to America in 1849; he worked at his trade one year in Coshocton Co., Ohio, and afterward lived five years in Lorain Co., Ohio, where he took out his naturalization papers; in 1855, he came West and started a harness-shop in Fairwater, and during the palmy days of that village, the shop gave employment to five workmen; he has been two years in business in Brandon, and is the leading shop in the village. He was married in May, 1856, to Miss M. B. Siegle, of his native place, Germany; have had three children—Francis H., born in 1857; Bertha, born in 1866, died in 1870; George L., born in 1872. Has a farm of 124 acres on Secs. 29 and 30, in the township of Metomen, near Fairwater; he is Side Supervisor, and has held other local offices; his oldest son carries on the farm; is interested in stock-raising, particularly of Norman horses. Is Republican.

SAMUEL WEINSTOCK, merchant, Brandon; born on the 30th of May, 1825, in Bavaria, Germany; came to America in 1845, and settled in New York City, where he remained till 1852, when he came to Milwaukee and spent seven years in the mercantile business; he then went to Rubicon and was engaged seven years in the business of buying and shipping cattle. He was married in New York, on the 22d of November, 1863, to Miss Fannie Bamberger, of Bavaria; have had four children—Millus (deceased), Gilbert, Selma and Theresa. In the autumn of 1866, he came to Brandon, Wis., and established a general merchandise store, under the firm name of Weinstock & Bro; in 1870, he sold out to the brother, and in the fall of the same year he started a store for himself, which he has continued to the present date—keeps everything except hardware. Is a member of the Village Board; is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. Is of Democratic proclivities, but votes according to his best judgment at the time of election. He has been continuously in mercantile life in Brandon longer than any other merchant; has a good trade from both foreigners and Americans.

HON. DAVID WHITTON, Brandon; born in Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1836. His father was the youngest child in a family of twenty-five children; he is still strong, and for several years has resided in the city of Waupun; he landed in Boston, Mass., on the 4th day of July, 1842, with his family, consisting of his wife, his son Charles, and the subject of this sketch; the father was by trade a stonemason and mason, and was employed four years as foreman in the construction of the new locks on the Welland Canal; in the fall of 1846, the family came to Wisconsin, and located in Ashippun, Dodge Co., where they remained ten years, engaged in farming; in 1856, the family moved to Waupun, Wis. Young David, now of age, spent three years as an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner's trade; this not proving congenial, he, in 1860, engaged in buying and shipping farm produce. On the 1st of January, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary B. Turner, of Waukesha Co., Wis.; they have seven children—Mary E., born in Waupun May 1, 1863; Charles B., born in Waupun March 23, 1865; David, Jr., born in Waupun Feb. 21, 1867; Gracie Bell, born in Brandon March 29, 1869; Nellie A., born in Brandon April 16, 1873; Alexander T., born in Brandon Sept. 13, 1875; Susie E., born in Brandon July 22, 1878. Mr. Whitton was admitted to the practice of law in April, 1877, and is established at Brandon, and practices in Fond du Lac and surrounding counties. He occupies his own residence in Brandon, and also owns a grain warehouse. He held the offices of Assessor and Supervisor while residing in Waupun. Since his removal to Brandon in 1866, he has several times been elected Justice of the Peace, but he

qualified only once; in 1873, he was elected to the Legislature from the First Assembly District in Fond du Lac Co. Esquire Whitton, from boyhood, has been known as an active Democrat. Since 1863, he has been an efficient member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented the Grand Encampment of Wisconsin, in the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States; he is also a Royal Arch Mason.

FREDERICK G. WILKE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Metomen; born in Stettien, Prussia, on the 31st of December, 1831; from early boyhood he has "paddled his own canoe." After becoming of age, he served three years in the Prussian Army, and was stationed most of the time in Metz. In 1856, he came to America, under contract to his wealthy patron, to serve him two years for the passage money and board and clothing; the faithful service was performed in the Wolf River country. In 1858, he began working for himself, having \$60, a stout hand and a brave heart. He served Almon Osborn two years, then worked the farm on shares for four years; he then bought a farm, which he worked till 1876, when he purchased the well-known "William Brunson Farm" of eighty acres, on Sec. 11. He was married, on the 7th of September, 1861, to Miss Mary Gonyo, of Wausara Co.; they have six children—Henry F., Emma, Jennie, Sarah, John and Flora. During the rebellion he was drafted, but paid the commutation; he also sent money for parents and brother and sister to come to Wisconsin from Prussia; his aged father now lives with him. He is a grain raiser, but is fond of good live stock. Himself and family are Methodists; he is a cautious, hard-working man; is a Conservative Republican.

STEPHEN T. WILSIE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Brandon; he was born Oct. 5, 1815, in Scholastic Co., N. Y.; from age of 5 to 20, he lived in Ohio; in 1835, he moved to Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., and that remained his home till 1856. He was married, May 18, 1843, to Miss Mary Banker, of Rochester, by whom he had five children, all now living—Edward, Hiram, Emma, John W., Ophelia C. Mrs. Wilsie died May 18, 1873, on the thirtieth anniversary of her wedding day. Mr. Wilsie worked several years at his trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled on his present farm; he has 110 acres under good cultivation; carries on "mixed" farming. Mr. Wilsie's father came to this State in 1844, and to this township in 1846, and the family endured the privations and experiences incident to the life of early pioneers; he died in 1877; the mother is now aged 87, and her home is with Mr. Wilsie; he has been Township Treasurer once and Side Supervisor four terms; is a member of Grange 52. Was married, Oct. 18, 1877, to Mrs. Lavina Butler, of Metomen, by whom he has one child, named Luella. Himself and wife are Methodists; his parents were Quakers. He has been Class-Leader more than a quarter of a century, and a member of M. E. Church nearly half a century; he is social, benevolent and respected.

JOHN WORMWOOD, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Brandon; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., on the 3d of July, 1819; his parents were farmers, and his early life was spent on a farm in the Green Mountain State; at the age of 19, he, with his parents, removed to New Hampshire, where he remained until 1849; from the autumn of 1849, to the spring of 1855, he was in the furniture business in Boston, Mass. He was married in Boston, on the 13th of August, 1851, to Miss Sarah Sargeant, formerly of Waitsfield, Vt.; they have two children—Mary Ella and John. In the spring of 1855, they came West, and located on the farm they now occupy; they have 140 acres, of which all except about twenty acres is under cultivation. He was the first Master of Brandon Grange, No. 52; has been Chairmen of Metomen six times, and has held other local offices; has been Master of Brandon Lodge, No. 144, of A. F. & A. M., and is a Royal Arch Mason. Politically, he is a Republican, and defends his principles by argument and ballot. Himself and wife are consistent believers in the doctrine that the infinite love of God will ultimately gather all mankind to Himself in a realm of happiness.

ANDREW J. YORTY, P. O. Brandon; member of firm of Hillman & Yorty, wholesale lumber dealers and manufacturers, located at Winneconne, Winnebago Co., Wis.; he was born in Meadville, Penn., on the 4th of January, 1832; his father was a blacksmith, and in 1844 he came to Wisconsin with his family and located on Jefferson Prairie, Rock Co., where he started a shop and also took some land, which the sons carried on; in the spring of 1846, A. J., with his father, came to Round Prairie, Metomen Township, and took up 160 acres of land, and broke up a portion of the same; the family removed to the farm in 1847; the father died in 1874; young Andrew worked on the farm, and during the winters availed himself of the best educational advantages afforded by the county; at the age of 19, he began teaching winter schools; he taught one season in Ripon; in November, 1855, he went to California, and for five and a half years he was subject to the "ups and downs" incident to the life of a miner; he returned to Brandon in May, 1861, and for four years was a farmer in this township. He was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Maggie Patterson of Alto; they have three children: Lizzie, born June 4, 1864; Edith, born July 15, 1867; Andrew J., Jr., born Dec. 2, 1871; since 1866 he has been in the

lumber trade; he commenced the retail business in Brandon, but since 1875 he has been engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling lumber, with headquarters at Winneconne, Wisconsin; Mr. Yorty was Superintendent of schools under the township system in 1855; he was Town Clerk two years, also Treasurer one year, when he collected the largest tax ever raised in this township, as it included the bounty tax; he has been Chairman twice, and in 1871 was elected a Member of the Legislature from the First Assembly District of Fond du Lac Co.; has held other local offices; has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the various temperance organizations; he is a Royal Arch Mason. Is a reliable Republican; himself and wife affiliate with the Methodist Church. Mr. Yorty and his partner are both residents of Brandon.

ALTO TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW BRUINS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Brandon; was born in Gelderland, Holland, on the 3d of December, 1827. He was drafted before the age of 19, and receiving a year's furlough, he emigrated to America, in which he has acquired citizenship. On the 27th of May, 1847, he arrived in Alto, and bought a pre-emption in the same section where he now lives; his parents and remainder of family came in the fall of the same year, and have lived in Alto ever since. He was married in October, 1851, to Miss Ellen Gleiven, formerly of Gelderland, Holland. He has 330 acres of land in Alto, and 80 acres in Metomen, the greater part of which is tillable; they have had nine children, three of whom died young; the six living are Henrietta, Henry, Anna, Mina, Ella and Andrew. He prefers to tend his farm rather than hold office. The family are connected with the Ebenezer Reformed Church of Alto. His father erected their church edifice mainly at his own expense. He is a Republican. The father and three brothers live in Alto Township, and are all thrifty farmers and good citizens.

DERK BRUINS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Brandon; was born in Gelderland, Holland, on the 20th of March, 1839; he came to America, with his parents, in 1847, and has lived in Alto to present date; he is the youngest son, and has always lived with his parents; his mother is dead, but the father still lives with Derk, and part of the property is still held by the father; he, the father, H. Bruins, is 81 years of age, has thirty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, and is in good health, except the necessary infirmities of age. Derk has 300 acres of land, all tillable except thirty acres of marsh, but forty acres are still wooded; has 350 graded Merino sheep; raises other live stock, and also grain. He was married Jan. 11, 1865, to Miss Cynthia B. Heusinkveld, formerly of Holland; they have six children—William H., Hannah, Edward, Henry M., Mina H. and Derk Jr. He has been Side Supervisor three years. Himself and family, and father, belong to the Ebenezer Reformed Church of Alto. He is Republican. Like most of his nationality, he is a moral, law-abiding citizen.

JOHN BRUINS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Brandon; was born in Gelderland, Holland, on the 27th of January, 1833; came to America in the fall of 1847, and settled in Alto, and worked on the farm with his parents for fourteen years. In April, 1859, he was married to Miss Christina Gleiven, formerly of Gelderland, Holland. He bought his present farm in January, 1861; he has 240 acres, about 200 of which are tillable; he raises some wheat to sell, but pays more attention to live stock, sheep and cattle; he has two large barns with basement, and a comfortable house. Have had ten children; two died in childhood; the living are Hattie, Cornelius, Henry J., Johanna H., Dina L., Mary, Jennie C. and Henrietta J.; all the children are at home. He is now Side Supervisor. Himself and wife are members of the Ebenezer Reformed Church of Alto; he is a Republican, and has the characteristics of the Hollanders; is an industrious and moral citizen.

JAN W. BRUINS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Brandon; he was born in Wilp, Gelderland, Holland, on the 12th of February, 1835; his parents came to Alto in 1847, and he lived at home till 1863, when he settled on the farm which he now owns. He was married, Sept. 27, 1862, to Miss Gertrude Vanderbeck, by whom he had three children, of whom two are living—Hendrikes and Dina. The mother died Dec. 25, 1867. He has 187 acres, fully 150 of which is tillable; he raises grain and stock. In May, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth Garritsen, by whom he had three children; the two living are named Gertrude A. and John. Mrs. Bruins died Aug. 10, 1873. He has been Side Supervisor two terms and Town Treasurer once. He was married to his present wife on the 27th of October, 1873; her maiden name was Aaltje Rens; they have had three children, of whom two are living—Betsey and Aaldert Van Wechel. Himself and family are connected with the Ebenezer Reformed Church of Alto. Has good farm buildings and an excellent brick residence. Is Republican; is Trustee of the church; is a reliable and respected citizen.

MATHIAS DUVEN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Waupun; born July 1, 1816, in Holland, Province of Gelderland. Was married in Holland, in 1840, to Alida Straks, who was born Dec. 19, 1818; daughter of Hendrekes Straks. Mr. Duven came to America in 1846, and lived ten months in Jefferson Co., Wis.; then came to Alto, and has resided there since. Has held office in the Reformed Church (of which he is a member) over twenty-five years. Mrs. Duven died June 21, 1877, of paralysis; was taken in church at 2 o'clock P. M. and died at 11 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Duven has nine children—William, Henry, Charles, Henrietta (now Mrs. John Gysbers), Dora (now Mrs. Derk Rens), Mary (Mrs. Jacob Meenk), Jane (Mrs. John Redaker), John and Hannah, all living in Alto except Charles, who lives in the city of Waupun, and Jane, who lives in Trenton, Dodge Co. Has 160 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. Republican.

ELISHA GREEN, retired farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Waupun; was born in the town of Weare, N. H., on the 27th of December, 1792, and is doubtless the oldest citizen of Alto; he is able to take care of himself—is, in fact, a vigorous, hearty old man; he spent his early life in Addison Co., Vt.; came to Alto in 1854 and located on the farm where he now lives with his son George. He was married, Jan. 29, 1822, to Miss Silvia Chase, of Vermont; they had eight children, three of whom are dead; the living are Abigail, Silvia A., Mary A., George G. and Hattie E. The mother died Oct. 27, 1876. He came to Alto and bought land, but carried it on mainly by hired help; he is a natural mechanic and delights still to work in wood or iron. Is of Quaker parentage; was never an active politician, but has been a reliable Republican; is an honest man and a good citizen.

GEORGE G. GREEN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Waupun; was born in Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vt., on the 16th of November, 1834; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled on his present farm. He was married, in September, 1872, to Miss Lusella Fowler, by whom he had one child—Lusella M.; the mother died April 7, 1874. He owns 240 acres of land, of which fully two hundred are tillable; carries on mixed farming, but makes somewhat of a specialty of stock-raising, particularly of sheep; he has 200 thoroughbred and graded Merinos; is called a successful farmer and stock-raiser. Is a Royal Arch Mason and a Republican. Is a man of strong likes and dislikes.

WILLIAM GLENDINNING (deceased); was born July 9, 1805, in the parish of Ashkirk, Scotland; served five years to learn the carpenter's trade. Married, March 22, 1827, Catharine Graham, who was born in February, 1805, in the parish of Howick, Scotland, daughter of Thomas Graham; her mother's maiden name was Margaret Rutherford. Mr. Glendinning came to America in the spring of 1832 with his family; remained in Montreal a few months, then went to the State of New York and followed farming in Delaware Co. till June, 1845; then sold out and came to Wisconsin; he settled in the town of Alto on Sec. 36, where he followed farming till his death, which occurred Sept. 5, 1872. He left a widow and eight children—William Thomas (living in California), Margaret (now Mrs. John Chapman, of Dickinson Co., Iowa), Effie (now Mrs. Hugh Meikle, of Alto), Isabell (now Mrs. Merritt Vader, of Alto), Elliot (living near Wausau, Wis.), and James and Helen, living with their mother on the homestead, which consists of 130 acres, and worth about \$40 per acre; one son, Walter, was accidentally killed Dec. 2, 1878, while engaged in unloading a car of logs at the saw-mill belonging to himself and brother Elliot, near Wausau, Wis.; left a wife and two children; lost two children in New York, who died in infancy. P. O. Waupun.

ROBERT GRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Brandon; he was born in Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 24th of May, 1829; he is descended from one of the oldest families of Scotland, his ancestry dating back nearly four centuries. "Sir John the Graham," a prominent member of the clan, is known in history as the friend Sir William Wallace, and his exploits as a Scottish Chief, Marquis of Montrose, are immortalized by Sir Walter Scott. The subject of this sketch was married in Scotland, on the 18th of February, 1853, to Miss Jane Inglis, of Roxboroughshire, Scotland; three years after marriage, they came to America, attracted by the glowing reports given by friends who had found homes in Wisconsin; on the 12th of August, 1856, he and his "bonnie bride" took dinner in one of the rooms of his present fine residence, which was at that time the entire dwelling; he has lived in Alto continuously to present date; he was a shepherd in Scotland, and had saved but little more than \$100 with which to commence farming in this town; he first worked out by the month, but soon bought land and enjoyed the high prices of "war times;" he paid \$9,500 for his present farm of 190 acres; he has a few acres of marsh, but nearly all his farm is high, beautiful prairie, unsurpassed by any in the township; he has spacious grounds inclosed with his residence, which stands upon the corner of two well-traveled roads; he raises live stock and grain; his barns indicate the thrifty farmer. They have had five children, one, a son, died in 1871, aged 24 years; the living are William, John, Elizabeth and George. William is married and lives in Brandon; this son and a partner, named Clark, run a steam feed-mill on Mr. Graham's farm; the

engine is used a portion of the time in connection with a steam thrasher; the mill has a daily capacity of six tons. Mr. G. has been District Clerk for a dozen years, and Side Supervisor two years. He is one of the Deacons of the Brandon Congregational Church; and his family are also Congregationalists; he is a reliable Republican. He has many of the characteristics of the representative Scotchman—is moral, industrious, attached to his countrymen and to "Bonnie Scotland."

JOHN H. HAGENS, merchant, south line of Sec. 14; P. O. Waupun; born Aug. 26, 1841, in Holland, in the Province of Gelderland; son of Aaron and Henrietta Hagens, who took passage for America when he was about 5 years old, and both died before reaching New York; John H. was taken to the New York Orphan Asylum, where he remained till 1858, then came to the town of Holland, Ottawa Co., Mich., and from there to Wisconsin, remaining in the town of Alto till 1860, when he went to Milwaukee and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store; continued in that business in Milwaukee till 1866, then returned to Alto and commenced trade for himself, where he still continues. Was married Dec. 8, 1871, to Theodora Kastein, who was born Feb. 8, 1849, in the same place as her husband; daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Terheest) Kustein, who came to America in 1866; Mr. Hagens has three children—Aaron, Elizabeth and Theodora. Mrs. Hagens is a member of the Reformed Church. He is a Republican.

ROBERT HOBKIRK, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Waupun; born April 13, 1817, in Roxburghshire, Scotland; son of Robert and Margaret (Blakie) Hobkirk; came to America in the spring of 1842 and settled in Delaware Co., N. Y., where he was married, July 26, 1844, to Jessie Riddoch, who was born Sept. 25, 1826, in Scotland, daughter of John Riddoch; has seven children—Robert and John (living in Trenton, Dodge Co.), William, Mary, Frank, Anna and Jessie; Elizabeth died Sept. 29, 1877, in her 25th year, and Alexander died in infancy. Members of Congregational Church; Democrat. Owns 200 acres land.

JOHN KASTEIN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Waupun; born March 10, 1835, in Gelderland, Holland; son of John William Kastein; his mother's maiden name was Theodora Terhurst; came to America with his parents in 1847, and settled in the town of Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; lived there six or seven years, then came to Alto and located on Sec. 23; his mother died Feb. 14, 1867; father still living. Was married, Nov. 30, 1858, to Ellen Giabenstein, who was born Aug. 12, 1836, in Gelderland, Holland; daughter of Henry and Johanna (Sleister) Giabenstein; has ten children living—Johanna (now Mrs. William Loymans, of Alto); Theodore, John, William, Elizabeth, Rudolph, Antoinette, Maria, John, Angeline and Robertus; all living with parents except Johanna; has lost one—John William, died in July, 1864, aged 4 years and 9 months. Mr. Kastein has held the office of Assessor for the last four years; Supervisor several years; also Clerk of the School District, and has been one of the Directors of the Waupun Farmer's Insurance Co. for the last five years; in politics, Democrat. Has 160 acres land, worth \$40 per acre. Both members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN KLOOSTERBOER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Waupun; born Dec. 14, 1817, in Holland, Province of Gelderland; came to America in 1849, and settled in the town of Alto on Sec. 23; came to Sec. 23 in 1861; has followed farming ever since he came to this country; had no English education in Holland, but took an English-print newspaper (the New York *Tribune*), when he first came to this country, and soon learned to read and speak English. In March, 1841, he was married, in Holland, to Fannie Groothedde, who was born April 27, 1804, in Holland; her first husband's name was Derk Van Wechel, who died in 1838, leaving four children—Ella (who died in January, 1875), Johanna (now Mrs. John Straks, of Alto), Arend (who lives in Iowa), and Anna (now Mrs. William Klumpers, of Alto). He has 374 acres of land in Alto, divided into three farms, worth about \$15,000. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and a Republican.

WILLIAM KLUMPERS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Waupun; born March 28, 1827, in Holland, Province of Gelderland; came to America in 1847, and lived in the town of Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis., till the spring of 1857, then sold out, and bought the farm he now owns, where he has since resided. He was married, March 11, 1857, to Anna Van Wechel, who was born May 29, 1838, also in Gelderland, Holland, daughter of Derk Van Wechel, and stepdaughter of John Kloosterboer. Have five children—Johanna, Derk, Garret, Frances and Willie; have lost two—Garret died March 20, 1863, aged 17 months, and Frankie, April 27, 1868, aged 10 months. Johanna is now the wife of John Nechel, of Alto. Has eighty acres of land, worth \$60 per acre. Both members of the Reformed Church, and he is a Republican.

JOHN LANDAAL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Waupun; born Jan. 15, 1824, in Gelderland, Holland; son of Cornelius Landaal, who came to America in 1848, settled in Alto, and died Sept. 20, 1874; John came to America in 1847, and worked at carpenter and joiner work (which trade he had

learned in Holland) one year in Milwaukee, Wis.; in the spring of 1848, went to Ottawa Co., Mich.; lived there till the fall of 1849, then came back to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Alto; first bought a farm of thirty acres on Sec. 21, subsequently added to it, and sold out in the spring of 1856; the next fall, he bought the farm he now owns, on Sec. 26; has 180 acres in his home farm, and 160 acres on the county line in Secs. 34 and 35; both farms are worth about \$20,000. He has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Assessor; was one of the originators of the Waupun Farmers' Insurance Co., and is now agent for the town of Alto. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Berendiena Mensink, who was born Nov. 28, 1832, in the same place as her husband; her parents came to America in 1816; lived three years in Saratoga Co., N. Y., then came to Wisconsin and lived in Alto till 1864, then removed to Fillmore Co., Minn., and died there; Mr. and Mrs. Landaal have ten children—Mary C., now Mrs. Henry De Groat, of Alto; Johanna H., now Mrs. John Duitman; Henry B., married Mary De Groat, and lives in Alto; Mina C., now Mrs. Anthony Loomans, of Alto; John L., Bernard J., Garret A., Emma L., Cornelius H. and Louisa A.; have lost four—Mina C., Cornelius H., Louisa A. and Benjamin. Mr. Landaal is a Democrat, and an Elder in the Reformed Church, to which they both belong.

DAVID T. McCLAUGHEY, Sec. 30; P. O. Waupun; was born Dec. 20, 1824, in Washington Co., N. Y.; he lived five years in Oswego Co. before coming West in 1839; his father, Daniel, and all the family, came to Wisconsin, and settled on Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha Co., on the 7th of November, 1839; David T. remained there until the summer of 1846, when he took up land in Alto; he has been twenty-four years on the farm which he now owns. He was married, March 13, 1849, to Miss Susan E. Knight, of Alto; her parents were among the very earliest settlers in this township; he has 500 acres, all of which he regards as tillable, but about one-fifth is marsh, which yields an abundance of good hay; he makes a specialty of stock-raising; has 125 thoroughbred and graded merino sheep; keeps grade Durham cattle; has several horses of the Swigart breed. They have six children—Angeline B., Martha, David W., Maria, Jessie F., and Nellie V.; the two oldest daughters are married and live in Iowa; the other four are on the home farm; he was a partner with William Knight in keeping the first hotel in Alto; it was on Sec. 31, and for a dozen years had a large patronage; he has been Side Supervisor, and also Treasurer several times; he never had a lawsuit in his life. He is a Republican, and is a member of Waupun Lodge, No. 48, of A., E. & A. M.; his father, Daniel, was born Dec. 21, 1802; came to Alto in 1863, and makes his home with his son, David T.; his wife died in 1869; he had a family of nine of whom six are living; the youngest died in the army. All have been successful farmers and good citizens.

JOHN ALBERT MEENK, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Waupun; born Oct. 12, 1820, in Gelderland, Holland; came to America in 1844, arriving in New York City in August; lived in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., till 1845, when he was joined by his parents, two sisters and five brothers; the whole family came to Wisconsin and settled in Alto, except Henry, who went to Texas. Mr. Meenk was married, Feb. 2, 1850, to Henrietta Veenhuis, who was born in October, 1821, in Gelderland, Holland, and died July 24, 1857, of consumption, leaving two children—Jacob and Garret William, both living in Alto; Garret William with his father. Was married the second time, Nov. 17, 1858, to Anna Cornelia Wubbels, who died April 12, 1868, aged about 52, leaving one child by Mr. Meenk (her second husband), Gertrude. Was married the third time, Jan. 27, 1870, to Mrs. Alida Veenhuis, whose maiden name was Proppers; has 180 acres of land, \$40 per acre. Member of Reformed Church, and a Republican.

JOHN D. MEENK (deceased) was born in Gelderland, Holland; came to America, with his parents, in 1815, and settled in the town of Alto, being among the first settlers of the town; lived first in the north part of the town, but sold out in 1865, and removed to Sec. 23, where he resided till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1873, of consumption, after an illness of several years; he was but a child when his father, Garrett Meenk, came to America. He married Cynthia Loomans, daughter of John Wm. Loomans, who came to America from Holland in 1814, and to Alto in 1817, where he is still living. Mr. Meenk left ten children—Garrett (lives in Waupun), William, Jane (now Mrs. Garret Gysbers, of Alto), Mina, Della, Hattie, Anna, Caroline, Hannah and Albert; all living on the homestead, except Garrett and Jane. Mrs. Meenk was married the second time, Feb. 10, 1880, to Derk J. Nizel, of Minnesota. The homestead consists of eighty acres of land on Sec. 23, with good buildings; P. O. Waupun.

GERHARDES GEORGE NEEVEL, farmer, Sec. 22 (formerly painter); P. O. Waupun, born Sept. 16, 1827, in Gelderland, Holland; came to America in 1853, and settled in the city of Waupun, where he followed painting till 1875, then went on his farm in Alto, and has followed farming since. Was married, Dec. 26, 1859, to Alida Elizabeth Denck, who was born in his native place in 1838,

and died July 29, 1874, leaving five children—John George, Edward, Mina Johanna, Gerret Christian (dead) and Frank Albert. Was married the second time Dec. 31, 1874, to Magdalena Anna De Mersseman, who was born July 2, 1840, in Zealand, Holland; she came with her parents to Wisconsin in 1848. They have had three children—Januëke Elizabeth, Theodorus Isaac and Isaac Gerhardes; lost one child of the first wife—Gerret Christian, aged 1 year and 4 months. Owns 160 acres of land.

J. RENSINK, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Brandon; was born in the Province of Gelderland, Holland, on the 3d of January, 1833; at the age of 13, he, with his parents, came to America; they settled on the present homestead in Alto, in the spring of 1846; the aged parents still live with their son, and half the land is still in their name, but he is the only heir; together, they have a farm of 320 acres, two-thirds of which is tillable. He was married to Miss Julia Shalenski on the 28th of December, 1878. Both his parents and himself and wife are members of the Dutch Reformed Church. He has raised grain mainly, but intends to keep sheep; he has good farm improvements. He has always been a Republican, but takes little interest in politics. J. W. Rensink is the father's name. All are moral, law-abiding citizens.

ROELOF SLEYSER, farmer and painter, Sec. 15; P. O. Waupun; was born Dec. 25, 1815, in Zutphen, Holland; his father was a painter and grainer, and Roelof learned the trade and worked with his father till 1846, when he came to America and settled on the present homestead. He was married in Milwaukee, June 26, 1847, to Miss Johanna H. Liesveld, who was born April 6, 1822, in Arnheim, Holland; since that date, they have lived on the home farm, the carrying-on of which he has superintended and also worked at painting a portion of the time; he has been twenty-one years Clerk of his school district, fourteen years Supervisor, and, in 1870, was a member of the General Assembly from the First District of Fond du Lac Co. They have had ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and nine are now living—Mary E., J. William, Johanna H., Liesveld A., Roelof H., Coba R., Henry J., Eva M. and Benjamin U.; four children are still at home in the spring of 1880. He has 140 acres of land; raises grain and good grade live stock. His son, Henry, is raising blooded poultry. Mr. Sleyser was one of the first settlers of Alto; he has never been in a law-suit, either as plaintiff or defendant. He is a stalwart Republican, and so, also, is each son who has become of age. He gives due honor to his worthy wife for her counsels and co-operation in earning life's successes.

WILLIAM H. SMITHERS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Waupun; was born April 14, 1822, in Yorkshire, England; came with his parents to America in 1837, and settled in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he remained eight years. He was married in September, 1844, to Miss Lois A. Knight, of York State. They came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1845, and remained one year in Bristol, Kenosha Co.; then, in the summer of 1846, they settled in the township of Alto; bought his present farm in 1848; he has 222 acres of land, all tillable, except about fifty acres of marsh; he sells no grain, but raises live stock—sheep, hogs, horses and cattle; has a large, well-planned barn, with basement, and good farm conveniences; has a comfortable and hospitable home. They have had nine children—one daughter, Anna K., died in 1870; the living are Sarah E., Edna M., Ella M., Maggie D., Carrie Z., Willie F., Saba U. and Lois A.; four daughters are married. He has been many years Clerk of Elections, eleven years Town Clerk, two years Assessor, two years Treasurer and one year Side Supervisor; he is a member of a temperance society and the Grange; he passed through the privations and varied experiences of pioneer life. He and several other old settlers related this story of the abundance of fish, especially "bullheads," in the Rock River below Waupun: When ice covered the river, people chopped airholes at some desirable point in the river, to which the fish would come in vast quantities, and from which they could be dipped up by the bushel. Several pioneers state a wagon-body full (twenty-five or thirty bushels) could be had for 25 cents—about 1 cent a bushel; fifty wagon loads per day have been dipped out; tens of thousands of bushels taken during the winter. Other kinds of fish at some seasons were nearly as abundant. They were obtained mainly to feed hogs. Many of the fish died of suffocation because of the immense masses and the want of aerated water. Wild fowls and deer were plenty. Mr. Smithers was one of the first to move out on the prairie away from the "openings;" his first house was built without nails, boards or glass—simply poles covered with hay, making a comfortable summer residence; cooking, of course, was done "outside." Mr. Smithers has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty years. He is a thrifty farmer, a capable man and a good citizen.

HENRY STRAKS, merchant and teacher, Sec. 23; P. O. Waupun; born Feb. 13, 1853, in Alto; son of John Straks, who came to Wisconsin in 1846 from Holland, and settled in Alto in 1848, where he now resides. Henry lived with his father till he was 24 years of age, except when at school; is a graduate of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, and has followed teaching about four years. Was married, April 1, 1877, to Priscilla Neevel, who was born March 1, 1855, also in Alto; daughter of J. H. Neevel, a native of Holland, who came from Pittsburgh, Penn., to the town of Alto in 1848, where he

still resides. Mr. Straks has a general store on the corners at the north line of Sec. 23 and employs a clerk to attend to that part of his business, while he is engaged in teaching in District No. 1, half a mile south of his store and dwelling. Has two children—John Hubert, born Aug. 22, 1878, and Nellie, Dec. 13, 1879. He is a Republican, and is now a Justice of the Peace; both members of the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

JOHN STRAKS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Waupun; born May 31, 1826, in Province of Gelderland, Holland; son of H. D. Straks; mother's maiden name Catharine Weenink; came to America in 1846, arriving in New York July 6; came direct to Wisconsin, and lived in Waterville, Jefferson Co., till February, 1848; then came to Alto, and settled on Sec. 26; lived there till 1865, and then sold out and removed to his present location on Sec. 23; has 125 acres of land valued at about \$40 per acre. Was married, June 2, 1851, to Johanna Van Wechel, who was born April 6, 1830, also in Gelderland, Holland; daughter of Derk Van Wechel, and step-daughter of John Kloosterboer; has six children living—Henry, Derk Van Wechel, John, Catharine, Wilhelmina and Johanna—the last four living with their parents; have lost five children—Henry, died in infancy; Catharine, at the age of 5 months and 10 days; Frederick, 5 months; Anna, in infancy, and Frank, Feb. 26, 1878, in his 16th year; he was of kind, obliging disposition, learned music readily, and was a natural artist, leaving a number of sketches showing considerable ability in that direction. Mr. and Mrs. Straks are both members of the Reformed Church, and he has been an Elder in the church since 1865. Republican. Had seventy-five guests at their silver wedding, which occurred June 2, 1876.

BEENERD TER BEEST, retired farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Waupun; born in Gelderland, Holland, June 6, 1806; came to America in 1856, and settled on a farm in Alto; lives with his son, Derk, on the farm which he bought in 1859. He was married, Dec. 9, 1829, to Miss Katharina Louisa Bosch; they have had seven children; one died in Holland, and one died in the United States Army; the living are Evert, Henry, Derk, Alida and Diena. He is a Republican; both himself and his venerable wife are members of the Reformed Church of Alto, and are in good health and a happy old age.

DERK A. G. TER BEEST, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Waupun; he was born in Gelderland, Holland, on the 8th of June, 1811; his parents came to America in 1847, and settled in Alto, where the entire family have since lived. He was married, March 13, 1879, to Miss Grada Johanna Heusinkfeld. He has lived on their present farm since 1859, but did not buy it till 1878; he has 80 acres, fully 45 of which are under good cultivation; he raises all kinds of grain and live stock. He is a Republican; himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Alto.

JACOB WELLHOUSE, merchant and farmer, Brandon; he was born in Gelderland, Holland, Dec. 31, 1833; came to America with his parents in 1847, and settled in Alto; has lived in that township ever since; resides on Sec. 1; he lived at home until the spring after he was of age. He was married, May 12, 1855 to Miss Johanna B. Terlurst, of Milwaukee. He has been a farmer from boyhood; he has bought and sold several farms, and now owns three farms; the one he lives on is located about one and a half miles south of Brandon; he has 300 acres of land, more than nine-tenths of which is under cultivation; he carries on all the land himself, raises both live stock and grain. He has five children, all living, named John, Henry, Eliza, Gerrit and Jacob, Jr. He has been five years Clerk of the School Board, and Township Treasurer twice; he is a liberal Democrat, but takes no active part in politics; himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church of Alto. During the present year he has bought a stock of goods in Brandon, and now has a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in a general village store; he has a liberal patronage, both from his countrymen and Americans.

GRIFFITH R. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Brandon; was born Dec. 25, 1833, in Caermarthenshire, South Wales; he landed in Milwaukee Sept. 9, 1850; his parents settled in Wau-shara Co., in February, 1851, where they continued to reside until their death in 1878; subject of this sketch worked by the month four years as a farm laborer in Wisconsin, his parents belonging to that class so largely represented in new countries, "poor, but respectable and industrious." He was married, May 14, 1854, to Miss Susan O'Connor, of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in fall of same year they removed to her native county, where he bought land, and carried on farming eleven years; on the 13th of April, 1866, he came to Alto, and settled on the farm which he now owns; they have had three children, one of whom died in infancy in 1866; the two sons are Edgar R., who was married Feb. 25, 1880, and Winfield S.; has 120 acres, nearly all of which is tillable; is a member of Brandon Grange, No. 52; is a Republican; is a moral, law-abiding citizen.

HARRY C. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Waupun; he was born June 19, 1809, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father was in the war of 1812;

his early life was spent on his father's farm; he worked several years in clearing up a farm in the wooded section of York State. He was married, May 1, 1833, to Miss Rebecca Wilcox, with whom he has happily journeyed nearly to the fiftieth mile-post; after marriage, he continued farming in the same county till 1847, when he came to Kenosha, Wis., then Southport; his parents and relatives, to the number of twenty-two, came about the same time, some by water, others by land, but all met at Kenosha. The subject of this sketch, and his parents, located on Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., where the parents died in 1865. Mr. Williams remained on Spring Prairie four years. In 1851, he settled in Alto, on some land which he had previously "entered," and which is a part of his present farm of 520 acres, three-fifths of which is tillable, the remainder is marsh, which is sometimes as valuable as the uplands. He raises cattle—has, at present time, one hundred head of graded Durhams; keeps about fifty cows. For the last nine years he has also had a cheese factory, which uses the milk from 100 cows, and which is superintended by his wife; they have commodious barns; within their fine residence are found evidences of refinement and wealth; they have two daughters—Sarah E. and Mary R.; the eldest is married to G. W. Adams, a prominent business man of Chicago; Mary R. is an amateur artist of ability and culture; some of her paintings are worthy of a professional. He has been Chairman and also Side Supervisor; he was never a member of any secret society. He is a Republican, and himself and wife are Congregationalists. He has passed through the "hard times" of pioneer life; he remembers that, in 1853, he drew wheat to Markesan, and was unable to dispose of it, except for cotton bags, which he did, giving a bushel of good wheat for each bag. Now, blest with competency and friends, they are cheerfully passing on to ripened age.

URIAH WOOD. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Brandon; was born Dec. 25, 1830, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.; his parents removed to Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1832, where he resided until 1844, when they came to Wisconsin, and settled in Kenosha Co., but remained only one year; in the fall of 1845, they located on the farm which they now own in Alto. When migrating to the West, young Uriah, then 12 years of age, drove one of the teams from New York to Wisconsin. The next year, after becoming of age, he went across the Plains and spent two years in California. Was married on the 17th of June, 1855, to Miss L. Agnes Mares, formerly of Canada. In December of that year, they settled upon their present farm, which is finely improved; they have spacious barns, excellent farm conveniences and a fine residence; the farm consists of 230 acres, mostly of choice prairie land, and 200 are under good cultivation. This land is conceded to be unsurpassed for beauty and fertility, and the owner is known for his energy, thrift and thorough farming; raises both grain and live stock; is somewhat of a specialist in sheep-raising; thirty-three of his fine flock of merinos are registered in the Vermont Merino Sheep-Breeder's Association. Has seven children—Henry C., Charlotte M., E. Addie, Agnes A., Dora C., Uriah D. and Maud M. He has always declined official honors, but, notwithstanding his protest, he was sent to the General Assembly in 1878, from the First District of Fond du Lac Co.; is a member of Brandon Lodge of A., F. & A. M. Himself and wife affiliate with the Methodist Church, and so also do the parents of both; he is a Republican. His fellow-citizens pronounce him a successful farmer and a capable man.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

Oakfield Fire Insurance Company.—This insurance company is for the towns of Oakfield, Lamartine and Byron, in Fond du Lac County, and Le Roy, in Dodge County. It was organized in August, 1873, with H. Barnes, President, and H. D. Hitt, Secretary and Treasurer, who have ever since held the same offices. In 1880, the company had 533 policies in force, covering \$948,332 of property. The losses have been: 1873, \$1,500; 1874, \$67; 1875, \$1,870; 1876, \$7,500; 1877, \$757.32; 1878, \$3,314; 1879, \$1,815.71; total, \$7,981.51. The Directors are: for Oakfield, H. D. Hitt, F. R. Shepard; Lamartine, D. R. Williams, W. S. Warner; Byron, D. D. Jones, Delos Allen; Le Roy, H. Barnes, E. G. Stoddard.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR
CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
 DAKOTA, MINNESOTA,
 WISCONSIN, MONTANA,
 AND THE TERRITORIES.

Should, if they would consult their interest, buy their tickets via the

Chicago & North-Western Railway

This is the **LEADING RAILWAY** of the
WEST AND NORTHWEST.

This important system of Railway Lines is one of the Largest Corporations in the World, owning and operating, under one management,

2,390 MILES OF ROAD.

Its Lines run from Chicago in so many directions that it is necessary to designate its Lines by certain specific names, which will give a correct idea to the passenger of the part of country each Line traverses. These Lines, numbering nine, are as follows:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Chicago, Council Bluffs & California Line.
Chicago, Sioux City & Yankton Line.
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & La Crosse Line.
Chicago, Freeport & Dubuque Line. | | Chicago, La Crosse & Winona Line.
Chicago, Minnesota & Dakota Line.
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Superior Line.
Chicago, Green Bay & Marquette Line. |
|---|--|---|

These Lines enable the "CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN" to reach all principal points in the WEST, NORTHWEST, and, through its connections, the FAR WEST.

It offers every facility for Quick, Safe and Comfortable Transit to the traveler who selects this as his route.

It stands second to no road in the West, and offers inducements and advantages that are not and cannot be offered by any of its competitors.

Its management adopts every improvement known to the modern Railway System, and is determined that the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY shall remain the LEADING Railway of the GREAT WEST.

Passengers should ask for and be certain their Tickets have a Coupon which reads, over the

"CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY."

All Ticket Agents will be glad to sell them via this Line.

REMEMBER!—PULLMAN HOTEL CARS Are now running regularly between CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS on the California Express Trains of the **CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.** BE BLAZ IN MIND, no other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, or any form of Hotel Cars, THROUGH between Chicago and the Missouri River. This is the only Line that has THROUGH EATING CARS of any sort.

NO TRANSFER at ST. PAUL via the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

Passengers procuring tickets to points beyond ST. PAUL should use GREAT CARE to see that they read over the

Chicago & North-Western Railway,
 —OR TH—
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line.

And not over a route having a SIMILAR NAME, as this is

→ **THE ONLY ROUTE YOU CAN TAKE TO AVOID A CHANGE OF DEPOT AT ST. PAUL.** ←

NEW YORK OFFICE—No. 45 Broadway.

BOSTON OFFICE—No. 5 State Street.

MILWAUKEE CITY TICKET OFFICE—102 Wisconsin Street.

ST. PAUL TICKET OFFICE—Cor. Third and Jackson Streets.

MINNEAPOLIS TICKET OFFICES—13 Nicollet House, and St. Paul & Pacific Depot.

CHICAGO TICKET OFFICES—62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

COUNCIL BLUFFS TICKET OFFICES—Corner Broadway and Pearl Street, Union Pacific Depot; and Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot.

OMAHA TICKET OFFICES—Union Pacific Depot, and 1321 Farnham Street, corner 14th.

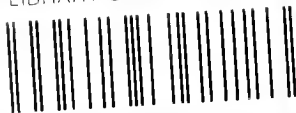
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—2 New Montgomery Street.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICES—49 Strand, and 3 Adelaide Street.

DEC 6 - 1949



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 754 889 8