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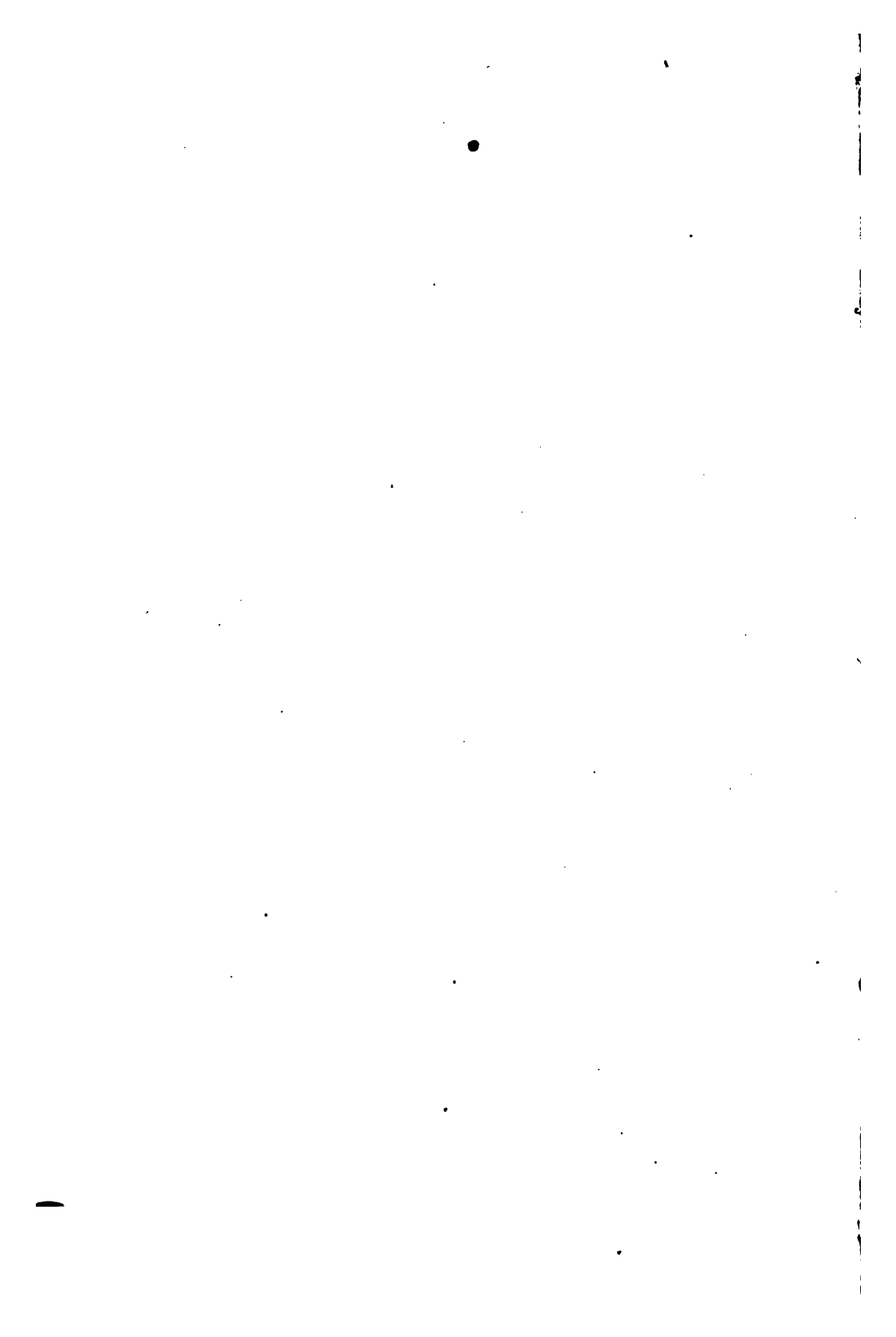


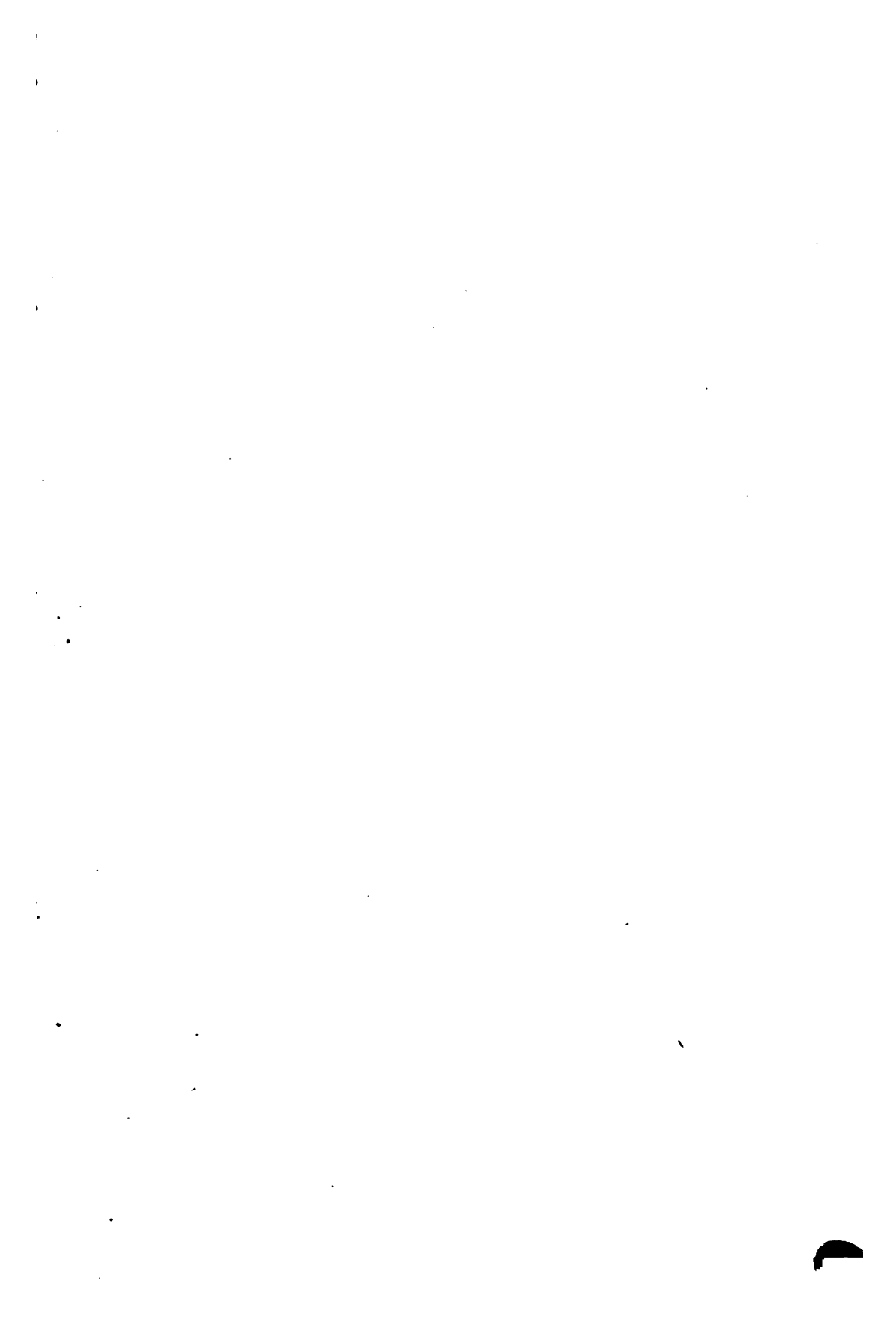
Abraham C. Bird



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J. A. Buck

PIONEER
HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE,

FROM 1840 TO 1846, INCLUSIVE.

VOLUME 2.

BY JAMES S. BUCK.



MILWAUKEE :
SYMES, SWAIN & Co., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1881.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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TO
HON. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, PRESIDENT,
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
OF THE OLD SETTLERS' AND PIONEER CLUBS,
IS THIS BOOK MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY THE AUTHOR.

*Ever like a rolling river,
West, the star of Empire goes.*

M160054

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned members of the Old Settler and Pioneer Clubs of Milwaukee, hereby certify that we have been shown portions of the manuscript intended for the second volume of J. S. Buck's Pioneer History of Milwaukee, and have no hesitation in saying that we believe it to be as correct as it is possible for such a work to be made. And the cuts of the old Cottage Inn, Juneau's old house, the old Lighthouse, the Rogers' Block, United States Block, and other cuts, which he has reproduced, are *fac similes* of those ancient landmarks, and carry the old settler back to the time when what is now the abode of wealth and refinement, was new and wild. We also certify to the lifelike truthfulness of the reminiscial sketches of the pioneers. And we hereby tender our thanks to Mr. Buck for the invaluable record of the past, as is portrayed in these two volumes.

HORACE CHASE,
ENOCH CHASE,
DANIEL WELLS, JR.,
MATTHEW KEENAN,
WM. S. TROWBRIDGE,
RUFUS CHENEY,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
WM. P. MERRILL,
H. LUDINGTON.

PREFACE TO VOL. II.

When Volume I. was given to the public in 1877, there was some uncertainty as to whether a second volume would ever be issued. But as the history seemed so incomplete, the first one only coming up to 1840, inclusive, and as many of the pioneers have desired him to do so, the writer has concluded to bring it down to 1846, inclusive, when the first city charter was adopted, which will complete the pioneer portion of the city's history.

There have also some very important official documents come into his possession, since Volume I. was issued, too valuable for a mere newspaper mention, which will appear in Chapter 1 of Volume II. And all errors in Volume I., as far as known—and it is impossible but that there should be some in a work of this kind—will be corrected in Chapter 1.

The flattering reception that the first volume received, not only from the citizens of Milwaukee, but by historical societies throughout the country, as letters in the writer's possession fully prove, is also a further inducement for issuing the second, which, it is hoped, will be received in the same spirit.

And I will close this Preface with an acknowledgment of thanks to Daniel Wells, Jr., John H. Tweedy, Col. Hans Crocker, Wm P. Merrill, John B. Merrill, Clark Shepardson, Alex. Mitchell, David Ferguson, Geo. F. Austin, Lindsey Ward, James Bonnell, Wm. H. Metcalf, R. G. Owens, Clarence Shepard, Frederick Wardner, Franklin J. Blair, Matthew Keenan, Henry M. Bleyer, Asahel Finch, Jr., John Furlong, John C. Smith, Daniel D. Sibley, Daniel Tainsh, Maj. Rufus Cheney, and others, for aid given. But more particularly are his thanks due to Hon. Albert Fowler, for the valuable documents furnished, relating to the history of 1835.

THE AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

In offering Volume II. of the Pioneer History of Milwaukee to the public, the author is fully aware of the difficulties he has to contend with, and has, at times, notwithstanding his fellow citizens have, with few exceptions, subscribed liberally for the work, almost been on the point of abandoning it altogether.

When Volume I. was in progress, he had no competitors, but now he has. And it is this fact, more than anything else, that has discouraged him. But as he was first in the field, and has already spent so much time and money, besides a large amount of the gas company's gas, and no small amount of his own, he feels compelled to go on, and take his chances.

He does not claim that his work will contain all that was done in the five years which it covers, such a thing being an impossibility. But he believes, as he was upon the ground during all these years, and has a pretty fair acquaintance with the people of Milwaukee, he can make a more perfect record of what he does write about, than it is possible for any stranger to do. And if his work is not as voluminous or as richly bound as is the one issued by his competitors, he will make the assertion that its contents will prove as interesting, at least to the old settlers, and as a pioneer work, of much more value to the future historian.

There are many persons who have lived here in former years, who have removed to other cities, or are dead, whose personal characteristics no stranger can portray, as well as many pioneer buildings since pulled down or burnt, which they cannot describe or locate;

many of which, both persons and buildings, were among our most prominent in the olden times.

The illustrations of the Cottage Inn, Juneau's old house, and the old Lighthouse, are *fac similes* of those ancient structures; and the biographical and reminiscial sketches, (some of which have previously appeared in the papers,) are intended solely to illustrate pioneer life and personal characteristics. Neither are any of them untrue, and some of them are certainly amusing. And in weaving them into history, simple justice will be accorded to all.

THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER I.

MILWAUKEE, 1834-5.

Matter Relating to 1834-5, Not Previously Published—Origin of the Word Milwaukee—Origin of the Word Wisconsin—Sketch of Col. James Clyman—Killing of Ellsworth Burnett—Letters from Col. Clyman—Arrest of the Indians—Confession of Ash-e-ka-pa-we—Correspondence—More about Milwaukee and Manitowoc—Corrections of Volume I.—The First Election.

The first mention of the place by the newspapers of the day in reference to its settlement by the whites, appears in the *Green Bay Intelligencer* of April 16, 1834, and reads as follows:

The Milwaukee country is attracting much attention. A settlement has commenced near its mouth, and there can be no doubt that it will be much visited during the coming season by northern emigrants, and by all who fear the bilious fever and other diseases incident to more southern climates. Two or three young men from the State of New York (Albert Fowler and party,) have commenced the erection of a saw mill* on the first rapid, about three miles above the mouth of the river, which will, no doubt, soon be in operation.

A correspondent from Chicago, under date of May 19, also gives a glowing description of the country around Root river (Racine,) Pike river (Kenosha,) and Milwaukee; and describes the *modus operandi* of making claims, much too lengthy, however, for insertion here.

THE ORIGINAL NAME OF MILWAUKEE.

August Grignon, in his "Recollections," in Volume III. State Historical publications, states, on the authority of an Indian, that the word Milwaukee is derived from a certain aromatic root, called "Man-wau;" hence, "Man-a-wau-kee," or the land, or place of the "Man-wau." Also, that it simply means pleasant land, or good land. The latter definition is also given by Louis Moran, a French resident

*Bigelow's mill, this side of Humboldt. See Vol. I., page 26.

and interpreter for the Chippewas. I have therefore come to the conclusion that this definition is the correct one; and it is certainly an appropriate one.

NOTE.—By reference to the Green Bay *Intelligencer* of August 11, 1834, it will be found that all the old maps, as far back as 1820, mention the south branch of the Milwaukee River (the present Menomonee,) as the "May-nay-wau-kee," and those used at the treaty of 1825, held at Prairie du Chien, of 1827 at Butte des Mort, and of 1830 with the Menomonees at Green Bay, all speak of it by that name, and that the southern boundary of the Menomonee country was a line drawn from the head of Lake Winnebago to the mouth of the Milwaukee river.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD WISCONSIN.

The rapids of the Wisconsin river were called by the French boatmen, "*Ou est ce qu'on descend?*" pronounced "Ous-con-do-san," Ousconsin, English, Wis-con-san, and now Wisconsin.

HARBOR.

In the *Intelligencer* of October 10, 1835, is the following :

The Milwaukee is progressing rapidly. Application was made a few months since for the services of an officer of the Engineer Corps to survey the harbor at the mouth of the river. We are happy to learn that the Secretary of War has very promptly complied with the request, and that an officer has been detailed for that duty.

This was the survey made by Lieutenants Rose and Center.

COL. JAMES CLYMAN.

Among those who came to Milwaukee in 1835, was Col. James Clyman, a man who, for his singular traits of character, as well as for his daring spirit, many yet living cannot fail to remember, and who, in company with Linnah Arnet, made a claim upon the north-west quarter of Section 26, Town 7, Range 21, Town of Wauwatosa, May 30, 1836.

Col. Clyman was a native of Kentucky, and previous to his settlement in Milwaukee, had not only been a resident of nearly every State north of the Ohio river, but he had also explored much of the vast territory lying west of the Mississippi, then an unbroken wilder-

ness, he having crossed the Rocky Mountains three different times and returned, once to California and twice to Oregon, besides serving five years in the United States army; and was probably not over forty years of age when he came here. Few men then living had seen so much of life in the rough, or were better constituted to enjoy it than he, if they had. To him the frontier was a paradise. He was also part owner of the saw mill erected on the same quarter section, known afterwards as the "Ross Mill," every vestige of which has long since disappeared, where a large amount of lumber was manufactured for several years; a mill that, like its congener, built by Shew Bros., was a faithful worker while it lasted.

What a place it was below the dam of that old mill, in the early spring, for fish; pike, pickerel, muscalonge and suckers used to come up there by the million, and were taken out by the cart load by the settlers living near there; a sight that will never be witnessed again in Milwaukee.

That old veteran, Col. Elisha Starr, relates the taking of a wagon load from there in the spring of 1837, to supply his table when keeping the old "Bellevue," which were served up in molasses. Only think of that! Suckers and molasses, as a tonic, in lieu of the traditional brimstone and molasses! He also relates the finding of a pair of gold-bowed spectacles on the head of one of these suckers, which were lost in the lake by the late Eliphalet Cramer, when landing from the old steamer Columbus, June 17, 1836. There may possibly be some doubt about the truth of the latter statement. But I digress.

In person, Col. Clyman was tall and slim. He had dark brown hair, and a dark or swarthy complexion. His head was rather larger than the average, with a high forehead. He had small, dark blue eyes, set wide apart, that seemed to look you through. His face was thin and beardless, with high cheek bones. His mouth was small, and his lips, which were thin, were generally slightly pressed together. He spoke with a slight Southern accent, in a clear, distinct tone, and was a man of few words, but of wonderful deeds. In manner he was a perfect gentleman, courteous and dignified to all; but at the same time, not over easy to get acquainted with; and, like Orrendorf, "a dangerous foe when aroused." He possessed the keenest sight of any man I ever knew. He seldom laughed or showed any emotion,

except when an Indian was in sight, when an expression would appear upon his face not difficult to interpret, and one that most certainly boded no good to the Indian. He walked with a long, quick stride, stooped a little, a habit no doubt acquired in his early frontier life, from carrying a pack. He was a splendid woodsman; no better ever lived here, and was possessed of wonderful powers of endurance, as his journey from Rock river to Milwaukee, after the killing of Burnett, fully proves. He was from habit an "Indian hater," and has no doubt assisted at the "obsequies" of a great many more of them than he ever told of.

KILLING OF ELLSWORTH BURNETT.

As many of the present residents of Milwaukee have perhaps never heard of this unfortunate occurrence, although a short account of it appeared in Volume I., page 31 of my Pioneer History, I have thought it perhaps not inopportune to give a more extended account of it in this connection, while sketching one of the prominent actors in the tragedy. And, given in his own words, it was substantially as follows:

Clyman and Burnett left Milwaukee on the 4th of November, 1835, for a trip to Rock river, in search of land. They reached the river on the second day out. At a point where the present village of Theresa, Dodge county, now stands, they found an Indian wigwam, occupied by a squaw, from whom they purchased a canoe for fifty cents, in which to descend the river, and into which they placed their baggage and proceeded on their way. They were hardly out of sight of the wigwam, when two Indians, one the husband and the other the son of the squaw, came home, who, on learning what had occurred, at once started in pursuit for the purpose of killing both of them, partly for the recovery of the canoe, but principally to avenge the death of a brother of the squaw, who was killed by a soldier at Fort Winnebago, two years before.

Meanwhile, Clyman and Burnett had reached a point about a mile and a half from Theresa, about sunset, and were preparing to take up their quarters for the night in an old deserted cabin which some wandering trapper had erected there in former years, when the two Indians came up and entered the cabin, where Burnett was busy

making a fire. He was instantly shot by the son, before Clyman, who was outside gathering wood for the night, had any suspicion of their hostile intentions.

The report of the gun, followed by a screech of agony from Burnett, caused Clyman to look up, when he saw the old Indian, whose name was "Ash-e-ka-pa-we," or in English, "*I stand here, or here I stand,*" standing in the door of the cabin, beckoning him to come quickly, giving him to understand at the same time that Burnett had accidentally shot himself. Clyman at once started for the cabin, and had nearly reached it, when the old rascal threw off the mask, and raised his gun to shoot him. This at once opened Clyman's eyes as to what had happened to Burnett, as well as to what would be likely to happen to himself if he remained there long; and he at once commenced to run, jumping at the same time from side to side, in order to make it the more difficult for the old sinner to hit him.

Old Ash-e-ka-pa-we, seeing that his little game was not only discovered, but that his victim was also likely to escape, at once fired, the shot taking effect in Clyman's left arm, breaking the bone just below the elbow; while at the same time the son, Ush-ho-ma, alias Mach-e-oke-ma (or the little chief) came out of the cabin, and taking Clyman's own gun, which stood leaning against it, loaded with buck-shot, discharged the contents into his back, after which both started in pursuit. This last shot was not very effective, on account of the distance Clyman was from them by that time, for he could run like a deer; and the principal effect was to make him, as he expressed it, "as mad as hell" to be peppered in that way with his own gun, and he would have liked to return the compliment very much, but as *saave qui peut* was the order of the day just then, he kept on, until the voices of his pursuers, as they called to each other, one of them keeping on each side of, and about parallel with him for a short time, were lost in the distance, when he hid under a fallen tree.*

By this time it was dark, and after listening until their retreating footsteps were lost in the distance, he bound up his wounded arm with his handkerchief, after which he took his course for Milwaukee,

*So close was the search for him that they both stood at one time upon this very tree, beneath which he was concealed, and so near him that he could hear all they said.

distant fifty miles, and every foot of the way an unbroken wilderness. He held his left arm in his right hand, traveled hard all that night, during which it rained steadily, the next day and night, and in the forenoon of the second day came out near the Cold Spring, having eaten nothing during all this terrible journey.

Here he met his old Rocky Mountain comrade, John Bowen, of Wauwatosa, who was not aware that he had left Milwaukee, and to whom he said: "O, John, how I wish we had taken you along. Wouldn't we have fixed them red devils!" He was taken to the house of Wm. Woodward, at the Cold Spring, where his wounds were dressed by Bowen, who was the only one he would allow to touch him, and where he remained until his wounds were healed.

As an exhibition of physical endurance, this has seldom if ever been equaled; and as a specimen of skill in wood craft, never.

The subsequent capture and confinement of the Indians at Green Bay, trial at Milwaukee under Judge Frazier in 1837, and subsequent pardon by Gov. Henry Dodge, was related in Volume I. Neither of them were ever seen in Milwaukee again after their release, at least as long as Clyman remained in the country, for he would certainly have killed them both had he found them. And it might truthfully be said that the fear of him was upon every Indian then here, for not one of them would remain in the town twenty minutes after they got a sight of him. A whole regiment of soldiers could not have inspired them with a greater desire for the solitude of the wilderness, than did the presence of this one man. I well remember being in the old corner store where Ludington's block now stands, at the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, then kept by McDonald & Mal-laby, in the summer of 1837, and watching the effect that the *entree* of Clyman had upon some Indians that were lounging about the store. The moment they saw him they started for the door, casting furtive glances behind them as they went out, while upon his face, as he stood gazing at them, was an expression, and in his eyes a look, that would have frozen the marrow in the bones of a timorous man. They hastened out of sight as soon as possible. It was wonderful what effect his presence had in emptying that store. He was their "Jibbinosey."*

*A name given by the Shawnee Indians to a Quaker, known among the whites as Peaceful Nathan, who marked every Indian he killed with a cross on the breast, with his knife. It means in English, The Devil.

Col. Clyman belonged to that class of men ever to be found in advance of civilization, who form the advance guard, the pioneer proper. Consequently the country had no sooner begun to settle up, than he was away, going first to California, where he was upon the breaking out of the gold fever, and lastly to Oregon, where, I am informed, he has taken an active part in all the Indian wars that have occurred there, and where, if living, he is no doubt residing to-day.

The body of the unfortunate Burnett was supposed to have been secreted in a marsh, by pushing it underneath the sod; and although diligent search was made for it by different parties sent out for that purpose, it was never found. There was, however, a human skeleton found near the spot where he was supposed to have been secreted, about ten years ago, by some workmen while ditching, that was no doubt his.

Burnett's claim was upon the southeast quarter of Section 31, Town 7, Range 22, now the homestead of Clark Shepardson, the Burnhams, and others.

The following letter from Col. Clyman, written to Col. Starr, is, as far as I know, the last direct communication ever had from him by any one in Milwaukee. It was published in the *Commercial Herald*, August 11, 1844:

"We received the following letter a few days since from Col. Clyman, who is on his way to Oregon Territory, with a company who intend to settle in that country. Col. C. was formerly a resident of this county, and will be remembered by many as a veteran, who has had almost as many hairbreadth escapes as the celebrated Col. Crockett, of whom he is not a very bad representative."

TONGA MORGAN CREEK, FOUR MILES WEST OF KAW VILLAGE, }
MAY 30, 1844.

FRIEND STARR:—We arrived here yesterday; thirty-nine wagons, about one hundred men, and about the same number of women and children, in all I have been but a few days in camp, and cannot give particulars, with twenty or thirty teams yet behind. Forty-one teams are north of the Kansas river, and ten teams three or four days ahead of us. You will perceive by this time that we muster about one hundred wagons, and from five to seven hundred souls, when we are fairly collected.

We have had almost one continued shower of rain since we left the settlements. We are commencing to cross the Kansas river to-day, which will occupy

all our exertions for the next two or three days. We shall not all get collected in one company in less than eight or ten days. Our last and general meeting will take place on the highlands between the Kansas and Great Platte rivers, eighty or a hundred miles northwest from our present position. The traveling thus far has been the worst possible (to be possible,) at all prairie encampments, without wood, and wallowing in mud, swimming creeks and rivers. But all, thus far, have got along well, and without serious loss or accident. The ladies in particular have evinced an uncommon degree of fortitude and resignation under all hardships and privations incident to traveling in mud and water.

All right, go ahead, and no grumbling.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES CLYMAN.

There was also a second letter written from Willamette Falls, Oregon, to Hiram J. Ross, dated Oct. 27, 1844, giving a glowing description of the country, and its resources, as well as a description of the journey, which was published in the *Milwaukee Courier* of August 13 1845, where the historian can find it.

ARREST OF THE INDIANS.

The following account of the arrest of the Indians by the United States troops from Chicago, under Capt. Baxley, assisted by the Milwaukeeans, is copied from the *Intelligencer* of December 2, 1835.

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT MEASURES.

A party of United States troops from Chicago, and volunteers from Milwaukee, under command of Capt. Baxley, arrived here on Friday last, with two Menominee Indians prisoners, who are the supposed murderers of Mr. Burnett, of Milwaukee. Mr. Clyman, who escaped with his life after Burnett was killed, will also be here in a week or two, to identify and testify against them.

It is but a few days since this atrocity was committed, and before it was supposed by the savages that the news of the horrid act could have reached the settlement, they found themselves surprised, and surrendered at discretion. Such promptitude is a credit to the government.

We cannot speak in too great praise of the gallant officer and party, by whom the prisoners were captured. Their breaking a track through the newly formed ice at Theresa, which they did do, with the thermometer at zero, in order to effect a passage across Rock river, showed a courage worthy of the cause.

Burnett had on when killed, a fur cap, checked cotton shirt, and a black stock. His pants, which were brown, were leathered around the bottom and seat. The knees were also faced with light gray cloth. His vest, which was snuff colored,

was double breasted. He also wore a blue dress coat. His arms consisted of a brass barreled pistol, and a hatchet, carried in a leather case, with his initials cut on the handle. He had also a three-bladed pocket knife.

Clyman had a double barreled stub and twist shot gun, large caliber.

The same paper of the 9th has the following :

MR. EDITOR:—In your notice of the arrest of the murderers of Burnett, last week, while a very just measure of praise is due to and was awarded to Capt. Baxley for his prompt perseverance, mention should also have been made of the volunteers from Milwaukee, among whom Messrs. Orrendorf, Milo Jones, Hiram Burnham, Daniel Gilbert, Enoch Darling, Rodney J. Currier, James Murray, Andrew J. Lansing and others, played a conspicuous part, and who were first to move in the matter, long before the arrival of the troops.*

THE CONFESSION OF ASH-E-KA-PA-WE.†

Ash-e-ka-pa-we, the murderer of Ellsworth Burnett, made a full confession in the presence of the officers at Fort Howard, of his participation in the crime.

He stated that his son did not aid or assist him in any way, (this is false,) but that he did it all himself.

He says that Burnett was stooping down over the fire when he fired at him, but the bullet not doing its work, he finished him with the tomahawk.

He said it was his intention to have killed both, and was only prevented by Clyman's absence in search of wood. A desire to revenge the death of a relative of his wife, who was killed by a soldier, the previous year, at Fort Winnebago, was the sole cause of the act.

The body, he says, was left upon the banks of Rock river,‡ and that they took nothing away except Clyman's double barreled gun, which they hid in a hollow log. His statement otherwise confirms Mr. Clyman's in nearly every particular. He seems to be totally indifferent as to what may be done with him.—*Green Bay Intelligencer*, February 24, 1836.

*The party from Milwaukee were fourteen in number, and composed of men who meant business, and who, under such leaders as Orrendorf and Burnham, would have followed these murderers into hell but they would have got them.

†Pronounced Ash-e-kap-we.

‡This could not be true, as the body would have been found by those who went in search of it. Besides, he told Juneau that they hid it in the marsh, as previously stated.

The following, taken from Nelson Olin's reminiscial letter concerning Burnett, is important. He writes, that while passing through Theresa in 1847, he saw Narcisse Juneau, who told him that he could in ten minutes show him the place where Burnett was pushed under the marsh, as he had seen his head a few days before, with the hair on it as natural as life, having been shown the place by Ush-ho-ma (the Little Chief.) But as Burnett was an old friend of his, Olin did not wish to see him in that condition.

Burnett was a native of Gouvernor, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

1835.

WEST SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

From the Green Bay Intelligencer, April 9th, 1835.

Three years ago there was but one house on the route from here to Chicago, and the journey required the preparation of a month. It was an Indian country, and none but Indians and voyageurs had the hardihood to attempt the trip.

The geography of the country was as little known (comparatively) as is the center of Africa, and represented a dreary waste of swamp and marsh. But the late purchase of the country by the government (Sept. 26, 1835,) and the surveys rapidly following have, as if by magic, rescued it from darkness and mystery, and changed the dreary waste into beautiful hill and dale, well timbered and watered, and every way desirable to the eye of the experienced Eastern farmer coming from the South. The Yankees, anticipating a day of sale, have penetrated as far north as Manitowoc river, thirty-seven miles south of this place, seizing upon all the choice and commanding mill sites, and making claims. Milwaukee, that eighteen months ago had only a single trading house, has now some twenty or thirty houses, and one or two mills. Sheboygan, a river about the same size, seventy miles farther north, has about thirty inhabitants, several houses, and a double saw mill completed, (this was Farnsworth's,) and another building. Exploring parties have also recently been on the Manitowoc, where it is probable a saw mill and other improvements will be commenced the coming summer. And things are booming!

The *Intelligencer* of June 27, 1835, has the following in regard to Milwaukee:

THE MILWAUKEE.

Four fractional townships of the land on that river, near its mouth, are to be offered to the public at the ensuing land sale, but it is nearly all taken up and claimed by settlers already; in fact, squatters are taking possession of the country in that neighborhood *in swarms*.

It is to be hoped that the Pottawatomie purchase, south of the river, will be surveyed with all possible dispatch, and the whole put in the market without reserve, as the system of settling the lands in advance is injurious both to the settlers and the government.*

A correspondent at the mouth of the Milwaukee (probably Horace Chase,) speaks of their having a town already laid out, and that quarter acre lots are selling at five and six hundred dollars each; and that by fall they will have one hundred buildings erected.

There are already several private claims in the vicinity, and some five or six hundred people living there. (This was an exaggeration; there were not half that number.) One gentleman supports a school at his own expense. (This was Mr. Juneau.) A clergyman is also about taking up his abode among them.†

Albert Fowler has been appointed Justice of the Peace, and their County Court will probably be organized at the next session of the Council.

Land speculators are circulating around there lively, and Milwaukee is all the rage.

In the same paper, under date of August 6, is the following editorial:

THE MILWAUKEE AGAIN.

We have mentioned this place several times before, and perhaps the subject is hackneyed. But what the whole world is in a fever about, must be interesting to many. Attention was directed to this

*Those who made this statement were no doubt speculators.

†Who this was I do not know, but presume it was Mr. Barber, who came in 1836, and settled in Wauwatosa.

point about a year ago, but the land was not then in the market. The first sale of land at this place was on the 28th of last month, (July.) Several pre-emptions and floating rights have been allowed, by which titles to much of the most valuable part about the mouth of the river are now vested in individuals. The proprietors will now be able to lay off, sell, and give permanent titles. And if the one-half that is claimed for this point be true, it will soon rival Chicago.

A good harbor can be constructed here at a comparatively small small expense, and those most interested are already beginning to talk of a railroad to the Mississippi.

There is also much said in favor of Root river (Racine,) and Pike or Pickerel river (Kenosha,) where settlements are already established by Capt. Gilbert Knapp, Bullen, and others. May the best man win.

At the land sale at Green Bay in 1837, there was great fear that a conflict would take place between the speculators and the settlers, and there was quite an excitement for a short time. But, as will be seen by the annexed card, it resulted in the signal defeat of those who were seeking to rob the settlers of their land. Justice was triumphant.

The following card from a delegation of the settlers at Milwaukee who attended the sale at Green Bay, is given here, to show that the hostility between the settlers and the speculators culminated, after one brief skirmish, in a victory for the settlers :

A CARD.

The settlers of Milwaukee tender their most cordial acknowledgments to the gentlemen who attended the land sale on the 4th inst., for the very handsome manner in which their claims were regarded. And they take pleasure in saying that no case occurred, that was justly entitled to, that did not receive a just consideration.

JAMES SANDERSON,
JAMES CLYMAN,
GEO. H. WALKER,
OTIS HUBBARD.

B. W. FINCH,
T. C. DOUSMAN,
SAMUEL BROWN,

GREEN BAY, Sept. 5, 1835.

THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING, 1835.

The men of 1835 were quick to see the need of internal improvements, as well as prompt to ask for them, as the following will show :

DEC. 12, 1835.

At a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee, held pursuant to notice, at the house of John Childs,* Benoni W. Finch was called to the Chair, and Hon. Enoch Chase chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman to be to adopt measures for petitioning Congress for appropriations for internal improvements, etc., it was, on motion of Albert Fowler, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a petition to Congress for the passage of a pre-emption law, during its present session.

Whereupon Albert Fowler, Esq., Horace Chase, and Calvin Harmon were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislative Council of this Territory, asking for the passage of an act incorporating the Village of Milwaukee.

Whereupon Samuel Brown, Barzillai Douglass and Benoni W. Finch were appointed as such Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, asking for an appropriation in money for the purpose of making a canal or railroad from this place to some point on Rock river.

Whereupon B. W. Finch, Horace Chase, C. Harmon, W. Maitland, and Isaac C. Loomis were appointed as such Committee.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet again Dec. 19, when they again assembled; and in the absence of Mr. Finch, Mr. Douglass was called to the Chair, when the petition for the passage of a pre-emption law was reported by Albert Fowler, and unanimously adopted.

A petition for an appropriation of money for constructing a canal or railroad from this place to Rock river, was reported by Mr. Loomis and adopted.

A petition for an appropriation for constructing a lighthouse and harbor, was reported by Doctor Chase and adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed to correspond with the settlers of the mining country on the subject of a communication between the two places.

*The old Log House, near the present Post Office. Mentioned in Volume I., page 25.

Whereupon Lieut. Clyman, Albert Fowler, Alanson Sweet and Doctor Chase were appointed as such Committee.

Resolved, That Alanson Sweet, Henry West and Horace Chase be a Committee to draft a petition to Congress, asking for an appropriation to make the Chicago and Green Bay Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Chicago and Green Bay papers.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

BARZILLAI DOUGLASS, Chairman.

ENOCH CHASE, Secretary.

This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in Milwaukee, and although it all went for naught, at least for that time, yet it showed that they meant business. And if they did not get what they asked for, they had the experience.

Barzillai Douglass was quite a prominent man in the early history of our county. He was a "Democrat of the Democrats," judging from what Mr. Nelson Olin, of Omro, states in a reminiscial letter to the author.

He relates that when about to sit down at the table of the late Paul Burdick, in June, 1835, to partake of the first square meal he had eaten for two weeks, this Mr. Douglass called upon him to first define his political status, intimating that if a Democrat, he could have a seat at the right hand side; but if a Whig, he must take the left. He took the right.

This shows that party lines were drawn pretty early, and pretty tight, too, to define where a man should be seated at dinner, by his politics. It is a wonder that Mr. Douglass did not carry the rule far enough to prescribe the diet.

Nelson Olin was one of Milwaukee's early men. He was born in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 20th, 1809, and came to Wisconsin in 1835, landing at Green Bay early in June, where he first saw Mr. Juneau, who was up there after goods. Mr. Juneau assisted him to come to Milwaukee, where he landed from the steamer Michigan, Capt. Blake, June 17, 1835. His first work was upon the pioneer store of A. O. P. Breed. He also laid

the floor in Albert Fowler's office.* He also contracted, as will be seen farther on, to grade East Water and Wisconsin streets, the latter of which he did do in 1836, completing it to and across the big ravine, in August. This was a hard job, and one upon which he lost money, there being an immense ravine (as stated in Volume I., page 60,) at Van Buren and Wisconsin streets, as well as one at the foot of Wisconsin streets, which ran transversely across the street from the north-east corner of East Water and Wisconsin in a northeasterly direction to the alley in rear of Lot 12, Block 8, which was twenty feet in depth.

Mr. Olin's next move was to go to Prairieville, now Waukesha, and locate a farm, where he resided for several years, and where he kept open house, as the writer well knows, for it was there that he spent many happy hours, enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Olin, and where he was always a welcome guest.

Mr. Olin is one of the few who left here early for newer scenes, whom the writer has kept any run of. He is a man of pleasing address, gentle in manner, but at the same time, is not one to be easily driven from what he conceives to be his rights. He has a constitution like iron, and although seventy-two years of age, is as full of life and fun as when the writer first knew him in January, 1837.

The reminiscial letter of Mr. Olin to the author, from which some of the data in this sketch are drawn, is much too lengthy for insertion here in full. But as an autobiography of the writer is of value, it will be placed with others of a similar character now in the possession of the author, in the library of the State Historical Society, for future reference, when a Volume of Biographical Sketches upon Wisconsin's early men, (who have not yet come to the front,) shall be written.

CORRECTIONS OF VOLUME I.

Among the names of those who came in 1834, Morgan L. Burdick should have been included.

Among the men of 1835, should have been the name of Geo. Adams.

*The latter building is spoken of in Volume I. as having been removed from East Water street to Martin's corner.

On page 39, fourth line from the bottom, for Third Avenue, read First Avenue.

On page 48, for Hiram J. Ross, read Ross and Clyman.

On page 55, in the ninth line from the bottom, for Elizabeth street read Hanover street.

On page 56, where it speaks of a marsh in rear of Clark Shepardson's, read on Southeast quarter of Section 31, Town 7, Range 22 East.

On page 64, please read as follows after the word reservoir: This range of bluffs was cut in two places above Chestnut street with ravines; the first has its commencement at or near Eighth and Walnut, and its terminus at Fourth and Poplar. The second, (known as the big ravine,) had its head at the intersection of North and Hubbard streets, and its terminus at the river near the junction of Hubbard and Sherman. The lower part of this ravine is yet unfilled.

On page 78, in eleventh line from top, after the word brick, read Nos. 530 and 532, Milwaukee street.

On page 79, it was an error to state that Judge Hubbell's impeachment took place in the old Court House; it was at Madison.

Page 37. Luther Cole's name should have been included with his brothers John and Eben as coming in 1836.

On page 113, fourth line from top, for L. W. Weeks and James Magone, read Lotan H. Lane and Peter N. Cushman.

On page 160, in fifth line from top, for Garrett Vliet, read Samuel Brown, and after B. Kilbourn read S. Juneau.

Of those who came in 1839, who were omitted in Volume I., were Joseph Phillips, Geo. F. Austin, J. and G. Sercomb, William Smith, Leicester H. Cotton, Loring Doney, Egbert Mosely, A. Finch, Jr., James Haymen, Chas. J. Lynde, Cyrus D. Davis.

On page 199, in "A Free Ride," the date should be April 5th 1850, in place of 1846.

On page 168, for setter purp, read pointer purp.

On page 148, in sketch of O-not-sah, flower should be spelled flour, *flour from wheat*.

On page 217, when speaking of the fire in sketch of Mr. Mitchell, it should be 1854, in place of 1853.

On page 54, fifteenth line from top, after the words House Bakery,

read 298 Lake street. I am thus particular in order that future generations may know exactly where the old shore line was.

Page 36, fifth line from top, Thomas and Nelson Olin should have been put in 1835.

The name of Benjamin F. Wheelock which appears on page 36, Volume I., should have appeared in the list for 1835, he having come in September of that year.

The statement by Nelson Olin that the old Pioneer Store was erected in 1835, is true, he working upon it.

On page 26, when speaking of the United States Hotel, for 1844, read 1845.

On page 47, volume I. mention was made of the brick yard at the foot of Fourteenth street on the West side; this was the first real yard opened; there was, however, a small kiln (of 25,000,) made in the summer of 1835, on the East side, at the foot of Huron street, by Isaac C. Loomis, Nelson Olin and an old Frenchman that G. D. Dousman brought from Mackinaw for that purpose,* that were used for the chimneys in Mr. Juneau's and Dousman's houses, and one or two more; but as such a kiln would only occupy a space 24 by 8 feet, and 12 feet high, it could in no sense possibly be considered as a brick yard, particularly as no more were ever made there.

As showing the amount of tax collected in the first year of our corporate existence, I will insert the following receipt, (the original of which is in my possession,) given by Jacob M. Rogers to the Trustees for the tax levy which he was to collect, and which reads as follows:

Received of the President and Trustees of the town of Milwaukee, a tax bill amounting to the sum of six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars, and forty-five cents, made on the assessment roll, returned by the assessors of the said town of Milwaukee, March 13th 1837, which said tax I am to collect, and pay over to Albert Fowler, Treasurer of said town of Milwaukee.

JACOB M. ROGERS.

Milwaukee, May 6th 1837.

*There was also a man by the name of Reed, from Pennsylvania, who helped make these brick.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.

The author has concluded to insert the commission, oaths of office and election returns in his possession as belonging properly to this Chapter.

The first election held in Milwaukee County, mention of which was made in Volume I., page 28, certified copies of which are here given, was held in accordance with the provisions of a bill passed by the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, August 23d, 1835; received Acting Governor's signature on the 25th, and went into effect on the first Monday of September, which provided that an election should be held on the first Monday in October at the following places:

Milwaukee, at the house of Solomon Juneau.

Root River Rapids, at the house of William See.

Mouth of Root River, (Racine,) at the store of Capt. Gilbert Knapp.

At the Forks of Pike or Pickerel River, (Kenosha,) at the house of James Griffin.

The bill organizing the County of Milwaukee and the Township of Racine was passed at the same session, and under which the following officers were appointed and commissioned by Gov. Stevens T. Mason for the County of Milwaukee:

Chief Justice—Wm. Clark.

Associates—Joel Sage and James Griffin.

County Clerk—Albert Fowler.

Sheriff—Benoni W. Finch.

Judge of Probate—Gilbert Knapp.

Justices of the Peace—Benjamin Felch, John Bullen, Jr., William See, Joel Sage, Symmes Butler, Henry Sanderson, and Wm. Clark.

These commissions all bear date of August 25th, except Albert Fowler, which was the 24th.

This bill also provided that Milwaukee should be the county seat, where two courts should be held on the first Mondays of May and October, respectively; and that the County Clerk should be *ex officio* Register of Deeds until his successor should be duly appointed.

These documents, the originals of which (with many others) are in my possession, were furnished by Albert Fowler, to whom the author is under many obligations for items relating to 1835-6, and for which he has my hearty thanks.

ELECTION, 1835.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, }
 County of Milwaukee. } ss.

To the Hon. the Judges of the County Court of said County:

At an Election held on the first Monday of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, at the house of Solomon Juneau, in said County, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to Congress, and five Members of the Legislative Council, on closing the polls and counting the votes, there appeared that for Delegate to Congress,

James D. Doty had fifty-eight votes.—58.

Morgan L. Martin had forty-nine votes.—49.

M. L. Martin had two votes.—2.

For Legislative Council, John Lawe had one hundred and five votes.—105.

William B. Slaughter had twenty-four votes.—24.

B. H. Edgerton had 27 votes.—27.

Joshua Hathaway had twelve votes.—12.

Austin Kellogg had ninety-four votes.—94.

Henry S. Baird had eighty-five votes.—85.

George H. Walker had ninety-five votes.—95.

Gilbert Knapp had eighty-five votes.—85.

Ebenezer Childs had five votes.—5.

H. S. Baird had one vote.—1.

Joseph Dickinson had four votes.—4.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 5th day of October, A. D. 1835.

ALBERT FOWLER,
 BENJAMIN PIPER,
 PELEG COLE.

Attest: GEO. REED.

At an election held at the mouth of Root River, in the county of Milwaukee, on the 5th day of October, 1835, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress, and members to the Legislative Council of the Territory of Ouisconsin, we, the undersigned Inspectors of said Election, do hereby certify that George W. Jones received sixty-six votes for Congress; James D. Doty received ten votes for Congress; John Lawe received sixty-two votes for the Legislative Council; Wm. B. Slaughter received sixty-five votes for the Legislative Council; B. H. Edgerton received twenty-five votes for the Legislative Council; George H. Walker received sixty-six votes for the Legislative Council; Gilbert Knapp received seventy-six votes for the Legislative Council. All of which we certify to be correct.

Given under our hands, officially, this 5th day of October, 1835.

Attest:

JAMES MCCALL,
 JOEL SAGE,
 Clerks.

H. F. JONES,
 ISAAC BUTLER,
 JOHN BALL,
 Inspectors.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, }
Territory of Ouisconsin. } ss.

Before me, one of the Associate Judges for the County of Milwaukee, personally appeared John Ball, and being duly sworn, saith that the within is a true Return of an Election held at the mouth of Root river on the 5th of October, 1835, for the purpose of electing one delegate to Congress, and five Representatives to the Legislative Council, to represent the Counties of Brown and Milwaukee, in the First Legislative Council in the Territory of Ouisconsin.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Associate Justice.

This was directed, To the Hon. the Chief Justice of the County Court of Milwaukee.

Agreeable to an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, passed at a Special Session of said Council on the 24th day of August, 1835, authorizing an Election to be held for the election of certain officers in said Territory, and

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the vicinity of Pike river, in the County of Milwaukee, (formerly called Pickerel river,) met in pursuance to said act, on the first Monday of October, inst., between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, to hold said Election according to said act; and

WHEREAS, A majority of those met as aforesaid, at Griffin's dwelling, as aforesaid, appointed us, the undersigned, agreeable to said act, to hold said Election, we, therefore, proceeded to take the votes given at said Election, which were given, and by us canvassed, as follows, to wit:

James D. Doty, for Delegate to Congress, had forty-seven votes.—47.

George Jones, for Delegate to Congress, had one vote.—1.

John Lawe, for Member to Legislative Council had forty-six votes.—46.

William B. Slaughter had forty-seven votes for Member to Legislative Council.—47.

B. H. Edgerton, for Member to Legislative Council, had forty-seven votes.—47.

Joshua Hathaway, for Member to Legislative Council, had forty-five votes.—45.

Austin Kellogg, for Member of Legislative Council, had forty-seven votes.—47.

Gilbert Knapp, for Member of Legislative Council, had three votes.—3.

George H. Walker, for Member of Legislative Council, had two votes.—2.

G. Walker, for Member of Legislative Council, had one vote.—1.

Orrin Jerome, for County Assessor, had forty-five votes.—45.

To all which we certify as having been done as aforesaid, according to the best of our ability, and thus we affirm at Pike River, October 9, 1835.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of October, 1835.

RICHARD MILLER,
JOSEPH CALDWELL,
JASON LATHROP.
Inspectors of Election.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 10th day of October, 1835.

BENJAMIN FELCH, Justice.

STEVENS T. MASON,

Secretary, and at present Acting Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.
To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Albert Fowler, I have nominated, and by and with the advice of and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Territory, have appointed him County Clerk in and for the County of Milwaukee.

AND I DO HEREBY AUTHORIZE AND EMPOWER him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: To Have and to Hold the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, during the pleasure of the Governor of the said Territory, for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

Given under my Hand, at Detroit, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixtieth.

By the Governor:

STEVENS T. MASON,
Secretary of Michigan Territory, and at present Acting Governor.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Albert Fowler, of the town and county of Milwaukee, and Territory of Michigan, are held and firmly bound unto the Treasurer of the Territory of Michigan in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid to said Treasurer, for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

WHEREAS, The above bounden Albert Fowler hath been appointed to the office of Clerk of the County of Milwaukee, on the twenty-fifth day of August last past. Now, the condition of the above obligation is such that the said Albert Fowler shall well and faithfully in all things perform and execute the duties of Clerk of the County of Milwaukee, and truly and faithfully enter and record all orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the Court of Record, during his continuance in office by virtue of said appointment, without fraud or impartiality, then the above obligation to be void or else remain in full force.

Signed and delivered in presence of

ALBERT FOWLER,
WM. CLARK,
B. W. FINCH.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Clark, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Milwaukee, and made oath that he would truly enter and

record all the orders, decrees, judgments and proceedings of the courts of record, and faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of the Clerk of the County of Milwaukee, according to the best of his abilities and understanding, during his continuance in office.

Milwaukee, October 7th, 1835.

WM. CLARK, J. P.

STEVENS T. MASON,

Secretary and at present acting Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.

To All to whom these Presents may come, Greeting :

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Albert Fowler, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Territory, have appointed him a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Brown.

AND I DO HEREBY AUTHORIZE AND EMPOWER him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: To Have and to Hold the said office with all the rights, privileges, and emoluments thereunto belonging, during the pleasure of the Governor of the said Territory, for the time being,

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

Given under my Hand, at Detroit, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five,* and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-ninth.

By the Governor:

STEVENS T. MASON,

Secretary of Michigan Territory, and at present Acting Governor.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, B. W. Finch, Solomon Juneau and Peleg Cole, of the County of Milwaukee and Territory of Michigan, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the penal sum of four thousand dollars to be paid to the United States, for the payment wherof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 7th day of October, A.D. 1835.

WHEREAS, The above bounden B. W. Finch hath been appointed to the office of Sheriff of the County of Milwaukee, on 25th day of August last past. Now, the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said B. W. Finch shall well and faithfully in all things perform and execute the office of Sheriff of the

*It will be seen that between the 30th of March, 1835, the date of the commission appointing Albert Fowler Justice of the Peace, and the date of his commission as Clerk, August 25th, 1835, together with the list of officers appointed at that date, the County of Milwaukee had been organized, which accounts for the first commission being for the County of Brown, and the latter for the County of Milwaukee.

County of Milwaukee, during his continuance in the said office, by virtue of the said appointment, without fraud, deceit or oppression, then the above obligation to be void, or else remain in full force.

BENONI W. FINCH,
PELEG COLE,
SOLOMON JUNEAU.

Signed and sealed in the presence of
ALBERT FOWLER.

I. B. W. Finch, of the County of Milwaukee and Territory of Michigan, do solemnly affirm and declare that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I will faithfully perform and discharge all the duties of Sheriff of the County of Milwaukee, and according to the laws of the Territory of Michigan.

B. W. FINCH.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, }
Territory of Michigan. } ss.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7, 1835.

Personally before me, the undersigned Clerk for the County of Milwaukee, the above named B. W. Finch, and subscribed to and took the oath according to law.
ALBERT FOWLER, County Clerk.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Benjamin Felch, Joshua Hathaway and Benj. H. Edgerton, all within the Territory of Michigan, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged to Albert Fowler, Clerk of the County of Milwaukee, in the penal sum of two thousand and fifty dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid unto the said Albert Fowler or his successor in office, or assigns, to the true payment whereof we do bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally for the whole and in the whole, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the 6th day of October, A. D. 1835.

The condition of this bond is such that whereas Benjamin Felch has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in the town of Milwaukee, and County of Milwaukee; now, therefore, if the said Benjamin Felch shall pay to each and every person such sums of money as he, the said Justice shall become liable to pay for or on account of any money which may come into his hands as a Justice of the Peace, for any such person, together with interest and costs, if any accrue after demand thereof be made by any such person, his agent or attorney, after such money shall have come actually into the hands of such Justice, then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

BENJAMIN FELCH,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
BENJA. H. EDGERTON.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of
ALBERT FOWLER.

MILWAUKEE, October 6th, 1835.

I, Benjamin Felch, of the Town of Milwaukee, and County of Milwaukee, Territory of Michigan, do solemnly affirm and declare that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I will in all things discharge the duties of Justice of the Peace in and for the above named place, and to administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and faithfully to discharge and perform all the duties of my said office according to the best of my abilities and understanding.

BENJAMIN FELCH.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, }
Territory of Michigan. } ss.

Personally came before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, the above named Benjamin Felch, and subscribed and took the above oath, on the day and year above mentioned.

ALBERT FOWLER,

Justice of the Peace.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, William Clark, B. W. Finch, and Peleg Cole, all within the Territory of Michigan, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged to Albert Fowler, Clerk of the County of Milwaukee, in the full sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in lawful money of the United States, to be paid unto the said Albert Fowler or his successor in office or assigns, to the true payment whereof we do bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, for the whole and in the whole, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this 7th day of October, A. D. 1835.

The condition of this bond is such, that whereas William Clark has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in the County of Milwaukee; now, therefore, if the said William Clark shall pay to each and every person such sums of money as he, the said Justice, shall become liable to pay for or on account of any moneys which may come into his hands as Justice of the Peace, for any such persons, together with interest and costs, if any accrue, after demand thereof be made by any such person, his agent or attorney, after such moneys shall have come actually into the hands of said Justice, then the above bond to be void, otherwise to remain and be in full force.

WILLIAM CLARK,
B. W. FINCH,
PELEG COLE.

MILWAUKEE, October 7th, 1835.

I, William Clark, of the County of Milwaukee and Territory of Michigan, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I will in all things discharge the duties of a Justice of the Peace, in the aforesaid County, and to administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal justice to the poor and to the rich, and faithfully to discharge and perform all the duties of my said office according to the best of my abilities and understanding.

WM. CLARK.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, }
Territory of Michigan. } ss.

Personally came before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, the above named William Clark, and subscribed to and took the above oath.

ALBERT FOWLER.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7th, 1835.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Joel Sage, Saml. Morris, B. B. Cary of the Township of Root River, in the County of Milwaukee, Territory of Michigan are held and firmly bound to the clerk of the County Court of said County in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The condition of the above obligation is such whereas the said Joel Sage has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Milwaukee in said Territory of Michigan, bearing date the 25th day of August, A. D. 1835.

Now, therefore, if the said Joel Sage shall pay to each and every person such sum or sums of money as he, the said Justice, shall become liable to pay for or on account of any money that may come into his hands by virtue of his said office, together with interest and cost if any accrue thereon, after demand be made therefor by any such person or persons, his agent or attorney after such money shall actually come into his hands, then the above obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force according to law.

Given under hands the 22d day of December, A. D. 1835.

JOEL SAGE,	[SEAL.]
SAML. MORRIS,	[SEAL.]
B. B. CARY,	[SEAL.]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, John Bullen Jr., Benjamin Felch, and Nathan R. Allen, are held and firmly bound to the Clerk of the County of Milwaukee in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Signed with our hands and sealed with our seal this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this bond is such that, whereas John Bullen, Jr., has been appointed as Justice of the Peace in the Township of Root River, in the County of Milwaukee; now, therefore, if the said John Bullen, Jr., shall pay to each and every person such sums of money as he, the said Justice, shall become liable to pay for, or on account of any money which may come into his hands as a Justice of the Peace for any such person, together with interest and cost, if any accrue, after demand thereof be made by any such person, his agent or attorney, after such money shall have actually come into the hands of such Justice, then the above to be void; otherwise to be in full force, virtue and effect.

Given under our hands and seals the day and year above written.

JOHN BULLEN, JR.,
BENJAMIN FELCH,
NATHAN R. ALLEN.

TOWN OF ROOT RIVER, }
 Milwaukee County. } ss.

I, John Bullen, Jr., do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal rights to the poor and to the rich, and faithfully discharge and perform all the duties of the office of Justice of the Peace, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God.

JOHN BULLEN, JR.,

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of May, 1836.

BENJAMIN FELCH, J. P.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Albert Fowler, B. H. Edgerton and Philander Bird, all of the Town of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, and Territory of Wisconsin, are held and firmly bound unto the President and Trustees of the Town of Milwaukee, in said Territory, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and their successors in office, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Signed with our hands, and sealed with our seals, and dated the day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,

The condition of the above obligation is as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, The above bounden Albert Fowler has been duly appointed Treasurer of the Town of Milwaukee for the year ensuing. Now, therefore, if the said Albert Fowler shall well and faithfully execute the office of Treasurer of said Town for the ensuing year, and shall at all times account for all the moneys and other things which come into his hands and possession by virtue of his said office, and shall well and faithfully perform all and singular the other duties and requirements thereof, according to law, and shall give further and additional security if required at any time by the President and Trustees of the Town of Milwaukee, then the foregoing obligations to be utterly null and void; otherwise to abide and remain in full force and virtue in law.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

ALBERT FOWLER,
 B. H. EDGERTON,
 PHILANDER BIRD.

NOTE.—These papers will all be deposited in the State Historical Society, where the future historian can find them when wanted.

CHAPTER II.

1836.

Land Speculation—Location of Mahn-a-wauk, Jacques Vieux's old Trading House—Was Mr. Hathaway a Prophet?—Upper Milwaukee, Where Located—Lexington and Other Paper Towns—Mechanicsville—Shooting of Doctor Cary—That Barrel of Pork—A Model Speech—Milwaukee's First Editorial—Charleston, Where Was It?—Pioneer Historical Society—Laying out Land—Election Returns—The James Madison—Trouble Among the Masons and Carpenters—Resolutions Against Gambling—Spicy Newspaper Articles—Lead Discovered—The Little Steamer Menomonee—Additional Names of Persons Who Came in 1836—Lawrence Bennett's Notice—Cut and Sketch of the Old Court House and County Buildings—Contract and Specifications Under Which It was Erected, with Remarks of the Author.

The first thing that meets our eye in the Green Bay papers of 1836 concerning Milwaukee, is the following, headed,

LAND SPECULATION.

In a few days after the close of navigation, the excitement attendant on the land sales seemed to die away, and little was expected until the opening of navigation. But it seems that the speculators cannot rest. Within the last three days many thousand dollars have been paid in the entry of lands at the Green Bay office. Agents are sent on for companies. Moneys are also remitted to the clerk of the office. Citizens are employed to make entries; and in one way and another, the business of entering public lands is going on at a brisk rate.

The principal points now sought are on the Manitowoc and Rock rivers, on which there is not a foot of vacant land from the Illinois line to the Koshkonong, while thousands are spreading along the west shore of Lake Michigan. A year ago Milwaukee was suspected of having some pretensions to a town site, but we have done speaking of that place now. The speculators are all past that place now; *it is an old place*. Lots have reached their maximum there, say from one thousand to five thousand dollars each. The rush now

is down the lake. Sac Creek (Port Washington,) Sheboygan, Sleeping River* and Manitowoc are at this moment all the rage.

Within a week the lands at Manitowoc have risen from ten to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. And they are talking of a communication direct from there to Fort Winnebago.

At the Sheboygan, the most beautiful, and we doubt not the most important point on the lake,† property has risen to an enormous height.

A company of purchasers‡ are now laying out more lots,§ and will offer them for sale in a short time. The Troy and Erie Line, it is understood, are interested, and their boats are to stop there the coming season.

The last twelve months have produced changes in Wisconsin that no human eye could have foreseen. What the next twelve will bring forth is as yet unknown; but from all the indications (numerous as summer flies,) we predict the story is scarce begun. The unbounded resources of this country, coupled with the unparalleled, delightful climate, furnish inducements to settlers seldom if ever equaled.—
Editor Green Bay Intelligencer, March 2, 1836.

Such is a sample of the letters and newspaper articles of the day, and the next six months witnessed the birth of Milwaukee, metaphorically speaking; *i. e.*, from March first to September first, things were a-booming.

PAPER TOWNS.

Mahn-a-wauk. As probably not one in a thousand of the present residents of Milwaukee has the slightest idea where this place was, I have concluded to print Mr. Hathaway's advertisement as a matter of history.

Milwaukee Advertiser, August 1, 1836.

A part of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township No. 7, north, in Range No. 22, east, commonly known as the "Jean Vieux's

*Where this place was, I have not the slightest knowledge, but think it was where Amsterdam is now situated.

†It did bid fair at one time to beat Milwaukee.

‡D. Wells, Jr., W. W. Gilmer, and others.

§Sheboygan was surveyed and platted by Wm. S. Trowbridge, in 1835.

quarter," has recently been surveyed into town lots and blocks, and is now for sale.

The village plat embraces a quarter of a mile on each side of the Menomonee branch of the Milwaukee river, formerly known by the euphonious cognomen of "Mahn-a-wau-kee," from which the title to the present plat is derived.

The superior advantages of this plat over most of the additions to Milwaukee, may be best appreciated from the following known facts:

First. Of its situation at the head of slack water navigation of the Menomonee, and embracing the hard land at the head of the marsh, from whence there is from six to eight feet depth of water, to its mouth, with rapids and shallow water above.

Second. It is the natural canal port or railroad depot for any of the proposed internal improvements to connect Milwaukee with the Mississippi or Rock rivers; and in case a canal is constructed, this is the precise point for the last lock; and if a railroad shall be decided upon, this presents the first, most convenient, as well as the most economical point for its termination, where the products of the country may be directly shipped on lake craft.

Third. Here is also the lowest site for a hydraulic power on the Menomonee.

Fourth. The ancient Green Bay and Chicago trail passes directly through the heart of the plat, crossing the Menomonee at the lowest possible fording place, which trail, it may be remarked, also passes through the most favorable region for a road which can be found, as it traverses the Aux Plaine and Root river prairies for some thirty miles; and will eventually be improved, and take its full proportion of travel.

This plat occupies a part of the farm and trading establishment of the veteran Jean Vieux,* being very judiciously selected by him in early times as the nucleus where all the principal trails concentrated,

*The house of Jacques Vieux stood upon the beautiful grassy knoll just south-east of the present cattle yards. It was one of the most beautiful places then, and is to-day, about Milwaukee. I often sit at my window and gaze across the marsh to this knoll; and as I do so, my mind goes back to the time when naught was there but that old log trading house, and in imagination see the wild scenes that have been enacted there by the red men in the olden times, all re-enacted again. The last corn dance held in Milwaukee by the Indians, was upon that hill, in August, 1836.

to-wit, Mequanigo, Prairie Village, (Waukesha,) Winnebago Lake, (Fond du Lac,) Green Bay and Chicago. And these trails, it is allowed, generally indicate the most favorable routes for larger thoroughfares.

There are many fine situations for dwellings to be found here, commanding most extensive and delightful views of Milwaukee, with the river, bay and harbor. Maps of the premises may be seen at the office of the subscriber.

JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
Local Agent.

Whether Mr. Hathaway had a prophetic vision of the future when he penned this advertisement, will never be known in this life, but certain it is, that the first railroad built (the Milwaukee and Mississippi,) did enter the city at this point. And although Mr. Kilbourn succeeded in getting the grant for the canal, as well as a railroad, located on the Milwaukee river, yet this point is to-day the scene of more activity, and the nucleus of more business than all the rest of the city put together. Mr. Hathaway's predictions, therefore, are all in the way of fulfillment, as to what would be the future of that part of our beautiful city, which once bore the euphonious cognomen of "Mahn-a-wau-kee."

Here is another one :

Milwaukee Advertiser, September 15, 1836.

Upper Milwaukee. This is a town recently laid out, on the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township No. 8, in Range No. 22, east, on the west bank of the Milwaukee river, ten miles above its mouth, and one-half mile from the lake.* It is on the site of an old Indian town, and occupies the lower part of a beautiful prairie, the only one in this section of country. The hydraulic power is extensive, and capable of propelling any quantity of machinery. And the soil is well adapted for cultivation.

The road from Milwaukee to Green Bay, Sauk Village and Sheboygan passes through this place.

This is also the only place where the canal from the Mississippi

*This is certainly a mistake; it must have been at least three miles from the lake, if not four, at that point.

can come into the Milwaukee. It will take the Menomonee as a feeder, above the falls, and terminate at this point.*

Here is another.

Lexington. Situated at the great crossing place on Sugar river, and at the only feasible point on that stream for a railroad crossing from Milwaukee to Cassville, viz : Mineral Point, the great natural ridge, so well known to all who have traversed this country.†

It intersects Sugar river at this point, Town 4, Range 9, east, where the trail from Lake Koshkonong to Mineral Point crosses.

This notice was signed by the proprietors, Solomon Juneau, J. B. Miller, E. W. Edgerton, G. S. Hosmer, Geo. O. Tiffany, Thomas Holmes and T. C. Dousman.

It is doubtful if this plat could be found to-day, even with a good dog. It grew up in a day, and perished in a night, like Jonah's gourd.

Manchester, on the Catfish, southwest quarter of Section 28, Town 6, Range 11, was another, in the present county of Jefferson.‡

Mechanicsville,§ at what is now Humboldt, is another. This was where the lots were located, which Deacon Hollister sold to Deacon Prentiss for the five thousand dollars' worth of goods, in 1836, including the "forty-two barrels of eggs."

In fact, there was no end to the paper towns existing in those days, of many of which no trace now remains, and the location of which, in many cases, is now forgotten, but where lots were sold at fabulous prices in 1836-7.

SHOOTING OF DOCTOR CARY, OF RACINE, BY JAMES HARRIS.

The circumstances that led to this affair grew out of a dispute

*This must have been where Grafton or Lamberton now stands.

†Every one of these paper towns appears to have been located at the only available point for a railroad crossing or a canal terminus.

‡This town was laid out by William P. Merrill and William S. Nichols. The writer has in his possession a deed of one lot in that embryo city, in which Mr. Merrill was the grantor, and Elisha B. Churchill the grantee; consideration, twenty-five dollars; dated January 25, 1837. Mr. Churchill probably did not make a fortune on his investment.

§This village plat was laid out by Jas. H. Rogers, Wm. A. Rice, Alex. M. Mitchell and Wm. Brown, Jr., in 1836. Mr. Mitchell was an engineer upon the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, and he did not remain here long. He died several years ago.

about a claim, which a certain James Harris had made and sold to his brother, and which *he* conveyed to Levi Mason, for the use of Doctor Cary.

Since that time Harris became dissatisfied with the sale to his brother, and took possession of the land again, without the leave or knowledge of Doctor Cary. On the evening of the 28th of December, Doctor Cary, in company with several others, went to Harris and demanded possession of the land, which was refused, and they left. The Doctor, after proceeding a short distance, requested his companions to stop, and he would return alone, and see if he could not persuade Harris to give him the possession. On approaching the house a second time, Harris shot him, the ball passing through his left arm, and entered his body on his left side.*—*H. F. James, Wisconsin Free Press, January 4, 1836.*

THAT BARREL OF PORK.

The following letter was written from Racine, to the editor of the *Advertiser*, December 6th, 1836, and published on the 10th :

SIR:—I went to Chicago a few days since, and purchased two barrels of mess pork at the highest price, and had them shipped to this place. One of them I sold without opening; the other was sold by the pound. When the latter barrel was about two-thirds gone, the clerk sold out of it six tails, and declared that there were nine yet left in the barrel. A few days after, one of my customers proposed to buy the whole, for the purpose of getting the barrel. I took him into the back store and showed him the barrel. He picked out from one side fifteen tails, and said he was satisfied.

There having been considerable talk and excitement about it, it was finally concluded to hold an inquest over the tails of the deceased; and the next day the neighbors were called in, and upon a careful examination, there were found to be thirty-nine tails left, making a total of forty-five tails in one barrel of mess pork! There was a great variety; some short, some long, many spindling, and some stubbed; many that reached clear around the sides of the barrel, and a few that appeared to have been drove in. Some of our wise men are of the opinion that these all belong to one hog; others that they were taken from a drove of sale hogs, which came into Chicago last winter, accomplishing the last nine miles in forty-five minutes. Which is the correct opinion, it is difficult to determine.

I have heard of some Turkish officer, (a Pasha, I believe,) having a great many tails, but I never heard before of a barrel of mess pork with forty-five tails! The

*Doctor Enoch Chase was called to attend Doctor Cary, who subsequently recovered and became a very prominent man in that county.

clerk refused to re-tail the pork, and I suppose it was pretty effectually en-tail-ed upon me. But a friend of mine suggested a happy expedient; we had them all freshened, and did them up carefully in papers. We then made tail suppers for five successive nights, and called in all our Jackson friends, (those who are accustomed to "go the whole hog," tail and all,) and furnished them with a plenty of roast potatoes and good wine. After a while, the tails disappeared. Thus endeth the forty-five hog tails, and this tale of your humble servant.

ICHABOD.

NOTE.—This was not the only barrel of pork which had plenty of tail. In fact, more than half the mess pork shipped here in 1835-6 would turn out to be one hog, pork at the best, and often two hogs, *i. e.*, two heads and two sets of tails.

A MODEL SPEECH.

Remarks of Mr. Chance, of Des Moines, on the bill to locate the seat of government at Madison, delivered at Belmont, Saturday, November 26, 1836.

From the Belmont Gazette.

Mr. Chairman—I have waited patiently until the doctors and lawyers get through, to make a speech on the location of the seat of government.

I was raised in the wilds of Illinois, and used to wear a leather hunting shirt, and sleep under a buffalo rug. I was edicated in the woods, and the yearly part of my life was spent in trackin' Ingens, but it is harder trackin' these gentlemen. I have been watchin' to get the "hang of the question," as the Irishman says, and now I think I have it. It is slang and ridicule, and now I go it with a perfect looseness.

We have invited the gentlemen to come up to the "trof," and argy the question on its merits. But, as the Yankee said, "they squirm, and won't come up to the rack."

Mr. Chairman, when I left home, it was my intention to locate the seat of government on the east side of the Mississippi, and divide the Territory with the river. If they didn't wish to divide, then I meant to sustain the place selected by the Executive, Belmont. We said to the delegation on the east, "Fix your place, and we will go for it," but in the meantime, beheld a beast appear in the east, having six heads and twelve horns.* Then I looked to the west, and

*Fond du Lac; six votes and twelve thousand dollars.

beheld another beast, exercising all the powers of the first beast, with six heads and eight horns.* Then I said to the boys, "Look out for snakes."

The delegation of Des Moines, refusing to bow down to the beast, its friends cry out "boons," "bargainin'" and "sellin'." They cry out "perjury," "conscients," and "the day of judgment." I would advise the gentlemen, when they appeal to their conscients, to slip the more weightier parts over their left shoulder.

Mr. Chairman, we are honest men from Des Moines; we are neither to be bought nor sold. I have no town property in the Territory of Wisconsin; only some marked out in the town of Wapello, and I want to sell that. But they said we had no title; and I told them the Ingens is gone, and that is sufficient. If we would bow down to the monument of Dubuque, we would be, as the Irishman says, "good baubee sheelah." We are willin' to meet the opposers of this bill on this floor, on its merits, and at the bar of the Great Day. The gentlemen, with their amendments, put me in mind of the Irishman's frog; it went with a hop, a skip, and a jump. They jump from the city of Madison to Burlington, and then to Mineral Point. Perhaps they will next skip to Chicago or Galena.

Mr. Chairman, in all legislative bodies there is a majority and a minority. The minority, unfortunate critters, are sure to kick up and bellow. It puts me in mind of the little boy's swearin'. The cattle came up one evening, bellowin'. The little boy ran to his mother and said, "Mother, let me swear at the cattle." "Begone, you little rascal," was the reply. He came the second time, and the mother, desirous to hear what he would say, gave him liberty. He ran out, got on the fence, and said, "Bellow on, you devils!"

Such was a specimen of oratory quite common in the olden time.

MILWAUKEE'S FIRST EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, July 14th, 1836.

In presenting to our readers the first number of the *Advertiser* we follow but a long established custom in declaring the measures it will endeavor to sustain and advocate, and the principles by which it

*Six votes for Dubuque, and eight thousand dollars.

shall be governed, well aware of the manner in which such declarations are received and the reliance placed upon them. We wish to claim for the *Advertiser* no character it will not deserve, no reputation it cannot sustain, wishing it to be judged by its own merits, and leaving its patrons to decide with what fidelity we have discharged our duty.

As declared in our prospectus the *Advertiser* will be favorable to the principles of the present administration, believing them to be best calculated to promote the interests of the people, and secure the harmony and permanency of the Union. The effect of these principles, as carried out by the present chief magistrate, are to be seen in the happiness of the people, and the unbounded prosperity of the whole land.

His official career is fast drawing to a close. The people of the United States will soon be called upon to exercise their highest privilege in electing one who shall succeed him, and although we cannot participate in that choice, we can yet send forth our hearty hopes and wishes, that he who shall succeed him, may succeed him in all the qualities that have made the government and the people prosperous and happy at home, and respected abroad, and which have conferred honor on his own name. The principles of the *Advertiser* shall be Democratic in all things, and though few questions may arise, situated as we are in a Territory, in which it may be proper for us to take part, yet, when it shall be necessary, we will take that view that best accords with those principles.

With this brief exposition of our principles we commend the *Advertiser*, to the kindness of the citizens of Milwaukee, with whom we have cast our lot, returning to them our sincere thanks for the liberality and attention already shown, determined that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make it subservient to the best interests of our rising town.

QUERIES.

Where was Charleston, a speculative town laid out in 1836, by Harrison Reed, Andrew J. Vieux and Orson Reed? First sale of lots October 1st, 1836. Who can tell?

Who were Kimball & Porter, whose advertisement appeared in

the *Advertiser* in 1836 so often? As this question has often been asked the author, he will say for the benefit of the future historian, that Kimball & Porter were a Chicago firm, who furnished the goods in the Pioneer store of A. O. P. Breed, in 1835-6-7. They never lived in Milwaukee.

The firm of S. B. Ormsby, who also appear in the same paper, were from Buffalo, and remained here but a short time, about sixty days, when they sold out at auction.

What is the present name of the river known in 1836 as Black River, that enters Lake Michigan about forty five miles north from Milwaukee? Who can tell?

PIONEER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8, 1836.

MR. EDITOR :—In the advertisement of September 1st, you stated that the incidents connected with the early settlement of this section of the west, by the French, are full of startling interest, and that it was a matter of regret that those acquainted with them, have not given them a more lasting record than mere tradition.

We are now happy to have it in our power, to state to your readers, that a society is about being established here under the name of the Milwaukee Academy of Science and Literature, one of the objects of which is the collection and preservation of such facts as will tend to illustrate the history of Wisconsin.

This was undoubtedly the conception of the present State Historical Society.

ATTENTION.

The proprietors of the southwest quarter of Section thirty, of this town, (Milwaukee) intend laying out a part of it in town lots, and bringing them into market in the course of the season. On this quarter section is, we believe, the only valuable lime stone quarry in or about Milwaukee. Should a harbor be constructed, the stone in this quarry will be very useful, it being at the head of navigation on the Menomonee River.

The part intended to be laid out contains about seventy acres of table land, some fifty feet above the marsh, covered with oak and hickory trees, resembling the oak openings of Michigan, and commands a fine view of the Milwaukee Bay and the Menomonee Valley.—*Milwaukee Advertiser, August 18th, 1836.*

This seventy acre tract is that portion of the fourth ward lying between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Streets, and the ward line and Grand Avenue. The quarry is the one so long known as Pettibone's Lime Kilns, now the property of H. R. Bond. I think, however, that it was not laid out at that time, but that the tract that was laid out was the south-east quarter of Section thirty, which was known as Finch's addition, now Roger's subdivision, which was platted and recorded and in which several lots were sold in 1836.

ELECTION.

The following copy of the returns of the election of 1836* was furnished me by Col. Frank Putney, Asst. Secretary of State, for which he has my thanks.

To Hon. Henry Dodge, Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN TERRITORY, }
County of Milwaukee. }

I, Henry M. Hubbard, Sheriff of said County, hereby certify that it appears from the Returns of the Election held in said County on the 10th inst. October, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress from said Territory, two Councillors, and three Members of Assembly from said County, and one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major for said County:

That for Delegate to Congress—George W. Jones received 750 votes; Moses Meeker received 1 vote; Jack Downing received 1 vote; Franklin Emerson received 1 vote.

For Councillors—Gilbert Knapp received 437 votes; George Reed received 356 votes; Alanson Sweet received 419 votes; William See received 287 votes; Samuel Marrs received 1 vote; Capt. Knapp received 1 vote.

For Assembly—William B. Sheldon received 727 votes; George S. Willis received 367 votes; Benjamin H. Edgerton received 330 votes; Madison W. Cornwall received 373 votes; Charles Durkee received 391 votes; H. Chase received 1 vote; S. Inman received 1 vote; G. Reed received 2 votes; Henry F. Jones received 20 votes; George S. Reed received 1 vote; B. F. Edgerton received 1 vote.

For Colonel—Benoni W. Finch received 357 votes; James Clyman received 358 votes; William Redding received 5 votes; Olney Harrington received 5 votes.

For Lieutenant Colonel—Nelson Allen received 345 votes, Isaac Butler received 372 votes; Stephen Mushgrove received 5 votes; David Crosset received 1 vote.

For Major—T. A. Holmes received 292 votes; Alfred Orrendorff received 332

*This is the same election mentioned in Volume I., page 28, but here the full returns are given.

votes; Sylvester Holmes received 44 votes; A. J. Vieux received 30 votes; E. Cramer received 5 votes; Silaver received 2 votes.

And that it appears from said Returns, that Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet are elected to the Council from this County: and that William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee are elected to the Assembly from this County; and that James Clyman is elected Colonel, Isaac Butler Lieutenant Colonel, and Alfred Orrendorff Major for this County.

H. M. HUBBARD, Sheriff.

Milwaukee, 15th October, 1836.

To Hon. Henry Dodge, Gov. Wis. Ter., Belmont, Wisconsin.

[RETURN OF SHERIFF MILWAUKEE CO.]

The large vote at this election is accounted for by the fact that many who voted left in a few days, as there was certainly no such number as 750 legal voters in Milwaukee in the winter of 1836, there being not over 1,300 all told in the town, men, women and children. But all who were here on election day no doubt voted.

1837.

THE JAMES MADISON.

A new steamboat of seven hundred tons burden, intended for the Buffalo and Chicago trade, and the upper lakes generally, with the exception of Green Bay, has been launched at Erie. She is the largest boat on the lake, has thirty-six state rooms, containing two berths each, and room for twenty-five hundred barrels freight. As she does not run to Green Bay, which has usually delayed boats for two or three days, we can expect much more speedy trips during the coming season than last summer. She will leave Buffalo for the upper lakes on the 17th of May.—*Milwaukee Advertiser of January 28th, 1837.*

The Madison, mention of which was made in volume I, page 87, was a powerful boat. Her engine was low pressure, and her exhaust could be heard for twenty miles. No boat on the lakes ever made as much money for her owners in the space of time as the Madison. She came to Milwaukee, as stated in my history, May 28th, 1837. Her hull was converted into a lumber barge, in which capacity she was finally lost.

NOTE.—The James Madison, although considered a monster when built, was soon reduced to a yawl, comparatively, by the construction

of the Great Western, the Wisconsin, the Northern Indiana, the Southern Michigan, and several other mammoth side-wheelers, a few years later. She was a great favorite, however, with the traveling public while she did run, and a wonderfully lucky boat.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On page 110, Volume I., mention was made of the formation of an agricultural society. The following is a copy of the constitution of the society, with the certificate of membership of Albert Fowler attached thereto :

CONSTITUTION OF THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. This Society shall be called the Milwaukee County Agricultural Society.

SEC. 2. Any person residing in the County of Milwaukee may become a member of this Society, by signing the constitution, and paying annually the sum of one dollar, and honorary members may be admitted by a vote of the Society.

SEC. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and seven Directors, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly elected, and they shall together constitute a board of Directors, to manage the affairs of the Society, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but they shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of this Society, held at Milwaukee on the first Tuesday of October in each year, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary ; and the President shall give at least three weeks notice of the time and place of holding said meetings.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence a Vice-President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of this Society, and of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and take charge of the funds of this Society ; to pay the same on the order of the President, and to report to the Board of Directors, when by them required, the state of the funds. He shall give bonds to the satisfaction of the Board, for the faithful performance of his duties as Treasurer.

SEC. 8. No member shall be allowed to vote at any meeting of the Society, who is in arrears with the Treasurer.

SEC. 9. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of such amendment.

SEC. 10. The officers elected at this meeting shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting in October, 1837.

SEC. 11. The funds of this Society shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. There shall be a meeting of the Society whenever any five of the directors shall so direct, after giving one week's public notice.

MILWAUKEE, March 16, 1837.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Albert Fowler, Esq., having signed the constitution, and paid the initiation fee, is a member of the Milwaukee County Agricultural Society.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
Treasurer.

Some trouble arose about this time among the masons, in consequence of the carpenters making contracts to include their part of the work ; but it was short lived. They held a meeting and passed some windy resolutions, and that ended it.

Several resolutions were also passed at this time to prevent gambling and other vices, which showed that the morals of the people were improving.

The following article, copied from the *Globe*, and previously published in the Belmont *Gazette*, shows the feeling of rivalry existing between the various towns in the Territory :

The editor of the *Advertiser*, in his criticisms in his paper of January 28th, writes as follows :

The writer in the *Globe* says Milwaukee is the principal town in the Territory. This is an error. Milwaukee is one of the principal towns of the Territory, but is not the largest. Dubuque, on the west side of the Mississippi, has perhaps a greater population, and enjoys, to say the least, as many natural advantages as Milwaukee. Burlington, in Des Moines county, on the west side of the Mississippi, Mineral Point, in Iowa county, and Green Bay, in Brown county, are all towns of nearly the same size as Milwaukee.—*Editor Belmont Gazette.*

We do not think it would materially affect the permanent interest of our place to let this statement stand ; but as it might with some, we will take the liberty to correct it. The town of Milwaukee, dating from its first commencement, is now about eighteen months old, and contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Dubuque, as far as our information goes, contains about the same ; Burlington about five hundred ; Mineral Point about three hundred, and Green Bay (as the gentleman calls it,) about six hundred. We do not know of any town called "Green Bay," but suppose by this name is included the

towns of Navireno, Astor, Menomineeville and Depere, which lie along the east bank of Fox river, from the head of the bay to the Rapids De Pere, six miles in extent along shore.

At the September election, the town of Milwaukee alone gave nearly five hundred votes, while the whole county of Brown, including the town of Green Bay, gave only three hundred and thirty, or thereabouts. It should also be borne in mind that Green Bay has been in the process of settlement over ten years, Mineral Point about eight, Dubuque and Burlington about three. The writer no doubt had reference to Wisconsin east of the Mississippi, or he would undoubtedly not have overlooked two as important towns as Burlington and Dubuque. This would appear to be the case from the way he bounds the Territory, viz: On the east by Lake Michigan, north by Green Bay, and west by the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. And viewed in this light, the editor of the *Gazette* must concede that Milwaukee, with only a year and a half's time for improvement, contains more than double the population of any other town in the Territory. —*Advertiser*.

Lead was said to have been discovered within one mile of Milwaukee, in 1836. Query: where is it?

The little river steamer Menomonee was built in the winter of 1837, and launched May, 1838.

Of those who came in 1836, who were overlooked in Volume I., were C. M. Young, hats and caps; J. P. Fordham, wagon maker; Street & Thomas, harness makers; Bates & Thompson, stoves; Freeman & Barker, hats and caps, on Third street, above Chestnut. And in 1835: Matthew Allen, (whose wife ran away;) Doctor Wm. Clark, Chas. Clarence, A. Gove, and Jonathan Balch.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby notify all persons that during last season I made a kiln of brick on the brick yard owned by B. W. Finch, and known as such, (foot of Fourteenth street,) and I discover that many persons are taking my brick, unbeknown to me. I therefore give notice that the brick in the west end of the kiln belong to me, and I

*Jonathan Balch was a partner of Jacob M. Rogers in 1837-8, in the grading of the streets. He died in 1839, and Mr. Rogers was appointed his administrator, and settled his estate. I remember Mr. Balch very well. I think he was from Troy, N. Y.

hereby forbid all persons taking any brick from the west end of said kiln without my consent.

I have authorized A. Sweet to take charge of the brick, and fill all contracts made by me.

LAWRENCE BENNETT.

March 10, 1838.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

A sketch of this early Temple of Justice was given in Volume I, page 79, in which the author was mistaken in stating that Judge Hubbell was tried there, as it is well known that that famous trial was at Madison.

He also gave the cost of the Court House as five thousand dollars, which was the correct amount. Neither did Mr. Juneau nor any one else living in Milwaukee ever state that it cost any more.

It will probably be stated in the history of Milwaukee, now being published by the Western Historical Society, on the strength of a letter from Hon. Morgan L. Martin, that its cost was between eight and nine thousand dollars; and that the contractors were Messrs. Prentiss & Bird. This, however, is not true, as the contract and specifications under which it was built, now in my possession, will fully prove. How Mr. Martin could have made such a mistake I am unable to conceive, as he furnished one-half the money to build it. The timber for the Court House, the Jail and the Republican House were all got out by Morgan L. Burdick, and came from the north-east quarter of Section 17, Town 7, Range 22, just above the present dam.

But here is the contract and specifications under which it was built, which will settle this question :

MILWAUKEE, April 2d, 1836.

Specifications of the Court House to be built in Milwaukee, on the east side of the river; to be forty by fifty feet, with a porch of eleven feet on the front end; the first story to be ten feet between joists; the second to be fourteen.

The sills of the building to be twelve inches square. Beams, ten inches by ten inches. Posts, ten by ten. Joists, three by ten, to be placed eighteen inches from center to center. Studs eighteen inches from center to center. The building to be framed in five bents. The roof to be

framed with principal rafter and perlins. The rafters to be eight by ten inches at the foot, eight inches at the head. The cupola to be twelve feet square, in the center of the building. The windows to be twelve lights, twelve by eighteen glass. There are to be twenty-one windows, to be placed in order of the plan. To be three sash doors in front.† Front end to be ceiled up with inch lumber. The rest of the building to be ceiled with good pine siding. The roof to be cased with good pine shingles five inches to the weather. The cornice to be suitable for said building, agreeable to plan. The portico to be supported by four columns. The floor of portico to be one and a half, to be faced, tongued and grooved, the joints to be laid in white lead and oil; the portico to be plastered overhead. The floors of said building to be one and one-fourth inches, faced, tongued and grooved. Four rooms below, with hall in center, and in front, two good flights of stairs below, and one stair to extend from the second floor to the cupola. A forty-foot room above, and hall to order of plan. The building to be painted inside and out with two coats of white lead. There are to be four stacks of chimneys, to order of plan, to be plastered with three coats of plastering. The building to be set on a good stone or brick foundation, the wall to be two feet at the bottom, and one and one-half at the top, to be laid in mortar. The wall to be five feet high, two feet in ground and three feet out. The above statement of building to be done in a good, workmanlike manner. The materials of said building to be of best quality.

Here follows the contract:*

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Made and concluded the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by and between Solomon Juneau, of the one part, and Enoch G. Darling, of the other part,

WITNESSETH, That if the said Darling shall and will, within the space of four months (say to the 15th of August next, 1836,) from the date hereof, in good and workmanlike manner, and according to the best of his skill, and will well and substantially erect a Court House, according to the above specifications herein mentioned; that then,

In consideration whereof, the said Juneau doth for himself, his heirs, executors

*The writer also has a copy of a contract made by Enoch Darling and Wm. Worthington, for the erection of a Court House or clerk's office in the town of Chicago, but which said Darling sold out to Worthington; dated at Milwaukee, February 2, 1836.

† Afterwards changed to a double door, full paneled.

and administrators, covenant and promise, to and with the said Darling, his executors, administrators and assigns, well and truly to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Darling, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sum of five thousand dollars, in manner following, to-wit: eight hundred dollars when the frame is up; one thousand dollars when the house is sided; eight hundred dollars when the floors are laid; and the balance, two thousand four hundred dollars, when the house is completed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, dated the day and year above written.

SOLOMON JUNEAU,
ENOCH G. DARLING.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

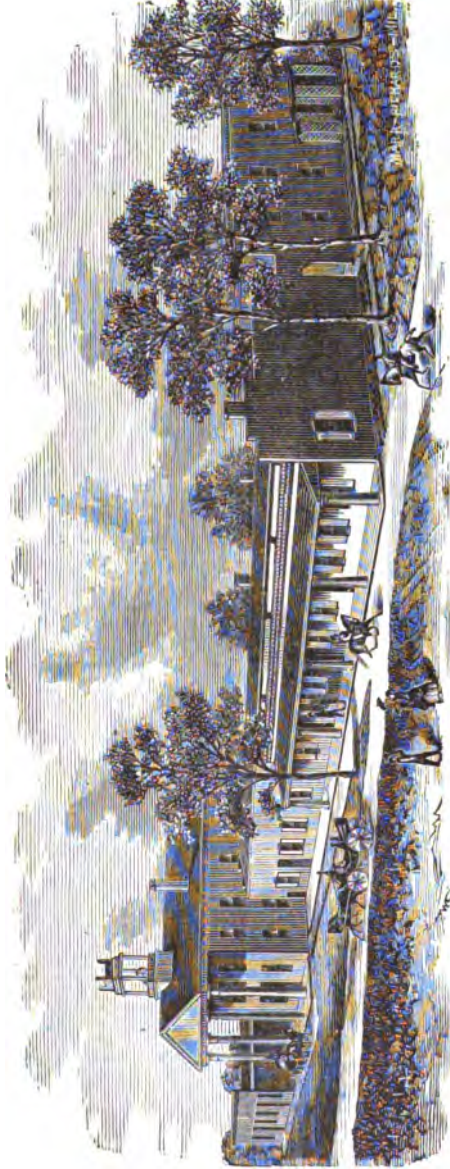
GEO. D. DOUSMAN,
GEO. S. HOSMER.

The specification part of this document (which contains some grammatical errors,) is evidently in the handwriting of Mr. Darling, who, although not much of a scholar, was a good mechanic. The contract part is in the handwriting of Geo. D. Dousman, and is a beautiful piece of penmanship, similar in style to that of J.V.V. Platto.

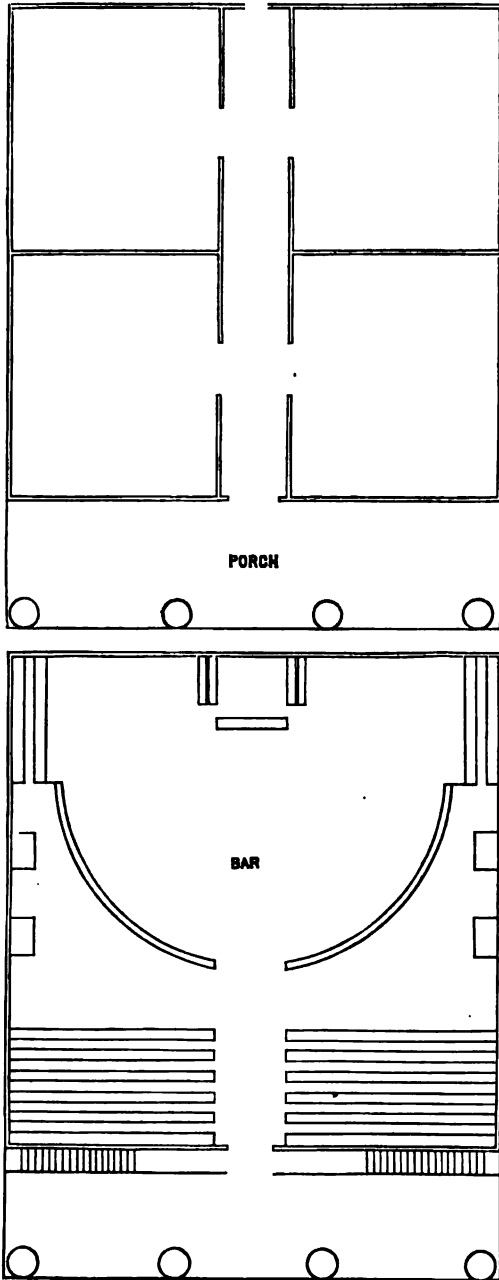
The annexed cut represents the old Court House,* together with the first county buildings; erected, in 1843, enlarged in 1846. Also the new jail, erected in 1847, the mason work upon which was done by Mr. Sivyer. All of which buildings were pulled down in 1870-71, to make room for the present mammoth structure. This first county building, though not as ornate as the present one, was a much safer depository for the county records than the room where they are now kept, as the new Court House is by no means fire proof. And, as certain as the night follows the day, unless a safer place is provided, just so certain will this county some day mourn the loss of her public records.

The ground plan is simply to give a general idea of the two floors. There were eight windows below, and thirteen above; and one door below, at the end of the hall, which gave access to the jail yard. The present magnificent building will no doubt acquire a record, (indeed, it has already acquired one in some respects,) but it will never have so famous a record as did the old one. How many famous trials

*The plan of the inside of this first Court House was drawn by Hon. Wm. A. Prentiss. But for the present sketch I am indebted to Nathaniel Merrill, of this city, for which he has my thanks.



PIONEER HISTORY



has that old building witnessed in the olden time! How often have its walls rang with the voices of Milwaukee's famous pleaders, among whom, as stated in Volume I., were Horatio N. Wells, John H. Tweedy, D. A. J. Upham, James Holiday, Jonathan E. Arnold, Henry L. Palmer, Jas. S. Mallory, Wm. P. Lynde, Asahel Finch, Jr., Jas. S. Brown, Matt. H. Carpenter, Jas. G. Jenkins, O. H. Waldo, Matt. H. Finch, and others. How many "sinners" have ascended those stairs suspected criminals, and descended them "convicted" ones, their whole future lives blasted!

It is seldom that any mirth can be extracted from a criminal trial, but I remember one, that of a young man for felony, that caused a little. The indictment charged him with "feloniously appropriating to himself a satchel belonging to a Catholic priest, (only think of that,) filled with religious books, among which were several 'Hail Marys,' and one book entitled 'All for Jesus,'" the reading of which brought a smile upon the faces of all present, including the prisoner. He saw the point, plead guilty, and went to Waupun "like a little man." Even the sedate priest could not repress a smile at the absurdity of the thing. The late Judge Hubbell, who was upon the bench, had hard work to keep a straight face long enough to pass sentence.

I often think of that case, and the ludicrous expression upon the culprit's face, as he stood up to receive his sentence. It was certainly a study. I think he was soon pardoned out.

This was also a famous place for conventions, many of which were held there during our early history, where the self-constituted Solons were wont to exhibit their wisdom and blarney the dear people, the same as to-day. Its cupola was also the point from whence the fire alarm was sounded, for years; and to be the first one to reach the building and sound the alarm, was the pride of many of the boys of that period. But, like those who built it, its youth, as well as its usefulness, have departed; and in the nature of things, like them, it was to pass away. *Sic transit.*

The author will insert at this point some new matter in relation to Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., which has come into his possession since Volume I. was published, which, from its official character, not only confers honor upon Mr. Wells, but properly belongs to a work of this

kind, as a part of the early history of our noble State when in its infancy.

The first is a copy of his commission as Justice of the Peace for the County of Milwaukee, as then organized, signed by Governor Henry Dodge, August 2, 1836. This was the first appointment and commission issued for that office under the territorial government, and was signed just twenty-nine days after the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Wisconsin went into effect. The filling up or written portion of this document is in the handwriting of Hon. Hans Crocker.

The second is his commission as Judge of Probate, dated September 4, 1838, the filling up of which is in the handwriting of Wm. B. Slaughter.

The third is a commission as Commissioner in Bankruptcy, issued April 3, 1842, and is in the handwriting of Lafayette Kellogg.

He will also, as a further compliment to Mr. Wells, as well as an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen in Maine, insert the following:

In 1832 he was elected one of the Selectmen (a very important town office in New England,) and Town Clerk of the town of Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine. And in 1833 he was elected First Selectman, (equivalent to our Chairman of the Board of Supervisors,) Town Clerk, Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, and Town Agent,* besides being appointed and commissioned as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Somerset, a copy of which is also given, which office he still held when he came to Wisconsin in 1835. All of which go to show that he was not only capable, but that his abilities were duly appreciated in his native State, at an early day, as well as in the State of his adoption.

Few men in any country have held so many places of public trust, before they had reached the age of twenty-five years, as has Mr. Wells, particularly in New England, where the rule generally followed, was: old men for council, and young men for war. And fewer still have had so varied a life, or been so successful financially, or enjoyed a greater degree of popularity, than has Daniel Wells, Jr., one of Milwaukee's

*An office yet existing in some of the New England States.

solid men, and one who is held in high esteem throughout the entire Northwest.

The following letter from Henry Warren* to Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Boston, written upon the eve of Mr. Wells' departure for the West, in 1835, is given, as showing that he had even then got a good start, financially, for a New England boy. Also a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting held by his fellow citizens, prior to his final departure for the West, April 19, 1836 :

PALMYRA, July 6, 1835.

DEAR SIR—Daniel Wells, Jr., Esq., of this place, is going westward to Green Bay, etc. He is desirous of getting a letter from you that may help him in the way of his business. He has practiced surveying considerably, and I believe understands it well; has been in trade in this town several years. I believe him to be a man of integrity, who can be depended upon. He estimates his property at about \$3,000; I should think it probable that he is worth that, but have no other information about it than what he states. Yours truly, HENRY WARREN.

BOSTON, July 11, 1835.

I have been long and intimately acquainted with the Hon. Henry Warren, the writer of the within letter. He is a gentleman of the first respectability, and full reliance may be placed upon his statements. PELEG SPRAGUE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Palmyra, assembled April 19th, 1836, for the purpose of taking leave of Daniel Wells, Jr., Esq., their fellow townsman, who is about leaving for the western country, the Hon. John H. Smith was called to the chair and John Harvey appointed secretary when the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Daniel Wells, Jr., Esq. is about leaving us to take up his abode in the western country, and having been acquainted with him as his neighbor and townsman for the last five years past, it is therefore

Resolved, That this meeting entertain a high opinion of his public worth and private virtues—having sustained various offices of responsibility with us—we cheerfully attest to his honor and integrity, his faithfulness, competency and ability in discharging the various duties, whether public or private, to which he has been or may be called, and consider him possessed of understanding to plan, and skill and energy to execute whatever he undertakes; and though we regret his parting from us, we cordially extend to him the hand of friendship, and our best wishes for his future happiness and welfare.

JOHN HARVEY,
Secretary.

JOHN H. SMITH,
Chairman.

Palmyra, April 19th, 1836.

*This gentleman was a nephew of Doctor Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

HENRY DODGE,
Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.

To All to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Daniel Wells, Jr., I have appointed him Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Milwaukee, and Territory of Wisconsin. And I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: To Have and to Hold the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, until the end of the next session of the Legislative Council of the said Territory, unless the Governor of the said Territory, for the time being, should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this Commission:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

Given Under my Hand, at Milwaukee, the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-first.

By the Governor:

H. DODGE.

JOHN S. HORNER,
Secretary of Wisconsin Territory.

HENRY DODGE,
Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.

To All to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Daniel Wells, Junior, I have appointed him Judge of Probate for the County of Milwaukee. And I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law: To Have and to Hold the said office, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, until the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, unless the Governor of the said Territory, for the time being, should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this Commission.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

Given Under my Hand, at Mineral Point, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-third.

By the Governor:

HENRY DODGE.

W. B. SLAUGHTER,
Secretary Wisconsin Territory.

SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

I, La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin, do certify that on the ninth day of April, 1842, an order was entered on the minutes of the Court, appointing Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee County, a Commissioner of said Court, for the County of Milwaukee, to take affidavits, depositions and proofs of debt, etc., under and pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress in such case made and provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed the
 [SEAL.] Seal of the Court, at Madison, this ninth day of
 April, 1842.

LA FAYETTE KELLOGG,

Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin.

To DANIEL WELLS, JR., ESQ.,
 Commissioner.

STATE OF MAINE.

To All who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That SAMUEL E. SMITH, our Governor, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and discretion of Daniel Wells, Jr., Esquire, of Palmyra, hath nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed the said Daniel Wells, Jr., Esquire, to be one of our Justices of the Peace, for the County of Somerset.

We therefore do hereby authorize and empower him to fulfill the duties of that office according to law; to cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the good of the Peace and the conservation of the same; and to Have and to Hold the said office, together with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining, unto him, the said Daniel Wells, Jr., Esquire, for the term of seven years, if he shall so long behave himself well in said office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and our Seal to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.] Witness, our Governor, at the Council Chamber, in
 Augusta, the eighth day of March, in the year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three,
 and of the Independence of the United State the
 fifty-seventh.

By the Governor:

R. G. GREENE,
 Secretary of State.

SAML. E. SMITH.

STATE OF MAINE.

AUGUST 16th, 1833.

Personally appeared Daniel Wells, Jr., Esquire, and took and subscribed the oaths prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and the laws of the United States, to qualify him to execute the trust reposed in him by the within commission.

Before me,

JOHN H. SMITH,
Authorized by Dedimus Potestatem.

The following advertisement, taken from an old paper, the *Somerset Journal*, printed at Norridgewock, Maine, in the writer's possession, is also given, showing that Mr. Wells was once a manufacturer of textile fabrics, in the old Pine Tree State :

NOTICE—CARDING WOOL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to carry on carding wool the present season at Malbone's Mills in Cornville, about three miles from Skowhegan Falls, where by prompt and faithful attention to business he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage. His machinery being in good order and situated on an unfailing water privilege, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work will be done at short notice and in the best workmanlike manner. Wool may be left at Mr. John Chase's in Milburn, from where it will be taken every week, carded, and returned. His terms as usual, will be liberal.

☞ Produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, for which a fair price will be paid.

June 8th, 1829.

DANIEL WELLS, JR.

REMINISCIAL.

CAPTAIN SANDERSON.

Capt. James Sanderson, who came to Milwaukee from Cleveland, as master of the schooner *Nancy Dousman*, in 1835, was a man whom the old settlers cannot fail to remember for his marked peculiarities and eccentricities of character, as well as his somewhat remarkable subsequent career. He was a man of more than average natural ability, and for many years occupied a prominent position in the community; a man who was at one time in possession of abundant means, and who, had he chosen to follow a different course, would have been to-day one of Milwaukee's solid and most respected citizens, and one whom they would have delighted to honor.

Capt. Sanderson, who was a native of Rhode Island, was naturally of an uneasy and restless disposition, and, like thousands before him, went early to sea; and after visiting different parts of the world in the capacity of a common sailor, finally brought up, about 1830, in Buffalo, then a young and promising inland maritime city, where, with many others, who like himself were seeking a rise in their profession, he hung out his shingle as a full-fledged "master mariner;" and if a temper like a hyena, backed by a will of iron and innate

"cussedness" enough for a plantation driver in the palmiest days of slavery, would fit a man for that position, then he was certainly qualified beyond a question, and entitled to a full diploma. In person he was of medium height, compactly built, very muscular and powerful. He had dark brown hair, large, dark blue eyes, set wide apart; face large and round; a florid complexion, which was not the result of a bread and milk diet. He had an exceedingly nervous temperament; spoke in a sharp, imperative or commanding tone, his words, when excited, coming out in jerks. He walked fast, was as quick-motivated as a cat, and feared neither man nor devil. He would fight any one on the slightest provocation. It was "a word and a blow" with him, and the blow often came first. At the same time, he was occasionally generous with his money; neither do I know, with one exception, of his ever turning any one empty away, whom he believed worthy and in need. But he was just as likely, when putting a quarter into a mendicant's hand, to tell him to "git, or he would break his his d—n neck," as anything else, and would probably do it if he did not leave. Oh, but he was a "rough one."

One of Capt. Sanderson's peculiarities was a great passion for a good horse, and for quite a number of years he was the owner of the finest, (a Bertrand,) as well as the fastest, with the exception of Dexter and Goldsmith Maid, that has ever been in Milwaukee; neither is it at all certain that they could have beaten him, had he received the proper training. He was a pacer, in color a light sorrel, perfect in his proportions, and without exception, the most graceful, as well as the most powerful moving animal of the horse kind that I have ever seen. To stand at the roadside and see him pass, when under full speed, made one think of a locomotive. The Captain obtained him from a gambler in Chicago; he came originally from Kentucky.

The owners of fast nags, of whom there were several in those days in Milwaukee, were as fond of speeding them then as now, particularly in winter, and for that purpose there were two places of resort. The first was on Vliet street, the starting point being opposite the present residence of the Hon. William P. Lynde, and its terminus at its intersection with Winnebago. This was the half-mile track, where often, upon a pleasant afternoon, half the population of the town would assemble

and line the road from end to end, to enjoy the sport. Many a race have I witnessed up there, in the winter of 1837, between Nick Powers and Maurice Pixley, for ten, twenty, and in one instance, a hundred dollars, just to make it interesting, you know. But the best sport, by far, was upon the river, where two well-beaten tracks were prepared, about forty feet apart, and extending from Chestnut street to Walker's Point, upon which Sanderson, ex-Mayor Horace Chase, Maurice Pixley, Nick Powers, William A. Webber and Martin C. Curtis were wont to spin along in grand style.

Powers had a little chunk of a mustang pony, in color a light bay, with a white face, that he thought could go some—and he could.

Pixley was the owner of a black mare called Ellen Tree, which had no doubt been the pride of some New York swell, upon the old Harlem turnpike, in her youthful days. And although she was at that time twenty years old, blind as a bat, and rheumatic withal, still she could beat Powers.

Webber drew the ribbons on a little pony called Oconto, color, a bay, that could hold Powers a good tussle. But he made more fuss in doing it than the old propellor Vandalia used to, when racing with the James Wood, in 1842.

Curtis had a meek, demure, deceitful looking old plug, called the Hoosier, in color a chestnut, with no indications of speed, that could go like the wind, and beat both Powers and Webber.

Chase, who would always have a good horse, would put in an appearance occasionally, with his pacing pony Nelly, in color a gray, that he purchased of an Indian in 1836, for thirty-three dollars, and beat all three.

But Sanderson's horse could discount them all, and not half try. He could pace faster than Chase's could run, and do it seemingly without much effort. As a proof of the wonderful strides this horse could make when under full headway, I will state upon the authority of Mr. Chase, who made the measurements, that when pacing from Walker's Point to the Kinnikinnick, upon the ice, in the winter of 1839, that the distance between his strides, or from where his feet left the ice until they struck it again, was twenty-two and a half feet! This statement may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true. I was present at the race, and well remember Mr. Chase's measuring the tracks. Could Dexter have beaten that?

That winter track upon the river was a great institution, and furnished lots of amusement to the ice-bound Milwaukeeans. It beat Cold Spring. There was no tug or propeller running up and down the river every half hour or oftener, in those days, to break the ice and spoil their fun.

Sanderson's horse met with an accident which necessitated his being killed, I think, in 1843, and he was buried on the place with great ceremony. The Hoosier went to Chicago, where he won some distinction on the turf, and finally to New York. Of the others I know nothing, except that A. F. Pratt became the owner of Ellen Tree, and kept her at Waukesha for several years. Whatsoever old settler reads this sketch, cannot fail to remember those horses, and those winter scenes upon the river, in the olden time.

The following laughable incident occurred in connection with Webber's pony, Oconto, upon his advent in Milwaukee: The Frenchman who brought him here had fastened him in front of Webber's coffee house, and in company with Juneau, A. O. T. Breed, Sam. Robinson and others, who were all competitors for his ownership, had gone inside to "wood up." Now, whether Oconto felt slighted at not having been invited in with the rest, I cannot say; at any rate, he broke his halter, jumped through the window, and landed right in the midst of the crowd, in front of the bar, kicked over the stove, and made his exit through the other window, after which he gave a snort, which said plainly enough, "How is that for high?" Perhaps the Frenchman, if no one else, was satisfied that it was high, when the bill for damages was presented, as everything was done by hand in those days, and carpenter work, as well as lumber, cost money. Webber had to keep his window boarded up over a week, before the new sash was ready.

Another amusement in which the old pioneers used to indulge, was

TURKEY SHOOTING.

This time-honored frontier pastime was an almost daily occurrence in the winter, at the point near the head of Barclay street. The turkeys were set up on the ice, which made it the more difficult to hit them, particularly when, as was often the case, they happened to be white; and I have seen as many as fifty shots made at one of those

white turkeys, before he was hit, as it was almost impossible to see them when placed upon the ice, one hundred and fifty yards distant.

Among the best shots at these gatherings were Pliny Young, Drs. E. B. Wolcott, A. J. Castleman and Thos. J. Noyes, John Childs, John Corbin, Benj. Ackley, Wm. A. Rice, myself, Capt. Sanderson, and a few others. The Captain, however, seldom failed to win his full share of the birds, as he was a good shot with a rifle.

As an illustration of what kind of a man Sanderson was when on the war-path, I will relate a little incident (part of which I witnessed,) that occurred in the summer of 1838, in which a Mr. Pratt, who kept a one-horse tavern at Silver Lake, in Waukesha county, came to grief.

Pratt had come into Milwaukee on some business connected with his tavern, which he had dispatched, and having a little time to spare, filled up with "benzine," and started out for a lark. He strolled around until his evil genius, or the devil, (probably the latter,) brought him in sight of the Captain's residence, with whom he soon got into difficulty and was promptly ordered off the premises. Not obeying the order, it was enforced by the Captain, and Pratt saw more stars in the next three minutes than he could have counted in a month. He got a tremendous flogging, after which he was told to "git," and you can bet a dollar and a half that he did. He started for the street, closely followed by the irate Captain, who was blaspheming at a fearful rate, the adjectives, brimstone coated, coming out of his mouth in a showers, and with a spat or vim, like the charges from a Roman candle; while between every two or three words, he got in a kick, by way of punctuation, that would lift the unfortunate Pratt clear from the ground, and send him forward like a foot-ball, he all the time yelling "murder!" at the top of his voice.

As they neared the street, Sanderson concentrated all his energies for a parting salute, and gave him what the late Sut. Lovingood would call a "slathering calamity," fairly lifting him on to the fence, face down; and while in that position, lent him a whack square on the end of his back with the flat of a spade, that, to use Pratt's own words, two years afterwards, "besides knocking him into the street, nearly drove the durned thing over his head, and made it numb for a week," and wound up the description by stating that "if all the billy-

goats in the State had been embodied in one, and that one had laid for him, it couldn't have shaken him up any worse." I believed him, for he looked as if he had been through a smut machine.

The proof of the statement that man is "fearfully and wonderfully made," was fully illustrated in Pratt's case. But I think he must have been put together with bolts, to have stood what he got, and not come apart. I think I see him now, as he looked when flying through the air, from the effects of that blow, and Sanderson standing on the other side of the fence, with a grin upon his face, which indicated his satisfaction at the result of his work.

The unlucky Pratt, however, soon picked himself up, and (as the poet Egbert Herring Smith would probably have stated it,) lit "ouit" for the evergreen shores of Silver Lake ; he had enjoyed all the lark that he wanted. He used to threaten to shoot the Captain, afterwards occasionally, but he never did.

Sanderson took quite an active part in politics in the infancy of our city, but with very little success as far as he himself was concerned. He had no definite or settled political faith or opinions of his own, and was sometimes for Kilbourn and sometimes for Sweet, the two great political leaders in those days, just as fancy or interest would dictate.

In religious faith, however, if it can be called such, he was an infidel, first, last, and every time. He believed in no hereafter, and in not much of any thing here. He was, however, possessed of more natural shrewdness in some things than many gave him credit for, and could often obtain what he wanted easier than most men, simply on account of his unlimited cheek. He was not hampered with a conscience, but always acted wholly from impulse. If he owed a man and could pay him as well as not, he would often refuse to do it unless the creditor would take fifty cents on the dollar, or any amount in fact, that he chose to offer him. This I know from personal experience. Capt. Sanderson settled upon a portion, forty acres, of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Town 6, Range 22, Town of Lake, in 1836, where he built a frame house and a barn, a part of which are yet standing, on Grove street, just south of Railroad street. The house was a good one for that early day, but is a mere shell now. This was his home until he left the city. The property is now known

as Bradley & Metcalf's addition. There was a fine orchard upon it planted by the Captain himself, of which several trees are now standing and bearing fruit. He was the owner at one time of what is known upon the map as Milwaukee proper; half of which he afterwards sold to Alanson Sweet. The money, however, for this, as well as what he got for the remainder, was soon squandered.

He owned the southwest quarter of Section 32, afterwards known as the Bryant place, and eighty acres in the southeast quarter of Section 31, a part of the old Burnett claim, now the property of Clark Shepardon; all of which he sold for a song. He was also the owner of the northwest quarter of Section 32, half of which he sold in 1835 to James McMartin, and in 1836 forty acres more to Stephen V. R. Norris, both for a nominal consideration. The fourteen acres, in round numbers, that fell to him in the subdivision of the remaining forty, was sold in 1846 to the late Charles E. Wunderly, for \$1,850.* This ground is now occupied by Pfister & Vogel's tannery, Best's south side brewery, Madam Wunderly's private residence, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., and others, and is worth a large amount of money.

He also purchased an interest in the old steamer Globe, about 1850, which was run one season between Chicago and Buffalo, with him as commander, and was the immediate resulting cause of his social and financial ruin. He had been on the down grade for several years, but from that time his course was rapid, until he was compelled, in 1853, to sell his homestead, forty acres, to William B. Martin, a brother of the late James B. Martin, for the nominal sum of four thousand dollars. Martin sold it in 1854 to Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf for ten thousand dollars, by whom it was platted into lots and sold. These forty acres are probably worth to-day two hundred thousand dollars.

With what he could save out of this sale, (for he had run through

*The author has in his possession a contract made by Joshua Hathaway, as District Surveyor, with Milo Jones (now living at Fort Atkinson,) for Capt. Sanderson, for the survey of this quarter into lots, dated at Milwaukee, December 25, 1835. The work, however, was, I believe, never executed, on account of Jones being unable to procure a compass within the time stipulated. Besides, the contract contained a clause which let him off in case he was unable to procure one. And it is also certain that the quarter was subsequently sold, as stated in the sketch.

everything else, and was badly in debt besides,) he left for California, there to commence life anew in his old age. He was accompanied by some of the disreputable companions with whom he had associated constantly for years, and left his family to the tender mercies of the world. His further downward career after his arrival in the land of gold, was, as might have been expected, extremely rapid. He had become completely demoralized, and sank lower and lower in the social scale, until the last known of him, he was working in a livery stable for a small pittance and his whisky. If now living, he is no doubt in that or a similar position.

There was a rumor afloat, about six years ago, that he had experienced religion and was class leader in the Methodist church, and was about to return to Milwaukee as a missionary. But as the days of miracles were past, this was not believed, and afterwards proved to be a mistake. His family followed him in 1854, going across the plains, but were not living with him when last heard from; neither did he aid or assist them in any way after their arrival, but was wholly given up to his idols.

Such is substantially the record of one who held the cards, in 1836, which, if properly handled, would have made him a millionaire. Few, if any, of the early men had as good a foothold, or occupied a better position at that time, than did he; and certainly there are none, as far as I can remember, who have sunk as low as has James Sanderson. And his disgraceful career only furnishes one more proof of the truth of the old adage that if, as he professed to believe, there is no life beyond the grave, it pays a man to be virtuous, as well as honest, in this.

JAMES H. WHEELOCK.

I will commence this reminiscence with a short sketch of James H. Wheelock, who came to Milwaukee in 1836, with a stock of goods, which were sold to Mr. Harmon, of Chicago, in exchange for some lots in Milwaukee.

Mr. Wheelock was a nephew of Col. Jonathan Wheelock, of Green Bay, and a brother of Benj. F. Wheelock, now of Medford, Taylor county, who will be remembered by many of the old settlers as having located in 1837 upon the southwest quarter, Section 23, Town 7, Range

21, Wauwatosa, now a part of the G. D. Dousman estate, where he resided until 1846. J. H. was also a brother of H. H., Ira and Dunham Wheelock, of Hartford, Wis. This was the claim spoken of in my Pioneer History as the one upon which I made the improvements in the winter of 1836, working for my board; neither does the recollection of any labor I ever performed in Wisconsin come oftener to my mind, or afford me greater pleasure, than the clearing of those five acres, and the erection of that block house in the winter of 1836-7. But to return.

James H. Wheelock was as perfect a specimen of manly beauty as ever came to this city. In height he was five feet ten inches; weight, one hundred and eighty pounds. He had light auburn hair, complexion slightly florid, large, expressive brown eyes, in which a mischievous smile was always lurking. He was, in fact, a man who would command respect and attention anywhere. In physical strength he was a young Hercules; and as for fear, I do not think he ever knew what that was.

When a classmate of mine at the Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, then kept by my father, he was my companion in many a skirmish with the young students at old Dartmouth, where both courage and muscle were required to take us through; and we always went through. He was quick to decide, and prompt to act, two qualities which always make a successful man, and which always win; and without which no man ever did, or ever will make a noticeable figure in the world, in any capacity or position.

He was proud and high-spirited, but the very soul of honor; and to see him take the starch, so to speak, out of the bullies with whom he often came in contact in those early times; was a treat. I do not think there was a man living in those days in Milwaukee, who could handle him. I have seen several, some of them yet living, make the attempt, and get badly fooled.

Mr. Wheelock was elected one of the constables in Milwaukee in 1838, and one of his first official acts was to arrest a Mr. Dougherty, an old granger, then living at Pewaukee Lake, who, armed with a gun, had put to flight the sheriff (the late Owen Aldrich,) and his assistants, who had previously made the attempt to arrest him for breaking with a club the arm of a man, whose name I have for-

gotten. He, Dougherty, threatened to shoot any and every one who came near him with a warrant, causing them to return to Milwaukee with drooping feathers and sadly out of temper at their discomfiture, and affirming if any one wished for the privilege of executing that writ, he was welcome to their fees. Wheelock laughed at them, and at once started, unarmed and alone, for the seat of war. As he came in sight of the cabin, Dougherty, who had been warned of his approach, appeared at the door, gun in hand, *sans* coat and hat, his hair standing erect like the quills of the fretful porcupine, and in language more expressive than polite, warned Wheelock to keep off, and threatened that he would certainly shoot him if he came any nearer. To this menace, however, Wheelock paid no attention, but walking deliberately up to the door, he knocked the gun from Dougherty's hand, took him by the nape of the neck, jerked him out of the cabin, and turning him partly around, administered a kick which made the old buzzard think he had fallen a mile and struck on an anvil; and without further ceremony, Wheelock started with him for Milwaukee. About half way in, night overtook them, when Wheelock gave the old man his choice, to lie down with him and behave himself, or be tied to a tree. He laid down.

Reaching town the next day, Dougherty was tried, convicted, and returned to Pewaukee a wiser, if not a better man.

Mr. Wheelock's claim was upon the northwestern quarter of Section 9, Town 7, Range 19 Town of Pewaukee, now a part of the Asa Clark estate. He left Wisconsin in July, 1838, went to sea in a whaler, one voyage and part of another, when he was promoted to the command of a ship belonging to some merchants at Tahiti, Society Islands. He died there in April, 1848, leaving a fortune of fifty thousand dollars, as his share of the vessel's earnings among the South Sea Islands in five years. My mind often reverts to J. H. Wheelock, and the pleasant days we spent together in our youth. He was a true friend. He sleeps beneath the feathery palm, far away from home and kindred, with the moaning of old ocean's ever restless waves for his requiem.

JAMES P. MORE,

Or "Gasey Jim," as he was usually called by the unregenerate boys

of those early days, came in June, 1836, and no doubt many yet living will remember him for his eccentricities of character. Mr. More was by occupation a tin-smith, and among the first, if not the first, to open a shop of that kind in the embryo city, which he did upon the old Point, south side, where he remained for several years, doing a little now and then of what there was to be done in that line. In person, Mr. More was of rather more than medium height, slightly built; he had red hair, blue eyes and florid complexion; his face, which was large and round, was thickly covered with freckles. He walked with a quick, nervous stride, with his hands usually thrust in his pockets, and his eyes cast upon the ground. He was as obstinate as a Texas mule and always in a hurry, but like the festive hornet, it was difficult at times to tell what he was in a hurry about. Hard work and Jim must have had a serious falling out in his boyhood, for they were sworn enemies. He was as lazy as a shingle maker, and as untrustworthy financially, as a Chicago savings bank. He was an inveterate story teller, and would talk from morning until night, if he could get any one to listen to him. His favorite pastimes were fishing, hunting or boating upon the lake, where he had several narrow escapes from drowning on account of carrying so much sail as to capsize his boat, remaining in the water upon one occasion, on a Sunday, in the spring of 1838, over three hours before he was discovered and rescued. He belonged to that class of men who are never satisfied with their present condition; he was as restless as the waves and as unstable as the winds. One of Mr. More's peculiarities was a fondness for religious excitement, and although not a member of any church, he would, anywhere at any time, on the impulse of a moment, sing and shout in the most approved camp meeting style, with the tears running down his face like rain, for half an hour at a time, just out of devilment. He was easily led astray and as easily deceived, and was consequently very unsuccessful, and as a business man a complete failure. There were more angles in his disposition than there are in the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, and it made no difference which side of an argument you took, Jim was sure to take the opposite, with his bristles all set for a fight. He argued much as a bull does when chained to a post; let him paw and bellow as much as he pleases, he can't get away from the post. Like the burdock, he bore no fruit, but lots of burrs.

Mr. More's claim was made upon the southwestern quarter of Section 31, Town 7, Range 20, Town of Brookfield. He was not any more successful however as a farmer than as a tin-smith, and finally after struggling along a few years he got disheartened, and returned to Newark, Ohio, his native place, where for several years he lived the same shiftless life he did here, and where he died a few years ago.

Poor Jim! his well marked features, as well as his eccentricities, often come to mind, even at this late day. He was, however, only one among the countless thousands who, although considered as men upon the great checker board of life, move they ever so often or so continuously, never by any possibility, have the luck to reach the king row.

PLEASANT FIELDS.

I will close this reminiscence with a short sketch of Pleasant Fields, or un-Pleasant Fields, as he was more frequently called by his companions, on account of his idiosyncrasies of temper. He made a claim upon the northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 7, Range 21, Town of Brookfield, May 21, 1837.

Mr. Fields, who was a native of Indiana, was one of the most singular mortals, in some respects, that it was ever my fortune to meet. In person, like Miss Lucy Long, he was tall, six feet or over; but the other line of the couplet would not apply to him, for he certainly was not handsome. He was quite broad across the shoulders, but tapering gradually from there down, which gave him somewhat the appearance of an inverted step-ladder. He had dark hair, eight inches or more in length, and so thick as to cover his shoulders like a mat. He had the sallow or swarthy complexion so common to the natives of the Hoosier State, the natural result of a diet of buttermilk and watermelons. He walked with a long, swinging gait, or lope, but was never in a hurry; and in laziness would have made a good match for Tim Wooden. He was not a man calculated to make friends, on account of his extreme selfishness and crusty temper. He was fond of cards and the flowing bowl, and enjoyed a practical joke, particularly if he himself was not its victim. He had long arms, and large, dark blue eyes. He stooped a little, and seldom or never looked you square in the face. He was not much of a talker, being too lazy for that.

He was one who, with M. L. Burdick, Andrew J. Lansing, Rodney J. Currier, little Pixley, (not the late J. W. Pixley,) Benjamin F. Wheelock, D. W. Patterson, and others, who were boarders at the old Cottage Inn in 1836, helped make that pioneer hashery at times, particularly nights, a perfect pandemonium. It was not an uncommon thing for all who slept in the upper story of that old rookery, some forty in number, on mattresses placed on the floor, to change places during the night without any volition on their own part. No sooner would one get fast asleep, than some one on the watch would seize him by the foot and jerk him to the other side of the room, before you could count six.

Another favorite game with these festive youths was to make all hands sit up in their beds, and lie down at the word three, some one acting as director. Now, as it is an utter impossibility for forty or fifty men to perform this feat in unison without a vast amount of drilling, the finale can be imagined. But woe to the impatient or stubborn youth or man who failed to make the attempt, or keep on making it as long as these worthies felt inclined to continue the fun.

It was upon one of these midnight orgies that they gave Hoosier John the thirty-six grains of calomel, which had such a wonderful effect as to cause him to think he had an overflow of the gall; and it probably did overflow a little. But to return.

Mr. Fields, after loafing around here a few years, during which he spent most of his valuable time in the saloon of Uncle George Knapp, at Kilbourn town, and similar places, finally left for newer scenes, bringing up at last in California, where a state of things more congenial to his tastes existed, than Milwaukee could furnish, after the wildness of the first four years had passed away, and where he accumulated quite a little fortune in the mines, by gambling and selling whisky. He came back in 1854 to Grant county, where he had a farm, which he sold for fifteen hundred dollars, and took in payment a check on the Onondaga County Bank, went East, and on his return with the money, was chloroformed and robbed, or claimed that he was, in a barber shop at Dunkirk, N. Y. Quite a noise was made about it at the time, some doubting and some believing it. He finally, I believe, recovered his watch and a part of the money. This misfortune so discouraged him that he returned to California, and went

finally to Humboldt Bay, in Oregon, where he made a claim. Of his subsequent career I have no knowledge.

Mr. Fields belonged to that class of men, quite numerous in our day, who live, or attempt to live, by their wits. And it must be admitted in his case, as well as in that of thousands of others, that the capital invested, as well as the income derived therefrom, was exceedingly small. I believe he was never married.

DAVID S. HOLLISTER.

I will give in this reminiscence a sketch of David S. Hollister, who came to Milwaukee from Newark, Ohio, in June, 1836, making the entire journey by land. This was no small undertaking in that early day, through a region where public roads were almost entirely unknown, and requiring plenty of nerve, as well as skill in the management of a team, to be successfully accomplished.

He was accompanied by his wife, one child, then about two and a half years old; and as a companion for Mrs. Hollister, a lady friend, a Miss Hannah Bell, now Mrs. I. S. Bigelow, of Indianapolis. He also brought an English lad named Francis Metcalf, whom in the kindness of his heart he had adopted, who became a useful and honored member of society, and who died a few years since.

Mr. Hollister also brought about five thousand dollars in money, the accumulation of a short mercantile career in Ohio, as solid capital, besides, as fictitious capital, a pocket well filled with titles to village lots in Michigan City, Kankakee, Calumet, Sheboygan, Port Washington, and other embryo cities, then just springing up all along the lake, that were held and sold for fabulous prices then, but many of which would not sell to-day for enough to pay for recording the deeds; and even the location of some of them has, no doubt, been forgotten.

In person Mr. Hollister was of medium height, and weighed about a hundred and forty pounds. He had dark hair, and large dark eyes; his forehead was high and wide; face, oval; he had dark complexion. His voice was somewhat musical in tone; he spoke sharp and quick, often in the imperative tone. He was always cool and collected, never losing his self-control. He looked you square in the face when addressing you, particularly if seeking a trade, with an

expression indicating to any one possessed of ordinary intelligence that the person under observation was not only being interviewed, but that his measure was also being taken at the same time, and by a workman, too. He seemed to know your very thoughts. He was sharp and keen, and whoever undertook to beat him in a trade would need to get up early in the morning, for he could skin a man out of all he had, and get his note besides, oh, so easy! He would have been a good match for the smartest-tongued lightning-rod agent in the country; and that is a big word. He was ready every time, and while talking you into a trade, would put on an expression so "childlike and bland" as to completely remove your suspicions, if you had any, that he was after your wealth. And to get the better of him in a trade was something worth boasting of. He was also one of the most active men who ever came here. He was never idle a moment, and was always cognizant of everything that was going on around him.

Mr. Hollister was not long in getting hold of sufficient real estate in Milwaukee that, had he held on to it until now, would have made him very wealthy. But his fondness for trading, together with an inordinate love of money, prompted him, as it did many others, to go in debt beyond his ability to pay, and, as a natural sequence, like many of his compeers, when the full force of the crash of 1837 came, he went to the wall, and in the end was compelled to leave for newer fields. He was full of schemes for making money, but no financial skill was able to avert the shock of that fatal year, unless one had a mint from which to draw fresh supplies. Those out of business were the lucky ones then.

In political faith Mr. Hollister, though acting with the Whig party in the main, was an out-and-out Abolitionist, and as fearless and outspoken upon the subject of slavery as any one who ever live here, not excepting Sherman M. Booth or the Hon. Edward D. Holton, and was among the first in Milwaukee to befriend a slave when fleeing from his master, and to assist him in reaching Canada; and he always did it openly.

Mr. H. ran for the Assembly in 1838 upon that issue, the Hon. C. H. Larkin stumping the county for him. But notwithstanding all this, he was defeated, Abolitionism not being a very popular doctrine in Wisconsin at that time.

In religious faith Mr. H. was a deep water Baptist of the old school, and a deacon. He had also been licensed as a local preacher, but so far as I know, never officiated in that capacity in Milwaukee. He could buy and sell lots better than he could preach, and was more at home when engaged in that than in the pulpit. But he always paid liberally for the support of the gospel, besides giving the use of his house when wanted for preaching, there being no church upon the south side in those days. There were some, however, who were uncharitable enough to say that this generous act was done more from policy than principle, and that he used his religion for a net in which to catch gudgeons. That he caught some in that way occasionally, is perhaps true, one instance of which, known to many of the old settlers as the "egg trade," or "praying for eggs," I will relate.

The victim upon this occasion was a Mr. Prentiss, who owned and occupied a farm in Genesee, Waukesha county, for twenty-five years or more, and where, if living, he still resides. This gentleman, who was also from Ohio, had brought a stock of merchandise to Milwaukee in the fall of 1836, amounting in value to five thousand dollars or more, consisting of dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, dried fruit, and last, but not least, as a special venture, forty-two barrels of eggs, upon which a goodly profit was expected, eggs being worth at that time, seventy-five cents per dozen in Milwaukee, even if a little past their prime. And tradition has it that these particular eggs, if not old enough to vote, were certainly entitled to take out their first papers. No sooner had Mr. Hollister got his eye on those goods, when it became at once the desire of his heart to possess them; and for that purpose at once sought an interview with the owner, who was also a deacon, to whom he intimated his willingness to purchase the entire stock, in exchange for some lots which might, as far as Deacon Prentiss was concerned, have been located in the moon, for he never got a penny out of them.*

Deacon Hollister was not long in convincing Deacon Prentiss that he had a soft thing in those lots—and he had—and the preliminaries were soon arranged. Deacon Prentiss, though apparently willing, and even anxious to trade, still asked for a little time, giving as a rea-

*These lots were located in Mechanicsville, a paper town located near where Humboldt is now.

son that he had always found it beneficial to sleep over a transaction of that magnitude. But Deacon Hollister was anxious to close the trade at once, it being on a Saturday; and unless he could do so, he foresaw a hard winter ahead. And as he had often found relief in prayer when in a tight place, he proposed that the matter be decided that way. To this Deacon Prentiss assented, and they accordingly knelt down; and the result was, that Deacon Hollister won the goods, eggs and all.

There was quite an excitement about this trade at the time, some intimating that Deacon Prentiss ought to be examined for the honors of a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason, that any man who could be coaxed into exchanging five thousand dollars' worth of goods for all the lots in every one-horse town on the lake, as things were then, must be a "little off." I think this was the most effective business prayer ever made in this city. Could Len. Kennedy* have beaten it?

Mr. Hollister was among the number who believed that the south side was the place where properly Milwaukee ought to be; and although owning property in nearly every part of the town, he chose that side for his home, and where he secured a large interest. He located upon the south half of block 99, in the present fifth ward, where he erected, in the summer of 1836, the most substantial frame dwelling in that part of the town. This house, which is yet standing upon the spot where it was erected, is in the best state of preservation of any of the early buildings, and known as No. 318 Hanover street.

Here he lived until the fall of 1838, when he removed to the suburban residence erected upon the southeast quarter of Section 36, Town 7, Range 21, Wauwatosa, now the homestead of Col. William H. Jacobs, where he remained until June, 1839, when he left the country, temporarily, as he supposed; but fate had ordained otherwise, and he never saw Milwaukee again. Meantime his creditors, finding he was not likely to return, went for his property, which was all heavily mortgaged, and the whole was sold under foreclosure. The homestead on Hanover street, together with the warehouse on the Point, built in 1838, known as the Checkered Warehouse, including several additional lots, passed into the hands of

*The reference to Kennedy will be appreciated by those who were at the morning meetings at Plymouth church in the winter of 1857-8.

Doctor L. W. Weeks, who occupied them for some years, when the house was sold to its present owner.

Mr. Hollister went first to Ohio, where, in connection with a Mr. Willis, who had kept a tavern on the Chicago road in 1837-8-9, and one or two others, he purchased the charter of the bank of West Union, a "wild-cat" institution, and commenced to circulate the bills, Mr. Willis taking New Orleans for his department, where, and along the Mississippi river, a large amount of this worthless paper was put afloat, in exchange for cotton and other commodities, which soon got them into trouble. Hollister was too sharp, however, for those who were after his scalp, but it drove Willis for a time out of the country.

A large amount of "wild-cat" money was in circulation in those days; neither did we have anything better until Mr. Mitchell started the old Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which soon drove all the "wild-cats" out of the country.

Mr. Hollister's next venture was in the manufacture of lard oil at Quincy, Ill., where he carried on quite an extensive business for about a year, when he sold out, and investing his money in a steamboat, commenced carrying the Mormons from New Orleans and other points to Nauvoo. This he followed for nearly two years, leaving it only a short time before the prophet Joseph Smith was killed at Carthage by a mob, in June, 1844.

His next move was to open a liquor store in Baltimore, in company with a Frenchman by the name of Finard, in 1845-6. This business was carried on until 1847, when he sold his interest for eighteen thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, which was probably the best trade he ever made, as these lands were subsequently found to be rich in coal. But of this he was ignorant, and soon exchanged them for a block of buildings in the city of Philadelphia, situated near the Fairmount water works, valued in the trade at twenty thousand dollars. In 1849 this was exchanged for a ship, which he filled with goods and took around the Horn to California. This venture proved very successful, but the ship was subsequently lost on the coast of Chili, South America, where she had gone after lumber.

The next we hear of this restless pioneer, he was engaged in driving cattle from Lower California to Sacramento, in which for a short time he was successful, and accumulated quite a little fortune. This was

in 1851, when he decided to make one more trip and then come home, but on his return with this drove, he was taken sick on the San Joachim river, and left in charge of one of his men, a Mexican, by whom he was supposed to have been murdered for his money, as no trace of him beyond that point was ever found.

Such was the unfortunate end of David Stephen Hollister, one of the most active and clear-headed men that ever came to Milwaukee. No disaster, however serious, seemed to discourage him, but stimulated him, apparently, to greater exertions. That he had his faults like other men, was doubtless true; and that he also had his good qualities, is just as true. I often see him in memory's eye, as he looked when last I took his hand and bade him farewell, in June, 1839. Neither shall I ever forget how his eye kindled as he spoke of the retribution he had in store, in the near future, for some then living here, whom he thought had been instrumental in forcing him to leave, by betraying the trust he had confided to them. And had he returned, he would no doubt have made it warm for some whom he named that June morning. Peace to his memory.

To be sharp in a trade, if successful, is no crime; but if unfortunate enough to be beaten, in this fast age, it is.

CHAPTER III.

1841.

Opening Prelude—Sketch of James Kneeland—Milton E. Lyman—Rockwell's Store—Cole & Arnold, McKinstry & Willard, and others, Where Located—Rogers' Block, sketch of—Cady & Farwell—Higby & Wardner—Powder—John Pritzlaff—Jacob L. Bean—Geo. F. Austin—The Arcade—Chas. S. Hurley—The Sill Brothers—The Blacksmiths—Dentists and Doctors—Lawyers—Sketch of Finch & Lynde—David Ferguson—Druggists, Jewelers and Lumbermen—Hotels—Sketch of the Vails—The Death of Levi Vail—Names—Sketch of J. W. Dunlap—Elections—Board Meetings—Whig Celebration, and Its Results—Temperance Society—Washington's Birthday—F. W. Horn—Prospects—Noonan Takes the *Advertiser*—Buildings—Improvements of Streets—A Large Family—Conventions—Election—H. N. Wells' Letter—Steamboats—Arrival of the Milwaukee—McCabe—Stuck Down—Turkey Shooting—The First Brewery—Close of the Year.

As roll the waves, both fierce and fast,
Before Æolus' wintry blast,
Across the boundless main,
So West the nations, one by one
Advance towards the setting sun,
O'er valley, hill and plain.

The outlook for Milwaukee in the spring of 1841 was a little more encouraging than in 1840. The financial clouds which had obscured the business horizon since 1837 were now slowly passing away, and a marked improvement was visible. The places of those who, becoming discouraged, had left the previous fall for newer scenes, (and quite a number did leave,) were filled this year by fresh arrivals from the East or Europe, quite a number of the prominent Germans coming this year, thus infusing new blood into the semi-stagnant veins of the old stagers, and causing the beams of hope once more to illumine every eye.

The previous winter had been rather colder than the average, but the spring opened early. The ice left the river on the 20th of March, and the 28th of April brought us our first boat from Buffalo, the Great Western, Capt. Walker, which was the first to pass the Straits that year. The C. C. Trowbridge was at once fitted out by Messrs.

Dousman & Co., placed in charge of the veteran John Crawford,* and the work of the season fairly began.

JAMES KNEELAND.

Among those who came this year was James Kneeland, who, from the day he first landed in Milwaukee to the present time, has been one of our most active and prominent citizens.

Mr. Kneeland is a native of Leroy, Livingston county, N. Y., but came to this city from Chicago, where he had been previously engaged upon the Illinois canal as a successful contractor. He brought a large stock of general merchandise, the largest that had, up to that time, been brought by any one firm, which he opened in the old J. S. Rockwell store, under the firm name of James Kneeland & Co., the partner being Mr. John Clifford. This firm was dissolved, however, December 1st, 1841, Mr. Clifford retiring, and Nicholas A. McClure became a partner. This partnership, however, was of short duration, Mr. McClure soon retiring; after which Mr. Kneeland remained alone (the store having been burnt in the meantime, and rebuilt by Mr. Kneeland, under a contract with the owner,) until 1847, when a new partnership was entered into for five years, with William Brown, or Albany Brown, as he was usually designated, and Milton Edward Lyman,† which was dissolved, however, in a short time, Mr. Lyman retiring. Here Mr. Kneeland remained until 1852, when he went out of the mercantile business, in order to devote his whole time to the improvement of his real estate, of which he had a large amount that was fast becoming very valuable, and to the improvement of which he has, from that time to the present, devoted all his energy.

Mr. Kneeland is possessed of keen perceptions; sees what is wanted at a glance, and always acts upon his own judgment, never asking

*The Trowbridge had three different commanders in 1841, John Crawford, Lotan H. Lane, and Joseph Sherwood.

†Milton Edward Lyman, whom doubtless many yet living in Milwaukee will remember, was quite prominent at one time as a merchant, Odd Fellow, and a spirited citizen. He possessed a fine physique, a ready pen, and was gifted in many ways above the average. But notwithstanding all these advantages, he went to the bad, and the last I knew of him, he was a common deckhand on a scow at Washington Island, a mere wreck of his former self. Where he is now, I do not know, but if living, he is doubtless a vagabond on the earth. His besetting sins were wine and women.



James Kimball

1861. of
C. 1861. 1861.

TO YOU
ALPHONSO

or taking advice from any one. He is, without exception, the best judge of the value of real estate, as well as the way to improve it, that ever lived here. He never has to do his work twice; it is always done right the first time. He has done much to beautify and adorn Milwaukee in the way of ornamental shade trees, no other one man having done half as much; and his private residence and grounds are among the finest in the city.

Mr. Kneeland has a positive character which sometimes makes him enemies, but for this he cares as little as did Mr. Kilbourn. He also has a habit, not common with every one, of attending strictly to his own affairs, and yet is always observant of what is going on around him. He is a good judge of character, and is seldom if ever deceived; prides himself on his word, which, when once given, is as good as his bond. Although courteous and affable to all, he is not over easy to get acquainted with, and is never taken off his guard. His morals are unimpeachable, and his habits of life as regular as the clock. In business matters he first decides what to do, and then does it. He was quite prominent in municipal affairs, under the old Trustee system, for a number of years.

He also served in the Legislative Council in 1845, where, by his sharp financiering, he outwitted those who were engineering a bill in opposition to the city charter, and was successful in securing the passage of the bill under which the charter was adopted.

In political faith Mr. Kneeland is a Democrat, and in religious faith an Episcopalian; is one of the pillars of St. James church, and one of Milwaukee's solid men.

Mr. Kneeland's store had been previously occupied by J. S. Rockwell & Co., John S. Rockwell, Legrand Rockwell and Allen W. Hatch, which firm was dissolved March 1st, 1841, Mr. Rockwell going then, or shortly after, to Oconomowoc, where he became a large property holder, and where he subsequently died. Mr. Rockwell was a man of pleasing address, and very social. He had a florid complexion; a large, round face, upon which a smile was nearly always to be seen. He was a useful and valuable citizen. I remember him well.

Legrand Rockwell went to Elkhorn, where, I believe, he still resides. And Mr. Hatch, after having been prominent as a business and public man for many years, as will be seen further on, has retired from business, and is at present living with his son in Chicago.

After Mr. Kneeland's retirement from the mercantile business in 1852, this store was occupied by various parties, among whom was the celebrated house of Bradford Brothers, and is now occupied by the popular carpet house of Goldsmith & Co. This property is yet in the possession of the Rockwell heirs, and is known as Nos. 355 and 357 East Water street; old Nos., 157 and 159.*

COLE & ARNOLD.

Eben M. Cole† and Joseph E. Arnold, afterwards J. E. Arnold & Co., (Mr. Arnold came this year,) opened a large stock of general merchandise in what is now 361 and 363 East Water. Here this firm did a large business for several years, when Mr. A. sold out in October, 1846, to Henry A. Hayden, and engaged in other pursuits for a while; after which he retired to his farm, the old Henry Shew place, where he died in April, 1879.

It was in this store, with Brown & Miller, that Hon. Matthew Keenan first commenced his mercantile career in this city.

Wm. McKillip also opened a new harness shop this year, on the north side of Wisconsin street, between East Water and Broadway. McKinstry & Willard, (Horace McKinstry and Gallic K. Willard,) and Greulich & Miencer (August Greulich and Phillip Miencer,) were the competitors of Owen Aldrich and Geo. Peters in the butchering business, the latter firm being located on Third street, just above Chestnut, in Uncle Geo. Knapp's building, west side of Third street. Aldrich was, I think, at that time at what is now 394 East Water. Where Peters was, I am not certain, but think it was on West Water street, near Second.

Edward S. Collins was in Jas. H. Rogers' new block, on the north-east corner of Spring and West Water streets, where the new building of the Philip Best Brewing Co. now stands, erected the past summer, with a large stock of general merchandise.

This block was erected in 1840, its first occupant being Mr. Collins, who went in in July of that year. It was a two-story, three-tenement frame building, with stores below and offices above. The Trus-

*The difference between the old and new numbering, according to McCabe's Directory, was 198. It was no doubt the intention to make it just 200, but if the numbering in his Directory is correct, it is 198.

†Mr. Cole afterwards went to Watertown, where he died a short time since.

tees held their meetings there for awhile, in 1840-1. The *Courier* was published there for a short time, and the late Chief Justice Stowe and John A. Messenger each had an office there in 1840-1.

Jacob L. Bean & Co., (Jacob L. Bean, Lyman Woodruff and Wm. W. Brown,) also went into that block in the fall of 1840. This firm was dissolved May 17th, 1841.

This block was burned November 9th, 1851, while occupied by Jacob Rapelgee and others.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jacob Lindsey Bean, who was personally well known to the writer, was certainly, in many respects, a remarkable man. He came to Milwaukee in the spring of 1840, with a stock of merchandise, mostly dry goods, which were opened in the old Geo. H. Walker warehouse, at the Point. His first speculation after his arrival was to form a "syndicate" to supply wood for the steamboats, in which the Johnson Brothers, (Hiram, Milton and Solon,) Joel W. Hemminway, a Mr. Vincent and Joel S. Wilcox were a party, with himself at the head in the capacity of manager, the object being to turn his goods in that way into money, during the season. It was a failure, however, on account of William W. Brown, who was also pretty sharp, getting an inkling of it, who at once went to work, and being better acquainted with the people, soon succeeded in buying up all the wood in the market.

Mr. Bean remained in this store at the point until the fall of 1840, when a partnership was formed, as previously stated, and the new firm removed to Rogers' Block, where they continued to do a general Merchandise and Commission business until the following May, when the firm was dissolved, as stated, Mr. Bean retaining the business. Here he remained until the fall of 1841, when he purchased the ground upon which the Plankinton House now stands; *i. e.*, the part formerly occupied by the old American, on to which he moved a frame building, fitted it up, the writer working on it, and moved into it. This was the nucleus of that old pioneer hotel. This he con-

*The author has tried to find a sketch of the ruins of this block, drawn by the late Arthur Dadd the morning after the fire, but it cannot be found. It was a fine sketch, M. Dadd being an adept at pencil sketching.

tinued to enlarge as fast as the growth of the business seemed to demand, until it became the famous house, mentioned above, and which



under Tibbets & Conger, during which time it was called the American Temperance House, R. B. Locke, Deacon J. Whitney, Chas. Skinner, Mr. Rossiter, and others, who catered there for the public at different times, up to 1849, made such a famous record as a home for the weary, when it was sold to the Messrs. Kane, father and sons, by whom it was subsequently enlarged, and who, as far as I know, were the last occupants.

This sale set him free to engage once more in new enterprises, which he did by taking an active part in the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road, then just starting into a tangible existence, and in pushing forward which he was very active. But upon the rupture between that Company and Mr. Kilbourn, he took sides with the latter, and joined his fortunes with him in the construction of the old La Crosse Rail Road, as its first president, in which capacity he acted until that road had reached the little hamlet known as Iron Ridge, when the mining fever got possession of him, upon which he left the road, in order to devote his whole energies to the development of that wonderful "metalliferous" deposit of the "azoic" period for which that locality is so noted, and out from whence so much wealth has been drawn by the genius of men.

In person Mr. Bean was of rather more than medium height, had

a large head, keen expressive eye, stooped a little when walking. His voice was soft and fine in tone, he spoke quick and sometimes sharp; he had a nervous temperament; he was possessed of wonderful energy of character, and was as aggressive in business as any man, Mr. Kilbourn excepted, I ever knew. He was one of those who were born to lead, and would occupy no second position; hence the rupture with the Rail Road. He was fond of money, and took great pleasure in accumulating it; he was a strong friend and just as strong an enemy.

The writer remembers Mr. Bean with something more than respect for the many little acts of kindness extended to him personally when in need of help in those early times.

He was in every respect a self-made man, acted upon his own judgment in everything, and as the result was mainly successful in all he undertook.

Mr. Bean was a native of Williston, Vt., where he was born March 17, 1809. His death, which occurred at Waukesha, May 8, 1855, was undoubtedly the result of over exertion, as he certainly possessed all the elements physically, that, if properly husbanded would take their possessor up to four score.

Cady & Farwell (Linus R. Cady and Leonard J. Farwell,* afterwards Governor of Wisconsin,) came this year, with a stock of stoves and tin ware, which they opened in the old pioneer store, now No. 393 East Water. Thos. Youngs was at 388 East Water, with hats and caps.

Among the old firms, the most prominent were Messrs. Ludington & Birchard, Geo. Bowman, J. & L. Ward, J. & M. Pixley, Holton & Goodall, who were all at their old stands, while in Dewey's new block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin, were Cary & Taylor, tailors; Higby & Wardner, drugs and general merchandise, and Chas. C. Dewey, harness. Cary & Taylor were at 399, Higby & Wardner at 397, and Dewey at 395. And upon the west side of the river were S. D. Coles, and Wm. R. Longstreet, at Chestnut and Third streets.

*This firm was dissolved March 27th, 1843, Mr. Farwell, going in with Clark Shepardson, where he remained until September 16th, when he retired, and engaged in business for himself, Mr. Shepardson continuing the business alone.

It was while in this store in Dewey's block, in 1841, that the quality of the powder kept by Higby & Wardner in the upper story, came so near being tested. A severe thunder storm occurred in June, while the late Joseph Ward, in company with several prominent "Third warders," were in a saloon in the basement, engaged in discussing the question as to what the effect would be if a comet should strike the earth some dark night, when the Trustees were not in session, and were on the point of drinking the health of the comet, when the lightning struck the building, passed down the chimney, knocking down the stove pipe, and filled the whole place with a sulphurous smoke and smell.

Mr. Ward was the only one in the crowd who had sense enough to run—the balance probably hadn't much when they went down there—and as he reached the top of the stairs, he passed directly in front of Wardner, who happened to be standing in the door of his store, who seeing that he looked excited, smelt strongly of sulphur, and appeared to be in somewhat of a hurry, asked him what was up, to which he replied, "I am a dead man, and there are four or five more dead ones down there," at the same time pointing towards the basement; to which Wardner replied, "You don't look much like a dead man; you look more like a scared devil."

As Ward hurried away, Wardner looked up, and seeing a thin smoke oozing through the windows of the upper story, bethought himself of the powder; and at the same time, the idea got possession of his confused brain that in cases like that, distance greatly enhanced the view, acting upon which, he crossed the street with a hop, skip and a jump to the opposite corner, from whence he yelled to the boys in the store to run up stairs and see if that powder was on fire, and if so, to put it out. Had it got well agoing, it would in all probability have burned up before it could have been rescued, as Higby & Wardner kept only the best article; at least, that was the impression at the time. Several of the untterrified were badly shook up by that bolt, but none of them were killed.

JOHN PRITZLAFF.

Among the Germans who came in 1841, who have by their own exertion risen to wealth and prominence, was John Pritzlaff. Mr.

Pritzlaff is a native of Pomerania, Prussia, and came to Milwaukee in October, 1841, then a young man. His first employment was with the late D. H. Richards, where he spent nearly two years, when he went into the store of John Nazro. This was in 1843. Here it was soon discovered that he possessed in a large degree those peculiar traits that make a successful business man, namely, honesty, economy, and good judgment. He remained with Mr. Nazro until 1850, when he commenced business for himself at 299 Third Street. Here he soon built up a large trade with all classes, but more particularly with his countrymen. He remained here until 1876, when he built his present mammoth store, Nos. 41 to 49 West Water Street, where he keeps the largest stock and has the largest trade of any Hardware establishment in the west, except perhaps Chicago, and is very wealthy. In person he is stout, has a large face in which there is always a pleasant look. He is always cool, never excited, sees at a glance what is wanted, and, like Mr. Kneeland, always acts upon his own judgment. There is no German in this city in whom the German people have as much confidence, or for whom they have as much respect, and you might call it love, as they have for John Pritzlaff. His name with them is a tower of strength; he is the banker for hundreds of the laboring classes among the Germans. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, and in political a staunch and uncompromising Republican. His kindness of heart is proverbial; no one ever got a rebuff who approached him when in need himself, or when asking aid for others. Be he ever so busy, he has a pleasant greeting for all. He is in manners a perfect gentleman, in his daily life a consistent Christian, and as a business man he is a model for all.

Geo. F. Austin also fitted up and moved into the "New Arcade," at what is now 366 East Water street, where the old State Bank building now stands. This firm was originally Austin & Fairman, (Botsford Fairman,* of Medina, N. Y.; this gentleman never lived here.) The firm was established in 1839, and should properly have formed a part of the history of that year, but was overlooked.

This Arcade (a word which, when applied to a building, usually implies something grand,) was constructed out of an old two-story

*This firm was dissolved in 1840, Mr. Fairman retiring.

frame building that Mr. Austin had had moved from the northwest corner of Wells and Fourth streets, across the river on the ice. It was built by a Mr. Raymond in 1838 or '39, and stood upon posts, some four or five feet above the surrounding swamp.

It was the same building that was damaged by fire, November 25th, 1851, and repaired by the insurance companies, (the writer working upon it,) and occupied by the late Samuel M. Gardner for a jewelry store until 1855, when it was removed to make room for the present building. What became of it then, I do not remember, but presume that it followed the same route as did nearly all of those early buildings that were not burned, and is somewhere in the present Third ward.

Mr. Austin also built the brick store known as No. 372 East Water, in 1843, and the brick block on the southwest corner of East Water and Detroit streets, in 1849. He has erected in all thirteen buildings in Milwaukee. If we count out Wm. Wood and Wm. Thwaites, who made a specialty of building, there are few, if any, of our citizens who erected more buildings, up to 1850, for stores and dwellings, than did Mr. Austin. He was a prominent and successful merchant and business man for many years, and has always been a leading man in the Summerfield M. E. church, of which he is a worthy member, if not really the founder. He is at present connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., having retired from active business some years ago, on account of failing health. May he live a thousand years—if he wants to.

Mr. Austin's successor at his former stand, now 339 East Water Street, the old Wm. Payne store, was Charles S. Hurley, who came from Racine with a large stock of dry goods, at least his advertisement so stated, although he would probably have closed out the whole lot for five hundred dollars any time, and jumped at the chance. As Mr. Hurley played quite a prominent part here for several years, as a merchant, newspaper man, landlord of the Milwaukee House,* politician, etc., I will give a sketch of him.

* It was while landlord of this hotel in 1842, that ex-president Van Buren visited Milwaukee, upon which occasion Mr. Hurley let himself out in earnest. He was untiring in his attentions to his distinguished guest, standing behind his chair constantly at the table and urging him to have a little more of the hash and other luxuries. "Have a little more of the hash, Mr. Van Buren, do have a little more!"

In *propria persona* he was not an Adonis or an Apollo Belvidere, scarcely. He has a large head, very little in it though, shaped something like a keystone to an arch, covered with a thick mat of coarse, dark hair that grew nearly down to his eyes, which eyes were blue and as void of expression as a couple of turnips. He had a complexion slightly florid, was exceedingly nervous, and when excited reminded one of a four horse power jumping jack more than anything else. He walked with a long swinging gait, and was always in a hurry. His countenance was not indicative of much intellect, neither did it belie him in the least; he was also an arrant coward. His legs were of unusual length, terminating in a couple of feet, size 18, which in hot weather gave out an aroma that make any one sitting near him pine for the delights of a glue factory as an exchange; in fact, so large and strong were those feet as to cause the late Joseph E. Arnold, in whose store Hurley was sitting one hot day in July, 1842, to remark in his quaint way—and Joseph could be quaint occasionally—that he believed that those feet had intestines in them, for he could see them breathe.

I think it probable that this latter statement was not true; but that Joseph made it, was true.

He was also a great blower, and if the whole truth must be told, would "fib" a little occasionally. But his crowning glory was his nose. He was usually short of funds; I speak now in the language of a wheat scalper. But if a corner had ever been got up on short noses, in those days, he and John F. Rague could have broke it, for they were both long on that article, Hurley in particular. I remember, of being present at an entertainment, or more properly speaking, a seance, in Gardner's Hall, in 1854, where a noted fakir or prestidigitator who lived in those days, was giving instructions to the Milwaukeeans who had the honor of being present, in the *modus operandi* of frying eggs in a hat, pulling strings of potatoes out of one's nose, swallowing a sword three feet in length, and other useful things pertaining to the occult sciences, which it is essential for every one to understand, in order to be happy; after which he proposed, as a further proof of his skill in the magic art, to cut off the head of any one present, and put it on again, if any one would volunteer. But no one volunteering, he finally invited Hurley, who was sitting directly in

front of the stage, to let him experiment upon his nose, remarking that that was as good as a head, or words to that effect; at the same flourishing a formidable looking knife, some eighteen inches in length.

At this, those present began to smile and look at Hurley, who at once made for the door. As he neared it, he stopped and looked back upon the audience, who were by that time in a perfect roar of laughter at the ridiculousness of the thing, the expression upon his classic features indicating plainly enough that he would as lief fight as not, if some one would only start him. But before any overt act had been committed, Mrs. Hurley, who was also present, had reached his side, placed her hands upon his uplifted arm, exclaiming as she did so, "Come along out of this, you old fool!" And he went.

As they disappeared through the door, she cast upon the prestidigitator a look that could not have been meant for an invitation to dinner—not if I am any judge—while upon Hurley's face was one similar to that upon a boy who has been playing truant, and is anxious to meet his punishment and have it over with. I think, if living, Mr. Hurley is now residing in Chicago.

Edward and Zachariah Sill who succeeded Jacob L. Bean at the point in 1840 also moved into the Rogers' Block this year with W. W. Brown. This firm was dissolved March 22, 1842. J. E. Reed opened a dyeing establishment at what is now 415 East Water Street, the first in the place. Doney & Mosely were also operating a foundry on the west side near the water power.

The blacksmiths were J. McDugald, Clark Shepardson, Joseph R. Treat, James Larkin, John McCollum, August and Francis Harmeyer, Daniel W. Patterson and William Chamberlain.

The principal land agents were Byron Kilbourn, Joshua Hathaway, and I. A. Lapham.

The boss carpenters were Nathaniel F. Prentiss, Benjamin Church, Deacon Samuel Brown, Stoddard H. Martin, Lucien V. Zander, Lawrence Robbins, Thomas Orchard, Daniel and Giles A. Waite, Daniel D. Sibley, Luzerne Ransom, Hiram Farmin, William Watrous, Geo. Guile, the McKittrick Brothers and the Short Brothers.

Abiel Odell was in the fanning mill business on the west side.

The dentists were Doctor B. S. Currier, who built the brick house on the southwest corner of Spring and Fourth streets, and J. M. Cushman.

Wm. Green, colored, (and badly colored, too,) was the keeper of a barber shop called the "Emporium of Fashion," on the south side of Wisconsin street, about midway between the alley and East Water street.

The painters were Murray & McFadyen, (James Murray and Arch. McFadyen,) the Devlin Brothers, (Frank and James,) and Linus N. Dewey.

The principal brick masons were the Sivyer Brothers, William, Henry and Samuel.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The doctors were Erastus B. Wolcott, James K. Bartlett, (who came this year,) Lemuel W. Weeks, Thos. J. Noyes, Lewis J. Higby, on the east side, William P. Proudfit* on the west side, Hubbell, Loomis and Enoch Chase on the south side, all "old school," and Aaron A. Herriman (Thompsonian,) on the south side. Of these, Chase, Weeks and Higby did not practice. Of this list, Doctor Bartlett is the only one living who is in practice. He came, as stated, in 1841, and from the day of his landing to the present time, has been in constant practice and has been very successful. He has also taken a deep interest in the advancement of the science of medicine, and was one of the first to help form a Medical Society in Milwaukee in 1845, then consisting of ten members, with S. D. Hewitt, President; E. B. Wolcott, Vice President; J. K. Bartlett, Secretary; J. B. Dousman, Treasurer.

Upon the organization of the County Society in 1846, there were eighteen members present, including Waukesha, the division of the county not going into effect until after the organization. This last organization was under the Territorial statute, at which the following officers were elected: E. S. Marsh, President; A. L. Castleman, Vice President; J. K. Bartlett, Recording Secretary; J. B. Selby, Treasurer. Since that time, I believe, the organization has been kept intact.

Doctor Bartlett is a man of fine culture, pleasing address and manners; is very reticent; has a soft, musical voice, quite low in tone; greets you upon the street with a salute and a smile, if an acquaintance, but if a stranger, passes you without appearing to see you, but

*Dr. Proudfit died March 18th, 1842.

at the same time, he does. He is always cool and collected, walks with a lengthy, measured step, which he never varies, and usually, if alone, with his hands crossed before him. He is always dignified and gentlemanly. He has built up a large business, has an hour for attending each particular department, and is as punctual as the clock. His style of dress is peculiar, neither has he changed it in the last thirty years, *i. e.*, the style. In person, like Doctor E. B. Wolcott, he is straight as an arrow, and bids fair to live as long, and be as active as was he. The Doctor is preparing a lengthy report of the medical department of the county, from which some of the data in this sketch were kindly furnished, and for which he has my thanks.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The principal lawyers were John H. Tweedy, Cnas. J. Lynde, lost in the Erie, August 1841, Frederick A. Wingfield, Leonard P. Crary, Frank Randall, J. E. Arnold, H. N. Wells, Hans Crocker, D. A. J. Upham, Clinton Walworth, Levi Blossom, W. W. Graham, Asahel Finch, Jr., Wm. Pitt Lynde, and perhaps a few lesser lights. Of these, two who entered into co-partnership at an early day, and are yet in business, viz: Asahel Finch, Jr., and Wm. P. Lynde, deserve a special mention.

ASAHEL FINCH, JR.

Asahel Finch, Jr., was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., on 14th day of February, 1809, and emigrated to Adrian, Michigan Territory, in 1830, where he remained until October, 1839, when he came to Milwaukee, and opened a law office with Horatio N. Wells and Hans Crocker, under the firm name of Wells, Crocker & Finch, the two first named having come in 1836, and established a business. This partnership, however, was dissolved May 1st, 1841, Mr. Crocker retiring; and on September 8th, 1842, Mr. Wells also retired, Mr. Finch retaining the business. And a new partnership was entered into with William Pitt Lynde, under the firm name of Finch & Lynde, which has continued without interruption to the present time, a period of thirty-eight years.

Few men in Milwaukee have done as much to build up and give character to the place, or performed more acts of charity, than has the gentleman whose portrait heads this sketch; and who, although



A. Finck

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of quiet and unobtrusive manners, never seeking notoriety in any way, nor thrusting himself forward as do many others, nor ever letting his right hand know what his left hand has done, has been a power for good all these years.

Mr. Finch was one of the first to put his shoulder to the wheel and help organize the old Presbyterian church, of which he was, as well as of the Plymouth, one of the originators and first members; and helped to erect the first church edifice, (see chapter on churches,) and has probably devoted more time, as well as money, to effect that object, during its infancy, than did any other one man, unless it was Alanson Sweet. In fact, so great was his zeal, that he kept himself poor for several years, in order to help build up these two churches, as when once he undertook any work of charity, there was no such word as fail, and no looking behind, with him.

He was also one of the first to join hands with Mr. Holton, Samuel Brown and others, in aiding the slave when escaping from bondage, to reach Canada, never failing to do so when opportunity offered. He was also one of the first to engage in the construction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, and was, I think, the first attorney of that pioneer work.

In political faith he is, and has always been, an outspoken Republican. And although never seeking public office himself, has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the party, and has contributed liberally for its support. As a lawyer, Mr. F. is one of the best in the State; has a strong legal mind, is a logical reasoner and a good pleader. He is a true friend, a generous enemy, and is very careful what he says, as well as what he does.

In person, Mr. Finch is of medium height, compactly built; has dark hair, dark blue eyes, and dark complexion. He walks slow, his eyes cast upon the ground, as if in deep thought; gives you a quick, searching glance in passing, and if an acquaintance, a nod of recognition; is social with friends, but reticent with strangers. He also has a large vein of the humorous, and as great a sense of the ridiculous as any one here, (not excepting the writer,) and enjoys a joke even at his own expense.

Mr. Finch has retired from active practice, that part being performed by the two junior members of the firm, Matt. H. Finch and

Benj. Kurtz Miller, who were admitted January 1st, 1857, and since which time the burden and heat of the day has been borne by them and Mr. Lynde.

WILLIAM PITT LYNDE.

This gentleman, who came in June, 1841, is in many respects the opposite of Mr. Finch. Mr. Lynde was born at Sherburn, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1817, and is from an old and influential family. He is a graduate of old Yale, class of 1838, and upon his arrival in Milwaukee, at once became prominent as a lawyer and a rising politician. He is a gentleman of fine culture and good legal abilities; has a large brain, quick perceptions, and, like Kilbourn, is aggressive. He sees all the points in his case that are in his favor, and is prompt to seize upon them. He is a fine pleader, has a strong, clear voice, and can fasten the attention of a jury as well as any lawyer here. He is also possessed of fine social qualities, is a good public speaker, and a prominent politician, for which he has a good tact. He is a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," and although a strong partisan, has a fair respect for the opinions of his opponents. He has been much in office; was Delegate to Congress in 1841 from this district; was Attorney General of Wisconsin in 1844; United States Attorney in 1845; Mayor in 1860; represented this district in the thirtieth, forty-fourth and forth-fifth Congress, in the last of which he took quite an active part in the electoral count contest—a contest that, for the time it lasted, was the all-absorbing topic throughout the country, and which bid fair at one time, so excited had the leaders of the two great political parties, as well as the people themselves, become on account of it, to plunge the nation once more into civil war.

Mr. Lynde is a hard worker, and always, when not in court, to be found at his office studying his cases. He has retired from active political life, having reached the age when politics lose their charm, in a great degree, while the labor incident to and necessary for a successful politician to undergo in order to win, becomes a burden. Let us hope, however, that his well known form and voice will be both seen and heard in our courts for many years to come.

Mr. Lynde is quite wealthy, and has an elegant home in the suburbs, consisting of some thirty acres, all of which, however, will soon

be wanted for dwelling lots, as the city is being extended in that direction very rapidly.

This famous firm has, since its formation, tried over ten thousand cases in the different courts throughout the State.

JOHN B. MERRILL.

This gentleman, who has by his own ability, unaided by any outside influence, raised himself from comparative obscurity to the proud position of one of Milwaukee's best business men and most respected citizens, came to Milwaukee in September, 1837, then a mere boy, from Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he was born December 11th, 1825. He had not reached the age of manhood before he began to develop those executive abilities that, if opportunity offers, always place their possessor where he rightfully belongs among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Merrill early showed a decided taste for ship-building, then just in its infancy in Milwaukee, an occupation in which he spent much of his time for several years, as draughtsman and superintendent of construction, his last work, I believe, being the bark *Badger Boy*, built in 1852-3, at the foot of West Water street.

He next engaged in the marine insurance business, and in which he has always held a prominent position, as a man of sound judgment, well balanced by prudence, and has mastered all the intricate *technique* connected with that department of the insurance business, a goal that few who undertake it, ever succeed in reaching. He is also a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and nearly always upon some of the important committees, where his judgment always carries weight, and is seldom overruled. He is a universal favorite with all who know him.

In person, Mr. Merrill is rather below the medium, but of a compact and muscular build. His face is full and round; he has light hair, now nearly white, blue eyes, and a slightly florid complexion. His voice is clear and strong, and he speaks every word distinctly, and always looks you square in the face when addressing you. He has a very nervous temperament, is very quick-motoned and impulsive; he decides a thing quickly, and then goes ahead with it. He is also very conscientious, and nothing can induce him to do wrong. He

has a strong will, is perfectly fearless, and will not hesitate a moment to tell you to your face just what he thinks of you or your plans, if he does not approve of them.

Mr. Merrill has been very successful financially, and is in possession of an abundance of this world's goods, at least, for all his needs, his habits of life being very simple, and his morals unimpeachable; and no man living here can truthfully boast of a cleaner record in this respect than can Mr. Merrill. He is a prominent member of the Pioneer Association, and is one of the executive committee, in which capacity his counsel is often sought by the writer, in his office of Marshal, upon matters of interest to the Association, and is always freely given. Let us hope that the time may be far distant when the dark angel shall summon him to the better land.

DAVID FERGUSON.

Among those who pitched their tents in Milwaukee in 1840 of whom no special mention was made in Volume I., was David Ferguson, who came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born February 20th, 1821, as a clerk for Mr. Mitchell in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, then just starting into existence, and in which capacity he at once commenced his business career in Wisconsin. The rule adopted by the founders of this famous institution in regard to its employes, was the old English rule, *i. e.*, to select their men or boys, as the case may be, and then, if found worthy and competent, to keep and promote them as they became skilled in the business. This is a just rule; as when a man sees that he is appreciated by his employers, he has a double incentive to merit that appreciation. Under this rule, Mr. Ferguson has grown to be a part—and a large part—of the official corps of this bank, he having filled the responsible position of its cashier for a period of twenty-one years, during which time every morning has found him at his post, as regularly as it did "Tim Linkinwater" at the office of the "Cheerible Bros.," so graphically described by Dickens in his "Nicholas Nickleby." In fact, so accustomed are the patrons of this bank to dealing with Mr. Ferguson, that his absence would be more noticeable than that of Mr. Mitchell, who, on account of the vast railroad enterprises with which he is connected, as well as his frequent prolonged periods of absence from the city, has but little time to devote to his bank.



David Ferguson.

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Mr. Ferguson, like many of his countrymen, is a natural banker, and his large experience has given him a knowledge of men—a knowledge that fits a man for a banker, and without which he could not succeed. His glance is quick and keen, his decision quickly made; and once made, is generally adhered to. To a stranger he is reticent, but to an old acquaintance social and kind. But confidence once broken, is seldom regained with him. He has a large vein of mirth, and enjoys talking upon the incidents connected with the early settlement of our city, some of which were certainly very amusing, and in several of which he was a prominent actor. He has also a love for the beautiful in nature, as well as art; has a great passion for flowers, many of which are to be found in his garden, both native and foreign. He is also a great reader, and keeps well posted in all matters pertaining to the country, particularly as to its finances. He is also a strong churchman, and one of the pillars in old St. Paul. His charity is proverbial, and in him the poor and unfortunate, if worthy, have a strong friend. He is also a prominent member of the Pioneer Club, in which he takes a deep interest. That the day may be far distant, when his lithe step shall be seen and his pleasant voice be heard no more upon our streets, is certainly the wish of all who, like the writer, have known him since the day he first landed in Milwaukee.

In person, Mr. Ferguson is of medium height, has a lithe, wiry frame, and a hardy constitution; has a keen, expressive eye, and always looks you square in the face when conversing; stoops slightly; has a memory like steel, never forgets a face, and is not easily deceived.

The principal druggists were Higby & Wardner, Doctor William Gorham, Wm. P. Proudfit, and Fennimore C. Pomeroy.

The cabinet makers were John Jenkins, William Hawkins, and Timothy Wainwright.

Andrew Durr and J. B. Liginger were the soap and tallow chandlers. The factory of Mr. Durr was located at or near the foot of Biddle street, upon the island then existing between the bayou (now River street,) and the river proper. There was also a lumber yard upon that island, kept Mr. August Elibracht, in 1841-2-3.

The principal jewelers were Jones & Field, who were in Chas. C. Dewey's old stand, No. 400 East Water street, the Rogers Brothers, and perhaps one or two others.

The tailors were Cary & Taylor, (Joseph Cary and John W. Taylor,) Henry M. Hubbard,* Robert Davis, and John M. W. Lace, who came in '41. These were the principal ones.

HOTELS.

The leading hotels were the Milwaukee House, by Graves & Myers, the Cottage Inn, by Levi Vail, who kept it until September 1st, when he retired in favor of Vail & Cross, (Geo. E. S. Vail and William S. Cross,) who run it for thirty days, when Mr. Cross retired, September 30th, and Richard P. Harriman became a partner October 1, 1841. This firm was dissolved March 1, 1842, when Geo. E. S. Vail† retired, and Mr. Harriman became the sole proprietor who kept the house until the advent of Messrs. Taft & Spur, December 9, 1843.

Union House, by Morris Louis, south side Huron Street, on east side of the alley, between East Water and Broadway.

On the west side of the river was the Fountain House, west side of Second Street, at its intersection with West Water Street, kept by Nelson P. Hawks; then Bradley & Hawks; then William Henry, who soon played out, same year.

The old American, by James Ward,‡ at the intersection of West Water and Third Street, where the Second Ward Bank now stands; and the Washington House on the south-east corner of Third and Cherry Streets, by Silas Griffiths.§

The Eagle, (German,) on the north side of Chestnut, about midway between Fourth and Fifth streets, by Henry Lieber, now living near Hale's Corners.

On the south side, two near Walker's Point; one by J. & L. Childs,

*Henry M. Hubbard was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was prominent in his day, having been the first Sheriff under the Territorial organization in 1836. He built the present Mansion House, No. 339 Third Street, for a store and dwelling in 1836. He also built in 1839 the main part of the present residence of Dr. D. W. Perkins, 235 Ninth Street. I often think of him. He was always dignified and courteous, of quiet manners, and a useful citizen. He died May 28th, 1841.

†He went to Waukesha and run a hotel until he left the country a few years later.

‡The old Leland American or Shanty Tavern, as it was sometimes called.

§This was the present Republican House built in 1836, mention of which was made on page 48, Volume I., as having been erected by Archibald Clybourn.

southwest corner of Ferry and South Water; and one by David Merrill, in Walker's old log house, on the northwest corner of Ferry and South Water.*

These were the principal hotels or taverns in the place in 1841. There were several other places where strangers were "taken in" occasionally, literally, that did not aspire to the dignity of being classed with the hotels.

The Cottage Inn was first enlarged this year by H. N. Wells, who had just purchased the property. The enlargement consisted principally of an extension in the rear two stories high, and one story in front. The carpenter work was done by Lawrence Robbins, (I working on the job,) and the mason work by Wm. Payne.

This house was struck by lightning June 10th, 1841, the shock nearly killing the elder Vail. It was upon this occasion that Vail's youngest son Gus, (Cuss, and a cross-eyed one at that, would have been a more fitting name for that boy,) made the following laconic speech. He had ran away on the 8th and returned on the 12th, and in answer to the question propounded by the old gentleman, as to whether he had made his fortune while absent, replied, with a contemptuous leer upon his brazen countenance, "No; but by G—d, I thought I had when I heard that lightning[!] had struck you!" This answer, made in the presence of a room full of people, set the paternal Vail back about a feet. He made no reply, however, but after looking at the young reprobate for a few moments, with an expression upon his face that spoke volumes, went behind the bar to see a man. That Gus was a bad boy, every time. I think he is now somewhere in California or Oregon.

Levi Vail was a notable man in many respects. He was tall, slim, and very round-shouldered; walked slow, and with a lengthy stride. He was a great joker, fond of mischief, and not always to be depended upon; he would beat you if he could. He would have made a better landlord for an Arkansas hotel than for a Wisconsin one. You could never get his eye for any length of time. He had a restless, unsettled and uneasy look, like a man who had some trouble on

*Mr. Merrill went into this log house in 1838, and left in June, 1841, having sold out to George P. Golden, who kept it for about three years, when it was pulled down to make room for the advance guard of the present Axtell House.

his mind. He feared nothing living, and, I think, believed in no hereafter. He died on the old Doctor Dousman farm, in Greenfield, January 29th, 1842; and his reply, when told by Doctor E. B. Wolcott that he could not live, was characteristic of the man; it was, "Let her flicker!" He was buried at first, I think, in the old Elizabeth street cemetery, where Burnham's brick yard now is; and afterwards removed to Forest Home, upon which occasion the animus of that boy Gus again came out. The funeral procession, as was the custom in those days, went from the house to the cemetery upon a walk. This was not fast enough, however, for this youthful vagabond, who thrust his ape-like head out of the coach, and yelled to the sexton to drive faster, for the "old man (meaning his father,) would be as mad as hell if he knew they were moping along that way." He was a nice boy, he was.

Among those who are known to have come this year, not previously mentioned, were Daniel Tainsh, Henry S. Brown, daguerrean, Thos. Shaughnessey, Alex. A. and Robert C. Jacks, master builders,) and John W. Dunlop, all of whom are living to-day, and have acted well their part in the building up of our city. Of these, one, Mr. Dunlop, who has been quite prominent in various ways, I will sketch.

John W. Dunlop came to Milwaukee from the Parish of Cragie, Scotland, in 1841, and at once commenced business for himself, as a landscape gardener and florist, in which he soon became famous, and in which occupation he made money quite rapidly. He soon, however, got into political life, his first office being, I believe, that of Deputy Marshal, now called Ward Foreman. Here he soon got a bad name from the leeches who had been fattening upon the public crib, for not employing them when not wanted, the plea of "Oh, please put me on, Misther O'Dunlop—what is the difference?" having no effect upon him. Of course he was not re-appointed.

He was the superintendent of Forest Home Cemetery for a number of years. He was Deputy Sheriff in 1857-8, and again in 1879-80. He was a good officer, and is in every way competent to fill the office of Sheriff.

Mr. Dunlop is of medium height and build; has sandy hair, and a florid complexion. He has a clear voice, and speaks very distinctly,

with the Scotch accent strong. He is always full of mirth, is a great joker, and enjoys life in the good old-fashioned way. He is strictly honest, and in all his dealings believes in doing as he would be done by. He is also fond of the athletic games so common in Scotland; and in all his habits is a true son of "Auld Caledonia." He also knows the value of money, and how to use it. He has a retentive memory, and never forgets a face that he has once seen; and, like most of his countrymen, is very slow to form acquaintance. He is a firm friend; but if an enemy, you will soon find it out. He is a staunch Republican, and always to be found at the front when work is to be done. A good man, and a useful citizen.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees for this year were, for the East Ward—Hans Crocker, Geo. O. Tiffany, Frank Randall, Clark Shepardson and Horace Hadley. West Ward—Jas. H. Rogers, Sylvester D. Cowles, I. A. Lapham, N. P. Hawks and John Hustis.

Jas. H. Rogers, President; Leonard P. Crary, Clerk and Attorney; A. W. Hatch, Treasurer; (John A. Messenger was the Treasurer of the Town this year,) Algernon S. Hosmer,* Marshal; Jas. H. Rogers and A. W. Hatch, Street Commissioners.

The county officers, elected in April, were, for County Commissioners, Chas. Hart, Thos H. Olin and Peter N. Cushman; County Clerk, Uriel Farmin; Register of Deeds, Henry Miller; Collector, John T. Haight; Treasurer, Wm. Brown; Assessors, Jared Thompson, Benjamin Hunkins and William Shew; Surveyor, Geo. S. West; Coroner, John Crawford.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

By an ordinance passed January 16th, 1841, the meetings of the Board of Trustees were held in Rogers' Block, on the last Saturday of each month.

JAS. H. ROGERS, Prest.
LEONARD P. CRARY, † Clerk.

*This gentleman died of typhoid fever, May 8th, 1841. He was a promising young man, and his loss was deeply felt in the community.

†This gentleman was a blatant politician. He was tall and slim, built something like an old-fashioned "hemp brake." He had a thin face, a long nose, florid complexion, blue eyes, and auburn hair; spoke with a half imperative tone, and was a political nuisance generally. He was, although not half so smart, a counterpart, in some respects, of the notorious Geo. G. Blodgett. I believe he went from here to Oshkosh.

The Canal Directors for this year were Byron Kilbourn, John S. Rockwell, William R. Longstreet, Henry M. Hubbard, Garrett Vliet, Loring Doney and Daniel H. Richards; Secretary and Engineer, I. A. Lapham; Treasurer, E. S. Collins.

The following account of the famous Whig celebration, when the ox was roasted whole, of which mention was made in my first book, page 191, is inserted here again in full, as being properly a part of the history of this year:

WHIG CELEBRATION.

To the Whigs of Wisconsin:

A public celebration of the recent triumph of the Whigs of the Union, in the election of Wm. Henry Harrison to the President, and John Tyler to the Vice-President will be held at the Milwaukee House on Friday, the first day of January. An address will be delivered by Jonathan E. Arnold, at the Court House, at 1 P. M., and a dinner will be served at the Milwaukee House by Messrs. Graves & Meyers, at 3 P. M., upon which occasion an ox will be roasted whole* and plenty of hard cider will be furnished.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:—President, Wm. A. Prentiss, Vice-Presidents, James Y. Watson, Col. James Clyman, Asa D. Kinney, John Hustis, S. W. Dunbar, A. E. Elmore, Charles Leland, Wm. R. Longstreet, Horace Chase, M. Davenport, and Henry C. Skinner. Marshal, Leicester H. Cotton. Committee on Toasts, J. Hustis, Wm. A. Prentiss, and J. H. Tweedy. Committee of Arrangements, Maurice Pixley, Henry Williams, and Joseph Ward. Tickets for the dinner seventy-five cents.

It was upon this occasion that Col. Clyman wore his uniform worn in the war of 1812. Among the toasts given was the following by Captain Cotton:

The navy of our country,
The ladies of the land,
May the former be well rigged
And the latter well man'd.

Of course an event of that importance could not be expected to pass unnoticed by such a man as D. H. Richards, who was then editing the *Advertiser*, particularly when we consider that the whole country was largely Democratic, and in his paper of the second appeared the following:

The Whig celebration on New Year's Day passed off, as we are told, according

* The ox was roasted on the bank where Pfister's Block now stands, south-east corner of Broadway and Wisconsin Street.

to previous notice, with an address, dinner, and the discharge of cannons, etc. There was less numerous attendance than some of the more sanguine had expected; and those who were the most active in getting the affair up were disappointed on that account, as well as that a resolution calling for the speedy organization of the Whig party did not carry. As for the speeches, toasts, and abuse of the present administration, quantity of hard cider drank, and other election necessities at a Whig celebration, we must wait for the appearance of the *Sentinel*, the editor of which, Harrison Reed, we understand, was allowed to be present at the dinner table.

This was followed by quite a number of articles in both papers of too personal a nature to appear here. They showed not only the hostility of the Democracy of that day to the Whig party, but the bitter feeling that existed between the editors as well.

Uncle Dan. Richards could strike some hard blows at times, but in this "bout" with Mr. Reed he got the worst of it.

PIONEER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee, held on Monday, February 15th, 1841, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Association, John Gale, Jr., was called to the Chair, and Jeremiah B. Zander appointed Secretary.

On motion, F. A. Wingfield, Eliphalet Cramer, Henry Miller, Doctor Thomas J. Noyes and Joseph Ward were appointed a committee to report a name for the bantling, and draft a constitution and by-laws, which duty was performed, and the following were the first (and I will bet sixty-two and a half cents the last,) officers ever elected:

President, Sylvester W. Dunbar; Vice President, John Gale, Jr.; Secretary, F. A. Wingfield; Lindsey Ward and Henry Miller were appointed a Committee to solicit names, and George H. Walker and Solomon Juneau to procure speakers.

The following gentlemen signed the pledge at this time:

Solomon Juneau, Andrew J. Vieux, S. W. Dunbar, John Hustis, Wm. Payne, T. J. Noyes, F. A. Wingfield, J. Henderson, H. N. Curtis, James H. Ward, Henry Williams, D. D. Sibley, H. Niedecken, B. F. Wheelock, A. P. Van Vleek, Alex. Stewart, John Corbin, C. Howard, L. H. Lane, J. Harrison, Jr., Capt. J. Powell, John M. McDonald, J. E. Goodrich, L. J. Farwell, James Porter, Ira Cross, Samuel Sivyver, Uriel Farmin, Samuel Robinson, N. Warren, P. B. Caswell, B. L. Cross, E. Cramer, Jas. Ward, Worcester Harrison, Curtis Reed, Lawrence Robbins, Wm. S. Wells, Geo. W. Stark, Daniel Waite, F. McCormick, E. Starr, Geo. O. Tiffany, J. Carboy, Isaac Fellows, John Vosburg, George Bowman, Wm. Haines, Wm. Porter, D. W. Patterson, Lindsey Ward, Solon Johnson, Wm. Golding, D. Wells, Jr., Paul Juneau, E. W. Cole, Geo. H. Walker, J. B. Zander, John Gale, Jr., Henry Miller, Chas. Holton, Eli Bates, Jr., C. H.

Warner, Thos. L. Smith, E. Gove, Wm. S. Cross, R. H. Burton, D. W. Kellogg, Capt. Joseph Sherwood, Clinton Walworth, J. B. Miller, Luzerne Ransom, Jacob Mahoney, David Ferguson, N. G. Young, and E. W. Edgerton.

The reading of these names brings up to mind many familiar forms and faces, which have long since passed from earth away, and the saddest part is the thought that, notwithstanding this pledge, a large number of the signers died from drink; and some of those living, whose names were on this paper, undoubtedly will.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The following is a copy of the call for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, published in the *Milwaukee Advertiser* of February 6th, 1841:

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington being unable to address all of their friends personally, request every one to whom a circular is sent, to extend the invitation in behalf of the Committee, to all good Democrats in their vicinity, and to take such measures as will secure a general attendance.

HORATIO N. WELLS,
CHAS. J. LYNDE,
JAS. SANDERSON,
THOS. J. NOYES,
DANIEL H. RICHARDS,
Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICERS.—President, Geo. O. Tiffany; Vice Presidents, D. Wels, Jr., Jas. H. Rogers, John T. Haight, A. F. Pratt, Samuel Brown, Geo. Paddock, Taylor Haverlin, Geo. H. Walker, F. B. Otis, and Geo. D. Dousman; Orator, Hans Crocker; Marshal, Maj. Gen. John Crawford; Assistant Marshals, John S. Rockwell and David Bonham; Committee on Toasts, Joshua Hathaway, Clinton Walworth and Benj. H. Edgerton; Committee of Arrangements, Horatio N. Wells, Chas. J. Lynde, Capt. Jas. Sanderson, Thos. J. Noyes, and D. H. Richards.

I well remember this occasion. It was at this time that F. W. Horn, then an active politician, offered the toast that gave such offence to the Germans, as well as the Americans, and for which he was subsequently asked to apologize. The following article, taken from the *Advertiser*, will show how he apologized:

To the Advertiser:

At the celebration of the Democrats of Milwaukee, on the 22d of February, a native of Germany calling himself F. W. Horn, took occasion to offer a toast, (furnished by some of the Whigs,) to insult the Germans of this county, who united with the Democrats of Milwaukee county in the celebration of the Birthday of Washington.

Mr. Horn has since privately begged the pardon of a portion of his German friends. But as the gross insult was offered publicly, we wish the retraction and apology to be made publicly; and therefore request that Mr. Horn will make a public retraction in one of the daily newspapers of Milwaukee, or we shall be obliged to give an exposition of his character.

MANY GERMANS.

Milwaukee, February 25th, 1841.

Whether Mr. Horn ever did make a public retraction, I do not know, but I presume not, as I cannot find any. The following, however, is his reply, published in the *Sentinel* in March, 1841:

For the Sentinel:

MR. EDITOR—In the *Advertiser* of February 25th, I notice something concerning me, to which I would have replied immediately, had I not been anxious to know what my countrymen can say against my character.

I would have waited still longer if too many stories about my sayings at the dinner were not going round, which I deny to be true. During the dinner at the Fountain House, nothing disrespectful was said by me against the Germans, and I challenge any one who was there to say otherwise. My toast* was given only in a political sense, and there was no offence meant, or even thought of.

F. W. HORN.

LICENSE.

The license laws went into effect this year for the first time, by the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Town of Milwaukee that no person, except a regular inn-keeper, shall sell less than one quart at a time, and that to be drank upon the premises.

The provisions of this act would not trouble some of the whisky suckers of the present day much. In fact, I think they would rather like it if it was the law now.

PROSPECTS.

In speaking of the prospects of the young city, and its growth at this time, the editor of the *Sentinel*, under date of March 16th, 1841, writes as follows:

*The toast that got up such a row was simply this: "O, my poor ignorant countrymen, they know not what they do." This was nothing very dangerous; and when we consider the strong Democratic tendencies of the Germans when they first came, it is not very surprising that Mr. Horn should feel a little indignant that any of them should so far forget their duty as to have attended the late Whig banquet.

MILWAUKEE.

The prospects of Milwaukee were never more cheering than at present. Through all the depressions and vicissitudes of the hard times, she has held her own, and no permanent diminution of her population has taken place. Her march has, in fact, been constantly onward, amid all the changes and difficulties that have befallen the newer towns and villages of the West for the past five years. Our present population is near twenty-five hundred, and although we get no appropriation for a harbor as yet, still the number is constantly increasing.

There are now about forty new stores and dwellings commenced, which will be completed in the summer. A dam* is also being built across the river at the north end of the town, (the present dam,) which will furnish hydraulic power to an almost unlimited extent. Three brick yards† will be in operation this year, as soon as spring opens. In addition to this, there is almost a certainty that a loan will be obtained to enable the Canal Company to commence work on the canal, which will give us yet greater facilities for business during the approaching summer than ever before.

DEATH OF THE "ADVERTISER."

From the *Sentinel* of March 30th, 1841, I clip the following:

GONE UP.

The Milwaukee *Advertiser* has gone to its long home, unwept, unhonored and unsung. Peace to its ashes. Our neighbor Richards has retired to private life. Blessings attend him.

This was the last of Uncle Dan Richards as an editor. His successor was Josiah A. Noonan.

BLOODED STOCK.

This year also witnessed the first importation of blooded stock—short-horned Durham—by Geo. Reed.

The land office was removed this spring to the Rogers Block, corner of Spring and West Water streets. A. B. Morton was Register.

TRAVEL.

The ferry at Spring street began to be much used this spring, 111 teams and 251 passengers having been ferried over on the big scow, and 902 foot passengers on the small scow, in one day.

The following editorial, taken from the Milwaukee *Courier* (late

*The contract for building this dam was let by Geo. Reed to Col. John Anderson, in April, 1841.

†One of these brick yards was at the head of Oneida street, and operated by Wm. Sivyer. It was given up, I think, in '43 or '44.

the *Advertiser*,) of May 1st, gives an indication of the way things appeared at that time.

Milwaukee has at no period since 1836 given such substantial evidence of prosperity as at the present time, during the past fall and winter. The merchants have generally disposed of their goods, some stocks are entirely exhausted, and there have been, as near as we can learn, about one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods sold in this town within the last twelve months, and sold, too, principally for ready pay. Some of the merchants are now East, and will return shortly with new stocks.

Another evidence of our rapid and healthy increase is the great scarcity of dwellings. There is not a comfortable dwelling that can be rented in the town; everything in the shape of a house is full, and more are needed. Contractors inform us that over one hundred buildings* will be erected in this town within six months from the first of March last. Among them will be two churches, one for Presbyterians, (the present Emanuel,) and one for the Congregationalists (Plymouth,) both of which will be constructed of brick. The balance are intended for dwellings, and a number of them will be of such a character as to be an ornament to the place.

Other improvements of importance are also being made in the town, among which are the opening and completion of East Water street, from Mason to Division, and the opening of Second street on the west side, from its junction with West Water to the Menomonee river, and the construction of a float bridge on that street. This latter improvement will connect us with the south side at Hanover street, and will be of great importance to that part of the town.

The filling of East Water street from Mason to Division in 1841, was done by an Irishman by the name of Jeremiah Coffee, with two yoke of oxen, one of which oxen was black.† He lived at that time on Ninth street, near its intersection with Wells, on the east side of Ninth street. His house, (a shanty,) was built on the slope of the bank, the upper story being on the level with Ninth street. In this

*Of the one hundred buildings spoken of, perhaps forty of all kinds were erected, not more. And these were principally on the west side, and built by the Germans. The editor of the *Courier* must have been looking into a glass tumbler just "previously prior" to writing the article. I was working at the business that summer, and I know that no such number as one hundred were built.

†The Plymouth church, built at the northeast corner of Spring and Second streets, during 1843-4, (burned July 4th, 1861,) was of brick. But the First Presbyterian, at the corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, (yet standing, and used as a carriage factory, temperance hall and other purposes,) was of wood. See chapter on churches.

‡Mr. Coffee also had an old horse working in a cart, that needed no driver, he going as regular from the bank to the dump, and back again, as though he had been driven. He was lame and stiff, but faithful, and showed more intelligence than many of the drivers of the present day.

upper story he kept his oxen, and lived below himself. He also graded Hanover street* from Florida to the marsh, in the fall of 1841, and the road across the marsh, to connect with Second street, in the winter of 1841-2; he also filled the most of South Water street in 1845, from the foot of Oregon street to the straight cut, the present harbor. He died in the summer of 1848 while engaged in filling that part below Nunnemacher's mill. Mr. Coffee was about five feet six inches in height, weighed one hundred and forty pounds, was of a very nervous temperament. He had very dark hair, large dark eyes, set deep in his head, a sharp thin face, and was one of the most industrious men that ever came here. I remember him well.

The bridge at the foot of Second street, was a stationary, and not a floating one, with a frame bent in the middle to rest upon, and was in constant use up to 1853 or '54, when it was pulled down, as the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company wanted the ground, as well as that part of Second street, for a yard.

A horse once jumped off this bridge, with a buggy, in which were two men, and a valise containing five thousand dollars in specie. The horse was drowned, but the men were rescued and the money recovered. The accident was caused by a boy, who was fishing for bull-heads, jerking up his line just as the horse got opposite where he sat. Moral: Never cross a bridge with money, where a boy is fishing for bull-heads.

The bark Badger State was built just below this bridge, by Charles Wheeler and Thomas Williams, in the winter of 1852-3; and there was a large brick steam paper mill also erected there by Joseph Ludington, in 1846-7, which was pulled down, the smoke stack being demolished the same day of the launch. This mill stood at or near the west end of the present freight house of the Northern Transportation Co.

A LARGE FAMILY.

A man with his wife and nineteen children arrived on last Tuesday, the 10th of June, on the schooner Henry Norton, from Mackinaw. Thirteen were girls.

I recollect this family well. He stood them up in row, and there

*There are probably not many now living who know that Hanover street was once graded to the Menomonee, and was the principal connection between the west and south sides, during 1841-2-3-4; but it was.

was a regular slant from the head of the eldest to the youngest, of just about a quarter pitch, like the roof of an ordinary house. John Evarts carried them to Muskego. All their worldly goods werenot worth twenty dollars.

The *Courier* of August has the following :

Among the best evidences of our growing prosperity is the great demand for houses and real estate in the business part of the town. Two or three merchants came to us last week to know where they could get stores. C. C. Dewey has just sold his two-story block of frame buildings* on the southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, for three thousand dollars cash, and has commenced to locate by the erection of a brick block† further down.

Parcelet Potter came this year, having been appointed Register of the Land Office by President Tyler (vice Morton, removed,) and built a house on the south side of Milwaukee street, between Wisconsin and Michigan, out of floor joists, same as the elevators are constructed, the first, and as far as I know, the only one of the kind ever built in the city.‡

POLITICAL.

The Democratic Whig Convention for the election of Delegates to the Territorial Convention to be held in Madison in July, was held this year in June, at the Court House. The County Committee to call this Convention were A. Finch, Jr., Jas. Y. Watson, A. E. Elmore and Jared Thompson.

The Democratic Republican Convention, the call for which was signed by John S. Rockwell, Chas. J. Lynde and D. H. Richards, was held this year at Prairieville, July 5th.

There was much excitement this year, just before the September election, on account of so many lawyers being put on the ticket. Several spicy newspaper articles were written by Uncle Zeb. Packard and others. One signed "A Democrat" gave the Whigs "Hail Columbia" for not putting some farmers on the ticket; but the best one of all was one headed "Consistency," which read as follows :

*This sale was to James B. Martin, through Peter Yates, his attorney, of the building only, the ground having been purchased at a later date.

†This was the block spoken of in Volume I. as the first brick block built on the east side.

‡A part of this house is now embodied in the residence of Angus Smith, northwest corner of Martin and Marshall, it having been removed there by F. B. Miles, who built that house.

At the election last fall (meaning 1840,) when Messrs. Upham and Arnold were running for the Council, Tweedy, Hustis, Longstreet & Co. were perambulating the county electioneering against them on the ground that they were lawyers, and both residing in Milwaukee. This year the tables are turned, and we presume they will sing a different song. A ticket is now put in nomination with three lawyers and a like number of merchants upon it, and the interests of the dear people in the county will no doubt be well protected.

The truth is, however, the people had no hand in the matter. The pins were all set up before the Convention, and the farmers and working men have no cause to complain. It is sufficient for them to know that these lawyers know what you want better than you do. We have come all the way from Buffalo, much against our own interest, to enlighten you farmers of "Wiskonsan," (a hit at Doty and his party,) to enlighten you on the subject of temperance, morals and finance. "Go it while you're young."

UNCLE ZEB.

The election of Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, was hailed by the Whigs of Milwaukee with joy, and was, as has been already seen, celebrated with great pomp. Consequently the deflections of Tyler, to whom they looked, after Harrison's death, to carry out their principles, was a sad blow.

The following synopsis of a lengthy article that appeared in the *Sentinel* of September 7th, 1841, from the versatile pen of Horatio N. Wells, will illustrate the joy of the Democracy at what Mr. Tyler had done:

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO!

One of the beautiful specimens of Whig principles which was christened with great *eclat* during the campaign, was

Hurrah for Tippecanoe and Tyler too—
And a little the loudest for Tyler, O!

Since the veto of their darling, however, a change has come over their musical nerves. They never did think much of Tyler, O, no! "Go it, Tip!" and "Come it, Tyler!" was their favorite watchword. Tip. has "gone it," and Tyler has "come it" over them with a vengeance. Come, cheer up, gentlemen Whigs; don't look so chopfallen. You have had the honor of electing a President once in twelve years, and if he won't stay put, you ought to be satisfied.

ELECTION.

The newspaper warfare this year, was extremely bitter between the Doty and anti-Doty faction. Mr. Arnold, who was a candidate for Delegate to Congress, upon the Whig ticket, had alienated a large number of his friends, (particularly in the Democratic party, with

whom he was quite popular,) by his relations with Judge Doty, and his course in connection with the Mineral Point Bank. This warfare, in which Noonan, the then editor of the *Courier*, and Elisha Starr, who was at that time editor of the *Journal*, took sides, was greatly augmented by H. N. Wells obtaining possession of the *Sentinel*, then the leading Whig organ edited by Harrison Reed, on a snap judgment (of thirty dollars,) and converting it into a Democratic paper, right in the middle of the campaign, with Clinton Walworth as editor; many spicy articles were written on both sides, but as usual when the election came the Democracy won the day, after which the following appeared in the *Sentinel* of October 5th, upon the defeat of the Whigs.

ALL ABOARD FOR SALT RIVER!



The new ship Doty Whiggery, J. D. Doty, Master, J. E. Arnold, Mate. The above ship will leave the head of Lake Winnebago, on Monday next, at 9 A. M., for Salt River. A fine band of music will be on board, which will perform many coon-skin airs, besides "Hark from the tombs," to enliven the voyage. The object of the expedition will be to explore that newly discovered country, with a view of a permanent settlement of a town, the name of which is to be spelled with a "k."

P. S.—This is a good chance for "spec-tecls" (meaning E. Cramer,) and money lenders.

Madison, October 5th, 1841.

STEAMBOATS.

The Boats from Buffalo this season were, the Illinois, Capt. Blake; Missouri, Capt. Wilkins; Great Western, Capt. Walker; Constellation, Capt. A. Allen; James Madison, Capt. McFadyen; Bunker Hill, Capt. Floyd; Wisconsin, Capt. Randall; Buffalo, Levi Allen.

HARBOR.

A harbor meeting meeting was held in October at the Milwaukee House, to take measures to secure an appropriation for a harbor at Milwaukee, Judge A. G. Miller, President, at which time a committee was appointed to draw plans for piers and make estimates for a harbor where the present one is.

Among the notable events of this year was the arrival of the steamer Milwaukee, (mention of which was made in Vol. I.) in our bay on the 8th day of July, she having been run out of Buffalo harbor on the 4th, (on the sly,) by Capt. L. H. Cotton and Duncan C. Reed, at the instigation of Mr. Juneau, who was a large stockholder in her, and from whom she was unjustly detained by the other owners.

She was run on the bar at the mouth of the river, where she lay with a guard constantly aboard her until the 21st of November, when she was got over and safely moored inside, and Mr. Juneau got his rights. She was afterwards sold to Oliver Newbury, of Detroit; she was the fastest boat on the lakes at that time; her machinery was put in the new steamer Nile.

McCABE.

The following is one of the many articles that appeared about this time upon this distinguished individual; it is taken from the *Commercial Herald* of October 2d, 1841:

A very dignified controversy is distressing the *loco focos* of Racine county at present, and it promises to terminate in some "orful" and 'orrible catastrophe, exceeding in interest, sublimity and grandeur that celebrated tragedy in which it is recorded of the Kilkenny cats that they ate each other up, "hide and hair, tooth and nail."

Nay, Pat, don't stare, for I'm not joking,

For not the tip end of a tail was left for a token.

We hasten to keep our readers advised of the progress of events. The combatants are "Julius," "Jerusalem," "Jemima," "Patrick," "Patricius," "Bombastes," "Cæsar," "Cicero," "Mack Kabe," the immaculate and immortal author of the great Wisconsin Gazeteer that is to be, for and in behalf of himself in particular, and the Irish in general, and C. Latham Sholes, assistant editor of the Southport *Telegraph*, for and in behalf of the *loco foco* party in Racine county, for which he stands sponsor and godfather.

The rupture originated in McCabe's asking for the office of Representative, which fairly belonged to him for the following reasons: He was incontestably a

good subterranean "Barn-Burning Door Loco Foco," being in for the largest liberty, or the liberty of making himself as great a vagabond as possible, without reproof. He was too lazy to work, too proud to beg, and afraid to steal, (there is some doubt about the latter.) It was for asking for this office that he was read out of the party, although he had furnished Mr. Sholes with all the best editorials he had, and was an Irishman to boot!

We published a short time ago the article of excommunication from the *Telegraph*. It was intimated by that sheet that McCabe was a fitter subject for a seat at Waupun than a Representative, whereupon McCabe became rabid, and belabors Latham with a chain of cant, abuse and truth, commencing with the following fine exclamation of McC.: "Who steals my purse steals trash." This clause, to carry out the figure, should read: "But he who filches me of my good name, robs me of something which I never had."

CROPS.

Crops were first rate in 1841. Wheat sold for seventy-five cents per bushel (whisky the same.) Flour was worth \$5.50 in New York, about \$3.50 here.

STUCK DOWN.

There was quite a scene at the old court house this year, at a public meeting, on account of the seats having been varnished. There was a great destruction of pants, nearly every one present leaving a part of the seat of "his'n" as a souvenir. The noise made when they attempted to rise was like the rising from the ground of a thousand pigeons. It was a regular r-i-p-p-p.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Prominent among the shooting matches in which the Milwaukeeans of the olden time, were wont to while away the dreary winter months, (mention of which was made in Vol. I.,) was one that occurred in February, 1841, at Walker's Point, for a gray filly owned by Geo. E. Graves. A target was placed upon the ice at what is now the southeast corner of Lake and Clinton streets, the stand from which to shoot being what is now the center of Ferry and South Water streets. One hundred tickets were sold for one dollar each. Among those who entered the field were Capt. James Sanderson, Doctor A. L. Castleman, E. B. Wolcott, Pliny Young, and a man from Pennsylvania by the name of McNiece; the contest was finally narrowed down to this man and Pliny Young, McNiece having eighteen shots, and Young eleven, every one of which were placed within a circle of five inches

diameter, McNiece winning the filly for Graves. This shooting was so close that Young challenged McNiece to a private match, at his house just south of Railroad, and between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at which they were engaged until about sunset, without either being willing to give up the championship, when Mrs. Young came home, and laughingly remarked that she could beat them both, and she did, sending a bullet directly into the center of the target the first shot. This so mortified McNiece that he left the place.

This was a pretty good speculation for Graves, as he not only got the hundred dollars but won the filly besides. This filly was afterwards ridden to Green Bay by a lady.

THE FIRST BREWERY.

The first brewery ever built in Milwaukee for the manufacture of lager beer, was upon the south side. It was erected by Mr. Herman Reidelschoefer, in the spring of 1841. It was located on the north-east corner of Hanover and Virginia streets, and was a small affair, about 20x30, one and a half stories in height, with a basement under the east end, (it being built partly in the bank,) in which the beer was made.

The carpenter work was done by Stoddard H. Martin and Lucien V. Zander. The brewery was not a success financially, and soon passed into the hands of John Myers, who operated it for a short time, when it was sold to Mr. Neukirk, the father-in-law of the late Chas. T. Melms, by whom it was operated for a short time, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Melms, and finally became the nucleus of the present mammoth establishment of Philip Best & Co.'s South Side Brewery.

This will close the history of 1841, in which there was probably more advance made than for the three previous years. There was a great amount of buncombe and brag in the papers, but a large amount of real work was done nevertheless. The return of winter, however, brought us once more our usual amount of horse racing and turkey shooting, until spring showed her smiling face once more.

CHAPTER IV.

1842.

Opening of the Year—Arrival of Geo. W. Fay and others—Wells' New Block—Russell Wheeler Came—Arrival and Sketch of Messrs. Shepard & Bonnell, Geo. Fowler and W. H. Byron—Sketch of S. M. Dillaye and others—Philetus C. Hale, Sketch of—Sketch of Judge Abram D. Smith, Jason Downer, J. H. Eviston, Geo. Reed and others—Elisha Eldred, Sketch of—L. H. Cotton—Clark Shepardson—John N. Bonesteel Came—Joseph R. Treat—F. Huebschmann—Sketch of Chauncey Simonds and Wm. Brooke—Hotels—Juneau's Old House—Incidents—The Mitchell Building—Election of Trustees—First Election of Town Officers under New Law—Newspaper Warfare—Harbor—Doty's Military Appointments—Roads and Bridges—Col. Morton—Steamer Trowbridge Goes Ashore—A Reminiscence—County Convention—Election—The First Tannery—Improvements—Shipments—Steamboats—Arrivals—Doctor Weeks speculates in Salt—Immigration.

The spring of 1842 was an unusually early one, the previous winter had been quite mild, very little snow. The ice left the river March 6th, and the 26th of March brought in our first boat from Buffalo, the Chesapeake, Capt. Howe, the first through the Straits that spring. The trade of the winter had been a good one, and the prospect of a good season's trade this year was encouraging.

Those who had passed through bankruptcy, (and their name was legion, as an examination of the early court records will fully prove,) were with few exceptions, on their feet again, with a clean bill of health, and ready to commence the battle of life anew.

Their debts all paid with the stroke of a pen,
Their record without a stain,
They were ready to open a bran new store
And "whoop her up" again.

Our population had now increased to 2500, some twenty-five stores were in full blast, and doing a business of from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars annually, (this is I think too low an estimate, it was fully one hundred and fifty thousand.) Among the new comers this spring were Stinson & Howard, S. Gregory, and Husted & Coon, all boots and shoes, in a small way. Husted & Coon were in Smith & Bros.' old stand, 412 East Water, or near there. Where Stinson &

Howard were I cannot remember, but think it was at what is now 392 East Water, and S. Gregory a little further down.

Geo. W. Fay, now living at Oconomowoc, also came this year with a stock of boots and shoes, which he opened at what is now 389 East Water, J. and L. Ward's old stand.

A. F. Clark, drugs and groceries, in Wells' new block,* north of Cottage Inn.

Lewis Pierron opened a cigar store where pure Havanas made in Connecticut out of cabbage leaves, could be had "sheap, by gar, shentlemens."

LEWIS PIERRON'S CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.

East Water street opposite the Cottage Inn.
 If you should chance to walk the street,
 Drop in at Pierron's, and yourself treat ;
 He keeps cigars with scents so fine,
 Of every quality and every kind !
 Principles and canones in abundance he has,
 And cavendish which nothing can surpass ;
 You will be so pleased—you will like them so,
 That you will treat both friend and foe.
 Come in and only try but four,
 Then you never again will pass his door.
 Come friends and foes and give him a call,
 His cigars are good, and his prices small.

Russell Wheeler and Alex. Curtis came this year, with a large stock of harness and saddlery, which they opened, with a flaming advertisement, in a frame building standing at what is now 335 East Water.

James S. Baker, now of Green Bay, opened an insurance office in Wells' Block, with the Protection, of Hartford, in connection with his law business.

A. T. Smith & Brother opened a stock of hardware and dry goods at 333 East Water, called the "New York City Store."

*Wells's block was built at Sheboygan by Geo. E. Graves, for a warehouse, but when it became evident that it would not be wanted, it was sold to H. N. Wells, taken down, brought to Milwaukee and re-erected in Lot 10, Block 7, directly north of and adjoining the Cottage, in 1842, and burned with the Cottage in the great fire of April 11th, 1845. The two-story frame dwelling house known as 417 Jackson street was also brought from Sheboygan that summer by Wm. H. Farnsworth, who occupied it for a year or two ; also the one at the south west corner of Milwaukee and Michigan, now the office of R. Eliot & Co., was brought from Sheboygan by the late Richard Hackett.

Shepard & Bonnell (Clarence Shepard and James Bonnell) came this year in October, with the largest stock of hardware and general merchandise (twenty-eight thousand dollars' worth,) that had, up to that time, ever been brought here by any one firm, which they opened in the south tenement of Dewey's Commercial Block. Lansing Bonnell and a man named Huntington also came at the same time as clerks.

N. S. Donaldson was in the north tenement with dry goods; and Weeks & Miller (Doctor Lemuel W. Weeks and Henry Miller,) were in the center store with general merchandise.

I think Shepard & Bonnell had the most crowded store (except old Reed's second hand store in Boston,) that I ever was in. It was almost impossible to move about, there were so many goods. They were soon compelled to seek new quarters, which they did in the fall of 1843, at what is now 391 East Water. Here they remained until December, 1849, when the late Henry Williams became a partner, and they removed to Geo. F. Austin's new block, now known as Nos. 283, 285, 287, 289 and 291 East Water, where they did a large business, under the firm name of Shepard, Bonnell & Williams. In 1850 Mr. Shepard retired, and the business was conducted by Bonnell & Williams for two years more, when they removed to Nos. 297 and 299 East Water, where they remained three years, when Mr. Williams also retired, and Mr. Bonnell went it alone, at that and other localities, the last being the southwest corner of Michigan and East Water, where the Messrs. Houghton Brothers now are, which had been rebuilt for him, until 1873, when he retired from business altogether. His smiling face, however, can be seen almost daily upon our streets, as he comes around to see his old acquaintances, and revisit the scenes of his former business life. Time has dealt kindly with Mr. Bonnell, and his form is as erect and his eye as bright as a boy's. He looks you square in the face when speaking to you, and is always happy to meet his old business acquaintances, and talk over the olden time. Mr. B. is about to go into business again in Chicago. May good luck be his, wherever he goes.

Mr. Shepard is still in the hardware business at 387 East Water, where J. & L. Ward's granite store* once stood, (John Gale's old

*So called from having its front painted in imitation of granite.

place,) and is one of Milwaukee's most prosperous and respected merchants. One peculiarity about Mr. Shepard is, that he is always, when in town, to be found at his own store, and always attending strictly to his own business. Can all business men say the same?

Mr. Shepard has a lithe, active frame; is of a nervous temperament; speaks short and quick, and watches all that is going on around him with a critical eye. He is very methodical in his business, very particular whom he selects for confidants or friends, says very little to any one, and is one of the most thoroughly domestic men among us; when not at his store, you will find him at his home.

John and Eliphalet Cramer, the first a new comer, also opened a large stock of hardware in Wells' new block, in November, A. F. Clark having removed to what is now 367 East Water street.

John Winter opened a German drug store on West Water, above Spring street.

Geo. J. Fowler* came with dry goods, and opened in Holton & Goodall's old stand,† 398 East Water, they having moved across the river, where J. H. Tesch is now, No. 13 Grand avenue.

Wm. H. Byron came this year, with a large stock of hardware, which he opened in Pomeroy's old stand, now Nos. 351 and 353 East Water, (sign of the anvil.) Here he remained, except for a short time, while his store was being rebuilt, after the great fire of April, 1845, until he retired from business. He was, from the day of his coming, a prominent business man; was of a genial temperament, fond of company; had good social qualities and business ability, and could tell a good story, and enjoyed life; and whether prosperous or not, was always cheerful. He was the first to sell the celebrated Woolson cooking stove in Milwaukee. For the last few years of his life he

*Geo. J. Fowler was prominent here as a merchant and as an insurance man, in connection with the old Milwaukee Mutual, for which he was an agent for many years. He was a man of correct principles, sterling integrity, a consistent and exemplary Christian, and has left a good record as a heritage for his children. He built, among others, the curiously shaped dwelling at the intersection of Clybourn and Hill streets, where he died.

†Messrs. Holton & Goodall had purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Spring and West Water, early in the fall of 1842, and got a building on it. The building stood on what is now No. 13 Grand avenue. It was a two-story frame, moved there, I think, and was the first one ever put on this lot. They also built the present block. The writer would state that in locating these corners, he always imagines himself facing the north.

was an invalid, and once fasted forty consecutive days at the Madison water cure. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club. He died September 16th, 1873.

L. L. Treadway opened a stock of dry goods, opposite Cottage.

Wm. Price, merchant tailor, opened in Wells' new block.

H. L. Moores opened a stock of dry goods in Rogers' block, West Water, this year in August.

Rague & Cheaghard, auction and commission, came and opened on East Water.

A new store was also opened in J. and L. Ward's old stand, this fall, by Stephen D. Dillaye, general merchandise, with the intention of making it a wholesale concern subsequently. This store, however, was a short-lived institution.* This firm was originally Dillaye & Hayden, (Mortimer M. Hayden,) and was dissolved October 25th, 1842.

L. J. Higby was also spreading himself with an advertisement in the *Sentinel*, three columns in length. It overshadowed all the rest, except F. Wardner's, who, as a rule, occupied more than two columns in both the *Courier* and *Sentinel*. If our early merchants did not sell goods, it certainly was not for the want of advertising. An invoice of two hundred dollars would be advertised more than one of ten thousand would now.

PHILETUS C. HALE

Came to Milwaukee from Westfield, Mass., in 1842, for the purpose of opening a book store, which he did in a small frame building, then standing at what is now 411 East Water street.† His advertisement was dated November 2d, 1842.

*To show how curiously things will turn sometimes, I will relate a little incident connected with Mr. Dillaye. As stated in the text, he came with the intention ultimately doing a wholesale business; but as an institution of that kind was needed in Milwaukee in 1842 about as much as a kindergarten would be in a Shaker settlement, of course he soon got discouraged, and sold out his stock to Lindsey Ward, and took for payment, or part payment, a claim upon a quarter section of land in Washington county, that Mr. Ward had purchased of the original claimant for an old saddle, called in the trade fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Ward's conscience troubled him for a short time, for swindling Mr. Dillaye so bad, but Mr. D. sold that land in less than a year to another party for twenty-five hundred dollars cash, which put Mr. W.'s conscience at ease.

†This building stood upon the north twenty feet of J. W. Pixley's lot--Lot 5, Block 2, where Messrs. Matthews Bros. now are. No. 407 afterwards occupied by Geo. Metcalf and Deacon John Ogden, as a meat market, was then vacant, no building

This was the first book store ever opened in Milwaukee. There were others that kept a few books, among whom were A. F. Clark, L. J. Higby, T. A. Smith & Bro., and a man by the name of P. Miles; but to Mr. Hale undoubtedly belongs the honor of being the first to open a store for the sale of books and stationery alone. Mr. Hale also opened the first circulating library in Milwaukee, (see advertisement.)

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The Library attached to the Milwaukee book store will be in readiness to-day. Persons wishing to patronize the Library are requested to call.

P. C. HALE.

November 22d, 1842.

Mr. Hale remained in this little store until the Spring of 1843, when his increasing trade compelled him to seek new quarters, and he accordingly removed to what is now No. 88 Wisconsin street, a small one-story frame building owned by Mr. Juneau. He also started the first bindery in Milwaukee in the fall of 1843, in a small frame building on Second street near where St. Gall's church now stands, in company with Silas Chapman, where it remained until the fall of 1844, when a second story was put on to No. 88 Wisconsin street, into which it was removed, and where it remained until 1846, Mr. H. having in the meantime, April 30th, 1845, taken as a partner Edward Hopkins, when he removed to the United States block, and where he remained until 1849, when he sold out to the late Sidney L. Rood, and retired from the business.

Some of the first record books for this and the adjoining counties were ruled and bound in this pioneer bindery, as the following notice taken from the Milwaukee *Courier* of December 6th, 1843, will show:

HALE'S BINDERY.

We have just seen some beautiful work which was done at the book bindery of Philetus C. Hale in this town, and we can say without fear of contradiction, that no better work can be obtained west of Boston. He has just completed a set of

being placed there until 1843. The present building known as 405 was erected by Messrs. Ludington in 1844, and Nos. 401 and 403 in 1851. This store of Mr. Hale's was the one known as the checkered store, afterwards occupied by Erastus Hathaway for a grocery. Mr. Hathaway was the first one in the place to inaugurate the custom of delivering goods, now so universal. I think but am not quite sure, that this building was erected at the corner of Market and Martin streets by Chas. Vieux, and afterwards removed to East Water street. Mr. Hathaway had a large trade in this store for several years.

books for the county, and has orders for several sets for some of the other counties. Any individual wishing to obtain the best quality of blank books can be accommodated in Milwaukee at short notice.

Mr. Hale also built the brick dwelling on the south west corner of Jackson and Mason streets, the old Doctor Dousman place, where he lived for several years. Mr. Hale, who is yet with us, can well afford to be proud of his record in Milwaukee as a pioneer, for to be the first to start any enterprise in a new country, is an honor that not only the man himself, but his posterity, if he leave any, have just reason to be proud of, but to make the first record books is a privilege that only one can enjoy. Mr. Hale has had a varied life, and has been in some respects unfortunate, but is one of the kind that is never discouraged and is to be seen on our streets, as busy as a bee in his business, and although now well down the western slope of life's journey, is apparently as active as he was twenty years ago.

Mr. Hale has a pleasing address, is very social, always polite and gentlemanly, few men more so. He is engaged in the insurance business, and is an indefatigable worker. And if his life has not been as successful financially as has that of some of his compeers, he is perhaps as happy as though it had been, for it is not all of life to be rich.

The law department was augmented this year by the arrival of Calvin Ripley Jr., Peter Yates, and the late Judge Abram D. Smith; this last mentioned gentleman, from Cleveland, Ohio, at once took a prominent position in the ranks of the legal fraternity, which he maintained until his death, which occurred at sea while on the passage from Beaufort, South Carolina, where he had been sent by the government, June, 1862. He was buried at Forest Home.

Judge Smith was a man of giant intellect, quick perception, ready wit, a fine pleader, and has left a record as a jurist that few ever attain. The first law books containing the Statutes of Wisconsin were the work of his pen; he had a fine physique, a large head, a keen eye, in which an expression of mirth was always lurking. He was a man that would command attention and respect any where. His plea in the defense of the murderer of James Ross, (William Ratcliffe,) was a masterpiece of sophistry and elocution, although made in a bad cause. Such in short was Abram D. Smith, one of Milwaukee's best and most honored jurists.

JASON DOWNER.

There was also another who came this year, who has won for himself a reputation as a jurist, Hon. Jason Downer, who came from Sharon, Orange county, Vermont. Mr. Downer at once took a high rank among the legal fraternity, as a keen, shrewd lawyer who understood the intricacies of his profession, and was soon found to be a hard man to beat. He had the greatest amount of energy and fight of any of his compeers, (Jas. S. Brown perhaps excepted) and would never surrender as long as there was a ray of hope. He was one of the most prominent members of the bar for several years, when he was honored by the Governor with a seat upon the Supreme bench, November, 1864, as one of the Associate Justices to fill a vacancy, and in April, 1865, was elected to the same office for six years, which he filled with marked ability until 1867, when he resigned, and resumed the the practice of law, the salary of a Judge being wholly inadequate to meet his views pecuniarily.

Mr. Downer was also the editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for a short time in 1845, and as such issued the first daily ever issued by that paper March 1st of that year. He sold out to John S. Fillmore for Gen. Rufus King, on the 19th of September following. Some of his editorials were very able, as an examination of the files while under his charge will prove. Mr. Downer has a small, wiry, compactly built frame, small features, is not very nervous, or easily excited, but is a cool, clear headed, sharp financier, loves money, and can keep as well as make it; he is very wealthy, and has retired from active practice, but as a legal counsellor he has no superiors and few equals in the city to-day, and like his compeer, Judge A. D. Smith, has a good record.

GEORGE REED.

Among those who came in 1835, of whom no special mention has been previously made by the author, was George Reed, who came here from Littleton, Essex county, Mass. Mr. Reed was by profession a lawyer, and was the first of the guild to pitch his tent and hang out his shingle in the embryo city. But as very little litigation obtained for the first two years, his principal business in the way of his profession was to make contracts and fill out deeds for Messrs.

Juneau & Martin, whose business in that line he attended to during the summer of 1835-6, going East each fall to spend the winter.

Mr. Reed was one of those who took a hand in every enterprise of that speculative period that gave promise of a paying future, from the inception of the first railroad project in 1836, down to the present; and has probably made less out of them than did any of his numerous associates, something nearly always coming up just as he was about to grasp the prize, to floor him. But he is not one who is easily discouraged, and as fast as one enterprise failed, he planned another; and is just as busy to-day laying pipe, as he was in 1835, and with the goal he then started for as far distant, apparently, as then.

He was one who, with Mr. Kilbourn, helped originate the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal, now represented by the present water power. He was also the originator of the State Agricultural Society. The Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad was started by him in 1861, as well as that great commercial artery, the Wisconsin Central, in 1869; both of which, just as they were becoming important, slipped from his hands.

Mr. Reed is a man of indomitable will, with energy to back it; nor will he, under any circumstances, give up as long as there is hope. And if beaten at one point, will commence anew at some other. Neither could any one, not well acquainted with him, discover by his appearance but that all was lovely on the Potomac, be he ever so discouraged. He has shaken the bush a great many times, while others caught the bird.

In person Mr. Reed is of medium height, has a fine form, and although seventy-three years old; he is as straight and erect as when he first came to Milwaukee. He walks with a slow and measured step, is very dignified, and of very quiet and unassuming manners, but at the same time, is very observant. He has a very retentive memory, and has the ins and outs of his whole business at his tongue's end. Like Alanson Sweet, he grasps at large things, and, like him, will lead or break something. Mr. Reed is very reticent, even with acquaintances, and never lets any one get too intimate with him. He has a remarkably good constitution, is always temperate, and of course healthy. And had all the projects in which he has been interested paid as well as they bid fair to when entered upon, he would have been as wealthy as is Mr. Mitchell. But such is life.

That year also brought us Priam B. Hill, who filled for so many years the post of Secretary for the Milwaukee Mutual Insurance Co. Mr. Hill, who is yet living at the advanced age of eighty, has been a prominent and useful man in his day. He built the frame house on the southeast corner of Eighth street and Grand avenue, (house now standing on rear of lot,) where he resided for many years. He also built the brick dwelling, northwest corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue, now the residence of the Hon. E. P. Matthews, to whom he sold it.

Mr. Hill has seen much of life, both in prosperity and adversity, and is now spending his autumnal years with his grand-daughter. He is a finely preserved and pleasant gentleman, and has the respect of all who know him.

Among the new comers this year, not previously mentioned, were John W. Eviston, boiler maker, John Lowther, T. D. Butler and Thos. Collingbourne, painters, the latter being still in business. Mr. Collingbourne has been quite successful as a business man; and as an artist, has few equals in the West.

Tripp & Wilson, tailors, opened a shop over Holton & Goodall, 398 East Water street. Mr. Tripp was a great sportsman, too much so for his own good. He left many years ago, having all run out.

This year also brought Mr. H. C. Koch, from Germany, who has grown to be one of the best architects in the city, wholly by his own energy, aided by a good, sound mechanical talent. Mr. Koch has a large business, particularly among the Germans, and is rapidly acquiring both wealth and fame.

Another prominent citizen who came this year was Elisha Eldred, with twenty-six thousand dollars in money, which he at once proceeded to invest in real estate, which he held on to until his death. Mr. Eldred was a man of excellent judgment. He looked ahead, and never had any doubt about the future of Milwaukee, as his investing all his money in lots and holding them, fully proved. He was a very industrious man, plain and unassuming in his manners; and, while living, was one of Milwaukee's influential citizens. He built the magnificent house, northwest corner of Grand avenue and Fourteenth street, now the residence of Mrs. L. H. Kellogg. He was one of the few who became wealthy by the rise of their real estate alone.

He always managed, in some way, to make his property pay its way, by leasing it.

Mr. Eldred was tall, six feet or over; he had an iron constitution, was not nervous; had an even temper, and never allowed himself to get excited. He despised pomp and show, never made any ostentatious display of his wealth, and had no respect for or confidence in those who did.

He was often called upon to settle difficulties between his neighbors, and like Deacon Samuel Brown, was a peacemaker always; he had a strong voice, but low in tone, spoke clearly and distinctly, but was not much of a talker; he was well posted always in all important enterprises of the day; and when in office guarded the people's money as he would his own. He died July 22d, 1860.

The principal forwarding and commission houses this year, were Wm. W. Brown & Co., (Wm. W. Brown and Leicester H. Cotton,*) upon the east side at the foot of East Water street, and Wm. R. Longstreet & Co. upon the west side at the foot of Chestnut street.

Capt. Leicester H. Cotton was in many respects a remarkable man; he was of fine physique, of commanding presence, and a born leader; he was quick to perceive what was wanted, prompt to act, and as fearless as a lion; he was in every respect a self-made man, for without education or influential friends, he arose to prominence and power.

He commanded a steamer for many years on the Lakes, and for a short time on the ocean; he was also United States Marshal for Wisconsin under President Taylor in 1850; he was also the first Chief Engineer in the Fire Department. He left many years ago for the south, where I believe he died some few years since at New Orleans. There are many yet living who can remember his pleasant face and kindly greeting. The writer served under him as Assistant Marshal, and will never forget his kindness. Peace to his memory.

J. Neiderkin, baker, opened a shop on the east side of East Water street, below Huron, this year, at what is now No. 307 East Water, which property he owns to-day.

Clark Shepardson opened an iron store in his new two-story frame building,† at what is now No. 376 East Water, in September, with an

*This firm was dissolved in a short time, Capt. Cotton retiring.

†This building was removed in 1856 to the east side of Van Buren street, where it is now doing duty as a Home for the Friendless, and known as Nos. 378 and 380 Van Buren.

advertisement in the papers a column in length, winding up with the following quaint call to his old customers to pay up:

HEEDEST THOU ME NOT!

Did I not shoe thy Horse or Ox, or sharpen thy Plow or Harrow, or repair thy Chains or Wagon, that thou might plow and subdue the earth for thine own benefit? and will thou deign even to withhold from me my due, until thou hast plowed, and sowed, and reaped, the first, second, and even the third year? Think of these things, and remember thou thy promises. C. SHEPARDSON.

June 25th, 1842.

Ed. Wiesner also removed his wine and liquor store to East Water street, just south of the present Kirby House, in July of this year. This was a great resort for the Germans. Mr. Wiesner claims the honor (if it was an honor,) of introducing the first Thomas cat in the Cream City. How is that for high?

John N. Bonesteel came this year, with a small stock of goods that he had saved out of his old store at Oswego, N. Y., which he put on exhibition in the south half of Shepardson's new store; he had an advertisement in the paper, dated November 1st, that would answer to-day for Mr. Chapman.

E. and Z. Sill removed this year to the Hustis block, corner of Chestnut and Third, the little store in Rogers block being too small to accommodate their increasing trade.

F. Wardner also removed to what is now No. 365 East Water, he and Higby having dissolved May 1st.

Davis & Moore (Cyrus D. Davis and Darius S. Moore,) opened a livery stable on the southwest corner of East Water and Mason streets, in connection with their stage line.

A new grocery was also opened, opposite the Cottage Inn, in October, by Henry Lieber, who had quite a large stock.

Joseph R. Treat started a blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of East Water and Huron streets, this year, and Horace Freeman opened a seed store, on West Water, with about a peck of seeds, and an advertisement a column in length in the papers. And there were no doubt many others who came, as well as many other changes made, that are now forgotten.

The medical department was further augmented this year by the arrival of Francis Huebschmann, from Germany, who, in addition to

the practice of medicine, was for years an active politician and a leader among his countrymen. He also held at one time the office of Indian Agent.

Mr. Huebschmann was a man of culture, fine intellect and good abilities, but unfortunately all these qualities were rendered nugatory by his irascible temper. He would rule or he would ruin. And whenever he did rule, ruin was the result. His was a case of good material badly put together. And after a stormy life, he passed away March 21st, 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Chas. C. Dewey removed to 413 East Water street, (he having rented his former stand at 395 to L. J. Higby,) where he remained until 1843, when he sold out to Williams Lee.

This year also brought our esteemed fellow citizen, Chauncey Simonds, who is the present "head-center" (this is a Fenian word, and means chief or leader,) of the celebrated clothing house of Simonds & Brooke, No. 382 East Water, where his pleasant face and cheery voice can be seen and heard any day, except when he goes trout fishing in the piney woods in Oconto county, with Gov. Harrison Ludington, or deer shooting on the Chippewa river, for both of which pastimes he has a strong passion; and who, as a member of the "Old Guard," has acquired, in the latter mentioned pastime, a great renown. The reader, however, must not confound this Guard with Napoleon's old Guard, who made that famous charge at Waterloo. Far from it. They were not that kind of "hairpins." They were simply an organization for the protection of the corn fields at Hartland, Waukesha county, from the depredations of the rabbits, bluejays, crows, catbirds, gophers, woodchucks, foxes, deer, and other *carnivora* with which that region was infested in the olden time. And in the accomplishment of which (unless their record book was a gross libel,) they have performed wonderful feats of valor. In fact, it has been stated that so well had the latter mentioned animals come to know the crack of Chauncey's rifle, that as the shooting season draws near, sentinels are constantly on the lookout for his appearance, which they no sooner discover, than they "light out" *en masse*, and have even been known to seek safety in the rear of Sitting Bull's camp in the dominions of Victoria Regina, before feeling perfectly secure, when it was known that he was actually out after venison.

This statement, however, was made by an old Yankee on the Chippewa river, and may possibly be only a canard, and should be taken in small doses, as those Chippewa Yankees have been known to lie like thunder sometimes, and I presume this one did. But joking aside, I believe it is true that over twelve hundred of those frisky little Wisconsin antelope have been killed by this Guard, more than half of which have fallen by the hand of Mr. Simonds alone. But to resume.

Mr. Simonds is in every respect a self-made man, and has risen to his present position wholly on his own merits. He is a good business man, sharp and keen, is quick to see and prompt to act; is inclined to "yarn it" a little occasionally, and can tell a good one, too. He is a prominent member of the Old Settlers and Pioneer Clubs, and of the latter is the present Secretary and Treasurer.

His partner, Mr. William Brooke, is in many respects just the opposite of Mr. Simonds. He never hunts or fishes, except with a silver hook, but can always be found at his store, and has not lost a day from sickness since he came to Milwaukee, twenty-five years ago, or been out of it but twice in all that time. The first was to Philadelphia, in 1876, and the second on an excursion to St. Paul, in 1878. He is no Christopher Columbus or Fernando De Soto, metaphorically speaking, and has no desire to be the discoverer of new countries.

He is in robust health, has a heart as large as a house—that is, a common sized house—is social and genial to friends and acquaintances, but very reticent with strangers.

The house of Simonds & Brooke was founded in 1844 by Wells & Dixon, (William S. Wells and A. N. Dixon,) as a saloon and restaurant, at what is now No. 382 East Water street. This business, however, was soon abandoned, the firm going into merchandizing, their stock consisting of clothing, dry goods and notions. Here they remained until 1845-6, when they removed to what is now 360 East Water street, where they remained until the great fire in August, 1854, after which they removed to what is now 381 East Water, the Geo. Bowman store, where they remained until the spring of 1859, when more capital being required, Daniel Wells, Jr., was admitted. The business was continued under the same firm name until 1861, the firm having returned in the meantime to 382 East Water, when Chauncey Simonds and William Brooke were admitted, (Mr. Dixon retiring),

and the business continued until 1864 under the firm name of Wells, Simonds & Co., when Wm. S. Wells retired, and the firm was changed to Simonds, Brooke & Wells, under which title it was continued until 1871, when D. Wells, Jr., also retired, leaving Simonds & Brooke as the sole proprietors of this pioneer clothing house, and who have continued the business until the present time.*

Such is substantially the record of this establishment. Their reputation for fair dealing and urbane manners is well known, and their success is the result of this, and a close attention to business. They have fought their way up from the foot of the ladder until the top-most round is just within their grasp; they have have but to reach forth to it, and it is theirs.

This year brought us John Layton with his son Frederick, then a mere lad, from England. Mr. Layton at once commenced the butchering business in a small way, which he increased as the country became settled, until his house has become one of the fixtures of Milwaukee. He was greatly aided in building up and conducting this establishment by Mr. Geo. Dickens, whose clear business head is managing the same institution for Frederick Layton to-day. This house does a large and safe business, Mr. Dickens as well as Mr. Layton being very conservative in their views.

John Layton was a fine-looking representative of the English agricultural classes. He was very methodical, plain and undemonstrative in manner, but had excellent judgment. He had a soft, musical voice, but was not much of a talker. I remember him well; he died Feb. 27, 1875, leaving the business to his son, who, assisted by Mr. Dickens, still carries it on. Mr. Frederick Layton is very wealthy, and like his father is of quiet and unassuming manners, but is very sharp and very keen. A good man and a good citizen.

HOTELS.

The Milwaukee House was kept the first half of this year by Hurley & Ream,† (Chas. S. Hurley and Robert L. Ream.) The Fountain

*The first store, No. 382, where Wells & Dixon commenced business, was burned in the fire that consumed the whole of the block from No. 398 to No. 380 on East Water street, March 20th, 1859, and was rebuilt by D. Wells, Jr., the same year.

†Mr. Ream retired in July, and Mr. Hurley went it alone for the balance of the year.

House was kept by Benj. Moores, (temperance,) but it was not a success.

Thomas Noyes, formerly at the Point, kept the Western Hotel,* and R. P. Harriman was in the Cottage Inn.

Geo. E. Graves opened the Great Western, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut, this year in May. This was Mr. Kilbourn's old residence, built in 1836. It had been previously occupied by Lot Blanchard as a private boarding house, and some of our oldest residents were boarders there.

S. R. Bradley opened the Juneau House this year, (see advertisement,) of which a cut is annexed.

JUNEAU HOUSE.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the establishment formerly occupied by Solomon Juneau, Esq., on Water street, East Ward, Milwaukee, and has fitted it up for a Public House. The house is large and commodious, and with good attention to his guests and a sincere desire to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, he hopes to merit so much of the patronage of the public as will properly reward him for his enterprise.

Stables, etc., suitably arranged for the convenience of such customers as have horses.

S. R. BRADLEY.

Milwaukee, January 12th, 1842.

THE JUNEAU HOUSE.



This cut is a *fac simile* of the frame building, mention of which was made in Volume I., page 57, as having been erected by Solomon

*This house stood about midway between Chestnut and Poplar streets, on the west side of Third. It was in Wm. L. Cully's old place.

Juneau upon the southeast corner of East Water and Michigan streets, in 1835, with the bears chained in the front yard. In the foreground can be seen the author and old Saukie, a Menomonee chief, leaning upon the fence, watching the gambols of those bears, as they rolled upon the ground or mounted to the top of the posts, which they would do, upon an average, about every five minutes—a sight that no Milwaukeean will ever witness again; a sight, however, that in memory I often see re-enacted, and the old house filled with Indians, trading or gossiping, as of old.

There was also an incident which occurred there in the spring of 1837, the morning after Scott and Bennett, the murderers of the Indian Manitou, (mention of which was made in Volume I., page 80.) had escaped from the old jail, (not previously mentioned,) that not only illustrated the nature of the Indian, but showed the courage of Juneau as well, who, to pacify the Indians at the time of the murder, as well as to convince them that justice should be done to Scott and Bennett, had given security for them, by pledging his own life for theirs, in case they escaped. Consequently, no sooner did the Indians learn of the escape of Scott and Bennett, than a deputation of them, headed by old Saukie himself, went to Juneau's house to kill him.

Just what happened in the house I do not know, but it was not long before the whole party came out on the jump, each one apparently anxious to be the first; and as the last one, old Saukie, was passing out, he got a kick from Mr. Juneau that lifted him, and as he struck the ground, he let out a "waugh!" after which he "lit out," and was soon out of sight. There were quite a number who witnessed this little episode, as nearly every one in the place was on the street, the author among the rest, talking about the escape of the murderers and watching the preparations being made by a party headed by Benoni Finch and Owen Aldrich, to go in pursuit, which was being done, in front of what is now 387 East Water street. And for a short time things looked a little squally. The Indians were greatly excited, and a number of them joined in the pursuit.

B. F. Wheelock, who was passing Mr. Juneau's house just as the Indians were ejected, says he never saw a more determined look upon any man's face than was upon Juneau's as he executed that

coup-d'etat upon old Saukie, while through his clenched teeth came a *sacre* that fairly hissed. They never tried that game again, though probably Mr. Juneau watched them carefully for a season until the excitement incident to the affair blew over.

The cut upon the following page represents the present building, and is practically the fourth one that has been erected upon that corner by Mr. Mitchell. The first, which had a frontage of 20 feet upon East Water—and including the ground floor, a height of three stories—stood directly upon the corner and was burnt August 17, 1854, after which it was rebuilt with but one story, above the bank floor. Subsequently, however, Mr. Mitchell purchased the adjoining twenty feet on the south, and reconstructed the building, making it four stories in height, with a frontage of forty feet on East Water street, and extending to the alley, in which form it remained until pulled down in 1877.

This magnificent structure, the pride of Milwaukee, as well as the whole northwest, was erected at a cost of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and in architectural beauty and grace it stands as a monument of what the genius of man can accomplish, when unlimited means are at his command. It has a frontage of 120 feet on Michigan street and 80 on East Water street; Mr. Mitchell having purchased the adjoining 40 feet on the south, West & Co.'s old stand, in 1876, and with the ground floor, a height of six stories. The architect who planned this famous bank was E. Townsend-Mix, to whose genius in that noble art Milwaukee is indebted for many of her most beautiful dwellings, as well as public buildings. And this one may justly be called Mr. Mix's crowning work. The mason work was all done under the superintendence of one of Milwaukee's best and well-known mechanics, Mr. John Roberts, and the wood work by Mr. Chas. Dingwall, who has shown himself to be equally skillful in his department. The building (according to the sketch written by Wm. G. Cutler) contains 220 doors and 246 windows, which with their casings and the base or skirting make 10,800 superficial feet, all of white ash, which, instead of being painted, is finished in oil, which gives it a bright and glossy appearance. This part was done by the old established house of Harper & Sons, painters and decorators, who certainly have no superiors in their



line in the west. In addition to this there are 2800 feet of wainscoting which was also finished by the same firm. This immense structure rests upon sixteen hundred piles, 60 feet in length, making a foundation that, like the everlasting hills, is fixed and immovable. The interior decorations, commonly called frescoing, are by the master hand of P. M. Almini, the beauty of which must be seen to be fully appreciated. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Almini has shown himself to be the right man in the right place, and that his work is in the highest style of the art and would do no discredit to the finest villa in the old world. Such is a brief sketch of this famous bank, and that its noble owner may live to enjoy it these many years to come is certainly the wish of all who know him.

TRUSTEES ELECTED.

The Trustees elected for this year were, for the East Ward, Geo. E. Graves, E. B. Wolcott, Geo. O. Tiffany, Jonathan E. Arnold, and Benj. H. Edgerton.

West Ward, Jas. H. Rogers, Byron Kilbourn, Phineas W. Leland, I. A. Lapham, and D. H. Richards.

Clerk, L. P. Crary.

Treasurer, A. W. Hatch.

Fire Wardens, D. Wells, Jr., Alex. Mitchell and Maurice Pixley. They were the first ever elected.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following appointments were made by the Governor for this year: Joseph Ward, Sheriff; D. Wells, Jr.,* Deputy Sheriff; Sylvester W. Dunbar, Judge of Probate; Joshua Hathaway, Public Administrator; John A. Messenger, Justice of Peace; Louis Francher, Cyrus Hawley, Chas. Delafield, Henry Miller, L. Blossom, I. A. Lapham, D. Wells, Jr., Notaries.

An ordinance was also passed this year, April 30, for the appointment of three Street Commissioners for the East Ward, and two for the West Ward, whose duty it shall be to collect and expend the poll tax of \$2 per capita, or in lieu thereof to compel each voter to work two days upon the streets. This ordinance was signed by Jas. H. Rogers, President, L. P. Crary, Clerk.

*Appointed by Mr. Ward.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

Receiver, Joshua Hathaway.

Register, Allen W. Hatch.

Acting Commissioner, Alvin Foster, of Jefferson.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

Under the town system which went into operation this year the following officers were to be elected :

One Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and two assistants, three Commissioners of Highways, one Town Clerk, three Assessors, one Treasurer, three Commissioners of Common Schools, one Collector, two Constables, one Sealer of Weights and Measures, and a number of Fence Viewers. The precise number to be elected to the latter office in each township we do not recollect.

The following is the call for a meeting to be held at the Cottage Inn, with the editor's comments thereon :

TOWN MEETING.

The electors of the town of Milwaukee opposed to the present Executive of this Territory, and the "Forty Thieves," are requested to meet at the Assembly Room of the Cottage Inn, on Saturday, the second day of April next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Town officers, at which we hope to see such a ticket made out at the Cottage Inn on Saturday evening next, as every genuine Democrat and Anti-Doty Whig can cheerfully support. The "Forty" have boasted for some time that they will carry the county for Doty next fall, and elect one of their High Priests to the Council. It can do no harm to let the Forty know their strength here in Town, where all their efforts are directed to make converts and capital.

One word to candidates. There are a number of individuals in the interest of the "Forty" that have a great deal of sympathy and patriotism about these days. They are urging every Anti-Forty man in town, whether he be Whig or Democrat, that they can have any influence with, to become a candidate for some office. They hope, in this way, to create dissensions and heart-burnings, that will end in division and defeat. Let their hopes in this respect be disappointed. Let every man that desires an office present his claims to the meeting, and abide its decision, and cheerfully support the ticket that is made out by it, whether he be nominated or not. This is the only fair and proper way of acting in such cases.

When any new officeholder under Doty is officious in offering advice as to who shall and who shall not be nominated, depend upon it he is working to serve the interests of the Forty.

MILWAUKEE, March 22, 1842.

The following is the result of the election, with the editor's comments thereon:

TOWN ELECTION.—The following is a list of the officers elected yesterday for the ensuing year, under the township system of government:

Supervisors—Daniel Wells, Jr., Ch'n., Egbert Mosely, and John Corbin, Assistants.

Town Clerk—Andrew J. Vieau.

Assessors—Clark Shepherdson, Garret Vliet, and David Merrill.

Commissioners of Highways—Geo. A. Tiffany, Paul Burdick, John Childs.

Collector—Otis Hubbard.

Treasurer—Timothy Wainwright.

School Commissioners—Albert Jones, Increase A. Lapham, and Sylvester W. Dunbar.

Constables—Thomas C. Horner, Randall H. Bryant, and Daniel N. Neiman.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—William Brown.

Fence Viewers—Thomas Fitzgerald, Richard Hackett, C. W. Schwartz.

Overseers of Highways—Samuel Brown, Ackley Carter, Barton Salisbury, and Sylvester Pettibone.

The election turned altogether upon local matters, Territorial and National politics being entirely left out of the question. About two weeks since, a notice was published in this paper at the solicitation of several gentlemen, calling an anti-Doty meeting at the Cottage Inn, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of making out a ticket to be supported at the election. Finding that the Forty Thieves were not disposed to pick up the glove that had been thrown down to them, and that some of them were crying persecution in consequence of being called on to show their strength, a number of those who were instrumental in issuing the first call, on Saturday had a handbill brought out, with some 40 signatures attached to it, inviting "the independent electors of the town, without distinction of national politics," to assemble and form a ticket. Accordingly about 150 persons met in the evening and made out a ticket. After this was done, it was proposed to give the ticket a name, and the Chairman, H. N. Wells, Esq., styled it the "Union Anti-Doty Ticket." Inasmuch as several Doty men had attended the meeting under the last call, a motion was made and carried, to have "Anti-Doty" stricken out, and the ticket called simply the *Union Ticket*. At this, several Anti-Doty men were much dissatisfied, and resolved to have nothing to do with the matter. Several persons who were candidates for nominations and had been disappointed, also expressed considerable dissatisfaction. Accordingly on Sunday evening or Monday morning, a few mechanics, thinking they would have some fun and a little opposition, made out a ticket, styled it the *Working Men's Ticket*, and with a few exceptions it was elected by an average majority of about 16.

In many respects we are not displeased with the result. The mechanics and laboring men of Milwaukee are a highly intelligent, respectable and worthy

class, and in public proceedings their rights and interests have been too generally neglected. With few exceptions they are democratic to the very core, and after this manifestation of their strength and independence, we doubt not they will, without opposition, on all future occasions, have that weight that their intelligence and strength entitles them to.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that this remark is made without any intention of casting imputations upon those who were instrumental in getting up the "Union Ticket," or upon the ticket itself. On the contrary, with but few exceptions, we approved of that ticket. Nearly every man on it is a respectable and active laboring or business man, and we doubt not that had the issue of the strength of Doty and the Forty Thieves been made upon the success or defeat of that ticket, it would have been elected by at least 100 majority. But inasmuch as such an issue was not presented, the Anti-Forty Thief men generally felt at liberty to make whatever issue they pleased.

We are confident that in this town and county Doty and his Forty thieves cannot at this time obtain the support of one-fourth of the electors, and when their designs and machinations come to be more fully exposed, their strength will diminish rather than increase. The corruptions of the knot of profligate operators that Doty has in his service in this county will not bear the light of day, and only need proper exposure to be thoroughly detested by the mass of the people.

The vote polled at the election yesterday was very small, the number being only 286. When the questions of the amount of tax to be raised the ensuing year, and what should be allowed as compensation for officers was taken, there were only about ten or a dozen persons present. Over one hundred citizens did not vote at all. Such negligence is almost criminal.

The organization of the township government in April of this year was a new *casus belli*. This was the first time that a full set of officers were elected, salaries fixed, &c., consequently, the spring election was a very exciting one. The attempt of J. A. Noonan to carry his ends by the organization of a third party (called the Working Men's party) was a failure, and led to a bitter newspaper warfare. Several articles were written pro and con, one of which, copied from the *Sentinel* of the 16th, in answer to one in the *Courier*, ran as follows:

Mr. Noonan pronounces our article in the *Sentinel*, on the election, a string of untruths, but fails to point out a single particular wherein it was so. He knows it was true. He knows that he labored assiduously, for more than three weeks, to organize an anti-Doty party in this town and county, and to make that the issue before the people. And he also knows that he was defeated,—and signally defeated,—and that too without any chicanery or management, but by the spontaneous action of the mass of the people. He undertook to get up a meeting

opposed to Doty, but he could not. *He called*, but the people would not come. He then undertook to convert another meeting into an anti-Doty meeting, but could not. He finally claimed the ticket, and printed his ballots accordingly, and thus defeated a ticket that would otherwise have been elected. We do not say that the persons composing the ticket are anti-Doty. Far from it. They would not like a nomination from an anti-Doty meeting, nor do we pretend to say that the men composing the successful ticket (the Working Men's ticket) were Doty men. What we do say, however, is that the people would not acknowledge any such issue.

It would appear from this that Noonan was in the main successful. Well, he was a hard man to beat, in those days.

To this Noonan replied as follows :

For years the *Sentinel* has been the means of foisting into notice a certain set of fraudulent operators and political desperadoes. It has changed its politics and character (principles it never had) as frequently as it was for the interest of the gentry who controlled it to have it change. And it has changed so often that like its director (meaning Doty) it has lost the confidence and respect of the community. This being its situation and the situation of its advisors, they think that all the world is as corrupt as themselves, and that the only way to accomplish anything in political matters is to resort to low chicanery and mismanagement. They think that if they have not been successful in obtaining their ends, it is only because some persons are greater *scoundrels* than themselves.

This brought the following reply from the *Sentinel* :

To the first charge we plead guilty, and if it is a sin to expose the operations of those who are engaged in public and private swindling, we have much to answer for. Yes, we have foisted into notice a set of fraudulent operators and political desperadoes, prominent among whom is the editor of the *Courier* himself. We did foist him into notice for swindling the Territory out of several thousand dollars for printing. We did foist him into notice for a political desperado, when he, viper like, undertook to bite the hand that had warmed him into existence by selling himself to oppose Doty. Yes, we have done all this, and if it is wrong, may GOD forgive us.

To this Noonan made no reply.

HARBOR MEETING.

There was a harbor meeting at the Milwaukee House on the 9th of April, D. A. J. Upham in the chair, Henry Miller, secretary, at which resolutions were passed to make a harbor by private subscription. Messrs. I. A. Lapham, L. H. Cotton and B. H. Edgerton were appointed a committee to raise money for that purpose.

As this was the second meeting held for the purpose of raising

means to build a harbor at the present straight cut, I have thought best to insert here all there is to be said upon the harbor question. The survey was first made as previously stated by Lieuts. Rose and Center in 1836, and a recommendation made to the war department that a harbor be made 3000 feet north of the then mouth of the river, *i. e.*, where the present one is. In 1843 an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for that purpose, the location fixed, and the work commenced, and in 1845 \$25,000 more, both of which, however, were expended at the old mouth, under the superintendence of Lieut. Jesse Leavenworth.* In 1854, the present harbor was commenced by the city and built. The first contractor was Abel Hawley, who finally, being unable to complete it on account of taking it too low, transferred it to Messrs. Hasbrook & Conroy, who completed the work. But the cost had so largely exceeded the first contract that a law suit was the result, in which the city as usual was finally mulcted in the sum of \$445,597.30.† This expenditure the city has sought to get refunded by the general government, but so far have not succeeded, and *never will.*‡

RAILROAD MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held at the Milwaukee House, on the 22d of January, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the construction of a railroad to the Mississippi, the canal having been abandoned; Wm. A. Prentiss in the chair, James H. Rogers and Maurice Pixley Vice Presidents, J. Hathaway and H. Ludington, Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was ap-

*The location was made and work commenced in May.

†This work, which cost the city in the end nearly half a million, could have been settled at one time for less than one hundred thousand, (I believe for sixty-five thousand,) but such was the political as well as financial stupidity of those in power, that it resulted as stated. Each city attorney, from Joshua Ladue down, made a merit of fighting it, well knowing (if he knew enough about law to run a sausage machine,) that in the end it would all have to be paid. It was the stock in trade of every candidate for that office until the final decision of the suit, since which time the recovery of it from the general government has been the hobby horse upon which every candidate for Congressional honors has rode into office. If the city ever gets a cent of that money refunded, they will be lucky. Government might perhaps refund what the work actually cost, but the expense of litigating it and interest, never.

‡The first steamer to enter the new harbor at the old mouth was the Michigan, on the eighth of November, 1843. The first sail vessels were the Michael Dawson and the E. G. Merrick.

pointed consisting of F. Randall, H. N. Wells, Parcelet Potter, G. D. Dousman, and Wm. Brown Jr. who reported favorably.

This was a large and earnest meeting, and was no doubt the first real step taken towards the construction of the old Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad.

DOTY'S MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

"Is this a town, or not?" asked a quiet-looking stranger of a gentleman on the steps of the Milwaukee House a few days since. "Yes, sir," was the reply, "this is a town." "Well," said the stranger, "I thought Milwaukee was a town before I arrived, but since I have been here, I have heard the title of General and Colonel so freely bandied about, that I didn't know but it was a camp or a frontier post." The reply was, "O, that is occasioned by our Governor's soaping some of his refractory partisans with military commissions lately. You need not give yourself any uneasiness, sir. These officials are all peaceably inclined—there'll be no war."*

As an illustration of the spirit of rivalry that existed between Milwaukee and Racine in 1842 and how near Milwaukee came to losing her prestige as the commercial emporium of Wisconsin for want of enterprise in the matter of roads, I will insert the following letter, written to the *Commercial Herald*, and published in that paper April 26, 1842, entitled:

PEOPLE OF MILWAUKEE.

You feel justly proud of your town; its superior natural advantages compare with any other point on the lake; its central position and its rapid improvements have been the theme of eulogy all over the country. Are you contented to sleep upon the high reputation thus obtained and suffer Racine and Southport (now Kenosha) to draw away the whole trade and business of the interior? If so, sleep on; if not, awake, and do something to prevent it, while it is yet in your power to maintain your former standing. You all know that the prosperity, if not the very existence, of a town depends upon its trade and commerce, and of the country round it. This trade and commerce is now directed to Racine and Southport. Do you doubt it? Ask Judge Miller, Mr. Gilbert and others who have recently been there and witnessed it. And if you will not believe them, go and see for yourselves, and you will be satisfied that it is so. At both of these

*The appointees referred to were A. Finch, Jr., and Eliphalet Cramer. It is proper to state that they both refused to qualify.

places they pay more for wheat and farmer's produce than we do, and are getting double the quantity to what is brought here. And all for the want of roads.

This shows how near we came to losing our prestige for the want of good roads into the country.

NOONAN AFTER THEM.

We clip the following article on the float bridge at Wisconsin street from the *Courier* of March 2, 1842:

The condition of the bridge at Wisconsin street is a disgrace to the town. We understand that several of the citizens of the west side have threatened to draw the county bridge at Chestnut street, and thus cut off all communication with the East Ward. We should not regret to see it done, if it could *be done*, and not have the bridge entirely destroyed. It would be a pity to lose a bridge that has cost the county so much money. And yet, it is not as necessary, *i. e.*, the one at Chestnut street, as is the float bridge. As an evidence of this, we need but point to the number of teams and persons that have crossed the float bridge during the past summer. In a few weeks the road across the Menomonee marsh to Walker's Point will be finished. Then, if the bridge is not repaired, (and the river not frozen over), the citizens of the East Ward will see the necessity of establishing some kind of communication with the West Ward, from the foot of Wisconsin street or from some point in that vicinity.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type the corporation has met, and refused to remove the bridge to the foot of Oneida street, as suggested by several, because they had not the power. And we also understand that no appropriation was made to repair it. Nevertheless, we believe that Mr. Jas. H. Rogers, Mr. Eldred, Messrs. Holton and Goodall and a number more of enterprising and liberal citizens have taken the matter in hand, and are making preparations to put the bridge as well as the street in a good state of repair.

This was about the condition of things in 1842 as far as the float or county bridges were concerned. They were both a *casus belli* from the day they were built between the East and West Wards until the feeling culminated in the bridge war of 1845.

The float itself was a miserable affair, and the approach to it on the west side was almost impassible nearly all the time. It was a quagmire when the bridge was put there, and was kept in a semi-passable condition for several years, mostly by private subscriptions, and Noonan was right in going for the corporation as he did.

REPEAL.

The Trustees got on their high horse this year in April, and repealed at one session sixty ordinances that had been passed between Feb. 6, 1837, and Feb. 27, 1842, after which they adjourned.

DROWNED.

Two men named David Kreiger and John McDonald were drowned at the mouth of the river on the 8th of April by the upsetting of a boat while coming from a steamer. Leveret Kellogg, who was also of the party, was rescued after being in the water several hours. I remember that day very well.

The mouth of the river was a dangerous place when the wind was from the east, and many an accident has happened there.

Mr. Kellogg was the father of Marcus Kellogg, a sterling good citizen. He died in 1854.

ORDINANCES.

Several ordinances were passed about this time relating to the duties of fire wardens, against hogs and cattle running at large, shooting in the city limits, against gambling, for grading streets, and about the bridge at Spring street and the cemeteries.

COL. A. B. MORTON.

The following, copied from the *Courier* of May 4, shows the estimation in which this pioneer land office register was held in Milwaukee :

We were surprised to learn a few days since that this very worthy personage was at Washington fishing for an office from somewhere in Iowa. We have very little to do with President Tyler, but we can assure his excellency that if he wants to make a bad appointment, that he had better give the Colonel a place, and if he treats the government as he did his friends here, neither they nor any one else will ever see a cent that goes into his hands.

The Colonel was a bad egg and no mistake. He was a fraud of the first water.

The boats from Buffalo this year were the Chesapeake, Capt. Howe; James Madison, Capt. McFadyen; Wisconsin, Capt. Randall; Great Western, Capt. Walker; Missouri, Capt. Wilkins; Illinois, Capt. Allen; Dewitt Clinton, Capt. Squires.

THE C. C. TROWBRIDGE GOES ASHORE.

The little steamer C. C. Trowbridge was run ashore June 5, 1842, while trying to enter the river with a load of passengers from off the steamer Illinois. It was at this time that J. R. Treat got Dan Shelby to carry him ashore. And as the incident is of a reminiscial character, I will relate it.

TREAT'S RIDE.—HOW ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS GOT ASHORE.

There are no doubt many yet living who can remember the old blacksmith, Joseph R. Treat, so noted for his large heartedness and generosity, whose shop occupied the present site of Marshall & Isley's bank in the olden time, who in bodily size was the compeer of Col. Walker, and who for fun and mischief had few if any equals in this or any other city. Mr. Treat had a great passion, in common with many others, for visiting the steamboats whenever they came into the bay (for they did not come inside them), principally, no doubt, for the good liquors and other things to be found on board, and always freely disbursed to those who like him could boast of an acquaintance with the clerk or steward. Now it happened that Treat was one of a large party that took a ticket upon the Trowbridge, Capt. Joe Sherwood in command, with Duncan C. Reed as engineer, William Howard, fireman, with Ed. Austin and Leveret P. Rice as roustabouts, on that eventful 5th of June to visit the Illinois, then anchored in the bay, for the purpose of having a good old time. And they had it, insomuch that when returning after dark, Capt. Joe, who had no doubt taken several lunars and double altitudes himself, got badly mixed up in his reckoning, and failed to make sufficient allowance for the variation of the compass, in consequence of which the Trowbridge, instead of entering the river, ran her nose into the sand a few rods north of the old harbor, where, on account of the heavy sea running, she was immediately scuttled, to prevent her going to pieces. Here was a nice fix for a man weighing 300 pounds, and although the beach was not more than sixty feet distant, nor the sea that was rolling between more than three feet in depth, yet the thought of testing its chilling waters filled Treat's heart with dismay. (He never did like cold drinks.) At length, fearing to make the attempt to reach the shore alone, he called upon Capt. Dan Shelby, of Grand Haven, who was of the party, and had gallantly aided in getting the women and children ashore, to carry him also. This Shelby at first refused to do, but Treat plead so hard that he finally, thinking he saw fun ahead, consented. He therefore directed Treat to get upon his back, and clasp him tightly around the neck, which he did. Dan then reached down and got his arms under Treat's legs, and he had him. Telling him to hang on tight,

Dan started for the beach, went about six feet and stopped. "What's the matter?" said Treat. "O, I am so tired," said Dan, "let us sit down and rest." And suiting the action to the word, he did sit down then and there. Treat gave a yell as the icy water which covered all but his head closed around him, and in his fright let go his hold on Dan's neck, and as Dan still held him by the legs, of course he went all under. He was not long, however, in recovering his hold on Dan, which he kept until that worthy was sufficiently rested to proceed, and finally both reached the shore in safety. Treat then made a little speech that would not look very well in print. In fact, I think it was too strong for print. It was composed principally of adjectives, and was a masterpiece of its kind. Treat never forgave Dan for that ducking.

NEW SPECIES OF HUNTING.

As the harbor boat the C. C. Trowbridge, Capt. L. H. Lane, was going out on the 18th of July, a deer was discovered in the lake, heading for the south point, having been driven in by the wolves. The Trowbridge at once gave chase, and succeeded after an exciting race, in capturing him alive. I remember this occurrence very well.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The Whig county convention was held at Prairieville, August 25th, Cephas Lockwood, President, and Charles C. Savage, Secretary.

The Democratic county convention for this year, for Milwaukee and Washington counties, was held as usual at the old stamping ground at Prairieville, September 16th, where the usual amount of gas was blown off by the political windmills who were here in those days in which they sought to convince the dear people that in their counsels alone, was there any safety for the perpetuation of our government.

Two tickets were put in the field, and the result of the election was: Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, and David Newland to the Council; Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, and Geo. H. Walker, to the House; Register of Deeds, Chas. C. Savage; Treasurer, Clark Shepardson; Surveyor, Geo. S. West; Coroner, Leveret Kellogg.

This election was probably the most hotly contested one that had

been held up to that time ; party feeling ran high and many things were said and done that were very foolish. All the leaders in the county were busy for a month before the election "setting up the pins," and giving instructions to the dear people whose interest they had so much at heart. It was Kilbourn and anti-Kilbourn, Doty and anti-Doty, the Forty Thieves, and the de'il knows what, that the leaders were using as ammunition ; but as usual the Democracy won the day.*

SAVE YOUR HIDES.

The first tannery in Milwaukee was started this year by Mr. Daniel Phelps, the father of Hon. A. Warren Phelps. It stood on the north side of Clybourn street, at the foot of the big ravine, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, the ravine serving as a pond,† the dam being built at Clybourn street, the natural water course that passed through the ravine in early times being of sufficient magnitude to furnish all the water power necessary. Every vestige of this pioneer tannery disappeared long ago. It was a two-story frame building, and was, I believe, the first tannery in Milwaukee.

WALKER'S TITLE CONFIRMED.

There was great rejoicing on the 26th of August, 1845, upon the receipt of the news that Geo. H. Walker's title to fractions one, two, and three upon which the floats had failed to hold good, had been confirmed by the United States Senate.‡

Great complaints, probably not without reason, were made about the filthy condition of the streets in the East Ward, and also of the unsafe condition of the float bridge at the foot of Wisconsin street. The winter, however, soon cured both.

THE CENSUS.

The following returns from the late census have been furnished by D. Wells, Jr., Deputy Sheriff of this county :

*The Whigs laid their defeat at this election to the course taken by Harrison Reed, whose affection for Doty, they claimed, led to his lukewarmness in support of the straight Whig ticket, which was probably true, for he was unreliable politically at times.

†This pond was a great place for the boys to congregate and swim in those days.

‡This claim was not finally settled, however, until 1845, between Walker and the settlers.

Milwaukee	2785*	Vernon.....	295
Wauwatosa	512	Muskego.....	311
Prairieville.....	682	New Berlin.....	433
Lake.....	356	Menomonee.....	78
Oak Creek.....	389	Lisbon.....	269
Brookfield.....	293	Pewaukee.....	381
Mequonigo.....	272	Granville.....	356
Sumner.....	302	Genesee.....	251
Warren.....	261	Eagle.....	240
Franklin.. ..	448	Washington County.....	948
Greenfield.....	667	Total.....	10529

In 1840 it was 5,948, an increase in 1842 of 4,581.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements made this year, was the docking of the river by M. and J. Pixley, J. Hathaway, and L. W. Weeks, from the Ludington store north one hundred feet, also the filling up by G. D. Dousman, of two lots on the northeast corner of East Water and Erie streets, opposite his warehouse, as well as some twenty buildings in the West Ward (mostly by the Germans,) there certainly were not more. The old Hiram Mabbet house, now Nos. 420 and 422 Jefferson street, and one by L. J. Farwell, at what is now 380 Broadway, were built this year; I worked on both. Samuel Brown built a saw mill on the canal. There were also two dwelling houses erected on Michigan street, one by Mr. Porter and one by Richard Hacket, on the corner of Milwaukee and Michigan; and one by the late John B. Smith, in what is now the first ward, near the corner of Jackson and Ogden streets, that was set on fire, for which the Dills, father and son, and Luther Herriman were arrested and tried, and the Dills convicted. There were some six or seven dwellings erected also on the south side, two by Ackley Carter, one on the point at the head of Clinton street, and one just west of the Niagara House, also one by John C. Smith, and one by William Howard on the southwest corner of Hanover and Virginia streets; also the rear part of ex-Mayor Horace Chase's present residence were built this year.

The statement made by the *Sentinel* that one hundred and twenty-five buildings were erected that year is not true; there were not over sixty all told, if there were that.

*2500 in the village, and 285 in the town.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments this year up to July, were 350 tons of lead; 85 of shot; 15 of copper; 18 of ashes; 14500 bushels of wheat; 2715 barrels of flour; 413 of pork; 57 bales of furs. And during the year the shipments amounted to 2,500,000 pounds of lead; 20,000 bushels of wheat; 20 tons copper; 2,000 barrels of whitefish.

The imports were 3,000 tons of merchandise, and 4,000,000 feet of lumber. This was a very good showing for Milwaukee, when we consider that all this lead and copper was drawn from the lead region by ox teams.

STEAMBOAT ARRIVALS.

There were 250 steamboat arrivals, 1,200 schooners, 50 brigs, 4 ships, and two sloops; no small number for a town of 1,500 inhabitants. The editor winds up the year of 1842 with the following:

Goods of all kinds are plenty, and cheap, but salt has "riz."

Upon which hangs the following tale: Doctor L. W. Weeks, who was somewhat of a speculator in those days, conceived the idea that there was money in salt, and at once proceeded to gobble all there was in the little burg, paying a pretty round sum for it, hoisted it into the loft of the Checkered Warehouse on the Point, and put up the price to \$10.00 per barrel; but unfortunately for him, that old pioneer Alanson Sweet, got wind of it, and sent Capt. Joe Sherwood to Chicago, with the old schooner Cincinnati, where he purchased a cargo of salt and returned to Milwaukee. Shortly after his return a farmer came in and applied to the Doctor for a barrel, but when told the price, refused to take it, and commenced to hunt for some at a less price; he was not long in finding some, for Sweet had men on the watch for every farmer that came in, and purchased a barrel, after which he went for the Doctor, for attempting to swindle him in such a barefaced manner, telling him he had found a barrel for twenty shillings, whereupon the Doctor wanted to know where he got it, intimating at the same time that he must have stolen it, as there was no salt in the place except his. "Oh, there aint, is there?" replied the farmer, "Mr. Sweet has got a vessel load of it at his dock." At this announcement the Doctor sprang from his chair, and exclaimed "The hell he has—if that's so, I'm ruined." The Doctor, although

not exactly ruined, was, I am sorry to say, badly salted, as salt didn't "riz." It was worth going ten miles any time to hear Deacon Wm. J. Whaling tell this story.

MECHANICS' PROTECTION SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

The mechanics of Milwaukee were as quick to see the benefits of an organization for mutual protection in the olden time as they are to-day, and as prompt to act, a meeting for that purpose having been held December 30th, 1842, Samuel Wright Chairman, and Geo. Hyer Secretary, at which a Committee on Organization was appointed, consisting of Horace Hadley, shoemaker, Stephen Newhall, engineer, and T. Wainwright, cabinet maker.

PIER AT KENOSHA.

The first pier built on the west shore of Lake Michigan was at Southport, (now Kenosha,) and the first steamer to land there was the James Madison, April 27th, 1842. It was considered a foolish experiment, even by the steamboat men.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration from Norway, Denmark and Germany, this year, was very heavy, double that of any previous year, most of whom went directly into the country.

CORRECTION.

J. W. Dunlop, whose sketch appears on page 102, has served in the Sheriff's office eight years, viz: as Deputy in 1859-60; Under-Sheriff in 1861-62; Deputy again in 1877-78; Under-Sheriff in 1879-80.

Thus endeth the second lesson.

CHAPTER V.

1843.

Opening Prelude—The Illinois Arrives from Chicago—Kilbourn Cuts Through the Beach—The First Pier—Tufts & Kendall—Stockton & McClure Bring the Patronage—Wm. W. Brown, his Death—First Boat from Below—Arrival of Bradley & Metcalf, Sketch of—Sketch of Gideon P. Hewitt—R. D. & E. C. Jennings Came—Williams Lee Came—Holton & Goodall Start an Ashery—F. J. Blair Came, Sketch of—Sketch of E. R. Persons—Mercantile Changes—Foundry—James Douglass, Sketch of—Names—Alex. Matthews—J. S. Fillmore—Sketch of Caleb Wall—Hotels—Brick Yards—The Childs Bros.—Water Power—Election of Trustees—Fire—A Useless Fire Engine, and its Results—Fraud Discovered—Improvements—St. Patrick's Day in the Morning—Harbor Celebration—County Convention—Election—The Old Lighthouse—Eli Bates—W. W. Kellogg—Holton Elected Sheriff—Election Returns—Street Sprinkling—Statement of Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.—Statistics of Milwaukee—Huron Street—The Body of Johnson Found—Juneau Turned Out of the Post Office—Mass Meeting—County Convention—Immigration—Attempt at a City Charter—Corporation Proceedings—Water Power—Population—Prospects—Lost—The Old Cottage Inn, Sketch of—Sketch of the New—Land Office—Fire—Hotels—Imports—Exports—Steamboats—Rum Holes—Close of the Year—The Piers.

Milwaukee in 1843 had risen to the proud position of the largest commercial emporium, except Chicago, upon the west shore of Lake Michigan.

Port Washington, or Sauk, as it was often called, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee, on the north, as well as Racine, (Root river,) and Kenosha, (Pike river,) on the south, all of which were claimants, and some of them very annoying claimants at first, for the post of honor in the struggle for the supremacy, were fast dropping astern, and none of them have reached the plane marked out for, and predicted by their founders, that they would ultimately occupy. And notwithstanding that the previous winter had been an unusually hard one, the snow being fully two and a half feet deep on the level, yet the people had not lagged, or failed in having their usual amount of enjoyment in horse racing, turkey shooting, and dancing parties at the Milwaukee House and Cottage Inn, which kept them healthy and vigorous.

The Milwaukee *Courier* of March 29th, in commenting upon the

hard winter, and its effects upon the business of the country, writes as follows :

The season, we are sorry to say, owing to the unprecedented hard winter, has raised the price of fodder to an alarming extent. Last year the Chesapeake came into the bay on the 26th, and the ice left the river on the 6th, (the sleighing lasted up to April 15th,) but at present the ice is from twelve to twenty inches in thickness.* But notwithstanding all this, our business men are in good spirits, and full of hope for the future.

A little later, April 19th, he writes as follows :

Navigation is now fairly open. The steamer Illinois, Capt. Blake, arrived here from Chicago on Thursday, the 13th, (the Illinois wintered in Chicago in 1842.) The crew are getting the machinery out of the Milwaukee.

This machinery was afterwards placed in the steamer Nile,† a new boat that Oliver Newbury had built the previous winter. When lightened of her machinery, an attempt was made to run the Milwaukee out at the old mouth of the river, where she grounded right in mid-channel, where she remained, a great detriment to navigation, until June, when the great freshet, caused by the unusual quantity of rain that had fallen that spring, swept her out, after which she was towed to Detroit.

It was at this time that a channel was made across the beach, where the present harbor is located, (the proposed lake terminus of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal,) one dark night, by a gang of men sent down by Mr. Kilbourn, out of which the water ran like a mill race for several days. And such was Kilbourn's anxiety to get a boat in and out of that cut, that he is said to have offered the late Wm. S. Cross, who was in command of the Patronage at that time, two lots in Kilbourn town if he would bring her in there. The Captain made the attempt, but such was the force of the current, as well as the rapidity with which the sea formed a bar at the point where it and the current of the river met, some one hundred and fifty feet out from the shore line, that he was unable to do it. And the first northeast gale that came, obliterated every trace of that night's work.

*Lake Erie was completely frozen over in 1842, so that teams could pass from Dunkirk to Canada on the ice. Our river closed November 17th, and the ice left on the 17th of April.

†The Nile was burned a few years later, while lying at Sweet's old warehouse, foot of Washington street; I think in 1855 or '56.

Tufts, Kendall & Co.* commenced the construction of a pier, (a full account of which will be found at the end of this Chapter,) and a warehouse at the foot of Huron street, this year in April. Messrs. Stockton and McClure fitted up a new boat, called the Patronage, that had been brought here the previous fall from Michigan, to run to their new warehouse situated on Lot 3, Block 72, fourth ward, at what is now 170 West Water street, which had been erected for them that spring, by Hon. Ed. D. Holton, and which now forms a part of the pork packing establishment of Peter McGeoch, and is known as No. 162 West Water street.

Dousman & Co., (Geo. D. Dousman, Wm. W. Brown,† or double headed Brown as he was usually called, and Wm. Brown of Albany, or Albany Brown as he was called to designate him from the former,) were also in partnership at the foot of East Water street, in the forwarding and commission business, their river boat being the C. C. Trowbridge.

Our first boat from below this year was the Bunker Hill, Capt. Floyd, May 8th. As the season advanced, emigrants came flocking in from Germany and Norway, as well as a goodly number from the Eastern States, who nearly all, however, went directly into the country to locate.

Prominent among the new firms who came this year were Bradley & Metcalf, (Chas. T. Bradley and Wm. H. Metcalf,) with a stock of boots and shoes, and as these gentlemen are yet in business I will give a short sketch of their business history.

*The firm of Tufts, Kendall & Co. was composed originally of the following persons: Amos Tufts, J. G. Kendall, Josiah E. McClure and T. B. W. Stockton. They had been doing a sort of brokerage business in 1842, in water lime, salt, etc., in the old Daniel Wells warehouse, at what is now Nos. 293 and 295 East Water street. This partnership was dissolved January 8th, 1843, Tufts & Kendall going, as stated, into the pier business, and Messrs. Stockton & McClure becoming partners in the forwarding and commission business.

†Few men have ever lived in Milwaukee who were more widely known, or less thought of, (when we take into consideration his ability, for he was a very smart man,) than William W. Brown. Had he devoted his talents to a proper use, his memory would have been respected; but he did not, and finally died, deserted and alone. I shall never forget the look of utter despair that sat upon his face as I met him for the last time, in October, 1871, on Milwaukee street, wending his weary way to the European Hotel, which he never left again alive; it said plainly enough, "This is the end of a misspent life." That look haunts me at times, even now. He died a few days later, and I remember the difficulty his few remaining friends (and I could name them all,) had, to get help enough to bring his body from his room to the hearse. Every one was busy just then. It was sad, but it was true.

They came from New York city, Mr. Metcalf reaching here in February by land in order to procure a store, and Mr. Bradley in May, by water, landing I believe from the Great Western, Capt. Wm. Walker, on the 5th of that month. Their first place of business was a little frame building standing at what is now 395 East Water street, which was fitted up expressly for them.*

This store was 14 feet wide and two stories high; it was previously occupied by Frank Devlin as a saloon; the old building was moved away and a new one erected by the late Joseph Cary, (who owned the ground,) consisting of a front and rear wall only, the adjoining buildings serving for side walls; it cost about two hundred and fifty dollars, for which they paid Mr. Cary a rental of three hundred.

Here they remained until the spring of 1844, when they removed to what is now No. 389 East Water street, the old J. and L. Ward stand, they having purchased the building of the Messrs. Ward the previous fall for \$700.00, and the ground of A. O. T. Breed for \$1,000, moved the old building back and erected a new one,† where they remained until January 25th, 1850, when their store with others was burnt, by the fire that occurred in the old pioneer store, then occupied by Neuman & Nye, dry goods; after which they removed to 77 East Water street, old number; now 275, where they had previously established a branch store, selling their former location to James B. Martin for three thousand dollars; here they remained until again driven out by fire and water combined, November 15th, 1851, after which they repurchased their original twenty feet with the improvements,‡ for fifteen thousand dollars, into which they at once removed, and subsequently purchased the remaining forty feet for thirty-five thousand dollars, upon which they erected an additional story, and where they have remained until the present

*I remember the day these goods were landed. Their store was not quite ready, and a part of them were dumped upon the sidewalk, until a floor could be laid overhead. And such was their hurry to get in that day, that Mr. Metcalf told me (I being at work upon the store,) that if I would finish the floor that afternoon—about two days' work—he would give me a pair of stogy boots extra, and such was my need at that time, that I did it.

†There is no doubt but that a little sharp practice came in here, as Mr. Ward told Breed not to sell them the ground, unless they gave him his price for the store, then worth probably not over three hundred dollars.

‡Mr. Martin having built that block, known as Nos. 389, 391 and 393 East Water street, in 1851.

time, occupying the whole of the upper floors for their immense business.

Few firms in any city in this changing country have ever remained together so long as have the two gentlemen who comprise this firm, a period of over thirty-seven years, or that have reached the financial plane occupied by them. There is no boot and shoe establishment in the West that can show a cleaner record than can they. Their credit is without a stain, they never having failed through all the financial troubles of these thirty-seven years, to meet their paper when due, and are to-day among the wealthiest (if not the wealthiest) firms in the city or State, the result of good judgment, fair dealing, and a strict attention to their own business. They also know how to combine pleasure with business, Mr. Metcalf having traveled extensively in both Europe and Asia; is quite an artist, and spends much of his time in scientific experiments; is very methodical in all he does; is lavish of money for things that are beautiful, and his residence is a miniature art gallery.

Mr. Bradley, although the owner of one of the finest residences in the city, has never been a traveler, but finds his enjoyment in being the owner of the finest stock farm in the county, and in driving the best team, in which occupation he may be seen almost any day, at certain hours; for he, too, is very methodical, and like Mr. Metcalf, never lets pleasure interfere with business. Such is the firm of Bradley & Metcalf.

Gideon P. Hewitt came this year in June, with a stock of hardware which he opened in the old frame building known as the Fowler store, at what is now 421 East Water street; here he remained until 1846, when he removed to the brick store of Geo. F. Austin, now No. 372 East Water street, where he remained for a few years, when he removed to what is now 315 East Water, where he remained but a short time; from thence he removed to 293, and lastly to 351 East Water, where he remained until he retired from business, about 1869.

Mr. Hewitt was a short, stoutly built man; had a peculiar way of speaking, his voice being somewhat harsh in tone. He was a good business man and a hard worker; he was a strong Baptist, and was for years one of the leading men in that church, in connection with Deacon Byron. In political faith he was a staunch Republican and "teetotaller" always.

His business was always done in a quiet manner, as he was never known to advertise. He died December 9th, 1869, after a long business life, honored and respected.

FOUNDRY.

A foundry was also started this year on the west side, by Luscomb* & Sercomb, afterwards Turten & Sercomb.

A woolen factory was also started by Walter and William Burke on the canal, at the foot of Cherry street, the first in the place.†

Our mercantile corps was further strengthened this year by the arrival of Royal Jennings, Royal D. Jennings, and Edgar C. Jennings with a heavy stock of general merchandise, which they opened in the Hustis block, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, under the firm name of R. Jennings & Co., with a flaming advertisement headed "Hurrah for the West Side." Here they remained until 1844, when they removed to the southeast corner of the same streets into the old Comstock store, where they remained until 1853, when they removed to what is now No. 9 Spring street, where they continued to do business until 1855, at which time they went out of the mercantile business in order to engage in railroading, in which they were not only prominent but successful for several years.

The father, Royal Jennings, died December 18th, 1872. The sons are yet among our most active business men; Royal D. holding the responsible position of Treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, while Edgar C. holds the same responsible position in the Northwestern Mutual Life, both of which positions have been fairly earned by these brothers, and which they will doubtless hold until they retire from business altogether.

Bayles & Hackett were in 379 East Water street this year, clocks and watches, first door north of Dewey's block.

Another new comer this year was Williams Lee, with harness and saddlery, which he opened at 413 East Water street, C. C. Dewey's latest store, whom he bought out in order to get a foothold. He also kept leather in connection with his regular stock. But this place be-

*Samuel D. Luscomb.

†This building stood on the north side of Cherry street, east of the canal. It was in use up to 1878, when it was pulled down to make room for the present building, the Milwaukee mill.

ing too small for his needs, a new store was erected for him in the spring of 1844, by the late Elisha Eldred, at what is now known as Nos. 85 and 87 Wisconsin street, into which he at once removed, and where he remained for several years. This building was a two-story frame. He was also at one time at what is now No. 323 East Water street, and lastly in the United States block, first store in the block north of Huron street.

Mr. Lee is a man of good business ability, and has been quite successful in the accumulation of wealth. He built the sixth brick residence in the city, upon the northwest corner of Broadway and Oneida street, in 1844, in which he lives to-day, the brick for which were made at the intersection of Muskego avenue and Madison streets, south side. Mr. Lee is a man of strong will and indomitable perseverance; he never lets up on anything he gets after, and goes to the bottom of every subject he undertakes to investigate, and will spend just as much time upon a five-dollar trade as upon a five-hundred dollar one, but what he will have it as he wants it; time, in that case, being no object. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club, and a prominent Odd Fellow. He was born at Chester, Mass., November 22d, 1800, and is consequently eighty-one years of age. He retired from active business several years ago, and is devoting his time wholly to looking after his property. He loves to meet his old associates, and talk of the olden time, of which he has a vivid recollection. He is always cheerful and social, and has been a useful citizen.

L. Treadwell* opened a stock of clothing opposite the Cottage Inn.

John F. Sinclair opened a blacksmith shop on West Water street, about where the street car stables now stand.

Cook & Gove opened a stock of general merchandise in what is now 387 East Water, Ward's "granite store."

James Rathburn came from Buffalo with a large stock of dry goods, which were opened in Walker's old warehouse, on the south side.†

Walter King opened the Bunker Hill Store at what is now 394 East Water.

*This man was the son of the old scoundrel who was rode out of town on a rail, in 1838, mention of which was made in Volume I., page 42.

†This store was burned on the night of the 7th of August. Loss on goods, \$8,000; insurance, \$2,500. Capt. Gilbert Knapp, who was lying here at the time with the revenue cutter, came ashore with his crew, and aided in preventing it spreading to the adjoining buildings.

J. B. De Riemer opened a large stock of groceries, for those times, on the east side of East Water, between Wisconsin and Mason.

Jesse M. Van Slyck came, (who does not remember Jesse?) and went into the Rogers block with a large stock of groceries, December 12th.

J. Ballard, hats and caps, went into what is now 363 East Water.

Two new lumber yards were also opened, one by Andrew J. Vieaux, at the foot of Huron street, and one on Spring street, opposite where the Plankinton House now stands, by G. L. Norton.

Holton & Goodall also started an ashery this summer, on the Menomonee, at or near the foot of Third street, about May 6th. That was the first ashery in Milwaukee. They also manufactured saleratus at the same place, in 1844.

FRANKLIN J. BLAIR.

This gentleman, who, with the exception of Bradley & Metcalf, is the only one remaining of the merchants of 1843 who have been in business continuously from that time to the present, came here from Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been previously engaged in teaching school, with a stock of general merchandise, including a large invoice of crockery and glassware for those times; he opened in Holton and Goodall's old stand, now No. 398 East Water street, (afterwards called cheap side,) in July; here he remained about six years, growing in wealth and prominence daily, when this store being too small to accommodate his increasing trade, he removed to what is now 361 East Water (a part of the old J. E. Arnold store,) where he remained but a short time, then to 359, the adjoining store on the south, the old Hiram Mabbet store, where he remained until the great fire of August, 1854, during which it was with great difficulty that his store was saved from destruction, when, still requiring more room for his constantly increasing trade, (his stock then consisting wholly of crockery and glassware,) he purchased the building and ground at what is now known as 354 and 356 East Water street, into which he removed, and where he has remained until the present time, having in the meantime (1856,) admitted as a partner Mr. E. R. Persons (who had been his clerk since his first arrival in Milwaukee, in 1847,) under the firm name of Blair & Persons, since which time they have

been very successful, and their house is to-day one of the soundest, as well as one of the most popular establishments of the kind in the Northwest. They ship directly from Europe, both of them having in turn visited England and France in a business capacity.

In person Mr. Blair is rather below the medium height, has a compactly built and muscular frame, dark hair, and dark blue eyes; he is very quick motioned, and of a somewhat nervous temperament. His voice is soft and musical in tone; he is not very communicative, or fond of making promiscuous acquaintances, and is thoroughly domestic in his tastes; he is very methodical, and knows all the ins and outs of his business, is very undemonstrative, but at the same time is well posted as to what is going on around him. He is all business, and although very wealthy, is as ready to wait upon a customer as are any of his numerous clerks; his habits of life are very simple, and notwithstanding he is well down the western slope of life's journey, he is as active as most men are at forty. Mr. Blair, like Mr. Shepard, is always to be found at his store, never being absent more than an hour at a time when in the city, and his success in life is the certain result of prudence, economy, good judgment, and a strict attention to his own business. He is a prominent director of the Northwestern National Insurance Co., whose interests and prosperity he watches over as faithfully as he does his own business. He has been greatly aided in bringing his establishment to its present prosperous condition by Mr. Persons, who from the day he first became a member of the firm, has worked with untiring zeal for its success, until he too has risen to wealth and prominence. His kindness to the poor and needy is proverbial, no man's in the city more so; he has good business ability, and like Mr. Blair, has risen from poverty to his present prosperous condition, wholly by his own exertions. Mr. Persons is one of the most even tempered men in the city, and never allows himself to get excited; he always says just what he means, and never makes a promise that he does not keep; he, like Mr. Blair makes but few intimate friends, and them he will stand by through adversity as well as prosperity, a statement that cannot be truthfully made of most men, and is a first-class citizen. Mr. Blair is a native of Blandford, Mass., where he was born October 17th, 1815; and Mr. Persons of Waterford, Vermont, where he was born July 12th, 1828.

Among the changes made this year were the removal of A. T. Smith & Brother from the Rogers block, corner of Spring and West Water streets, to Wells' block on East Water, A. F. Clark's old stand, the latter having removed to what is now 367 East Water; and N. A. McClure to the south tenement of Dewey's block, 373 East Water, Messrs. Shepard & Bonnell having removed to their new store, now No. 391 East Water.

A foundry was opened this year by that old veteran firm, Andrew J. Langworthy and Nelson McCracken, on the water power. Mr. Langworthy has been a man of note in Milwaukee. He is a splendid mechanic, and one of the most generous hearted men in the place, too much so for his own good. He has been very prominent as an Odd Fellow, and fireman in the old volunteer department. He also did good service in the Rebellion, and left his private mark on a goodly number of rebels. He is a staunch Republican, and has held several public offices, including that of Sheriff. He is as full of mischief as a boy, and a hard man to beat. He has hosts of friends, but no enemies, and has been a very useful citizen.

The mechanical department was further strengthened this year by the arrival of James Douglass, who has become somewhat famous on account of having introduced a new style of architecture into the city, known among the craft as the *Termes Mordax*, or "Ant Hill" style, a term probably suggested from a fancied resemblance between the roofs of the dwellings constructed upon this plan, and the villages of these little, pugnacious, cone-building, African termites. Numerous examples of this style can be seen in the city, more particularly in the upper part of the First ward.

He has also been quite prominent as a politician, and has filled the office of Supervisor in his ward with much ability, and in which capacity he made a good fight against several unpopular measures that were introduced there by those who were apparently after the wealth of the county more than its welfare. He is a good wire-puller, and a first-class mechanic.* He is also a good phrenologist, and can tell

*I doubt if there is, or ever was, a mechanic in Milwaukee, who can do as good carpenter work as can Mr. Douglass. The roof of St. John's Cathedral, his masterpiece, stands to-day confessedly the finest piece of mechanism, outside of a cabinet shop, in the West; the joints in those massive, self-supporting truss bents are almost invisible.

just what kind of a caput a man has on his shoulders, after he has been through it, just as well as Prof. Fowler. He is always on the move, and can be in more places, in a given time, than there are spots on a fawn in July. He is as busy as a hornet before a shower, but, as it is with that little, ubiquitous *stem-winding vespa cra bro*, it is often just as difficult to tell what he is busy about. Mr. D. has accumulated quite a fortune, which he knows how to take care of. He is strictly honest, and always does as he agrees, but is careful what he agrees to. He is also a good public speaker, and somewhat noted as a writer, having written quite extensively for some of the magazines of the day, particularly the Milwaukee *Monthly*, some of his articles being very amusing. But he can draw a long bow, if necessary, as he has been an industrious reader, and is well posted. He can also tell a good story, and is always full of mirth.

Mr. Douglass possesses a wiry and muscular frame; has a large, round face, a sandy complexion, and a nervous temperament; speaks short and quick, and often sharp; his voice, though low in tone, is powerful. He is a good citizen, and has done his share in building up our city. He is, I believe, a native of Scotland.

Stephen Boyce, dentist, was in the upper story of Wells' block. Boyce was a nervous little fellow, with a temper like a wasp.

Those of the old merchants who stocked up the heaviest this year, were J. E. Arnold, Ludington & Co., F. Wardner and James Kneeland, all of whom had advertisements in the papers, that occupied nearly all of one side, recounting the wonderful bargains to be had at their respective establishments. And Mr. Kneeland was paying cash for wheat, at $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

The medical department was also also further strengthened this year by the arrival of Doctor E. S. Marsh, who settled on the west side, Walker L. Bean, afterwards a partner of Doctor James K. Bartlett, and F. Kalckloff, also upon the west side.

Among those not already mentioned, but who were known to have come this year, and who have been prominent as business men, were Jas. Ludington, who has been a large speculator and dealer in lumber and real estate, as well as a prominent railroad magnate; Herman Haertel, merchant and capitalist; Daniel Shultz, prominent in the old volunteer Fire Department, and now the efficient General Agent of

the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co.; Hiram A. Story, farmer and capitalist; John and Anthony Dahلمان, Germans, who, from small beginnings, have risen to wealth and prominence, the former having retired to the enjoyment of his large wealth, and the latter is rapidly approaching that point, both of whom are first-class men; Benjamin Bagnall, lumberman; Thomas Kehoe, Adam Poertner, and A. J. Helfenstein. There also came this year: Elias A. Calkins, printer; Jas. B. Cross and Alexander Matherson,* lawyers; William Jackson, harness maker, yet in business, and a useful citizen; Frank Charnley, master builder, who built the present Court House; John S. Fillmore,† printer; Geo. B. Bingham, builder, now in Kansas; William Shields; Alonzo L. Boynton, who is one of our most prominent livery men, and who, commencing at the foot of the ladder, has reached the top-most round before he was forty years old. Mr. Boynton is a first-class citizen, a good business man, and knows all about a horse. He is a member of the old Settler and Pioneer Clubs, and one of the most active in keeping up the organization; also John A. Brown, who took Mr. Noonan's place on the *Courier*; Daniel Fitzsimmons, who run an enigrant paper called the *Irish Appeal*;‡ James Magone,§ Cephus Augustus Buttles, and no doubt many others unknown to the writer.

HOTEL CHANGES.

This year also brought us Caleb Wall, as landlord of the Milwaukee House, (vice Hurley, removed,) who at once took a prominent position in the community as a hotel keeper, speculator, and a wide-

*This gentleman was a great politician, or at least he thought he was, and was ready to bet money on it. He was also quite active as a Sunday School teacher. He was tall and slim, and stooped a little; he had a large head, with probably the least in it that was worth a penny to any lawyer who expected to make a mark in the world, of any one in the place. He was arrested once for illegal voting, and although a practicing attorney in every Court in the State, when the trial came before Judge Hubbell, he plead in extenuation that he was ignorant of the laws relating to elections, and was let off. He was like the Paddy's owl—a big noise. I believe he is now in Canada.

†J. S. Fillmore was quite a prominent man for several years, as a fireman, land agent, and in connection with the *Sentinel*. He was one of the most persevering men among us, and always busy. He died at Denver a few years ago.

‡This was a semi-monthly, printed at the *Courier* office, and edited by John A. Brown, James Magone and Daniel Fitzsimmons. It was not very long-lived.

§James Magone was a ship carpenter, and a man of good natural abilities. He an active politician; was School Commissioner, and one of the first Aldermen from the south side, in 1845. He went to the Mexican war in 1847, where he died from fever.



awake business man generally.* He was an auctioneer for many years, in which profession he was successful beyond any of his competitors. He had wonderful perseverance; whatever he went for, he got. It was through his indomitable pluck when in the City Council, that the first ordinance against hogs and cattle running at large was passed. And great was the wrath of the Third Warders thereat. He was a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, and his loss was long felt.

Dexter Taft and W. H. Spur came this year, as successors to R. P. Harriman† in the new Cottage Inn, May 1st.

H. Delcampo was in the Fountain House; Tibbets (now at Appleton,) and Conger (now dead,) were the successors of Jacob L. Bean in the new American, where the Plankinton now stands.

*The annexed cut represents this pioneer hashery, as it appeared in 1843. The small part seen upon the left is the part formerly called the Bellevue, built in 1836, mention of which was made in Volume I., page 76, as yet standing upon the northwest corner of Detroit and Milwaukee streets, and where it is yet doing duty as a boarding house, grocery and saloon.

†Richard P. Harriman was a good landlord, but not having sufficient capital for the new house, was forced to sell out. He was a very companionable man, but not very energetic, and took things easy. He kept a livery stable for several years at Sheboygan, after leaving Milwaukee; went from there to Green Bay, where he kept a hotel for several years, and where he died in 1879. Mr. Harriman was a large, stoutly built man; he had broad shoulders, a large head, dark hair, and dark, hazel eyes, quite large. He walked slowly, with his hands usually thrust in his pockets, and his head a little to one side; was never in a hurry, and was very good natured. I remember him well.

Wm. Welch kept the Farmers' Hotel, an emigrant house, just north of Wells' block. It was a tough hole.

Thomas Youngs became a partner with S. R. Bradley in the Franklin, late the Juneau, in March,* Baker & Blanchard being his successors in the hat and cap store.

H. Lieber was in the Eagle, and Morris Louis in the Louis House.

NEW BRICK YARDS.

John A. Messenger† opened a yard on Chestnut street, above Twelfth; Horace Caffren was in Sivyer's old yard, on Oneida street, making fire brick; and the Childs Bros.‡ at the corner of Sixth avenue and Park street.

Improvements upon the water power up to this time were Johnson's tannery, Deacon Samuel Brown's saw mill, Lapoint & Teal's sash, door, and blind factory, Joseph Walther's wood turning; and John T. Perkins' planing mill.

I well remember the excitement attending the starting of that mill, among the carpenters and joiners, who were fearful that it would throw them out of employment, myself among the rest, as previous to that time all flooring had to be planed and matched by hand.

James Rathburn had also commenced to build a flouring mill, with five run of stones, the present City Mill; and Messrs. E. B. Wolcott and John Anderson another, the old Bertschy.

TEMPERANCE.

The Milwaukee House hoisted the temperance flag this year, but it was "no go." It is a little remarkable, but nevertheless true, that the strongest advocates for temperance, as a rule, will not put up at a temperance house when traveling; not if they know it. Why is it thusly?

*Mr. Youngs went out again in less than six months.

†John A. Messenger was a smart, energetic man. He was the contractor for the first brick public school building, in 1849. He also erected a number of private residences in the present Second ward.

‡Sidney S. and Samuel. The Childs Bros. were a hard lot. They lived at what was known on the map as Milwaukee proper, called at that time Nauvoo, on account of the loose morals of themselves and one or two others, it being that portion lying between Clinton, Barclay, Railroad and Washington streets. They lived at one time in the old house yet standing at 281 Walker street. They went from here to Menasha, I believe. They kept the Fifth ward in a constant turmoil while they lived there.

MASONIC LODGE INSTITUTED.

Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 12th, 1843; charter dated January 17th, 1843. This was the first Lodge ever instituted in Milwaukee, the charter members of which were Owen Aldrich, Harvey Birchard, William W. Cord, William Farnsworth, John Gale, A. W. Hatch, Charles S. Hurley, Lemuel B. Hull, David Kaiser, Walter W. Kellogg, Isaac C. Loomis, Dwight F. Lawton, William McKittrick, Egbert Moseley, Henry Skinner, Alanson Sweet, Abram D. Smith, Garret Vliet, William C. Watson, Henry C. West, Timothy Wainwright, and J. B. Zander. The first Master was Lemuel B. Hull.

TRUSTEES.

The election of Trustees was held this year on the 16th of January, by special ordinance, and resulted as follows:

East Ward—D. Wells, Jr., Lindsey Ward, Albert Jones, Cyrus D. Davis, Geo. Barber.

Fire Wardens—Maurice Pixley, Alex. Mitchell and Ahimias Gove.

West Ward—Byron Kilbourn, Egbert Mosely, D. H. Richards, Benjamin H. Moores, and Edward D. Holton.

Officers of Canal Co.—Byron Kilbourn, J. S. Rockwell, D. H. Richards, Garret Vliet, John Anderson, Silas Griffith, Wm. R. Longstreet. D. H. Richards, President; I. A. Lapham, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE.

On the 6th of January, 1843, our citizens were startled by the cry of fire, which was found to be in McDugald's blacksmith shop, south side of Huron street, and the utter lack of proper organization on the part of the firemen, as well as the wardens, brought out the following article from the *Sentinel* of the 11th:

On Friday last our citizens were alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be the blacksmith shop of Wm. McDugald, and notwithstanding the convenience to water, the building burned up, when, with sufficient organization, it might have been put out in five minutes. There is an engine,* and there should be a hook and ladder company. The Fire Wardens should also be on hand, with some badge to distinguish them from the crowd, and their orders should be obeyed. It seems to be the opinion of many that the engine company must furnish their own

*The engine referred to here was the old Neptune, brought here from Rochester, N. Y., in 1839. She was fed with buckets, just as stated.

water. It is the duty of the Fire Wardens to cause a line to be formed, and water brought to feed the engines; the company will throw the water on the fire as fast as it is brought to them. There must be more system, or little can be done at a fire.

It would appear by this that the water was brought to, and poured into the engines with buckets. For goodness sake, what would be the use of any fire engine that could not supply itself with water by suction. Such a machine would be about as useful as a sausage filler, and goes ahead of Joel Hood's patent corn husker.* It resulted, however, in a call for a fire meeting, at which the following resolutions were passed :

First. That a night watchman be kept on East Water street, at private expense.

Second. That the Fire Wardens be requested to perform their duty.

Third. That the number of members to each engine be increased.

Fourth. That the company meet regularly for drill.

Fifth. That at each alarm, each member shall start with his bucket in his hand for the fire—*or pump*. (This is original; no extra charge for it.)

Sixth. That Jas. S. Baker, Fred. Wardner and Charles C. Dewey circulate a petition for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of these resolutions.

WM. A. PRENTISS, Chairman.
L. J. HIGBY, Secretary.

January 9th, 1843.

A fire also occurred in the Juneau House barn, on the 19th of January, at which the *Sentinel* shot off some more editorials about the efficiency of the department, and the way they passed the water to the engine in buckets; and also wanted to know where that night watch was, and why the committee did not act in the matter.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

There was a musical society formed this year, January 15th, for improvement in vocal and instrumental music, called the Beethoven Society, with Ed. D. Holton, President; Geo. F. Austin, Vice President; J. B. Zander, Secretary; J. F. Rague, Treasurer; I. E. Goodall, Librarian; L. T. Zander, Leader. This was the first musical society in Milwaukee.

*A machine invented by Joel Hood to husk corn, in which the corn had first to be picked and placed in the husker, one ear at a time, an operation requiring double the time that it would take to husk it as it was picked. It was, of course, a failure, and pretty effectually husked Joel out of all his stamps.

Noonan retired from the *Courier* this year, July 16th. His successor was John A. Brown.

FRAUD DISCOVERED.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee county, held March 15th, it was found that a large amount of cancelled orders had been reissued. The ink had been removed by a chemical process. A committee of investigation failed to discover the criminal. A reward of five hundred dollars was offered by the then Clerk, Uriel Farmin, for the discovery and conviction of the criminal, without success.*

ODD FELLOWS.

Milwaukee Lodge, No. 2, the first in the town and the second in the State, was instituted this year in March, in Hustis' block, corner of Chestnut and Third streets, by District Deputy Grand Master John D. Potts. Jas. S. Baker was the first N. G.

The imports up to March, 1843, were in value \$5,834,463. Exports, \$507,573.†

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING.

March 17th, 1843, was a great day in Milwaukee. This was the first appearance of Ireland's patron saint in public, and his friends went in for a big time, and had it, too. High mass was celebrated with great pomp in front of St. Peter's church, on Martin street, the late Rt. Rev. Father Kundig, Vicar General, officiating.

The officers of the day were: Head Marshal, Solomon Juneau; Assistant Marshals, John S. Rockwell and E. B. Wolcott. They marched pretty much all over town, and wound up with a dinner at the Cottage Inn. It was a gala day among the Catholics, nor have they had a celebration since that began to come up to it.

HARBOR CELEBRATION.

A harbor celebration was held on the 21st of March, with Capt. L.

*I remember the excitement there was in Milwaukee attending the discovery of this fraud; it was intense. The county was poor, and to be swindled in that manner was rather more than the people were disposed to stand. Mr. Farmin, who had but lately come into office, was arrested shortly after the act, but escaped, and who the perpetrator was, was never certainly known.

†I think there must be a large part of guess work about this statement, as no regular entry was kept. It was taken from the books of our merchants, who, for their own credit, would no doubt make it large enough.

H. Cotton, Marshal; E. B. Wolcott, J. A. Messenger and Henry Miller, Assistant Marshals. This was also a big day, all trades being represented in the procession, and winding up with a ball at the Cottage Inn.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The call for this covention was signed by Jas. H. Rogers, John S. Rockwell, Hans Crocker, Wm. P. Lynde, Luther Parker, Joseph Bond, Chas. E. Brown, and Wm. A. Barstow, Corresponding Committee, March 29th, 1843.

The same paper also contains a call for a meeting at the Court House for the town of Milwaukee, to select candidates for town officers, to be elected on the first Tuesday in April.

By order of the Town Committee, candidates were also put in nomination at this time for Justice of the Peace, the first that were elected by the people. The following is the result of the election :

Supervisors—John S. Rockwell, Benj. H. Moores and David Merrill.

County Clerk—Wallace W. Graham.

Assessors—Benj. H. Edgerton, Garret Vliet and John McCollom.

School Commissioners—Wm. P. Lynde, John A. Messenger and Patrick Flynn.

Commissioners of Highways—Samuel Brown, Louis G. Trayser and William Price.

Collector—Lawrence Robbins.

Treasurer—Timothy Wainwright.

Constables—Randall H. Bryant, Alexander F. Pratt and Louis Whitney.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—James L. Smith.

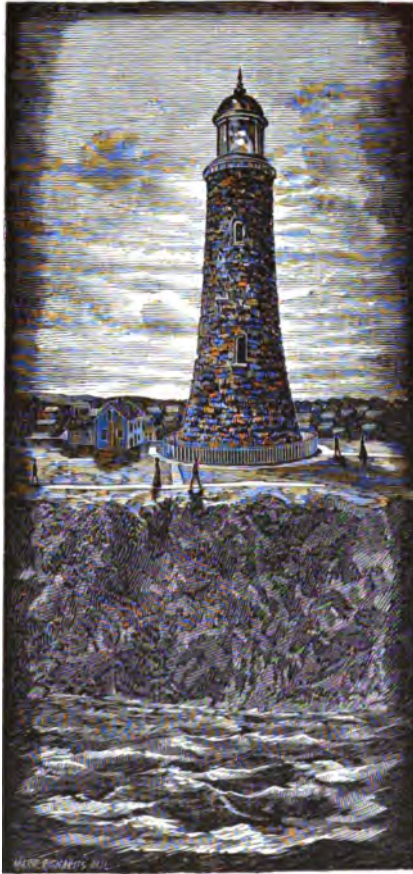
Fence Viewers—Joseph R. Treat, Daniel Keltner and Francis Burns.

Overseers of Highways—Seth W. Churchill, Andrew McCormick and Geo. F. Knapp. Democratic majority, 120.

The Justices elected this year were Clinton Walworth, Walter W. Kellogg,* Jas, S. Baker and Wm. A. Prentiss.

Great complaint was made this year about the grading of the bluff at the head of Wisconsin street, by an east side tax payer, but the work went on, all the same.

*This man was somewhat prominent in his day as a politician, and a hard case generally. He was, as far as his ability went, a good match for John L. Doran. He was as wicked as he knew how to be, and perfectly unscrupulous. He was tall and muscular, and had a florid complexion; wore a white hat and white necktie, and usually a suit of blue. When addressing you, he never looked you square in the face. He was one of 'em. I think he died at Sheboygan a few years ago.

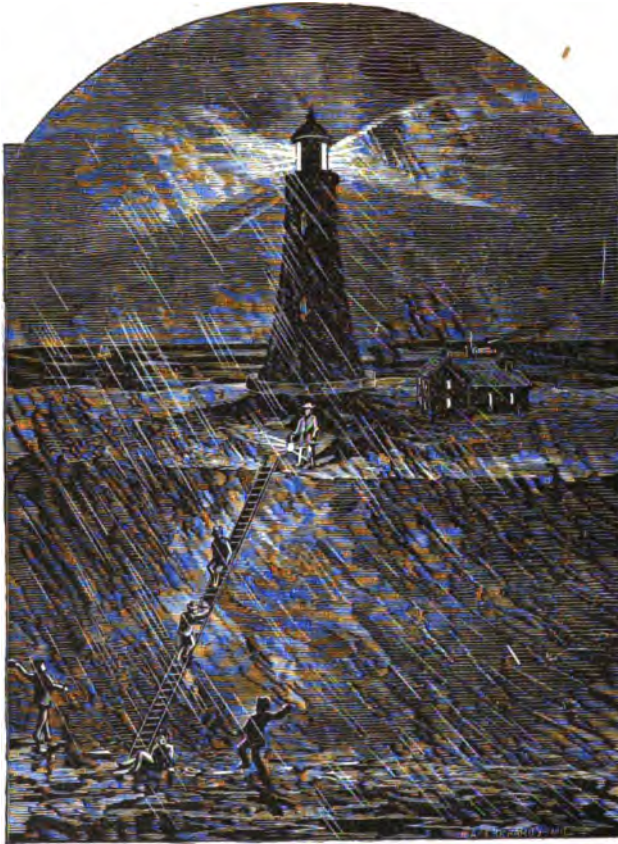


The annexed cut represents the Lighthouse at the head of Wisconsin street, as it appeared when viewed from the lake, with the house for the keeper, and the bank, as it existed in 1838 and down to 1847. The one following represents the scene described in Volume I., page 151, which is inserted in this Volume in order that the full glories of that affair may be better realized than they could be without the illustration. As was stated in that sketch, his place was a great resort for the boys, not only on account of the mischief plotted there, but Eli also kept wine, cakes, pies, tobacco, small beer and cigars, which helped to replenish his not too plethoric purse. For

these luxuries, the boys, when short of change, would play Old Sledge or Seven Up, a game which Eli was not only fond of, but in which he was an expert. But it came to pass one day, after drawing his quarter's salary of \$75, that, feeling in an unusually generous mood, he gave an invitation to some few of the boys, among whom were H—y W—s, J. E. A—d, E—t C—r, and Dr. Wm. H. Manton, all men of renown, to come up that night, and have a game. Now Eli's den could only be reached, at that time, by climbing a fifty foot ladder, on account of the grade on Wisconsin street, the whole bluff being then in process of removal; but it was soon reached, and the fun commenced, lasting until midnight, and resulting in the boys not only winning his quarter's salary, but they also won, ate, drank and smoked his entire stock of cakes, pies, wine, beer and cigars, leaving his place as bare and empty of anything useful, as the head of a politician; when, thinking it about time to seek their virtuous couches, they started for the ladder, with light heads and uncertain steps, and, feeling wholly incompetent to make the descent to the street in the dark, were compelled to call on the vanquished Eli to come out in the wet, it raining hard at the time, and light them on their downward way. This he did, with great disgust, standing until all had landed in safety. But when told that all was right, in that half incoherent manner common to those whose tongues are thickened with whisky, his pent-up wrath found vent in the following classic expressions: "O y-e-s, i-t-s a-l-l r-i-g-h-t, you d—d blacklegs! You come up here and win all my money, drink all my wine, eat all my cakes, smoke all my cigars, ask me to come out in the rain and hold the light while you get your whisky tanned carcasses in safety to the ground, and then tell me 'i-t-s a-l-l r-i-g-h-t, E-l-i!' You go to hell!"

It was a long time after that, before Eli recovered his accustomed equanimity, or was able to get his revenge out of the boys. He is now, however, a millionaire in Chicago.

At the head of the ladder can be seen the vanquished Eli, with his lantern, and upon the ladder H—y W—s and J. E. A—d, the former just ahead of and assisting the latter, who was probably loaded too heavy to make the descent in safety alone; while at the foot stands E—t C—r, shouting out his joy at Manton's ill luck, who



had slipped off when about half way down, and taken a seat in the mud, from which he was making fruitless attempts to extricate himself; while the rain is pouring down in torrents. It was a rich scene to all but Eli.

RUNNING OFF A SLAVE.

On Sunday, April 23d, an officer from Chicago arrested a fugitive slave, and ran him off.

I well remember this affair, as I saw the sleigh pass my door. Some of the parties who assisted in this nefarious transaction, as well as the party who owned and drove the team, are living yet.

ELECTION.

The election for Sheriff and Judge of Probate came off this year in May,* and resulted in the election of Ed. D. Holton for Sheriff, and Joshua Hathaway for Judge of Probate. There were three candidates for Sheriff in the field. The official vote was as follows :

For Sheriff—Wm. A. Barstow, 551; Ed. D. Holton, 666; Aldrich, 342.

For Judge of Probate—Joshua Hathaway, 863; Frank Randall, 645.

The Democracy was badly cut up by the election of Edward D. Holton as Sheriff, over William A. Barstow, the more particularly so because Mr. Holton ran independent. His friends took the stump for him only four days before election, and although by no means a popular man at that time, on account of his abolition and temperance principles, was successful. Mr. Barstow took his defeat very much to heart. To be beat in that way was a stunner for the party.†

THAT BRIDGE AGAIN.

There was much complaint made this year in May, about the dangerous condition of the float bridge at Spring street, the county bridge at Chestnut street, the dangerous condition of the road up that hill, and the filthy condition of the streets in the East Ward. "Where is the Marshal?"

IMPROVEMENTS.

‡ In speaking of the growth of Milwaukee, June 3d, the editor of the *Sentinel* has the following :

MILWAUKEE.

As an evidence of the prosperity of this village, one only needs to stroll up and down East Water street to satisfy himself. The alterations and changes that have taken place in this single street are truly encouraging; new and handsomely finished stores, commodious and convenient, have added much to the beauty, as well

*Why these two officers were elected in May, and the balance in September, I cannot tell, unless it was for the purpose of giving the people one more convention, to which they took as naturally as a duck does to the water. Gay old times they had at those conventions.

†Mr. Holton's election was not by any means due to his own personal popularity, but more to Mr. Barstow's unpopularity, on account (as was alleged by some of his former friends,) of his having packed the caucus that nominated him, which caused dissatisfaction, and consequently a bolt. Mr. Holton ran again in 1844 for the Council, upon the abolition ticket, and received only 187 votes in the county, Mr. Daniel Brown leading him ten votes for the office of Coroner, he having received 197, which was the highest number polled. Abolitionism was a "weak sister" in Milwaukee county in those days.

as to the wants of the business men upon this truly business thoroughfare. The Harriman House, which would be an ornament to any town in the West, rears its bold front in the most business part of the town.

The new hotel of Mr. Welch (afterwards the Exchange,) is not inferior in point of beauty to many others. And farther up a couple of blocks, one of which is frame* and the other brick, † will, when completed, add much to the appearance of East Water street; and just below our office‡ are two being erected, one to be occupied by Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf, and one by Messrs. Shepard & Bonnell, (now 389 and 391 East Water,) that are an ornament to the street.

These buildings which the *Sentinel* made such a noise about, although good enough in their day, would be of no account now. But they answered the purpose for which they were built, and Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf, as well as Shepard & Bonnell, made lots of money while in them, and it was there that the foundations of their present wealth were laid.

FIRST STREET SPRINKLING.

The streets were first sprinkled in Milwaukee this year. It was done by a man with a hand-cart, and nearly as well done (what there was done,) as it is to-day. Who the man was, I have forgotten, but he played horse first-rate.

The following aggregate statement of liabilities and resources of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., at their semi-annual balance, June 1st, 1843, is taken from the *Sentinel* of January 6th, 1844 :

RESOURCES.

Amount loaned on bills and notes bearing interest, and not having over 90 days to run	\$ 13,972 25
Amount invested on the security of farming lands lying in the counties of Milwaukee, Racine and Walworth; the lands being in most cases improved, and the advance in no instance exceeding twenty shillings per acre.....	34,754 81
Real estate, consisting almost entirely of lots of land in the town and county of Milwaukee, and of productive property in the city of Chicago.....	56,371 79
Amount in the hands of the Company's agents in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Galena, yielding interest.....	145,500 94
Sum in the hands of the Company's agents in Aberdeen, Scotland...	3,391 30

*Now No. 395 East Water.

†This was G. F. Austin's building, now 372 East Water.

‡Then over what is now 397 and 399 East Water.

Amount advanced on lead delivered here, and destined for New York, being at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per 100 pounds..	16,347	43
Funds in transitu; being made up almost exclusively of remittances on the way to New York.....	12,264	28
Current and miscellaneous accounts	5,686	50
Territorial liabilities.....	3,148	56
Company's office, furniture, outfits, etc.....	2,013	76
Expense account.....	2,187	69
<i>Cash on hand:</i>		
Eastern and Western specie funds.....	\$ 2,186	21
Gold and silver	19,737	28
		<u>21,923 49</u>
		\$317,562 80

LIABILITIES.

<i>To the Public:</i>		
For \$1, \$3 and \$5 evidences of debt issued and outstanding.....	\$ 52,461	00
For deposit accounts.....	872	94
For sums at credit of individuals on current and miscellaneous accounts	3,031	52
		<u>\$56,365 46</u>
<i>To Stockholders:</i>		
Capital stock paid in.....	\$224,475	00
Profit and loss accounts and surplus fund; nearly \$20,- 000 of this sum was received in premiums for stock of the Company.....	28,377	19
Insurance reserved fund.....	3,878	28
Unpaid dividends	4,446	87
		<u>261,197 34</u>
		\$317,562 80

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Milwaukee, 24th June, 1843.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }
 Milwaukee County. } ss.

Alexander Mitchell, Secretary of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the statement of the condition of said Company hereunto annexed, by him subscribed, and his answer to interrogatories by him subscribed and hereunto annexed, are essentially true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of June, 1843.

A. FINCH, JR., Notary Public.

A new Whig paper was started this year by Silas Chapman and Robert Hoskin, called the Milwaukee *Herald*. It was short-lived.

Statistics of Milwaukee village from the *Courier* of July 17th, 1844, prepared by Mr. Julius E. P. Bolivar McCabe in 1843, for his *Gazeteer*, which was never published:

Milwaukee contains eleven churches, viz: one Catholic, (St Peter's,) one Episcopal, (St. Paul's,) one Presbyterian, (Emanuel,) one Congregational, (Plymouth,) one Unitarian, (the present St. James' Chapel,) one Universalist, one Methodist, (old Spring street,) two German Lutheran, and arrangements are being made for the erection of a large Cathedral, (the present St. John's.) The village also contains two seminaries, seven select schools, two religious associations, two temperance societies, two public gardens, twenty-eight dry goods stores, four hardware stores, twenty-seven hotels and taverns, five clothing stores, two leather stores, one saddle furnishing store, (Wheeler & Curtis,) one woolen factory, two flouring mills with eighteen run of stone, two machine factories, two foundries, one saw mill, one pottery, two tanneries, eight forwarding houses, forty lawyers, fourteen physicians, four dentists, four saddler shops, five hat factories, six druggists, seven cabinet makers, four ship builders, four breweries, two soap and candle factories, four watch makers and jewelers, two gunsmiths, six blacksmiths, five copper and tin smiths, one Masonic lodge, one Odd Fellows' lodge, one repeal association, two German military camps, two German bands, and about 6,400 inhabitants.

Mr. McCabe is desirous of making his forthcoming book as full and perfect as possible. He therefore makes a general request to our citizens to furnish all the information in their possession, which they no doubt will readily do. All communications should be addressed to him at Southport.

In the Milwaukee *Courier* of August 24th is the following:

IMPROVEMENTS ON HURON STREET.*

The march of improvement on Huron street is a cause of astonishment to the oldest inhabitant. Forty-five buildings, some of which are occupied as stores and groceries, (grogeries would have been nearer the truth,) two or three taverns, and the balance dwellings. The value of building lots in that section has been greatly enhanced thereby. Milwaukee is destined to spread until the whole southern limits are included in the corporation. We may expect to see as much heavy business done as far south as Dousman's warehouse, as there is in the space comprised between Wisconsin and Huron.

We have never seen it, though, and probably never will.

The body of Johnson, the Norwegian immigrant agent, who was drowned two years previously, while going out to the DeWitt Clinton, was found this spring near the present short cut. Many yet living can no doubt remember this man. He was a splendid looking fellow, a giant in strength, and a perfect king among his countrymen.

*The big boom on Huron street that year was caused by the opening of the pier. It went with a rush. Many thought that it was destined to be the best business street in Milwaukee. That property is not worth any more (if as much,) to-day on Huron street than it was in 1843. The building of the harbor done away with the piers, and that took away all their thunder.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

There was a mass meeting held at the Court House, July 20th, for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation felt by all classes, irrespective of party or creed, at the removal of Mr. Juneau from the Post Office, and the appointment of Josiah A. Noonan in his place. Speeches were made, and the act was condemned in no very mild terms. But it availed nothing. Mr. Noonan held the fort, and made one of the best postmasters we ever had. But the excitement was intense for awhile.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual Democratic County Convention for the counties of Milwaukee and Washington, for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the general election to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, will be held at Prairieville on Saturday, the second day of September, at 12 o'clock, M. Each town in Milwaukee county and each precinct in Washington county is requested to send three delegates to such Convention.

BY ORDER OF THE CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

Milwaukee, August 15th, 1843.

The *Courier* of the 30th also contained a similar call from the Town Committee for a meeting at the Cottage Inn, for the same purpose.

This Convention nominated Solomon Juneau for Register of Deeds, Clinton Walworth for Treasurer, John A. Messenger for Coroner, and Geo. S. West for Surveyor. After which a lengthy preamble, setting forth the virtues of the Democratic party, and the vices of the Whigs, was offered, read and adopted, and the usual amount of political gas blown off. A Corresponding Committee, consisting of B. H. Moores, Milwaukee, A. W. Randall, Prairieville, Pitts Ellis, Genesee, Wm. P. Lynde, Milwaukee, I. P. Walker, Milwaukee, Chas. P. Evarts, Granville, and John S. Rockwell, Milwaukee, were appointed for the ensuing year. After which they adjourned. Benj. H. Moores was Chairman of this convention, and A. W. Randall Secretary.

The following is the result of the election :

For Delegate to Congress--Henry M. Dodge.

Legislative Council--Lemuel White, Hans Crocker and David Newland.

House—Andrew E. Elmore, Benj. Hunkins, Thos. H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, and Geo. H. Walker, who held over from 1842.

Register of Deeds—Solomon Juneau.

Treasurer—Clinton Walworth.

Surveyor—Geo. S. West.

Coroner—John A. Messenger.

IMMIGRATION.

There was a large immigration this year, the Great Western, Constellation, the propeller Emigrant, the Illinois, the Gen. Wayne, and the James Madison landing 925 in one week in September.

CITY CHARTER.

There was also an attempt made to obtain a city charter, but it did not succeed.

The Milwaukee *Democrat* of September 12th has the following:

PROCEEDINGS OF CORPORATION.

Resolved, That a meeting of the voters of the West Ward of Milwaukee be, and the same is hereby called to be held at the Fountain House, on Monday, July 17th, for the purpose of voting for or against authorizing a loan of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of paying outstanding indebtedness, and to aid in constructing a pier at the cross cut (where the present harbor now is,) across the beach into the lake.

JAS. S. BAKER, Chairman.

The vote was in favor of the loan.

THE WATER POWER.

We have spoken of this industry before, but as the improvements are rapidly nearing completion, we will notice it again.

The flouring mill of Messrs. Wolcott & Anderson, just below the termination of the canal, (the old Bertschy mill,) is progressing finely; Mr. Rathburn's (the present City Mill*) is a little farther up.

The planing mill of John T. Perkins is nearly ready; both flouring mills will be ready in the spring.

The hammer, weighing 2,800 pounds, for the government pile driver,† was cast at Doney & Moseley's foundry.

The saw mill of Deacon Samuel Brown is now cutting pine logs brought from Sheboygan, and there are a great number of logs in the river awaiting the saw.‡

*This mill commenced grinding September 30th, 1844.

†This hammer is still in use, but just where I have forgotten.

‡There were quite a number of pine logs brought from Sheboygan in 1843-4, in rafts, which were cut at this mill.

POPULATION.

There was considerable sparring between Chicago and Milwaukee, about this time, concerning the population, each claiming to have the largest. Chicago accused Milwaukee of counting all the crews of the steamboats and vessels that chanced to be in port the day the census was taken, to make up the 6,000; and that under such a count they would have 9,000. Our census, taken in September, showed as follows: East Ward, 3,777; West Ward, 1,864; Walker's Point, 437; total, 6,078. It also gives the number of buildings erected since the 1st of January as being: East Ward, 225; West Ward, 70; Walker's Point, 27; total, 322. This report was signed by T. J. Noyes, Linus R. Cady, Jas. B. Cross, J. B. Zander and John Hustis.

I think that as to the number of buildings erected, this statement is grossly incorrect. No such number were erected in Milwaukee in 1843, or in the two previous years, all put together. The editor, as well as the committee, were simply blowing. What few mechanics there were did not have work more than half the time, I among the rest. And I know that the statement made by these gentlemen was not true, particularly as to the East Ward. There were a few buildings erected this year on the east side, on Mason, Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren streets, between Wisconsin and Michigan, some of which are standing to-day. Three dwellings were also erected on Broadway, opposite the Newhall House. No considerable number were erected in the West Ward, below Chestnut, where a few were put up by the Germans.

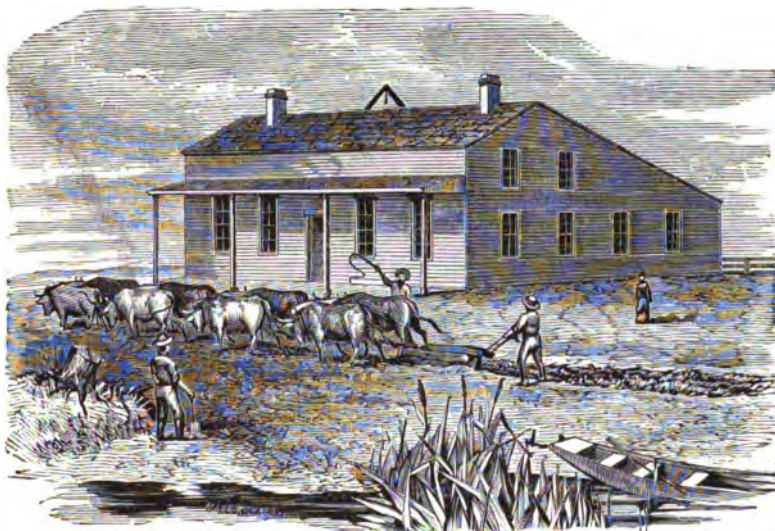
The old Cottage Inn was remodeled the second time, this year, after which the following appeared in the *Sentinel* in memoriam:

LOST.

The old frontier building known as the Cottage Inn has disappeared, and a large four-story building has appeared in its place, capable of accommodating, when fully completed, just as many people as will come. It will be kept by Messrs. Taft & Spur,* from Rhode Island.

The annexed cut represents the old Cottage Inn as it appeared when first built by Jacques Vieux, in 1835. It was, as can be seen,

*Taft & Spur were good landlords. They also kept the United States hotel for several years. Mr. Spur, I think, died at New London, Wis., a few years ago, and Mr. Taft in California, in 1873.



a small, one and a half story frame, with a low veranda in front. It had a frontage of thirty-six feet, by about fifty-five in depth, and stood upon the north thirty-six feet of Lot 9, Block 7, Third Ward, at what is now Nos. 344 and 346 East Water street, the south twenty-four feet being used as a driveway to the stable. The front was painted green, and the outer edge of the verandah came flush with the sidewalk.

The scene shown in the cut is intended to represent the ceremony of breaking ground for the grading and filling of East Water street, June 13th, 1836, by the late Sylvester Pettibone, who guides the plow, while Onslow Brown is wielding the persuader, and who, in order to make the picture more complete, is portrayed upon the "off side," Hoosier style.

That was a great day for Milwaukee. Thirty baskets of champagne were drank on that occasion. For this information, as well as a draft of the house, I am indebted to Daniel D. Sibley, who landed in Milwaukee upon that day, and had a share of the wine. In the foreground can be seen the river and the punt* of Wm. Sivyver, which was used as a ferry in 1835. And upon the bank B. F. Smith (now living at Menasha,) with an spade, with which he is removing the stump

*A boat.

of an oak that stood on the street. The triangle upon the roof was the bell. Hence the name of the Triangle, as this hotel was sometimes called.

This work of grading was done under a contract made November 25th, 1835, for Mr. Juneau, by Hon. Geo. Reed, with Nelson and Thos. H. Olin, to grade this street to its foot for six thousand dollars, and who had just completed their preparations when Sylvester Pettibone and Alvin Foster came into town, to whom they sold their contract for a bonus of two hundred and fifty dollars, and by whom it was completed to its foot that summer. The Messrs. Olin then contracted for the grading of Wisconsin street, from the river to the lake, which was completed as far as Cass street in 1836. The contract price for this job was three thousand dollars.

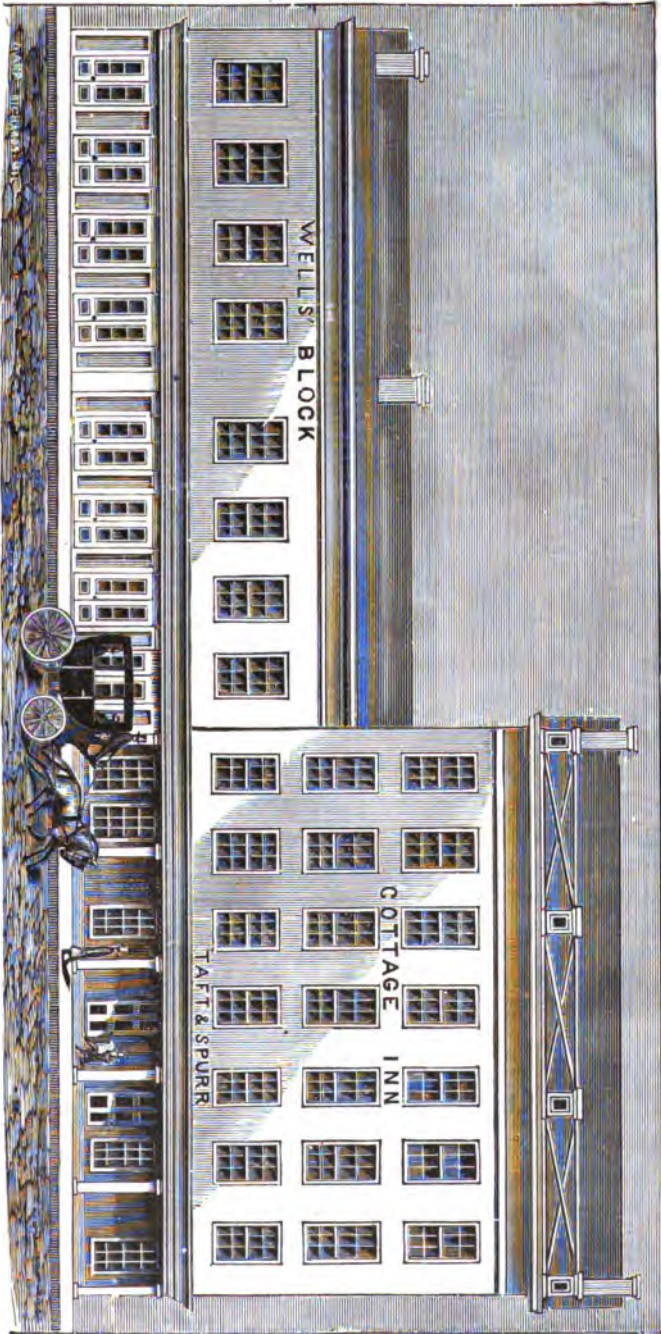
The second cut represents the new Cottage Inn, or Harriman House, as it appeared in 1844, with Wells block adjoining on the north, both of which were burned in April 1845.

What memories of the long ago does the sight of these old landmarks bring to the mind of the old settler. Milwaukee's first hotel! Language fails to portray the thoughts that crowd upon my mind as I gaze upon the picture of this old building, and recall the scenes I have witnessed there, and think of those who dwelt there in '36-7-8-9, most of whom are now gone to the better land. In memory's eye the well-remembered forms of Vieux, J. and L. Childs, Wm. S. Nichols, Levi Vail and R. P. Harriman pass in review like the shifting scenes of a panorama, all of whom have passed away. It also brings to mind H. N. Wells, who once owned it, Wm. Payne, Lawrence Robbins, Thomas Orchard, and others, who were my fellow workmen during its reconstruction in 1841-3. No hotel that will ever be built in Milwaukee will find as warm a corner in the memory of the old settler as has the old Cottage Inn. *Sic transit.*

BURGLARIES.

Milwaukee was somewhat infested with burglars in the fall of '43. Several dwellings were entered, and an unsuccessful attempt made to rob the Land Office.*

*In Volume I., page 43, mention is made of this affair, which is wrong as to date; it should have been 1843. It was a bold attempt, but was frustrated by the coolness and pluck of young Meigs, the clerk, as stated, who fired at and wounded the robber, but he escaped.



The following is a copy of the reward offered by the Sheriff for his capture:

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

Within two days past the most daring burglaries have been committed in our town, by a gang of robbers supposed to have come here within a few days, from the south.

Last night, (Monday, October 2d,) the Land Office was entered, and the robbers while in the act of descending from the chamber of the building to the Receiver's room, was heard by the person lodging in the room, who arose, and discharging his pistol, wounded the robber, who bled profusely; probably was wounded in the face.

The above reward will be paid upon the delivery into my custody of the person or persons who entered the Land Office.

EDWARD D. HOLTON,
Sheriff of Milwaukee County.

FIRE.

The new brick dwelling of Rufus Parks, in process of erection at the northeast corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, opposite the old First church, was destroyed by fire on the 19th of November. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1,400.

HOTELS.

In speaking of the hotels at this time, the *Sentinel* had the following:

Perhaps nothing has marked the prosperity of this town like the growth of its hotels. Who among us does not remember the old Bellevue, with its lean table, scanty accommodations, and still more scanty souled acting landlord? What a contrast does it afford. Take the present Milwaukee House, with its polite host, (Caleb Wall,) neat and spacious rooms, and well spread table. Who also does not recollect the little, squat looking, green Cottage, with its peculiar bell? (a triangle.) What a contrast, when compared with the present Harriman House, does that, as well as the old Shanty Tavern of the Lelands, built in 1836, present, with the present Fountain House, with its fine looking landlord, (H. Delcampo.) In addition to the above, there is the Franklin House, the Cross Keys,* the Travelers' Home† and others, all well patronized.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the year 1843 were as follows:
Merchandise, 10,000 tons; immigrant's goods, 1,000 tons; salt,

*Northeast corner of Detroit and East Water streets.

†Father Tim O'Brien's house, at what is now 272 East Water street.

5,000 barrels; flour, 2,300 barrels; apples, (green,) 2,000 bushels; whisky, 800 barrels; dried apples, 450 barrels; cider, 100 barrels; pork, 900 barrels; oats, 10,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; barley, 500 bushels; hams, 5,000 pounds; water lime, 25 barrels; plaster, 25 barrels; 2,000 boxes glass; 3,000,000 feet lumber; 50 bales furs; 3,500 M shingles. Total cost, \$550,000.

EXPORTS.

20,000 bushels wheat; 2,500,000 pounds lead; 7,000 hides; 200 tons potash; 100 bales furs; 250,000 pounds shot; 1,500 barrels flour; 9,500 pounds rags; 17 barrels tallow; 5,000 cords wood.

In addition to this, the bark Sandusky took 2,500 barrels pork; 1,000 barrels beef; 120 barrels flour; 100 barrels cranberries; 320 bags wheat; 4 tons lead; 14 tons shot.

The sail craft built at Milwaukee up to this date were as follows: Solomon Juneau, first ward; Sylvanus Marvin, Walker's Point; Michael Dousman, launched June 10th, 1843; Fur Trader, Manitou, Savannah, Milwaukee, Bolivar, Wenona. Total cost, \$29,000.

STEAMBOATS.

Badger, \$5,000; Menomonee, \$4,000; Trowbridge, (owned here,) \$12,000; Patronage, \$5,000. The Milwaukee cost \$32,000.* Value of vessel and steamer property, \$97,000.

To look back over the few years that Milwaukee has had a name, it seems almost incredible to look at her importance as a commercial town.

RUM HOLES.

There were one hundred and thirty-eight rum holes in Milwaukee in December, 1843. "Ho, ye thirsty!"

HISTORY OF THE PIERS.

There were four piers built into the lake at Milwaukee. The first was at the foot of Huron street, in the spring of 1843. It was built by Bissel Humphrey, of Michigan, (who was represented by Horatio Stevens,) Richard G. Owens, and Tufts & Kendall, (Amos Tufts and J. G. Kendall,) each party named having a one-third interest, and

*This was the amount Mr. Juneau had put in the Milwaukee. The total cost of the boat was \$120,000.

was operated when finished by the latter named gentlemen. It was commenced, or rather the material was prepared, in the fall and winter of 1842, and some work done upon it, such as getting the piles ready for driving, and preparing the timber. The master workman was Maj. Rufus Cheney. His assistants were Peter Fields, now at Madison, and one or two others. This pier was built upon the north side of Huron street, and as an inducement to Mr. Owens, who owned the land upon which the shore end rested, to put money into the enterprise, (for he had very little faith in its success,) it was agreed by his copartners that he should be paid a dividend on his investment, at the end of three months from the day the first boat should land at the pier. This agreement they failed to keep, and he shut them up. Lindsey Ward was appointed receiver, but the matter was finally adjusted by Messrs. Tufts & Kendall purchasing Mr. Owens' interest, half of which they at once sold to Mr. Stevens, which gave him and them each an equal interest. But as Mr. Stevens was one of those kind of men who would always have his own way, or break something, he and his partners soon got by the ears, and as they would not sell out, he concluded to freeze them out. Accordingly, the spring of 1844 saw an opposition pier go up on the south side of Huron street, in which he and Judge Strong, of Rochester, N. Y., (who was represented by his son, Robert H. Strong, now of Baraboo, Wis.,) were joint owners, which soon brought Messrs. Tufts & Kendall to dispose of their interest and lease to Mr. Stevens, who at once sold his interest in the new pier to Mr. Strong, and run the old one in 1845 himself. It was sold in 1846, I believe, to a New York firm, who leased it for a short time to Messrs. Sherman & Topping, who were, as far as I know, the last occupants. Shortly after it was so badly damaged by ice that it was abandoned, and soon disappeared altogether. Such, substantially, is the history of the old north pier.

The first boat to land at this pier was the Cleveland, Capt. Hazard, June 1st, 1843, and the last to leave it in the fall was the new propeller Hercules, Capt. Floyd, October 25th. The steamer Wisconsin came into the bay on the 8th of November, from Buffalo, but I do not think she came alongside the pier. The last vessel to arrive that fall from Buffalo was the schooner J. Barker, Capt. Dan. Shelby, December 19th. Plenty of lake trout were caught off that pier, with a hook, in the summer of 1843.

The second, or the one built by Messrs. Stevens & Strong in 1844, was operated by Robert H. Strong until 1852, when the late Levi H. Kellogg became a partner, with the firm name of Kellogg & Strong. This firm did a large business for several years, as agents for Ward's line of steamers, then running between Milwaukee, St. Joe and Kalamazoo, via Chicago, until about 1856, when this pier was also abandoned, and soon followed the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor, to oblivion.

The warehouse was finally purchased by the late Jacob Nunne-macher who removed it to the foot of Oneida street, where it was used for several years by him, for the storage of highwines, and where it is doing duty to-day, as a woolen factory under the Messrs. Miesner, father and son.

The third was built at the foot of Erie street, in the winter of 1845-6, by Doctor L. W. Weeks and Hon. Alex. Mitchell, but more of this at the end of the chapter.

The fourth was built by the late Lewis G. Higby, at the foot of Detroit street, in the summer of 1846. It was eighteen hundred feet in length, and had a warehouse on the outer end, six hundred feet in length, for the storage of merchandise; there was also one sixty feet in length, at the shore end, for the storage of goods and wheat, in which was an elevator operated by horse power. Here Mr. Higby continued to do business with varying success, until 1853, during which time he had twice suffered by fire. The last one, which occurred October 16th, 1853, destroyed the warehouse, which was filled with merchandise, together with three horses, and damaged the pier to such an extent, that it was never repaired and soon disappeared.

Scarcely a remnant of these four piers can now be seen. The blackened tops of one or two of the piles that formed a part of Higby's, and the one at Erie street, can yet be seen, but of the two first, there is not a trace.

Lewis J. Higby, a part of whose history has already been given in this and the previous volume, was for many years, one of our most prominent, active and influential citizens; he was a successful merchant up to the erection of this pier, at or about which time he retired from the mercantile business, in order to devote his whole

time to the forwarding and commission business, then just beginning to open up, by the erection of these piers. But the destruction of his pier by fire in 1853, together with the completion of the harbor in 1854, knocked all his hopes of acquiring wealth from that source into "pi," and he had to try again. But he was not of the kind to give up easily, he was as plucky as a badger and as full of resources as a politician.

His next move was to erect a frame warehouse on the northeast corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, which when finished was occupied by himself for about a year, when it was leased to the firm of Courtney & Button, Hercules Courtney and Edward Button, Mr. Higby himself going further up and leasing the old Stockton & McClure warehouse, then standing on Lot 3, Block 72, Fourth ward, now known as No. 170 West Water, which he also enlarged for the storage of grain.* It was while in the Clybourn street warehouse that Mr. Higby was induced by the late Col. Amos Sawyer to climb to the upper story upon a ladder made by nailing cleats upon the studding, (a rather difficult feat for two as clumsy men as they were to perform,) in order to have a very valuable secret imparted to him, how valuable no one but an old settler can understand. I have no doubt but that Mr. Higby thought it a valuable secret, judging from the remark he made to the Col. at the time; he would doubtless have sold it, however, all the same, for ten cents and taken his pay in No. 3 grass seed. The Colonel had fired off his joke however, and that was all he cared about.† But I digress.

During the first year of the partnership of Courtney & Button, they took in as a third partner, Chas. H. Bell, after which, at the request of Mr. Higby, who was dissatisfied with his location, they exchanged warehouses, Messrs. Bell, Courtney & Co going into the upper one and Mr. H. returning to Clybourn street; this was in the spring of 1854. Messrs. Bell, Courtney & Co. remained here until 1855, when

*A part of this warehouse is yet standing in the rear of Peter McGeoch's packing house, on West Water street, on Lot 4, Block 72. It was built by Hon. Edward D. Holton, in 1843.

†Col. Amos Sawyer was a man of prominence here for a number of years as a miller. But his fondness for jokes or "sells" was proverbial, and many were the victims thereof. Some of his jokes, like this one, were of such a character as to almost make a man swear, but policy generally kept his victims from any exhibition of temper, as in that case the Colonel would never have let up on them.



Mr. Courtney, not liking the way things were run, sold out his interest to Mr. Button, and the business, which was mostly commission, was continued in the name of Bell & Button until February 13th, 1856, when the building was partly destroyed by fire,* and the firm dissolved, after which the building, which was not badly damaged, was repaired and occupied as a commission house by a Mr. Pomroy.

Mr. Higby's next move was to lease the Clybourn street elevator to William B. Alvord, in 1856, and remove the warehouse from the shore end of the pier to the east side of West Water street, a little south of Fowler street, to which a brick extension was added with the intention of using it for the storage of wheat, then just beginning to come in on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in which he thought he saw a bonanza. But the commencement of the erection by Angus Smith, of the present Elevator "C," the first of the large ones erected, under a contract with the Railroad Company, put an end to that enterprise, and the building was leased to the late Peter R. Storm, for the storage of flour, and lastly to the great and good J. B. Shaw, who furnished the brains, or thought he did, (to run the Republican party in Milwaukee for a number of years,) for the storage of salt, and during whose occupancy it was burned, August 10, 1858.†

Mr. Higby's next move was to commence the erection of the present Elevator "D," foot of Chestnut street, which he did in the fall of 1858, building it in sections. Here again his ill luck followed him, for that was also burned, March 2, 1859, and as usual, Mr. Bell, who was with him at the time, was suspected. Charles H. Bell was a sharp boy; he left shortly after that fire, and the last I knew of him he was in St. Louis, Missouri.

The warehouse on Clybourn street was burned in April, 1856, I

*It was supposed by many that Mr. Bell knew something about that fire, but if so, nothing was done about it, and it soon blew over.

†Probably a more self-conceited politician than J. B. Shaw, or one who knew less that was worth a continental to any person seeking political fame, never dwelt in Milwaukee. If all the political sagacity that forty like him possessed, could be put into the head of one man, the man who owned that head would not have known enough about politics to make a motion to adjourn. He was the Congressman's woe, the candidate's horror, and a dead weight upon the party. Politically he was nuisance, and more trouble than a sore thumb.

think, while occupied by William B. Alvord for the storage of wheat and hams.

The warehouse on Chestnut street was rebuilt and operated by Mr. Higby for several years, and here he made a large amount of money. He also ran the old red warehouse on the foot of East Water street for one year, I think in 1852. He also built a frame flouring mill on South Water street, about 1863, near the present Railroad bridge, which was burned by explosion in 1867, by which he lost \$45,000. It was not rebuilt. The explosion was caused by an ignorant German lad going into the middlings room with a light, and was the first accident of the kind that ever occurred here. His last venture in Milwaukee was to lease Elevator "A," the present Union, in 1868, for ten years, upon a rental of \$75,000 per annum, in connection with the in and out freight department, for which he was to pay \$50,000 more, making a total rental of \$125,000. This contract was surrendered at the end of three years, he having made up his mind to go to New Orleans.

In person Mr. Higby was of medium height, had broad shoulders, stooped a little, spoke short and quick, was of an exceedingly nervous temperament, fond of having his own way, and always got it somehow. He walked with a slow, deliberate step, his hands usually thrust in his pockets, particularly if watching his men, or planning a trade with some one. He had good executive abilities, was sharp and keen, and, although near sighted and compelled to wear glasses, he could see all that was going on. He was quick to see where money was to be made, and prompt to go in for it. He was a worker, too; no grass grew under his feet. A good judge of men, knew the worth of every man in his employ, always put the right man in the right place, and then worked him for all there was in him.

Mr. Higby was the first president of the Board of Trade, when organized, November 22, 1858, in the formation of which he was largely instrumental, and of which, up to the day he left the city, he was an active and influential member.

He was all business; his great, and perhaps his only business mistake, was in going to New Orleans, and building an elevator. He had conceived the idea that the wheat was shortly going to take that route for Europe, and meant to be the first to profit by it. Indeed, such was

his faith that this would be the case, as to cause him to intimate to his friends here that Milwaukee was gone up as a business point, and that five years would find her a dead town; but he was mistaken. Had he remained here with the foothold and prestige that he had, he would probably have been living to-day, and could not have failed to have been one of the wealthiest men in the west. He was from Otsego county, N. Y., where he was born in April, 1812.

As an illustration of the little faith even vessel men had in piers when first projected, I will insert a short fling at them by a vessel captain, taken from the *Courier* of May 4, 1842, about the construction of the one at Southport (Kenosha,) built in 1842, who, when asked for news upon his arrival at Milwaukee, answered: "Oh nothing special, only that the people of Southport have commenced to build a bridge across the lake to St. Joe, in which there will be two draws, one a hundred feet wide in the center for the passage of steamboats and vessels, and the other upon the people of Southport to build the first abutment," which latter he thought would be the most difficult of the two.

I will close the history of the early piers with a sketch of the old South Pier, as it was called, built 1845 and 1846, at the foot of Erie street, a sketch that, although previously published in the *Sunday Telegraph*, is a fit record for, and will form a part of this history.

THE OLD SOUTH PIER.

While standing in 1879, near the straight cut, as the present harbor is frequently called, watching the waves as they tumbled in upon the sandy shore, and contemplating the changes that have taken place in the shore line of the present third ward, by the annual encroachments of the lake since 1837, my thoughts went back to the time when the shore line was much farther out than now, and consisted of a ridge of land some twelve feet in height by one to two hundred in width, and covered with timber, some of which was of considerable size, consisting of oak, cedar and "Balm of Gilead," whose tops were the favorite resort of large flocks of prairie chickens, many of which have been shot there by William A. Rice, Samuel Robinson and others.

Upon this ridge was also the roadway from the old river mouth,

(then a little south of the present site of Wolf and Davidson's ship yard,) up to the town, and over which thousands of dollars worth of merchandise was carted, up to 1838, and perhaps occasionally to 1840.

As I turned to leave this spot fraught with so many pleasant memories of the olden time, my eye caught a glimpse of the storm beaten heads of some scattering piles, protruding their blackened tops above the waves here and there, like the remains of some submerged forest. The sight of these ancient relics of the past, the remnant of what was once a large and substantial pier, in the construction of which I took an active part, and over which a large amount of traffic was carried on for many years, carried me back to the time when it was built, and to many incidents, some laughable, some pathetic, that occurred as the work progressed, some of which incidents I will relate, but first I will speak of the pier.

This pier was built by Doctor Lemuel W. Weeks and Alexander Mitchell, and was commenced in November, 1845. The work for the first six months, was in charge of Major Rufus Cheney, or "Uncle Rufus," as he was called in those days by his intimate friends, and is often so designated now. He was assisted in the work by William Howard of this city, A. M. Topliffe of Oconomowoc, a brother of the well known landlord of that name, E. H. Heading, of the town of Lake, and myself; I working the driver, while the others prepared the piles and timber. The driver was of the old pattern, built upon the spot for this special work. The uprights, or gins, were thirty-six feet in height, resting upon parallels that extended twelve feet beyond the body of the driver. These parallels were secured in the usual manner by iron rods, hog chains passing over a gallows frame, eight feet in height, like the arches of a steamboat. The hammer weighed eighteen hundred pounds, and was operated by horse power, a young man by the name of George Bennett being employed as driver.

The first pile was driven on the 5th of December, and from that time on the work was pushed as fast as the weather would permit, until the middle of April, when the necessary depth of water, sixteen feet, having been reached, the work for the season was suspended, and the wide part was not put on until the following spring. The length of the pier was eleven hundred feet.

Now, to build such a structure in those days, with the imperfect machinery then in use, was an undertaking that required lots of patience, as well as labor, compared with what it would to-day. Steam driving was unknown, at least in Milwaukee. To put down four piles, tenon them, and put on the caps, was a good day's work. And many days we were unable to accomplish that, for, as the water increased in depth, the sea would interfere with our progress materially. Besides, to move about on the tops of these timbers when covered with ice, was a dangerous feat, and frequently resulted in a cold bath and a long swim. I took a header into the lake twice myself, during the winter, once in December, and once in January, being compelled to swim one hundred and fifty feet the second time, before I could find bottom, and then wade to the shore, some three hundred feet farther, the boys laughing all the time. But my revenge came at last, in this wise: We had just prepared a very large pile, one cold day in February, and were about to launch it into the lake for hoisting in, when Doctor Weeks happened to make us his daily visit to inspect the work. Now, whether Uncle Rufus thought that this particular pile, on account of its immense size, needed the more skillful hand of the boss to manipulate it, or a desire to impress the Doctor with his zeal, as well as his skill in pier building, got possession of him, I cannot say; perhaps he thought he could better English "sprechen;" anyway, he ordered me to stand back, and let him take my place, which I did, and the order was given to "hoist away!"

No sooner, however, had the full strain come upon the fall, than the hog chains parted, letting the entire weight upon the parallels; these being unable to support such a weight, gave way also, when the whole concern, with Uncle Rufus standing at his post like Casabianca on the burning deck, disappeared beneath the turbid waters. The Doctor gave a yell that might have been heard four blocks away, while I quickly divested myself of coat and boots, preparatory to going in after Uncle Rufus, when up he popped, like a jack-in-the-box, his face covered with blood, and blowing like a grampus. His first inquiry was for me, thinking I must have gone in also. He was soon rescued from his perilous position, and taken home by the Doctor, while I proceeded to fish up and repair the driver, which occupied about a week, during which the Major was not visible much of the time.

At length all was again ready for work, except shipping the hammer, and in order to do this, it was necessary to take up two planks in the floor of the pier, and lower the hammer down through the opening far enough to enter it between the gins, the feet of which came within eight inches of the planking, and then hoist it up again. Fearing that it might slip from the shears during this operation, the Major and I proceeded to lash the jaws of the shears on to the eye of the hammer with a piece of marline, he standing with his back to, directly upon the edge of this opening. This marline, besides being stranded in one or two places, was wet and frozen, and consequently did not render it easy. This vexed the Major, and he began to jerk it, upon which I reminded him of its defects. His reply was, "Never you mind; your Uncle knows what he is about." As he spoke the word "about," he gave his end of the marline a fearful jerk, and the next instant he was in the lake, going headforemost through a twenty-eight inch opening, with a splash that sent the water flying in all directions. I think his head must have made a dent as big as a pail in the bottom of the lake, for he had sand enough in his hair when he came up, to start an aquarium. How he ever went through that opening without touching either side, is a mystery, but he did. As he came to the surface, I caught him by the hand and pulled him out, when he spluttered out something about being "gol darned if he'd stay there any longer," and started for home, his track from there to the shore resembling that made by a leaky water cart. This second immersion coming so quick upon the heels of the first, so disgusted the Major, that he quit, and I completed the work.

Among the many amusing incidents which occurred during the building of that pier, was the following: We had just got it all ready for use, except the planking of a section in the center of the wide part, (three hundred feet of the outer end had an additional section on each side,) about fourteen feet square, which was covered over temporarily with some culls while awaiting the arrival of the sound plank with which to complete it, when a drayman named James Brannan, an old residenter of the Third Ward, known among the fraternity as the "holy fly," and who died of cholera in 1849, took it into his head to be the first man on the new pier with his dray. He came on at a good round trot, looking over his shoulder occasionally

to see if Pat Handley or Bill Dwyer, who were also behind, each having the same object in view, were likely to beat him. Now, James' great anxiety to be the first man on, prevented his observing the exact condition of things, and as bad luck would have it, he drove directly on to those culls. No sooner, however, had the feet of old Dobbins struck them, than he disappeared in the lake, stern foremost, (just the reverse of the way the Major went,) leaving every vestige of the harness lying across the shafts of the dray. Jim's astonishment at the disappearance of the horse may be imagined, but it cannot be described. His own version of the affair when relating it to his comrades afterwards, was something like this: "Be gob, byes, but mesilf was bate intirely. There was me dray and mesilf standin' on it, but me ould horse was gone, and a hole in the dock foreninst me as big as the rock of Cashel. I thought at first that it was all a dhrame; jist thin I heard a big schnort underneath the dock, and the nixt I saw was me ould horse makin' for the shore as if the divil was afther him, and faix I belave he was." It is needless to say that the old horse reached the shore in safety, where he was warmly greeted by his excited master, who had reached there ahead of him, but the most remarkable part of it was, that he should escape without a scratch, but so it was; it was long time, however, before Brannan heard the last of that performance.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

While eating our dinner one warm day in March in the shanty, we were all startled by a piercing cry for help from outside, and rushing out, we saw the bushy head of Wm. Bunnell, an old whisky bloated sot, who occupied a claim cabin at that time on South Water street, directly opposite the present harbor, protruding above the water in the middle of the river, and supporting himself by extending his arms along the ice. Well knowing that the ice was too rotten to bear our weight, we were at a loss at first as to how he could be rescued. There was an old yawl that had been lost from some vessel the previous fall, lying on the beach, that, although in an unserviceable condition, was the only hope, and we went for it. This with the aid of our horse was quickly landed upon the river bank, and by the united strength of all hands, quickly pushed on to the ice, and out the

Major and I started for him, I breaking the ice ahead while the Major pushed the boat along with a pole. We could see the old man's arms gradually coming to a perpendicular as he settled slowly down, and knowing that no time was to be lost, we worked with all our might, while I at the same time kept encouraging him to hold on. I do not think I ever worked so hard before or since. At length we reached him as his chin was even with the surface of the water; another minute and we would have been too late. We were not long in getting to him the fire, where we had some hot coffee, some of which he drank, after which I asked him what he attempted such a dangerous feat as that for, as he must know that the ice was very rotten. His reply was, "O, I was out of whisky, and thought perhaps you had some," to what I replied, "well, you came pretty near getting more water than whisky that time, old man." He was drowned a few years later near Neenah, though how it was possible to drown a man with water with as much whisky inside of him as he was in the habit of carrying, is a mystery. William Bunnel was a man of good natural abilities, better than the average, but his inordinate love for whisky was too strong to contend against, and he went to the dogs. I believe that he was never married.

There was another incident that occurred there in the spring of 1846, the recollection of which haunts me at times to this day. A man with a wife and four children came there to await the arrival of the boat from Chicago, upon which they hoped to obtain a passage back to their old home in St. Lawrence County, State of New York. They were entirely out of money, neither would all their worldly possessions have sold for ten dollars. They were poor, indeed. As I passed in and out of the warehouse where they were sitting during the day, I noticed that the man looked heart-broken and discouraged, while upon the face of the woman was also an expression of deep sadness. They sat in this way until about three in the afternoon, when the man went behind a box, not six feet from where his wife was seated holding her babe, with the other children sitting by her, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Never shall I forget that scene when the wife was informed of what had occurred. She spoke not a word; she seemed perfectly stunned. A dray was sent down by the City Marshal, upon which the grief stricken woman

and her helpless children were placed and taken to the poor-house. I have seen many sad sights during my life, the recollection of which remained for a long while, but the look of utter despair upon this poor woman's face, when carried off upon the dray, will never be effaced from my memory while life remains. Neither can I find words sufficient to express my contempt for any one who was cowardly enough to relieve himself in such a way, as did this man, of the responsibilities of a husband and father, and leave his wife and little ones to the cold charities of the world. I have no doubt there are others living besides myself who remember this shocking tragedy. What eventually became of this unfortunate mother and her little ones I never knew.

In closing this reminiscence I will say as a matter of history that the first boat to land at the old South Pier was the propeller Milwaukee, from Oswego, Captain Williams, and that the first large steamer was the Niagara, Captain Richards, from Buffalo. There is also a hammer in the lake that with the driver was washed off that pier during a terrific storm in February, 1846. The hammer, gins, shears and fall were seen the next summer by Duncan C. Reed, lying upon the bottom, about half a mile southeast of the outer end of the present harbor piers while on his way from the South Point to Higby's pier, with the C. C. Trowbridge. No effort was ever made, however, as far as I know, to recover them.

Of those who worked there Major Cheney, William Howard* and myself are all that are known to be now living.

This reminiscence may perhaps not be of much interest to the general reader or future historian, but to the old settler they are the mile stones that connect the present with the past,

As backward o'er life's well-marked trail
In memory oft we go,
And think of the work our hands have done,
And the forms we used to know.

With this we will close the history of 1843, a year, that although we gained a little, yet was one that many now living will remember

*William Howard died a few months since.

for the dark shadows that hung over our financial horizon, as it came to a close. Few of the laboring classes had work during the winter, and the majority saw the wolf very near the door before spring again broke winter's icy fetters, and put us once more in communication with the East.

CHAPTER VI.

1844.

Close of 1843—Opening Prelude—Election of Trustees—Water Power—Fire—Political—Jackson's Birthday—Bridges—April Election—Democratic Courtesy—Hotels—Cut of Block 3, Extending from Wisconsin to Michigan Streets, How and by Whom Occupied—John N. Bonesteel, Sketch of—Sand Operations—Geo. E. S. Vail—E. Stats—D. Newhall, Sketch of—Sketch of Kirby—A. J. Langworthy—R. Wheeler and Nazro & King, Where Located—Richardson, Geo. G. and R. D. Houghton, Sketch of—I. A. Hopkins—C. Preusser and the Bradford Brothers Came—Sketch of John Plankinton—Railroad Meeting—Opening of Erie Street—Repudiation and Political Chicanery, and its Effects—Where is Milwaukee?—New Stage Line—Editorial—Michael Burke's Raid—Bad Blood—Celebration of the 4th—Improvements—Sketch of James B. Martin—Rogers' Block, Sketch and Cut of—Sketch of Jas. H. Rogers—McCabe, Sketch of—His Death—Them Pills—Convention at Prairieville—Election—Remarks—New Bridge at Walker's Point—Military Company Organized—Bull Whackers—City Charter—Boats—Census—Climate—Remarks upon Climate—Remarks upon Previous Winters—The Champion—Norwegian John's Dive—Otis Hubbard's Last Shot.

The outlook at the close of navigation in 1843 was anything but cheering. Business that had been as good as could naturally be expected during the summer, was now rapidly falling off. The last boat for the season, the propeller Hercules, Capt. Floyd, left on the 25th of October. Emigration that had given to the young village a business look during the summer months, was over, the crack of the lead teamsters' long whips was no longer heard in our streets, and as the cold blasts from the north began to make themselves felt; the hearts of many were filled with sadness as they contemplated the prospect ahead for the next six months.

Those who had business and a full purse, were happy, while those who had not, and they were much the larger number, were gloomy. The winter of 1843-4, though much milder and less snowy than the previous one, proved nevertheless to be quite severe, much suffering existing among the working classes for want of employment. Spring came at last, however, the ice left the river on the 10th of March, and April 10th brought in our first boat, the steamer Missouri, Captain Wilkins, the sight of which brought joy to every heart, as it put us in

communication with the outer world once more. The C. C. Trowbridge was fitted out and put in commission by Messrs. Dousman & Brown, (William Brown of Albany,) and the work of the season fairly began.

ELECTION.

The election of Trustees this year, took place Monday, January 1st. The following is the official return :

East Ward—Mathias Stein, 318 votes; Andrew McCormick, 288; Joseph Ward, 282; John S. Rockwell, 288; Thos. J. Gilbert, 266. There was an opposition ticket in this ward, in which James Kneeland received 233; Wm. P. Lynde, 218; D. A. J. Upham, 207; Edward Hossey, 206.

West Ward—Byron Kilbourn, Egbert Mosely, Benj. Church, C. W. Schwartz, and Jacob L. Bean. Fire Wardens: Alex. Mitchell, Maurice Pixley and Cyrus D. Davis.

The Board elected Thomas J. Gilbert President, Chas. C. Savage Clerk, and A. H. Woodbridge Treasurer, and as assessors, I. A. Lapham, J. B. Zander and Geo. H. Walker. This was a hotly contested election, the Germans and the Irish each putting up and electing their man. Six hundred votes were polled in the East ward, and one hundred and twenty-five in the West ward.

FIRE.

Rathburn's mill (the present City Mill,) was set on fire on the 16th of January, upon which the citizens called a public meeting, and offered five hundred dollars for the detection of the fire bug. I think however, that after much talk and detective work, Mr. Rathbone was finally compelled to leave town in order to avoid being arrested as his own incendiary. He went from here to New Orleans; he was a sharp keen fellow, and could talk like a parson. He was a relative of the celebrated forger, Benjamin Rathburn, of Buffalo. He came from there.

CELEBRATION.

General Andrew Jackson's seventy-seventh birthday was celebrated this year, March 15th, with great pomp, by the Democratic party, and the Irish in particular. The officers of the day were, for President, Byron Kilbourn; Vice Presidents, Geo. H. Walker, D. A. J. Upham, John White, Egbert Mosely, and Joshua Hathaway. Some

of the toasts were very witty, and some were very silly. John White gave the following :

Andrew Jackson: a proud and glorious representative of Irish blood; the greatest man of the present and past generations. Take him in the field of battle or in the council of state, he has always shown himself superior to every emergency, always successful, and never wrong.

Pray where was Hannibal, Napoleon, Washington, or even McManman, about that time ?

By Richard Murphy :

Andrew Jackson: the hickory twig that beat the dust out of Pakenham's coat at New Orleans.

Pretty good for you, Dick.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The *Commercial Herald* of April 6th, 1844, contained the following:

LOOK TO IT.

The farmers, south and west, complain of the roads leading into the village. Neither of the bridges crossing the marsh or the Menomonee are safe, and the ferry at Walker's Point is sunk. Now is the time to build a bridge at the Point.

Such was the cry about half the time, and something was always the matter with the bridges, as well as the roads leading to them. But then, it gave the editors something to blow about, and they improved it every time ; and it did bring a bridge.

THE APRIL ELECTION

This year for town officers, was a very spirited affair. Three tickets were put in nomination, the third one being Abolition. An unusually large vote was polled, one hundred and fifty more than ever before. But the Democratic ticket was elected, showing that the Democracy was out in force, and that the "Klay Klubs," as the Whig clubs were called, "kan't kome it." The following was the result:

Supervisors—D. A. J. Upham, Chairman, J. D. Butler and Horace Hadley.

Town Clerk—Wallace W. Graham.

Collector—Seth W. Churchill.

Assessors—John G. Barr, Joshua Hathaway and Arch. McFadyen.

Justices of the Peace—Clinton Walworth, Thos. J. Noyes, D. Van Deeren and Timothy Wainwright.

Commissioners of Highways—Garret Vliet, Caleb Miller and Frederick Austin.
Overseers of Highways—Christian W. Schwartz, Nathaniel L. Herriman and Michael Higgins.

School Commissioners—Osbert E. Messenger, Jas. Magone and Cyrus Hawley.

Constables—John Fitzpatrick, Sam'l Robinson and Alex. F. Pratt.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Oscar Van Dyke.

Fence Viewers—Patrick Flynn, Cyrus D. Davis and John McCollom.

An election was held February 25th, in the East Ward, for the purpose of ascertaining if the citizens of that ward would tax themselves \$15,000 for the construction of a harbor at the present straight cut. Cost of work as estimated by Byron Kilbourn, \$11,639.89. Carried.

DEMOCRATIC COURTESY.

COL. JOSEPH WARD RESIGNED HIS PLACE IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Under the above caption in the *Sentinel* of May 22d, 1844, we find the following:

Our citizens are probably aware that one Joseph Ward is the only "Whig" member in the Board of Trustees for the East Ward, and one would naturally suppose that it would not require any great breach of parliamentary rules on the part of the *loco foco* president, Thomas J. Gilbert,* and his Democratic associates to manage him, but the fact is otherwise; such is Democratic hatred of Whigs, and Whig principles, that although Col. Ward made a motion to raise a committee of much importance to the town, which was seconded, and carried unanimously, the Democratic president, Thomas J. Gilbert, though well acquainted with the parliamentary rule, that the mover should be chairman of the committee, refused to place the Colonel on the committee at all, but with true Democratic modesty appointed himself chairman. No man therefore having any self-respect can blame Col. Ward for immediately resigning his seat in a board, where he was denied the common courtesy of the rules which have ever governed every public body in this country.

A DEMOCRAT.

HOTELS.

There were six hotel changes this year, viz: J. Whitney succeeded Tibbets & Conger in Jacob L. Bean's American, where the Plankin-

*This Thomas J. Gilbert was one of those, who believed with John White, that no American should hold office, and he certainly acted upon that principle in this case, and no man with any self respect would have done any differently under the circumstances than Mr. Ward did. He was one of Milwaukee's most respected citizens, and the insult was not a mere personal one, but was an insult to the East Side, and coming from comparatively a new comer, for Mr. Gilbert was such, was all the more keenly felt.

ton is now ; and H. Delcampo succeeded Wm. Welch in the Farmer's Inn, which he fitted up in fine style in July, as the Western Exchange, (see cut ; this hotel stood at what is now No. 356 East Water street,)



Geo. E. Graves being his successor in the Fountain House ; Holman & Janes succeeded H. S. Bradley in the Franklin, late the Juneau, which they also refitted and called the Tremont ; the Cottage Inn was kept by Taft & Spur, and the Milwaukee House by Caleb Wall.

Our mercantile force was joined this year by J. Drummond, who opened what was known as the Scotch Store, at what is now 392 East Water, with dry goods.

Romer & Murphy (David Romer and John Murphy,) opened a cabinet shop on Huron street, and Charles Winkler erected a starch factory on the corner of East Water and Oneida streets.

Wm. R. Longstreet opened a large grocery on the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets, this year.

James Rathburn was in the Hustis block, the Messrs. Jennings having removed to their new store, southeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets.*

John Mason, with soap and candles, was at the foot of Huron street.

Miller & Cushman (Henry Miller and Peter N. Cushman,) forward-

*This store was where the railroad depot was subsequently built. The ground is now vacant.

ing and commision, were in the Checkered Warehouse at the Point. Payne & Van Alstine, the latter a new comer, were in the Wells block, with groceries, just north of the Cottage.

S. L. Rood also removed from the west to the east side, this year, to what is now 367 East Water street, in October, A. F. Clark's old place, he having moved across the river.

Among the new comers this year were C. N. Smith, ticket agent, and Adolf Goetz, barber, both of whom are living. Mr. Smith has been quite noted as an auctioneer, and was, when in the business, the best one in the place.



The above cut furnished me by Wm. H. Metcalf, Esq., is a *fac simile* of the west side of East Water street, (as it appeared in June, 1844,) with the exception of a part of one building, between Wisconsin and Michigan streets. The reader is already aware of how it was occupied in 1841-2-3, and I will now give the occupation in 1844. On the extreme right can be seen a small portion of the frame building erected in 1840, by Chas. C. Dewey, occupied, as has been stated, in 1841 by Cary & Taylor, at 399, Higby & Wardner, at 397, and

by Dewey at 395,* present numbering. The only change here is that Mr. Higby has also rented 395 of Dewey, who has removed to 413 East Water street, which accounts for Higby's sign being visible upon the corner of that store, where he is going it alone, Wardner, as stated in the previous chapter, having opened at 365 East Water street. The second story was at this time occupied by Col. Starr, as an office for the *Sentinel*, and where I believe that the late Gen. Rufus King, who ultimately reached so high a position as a journalist, also begun his editorial career in Milwaukee.

The next building, going south—the one with the awning—is the same one spoken of in the previous chapter as the place where Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf first commenced their business career in this city, the architect of which was the late S. H. Martin.

We come next to the old Pioneer Store,† probably at that time the oldest building on the block, and occupied by Cady & Farwell, in the rear part of which the future Governor of Wisconsin commenced his business life by making tin pans and stove pipe. And it was here also that the late Herman L. Page, who played so conspicuous a part in the public affairs of Milwaukee city and county for many years, first commenced his mercantile life in this city.

The next, as has been already stated, was occupied by Messrs. Shepard & Bonnell.

The next, the center one of the three similarly constructed stores, stands upon the same twenty feet of ground that was formerly occupied by J. & L. Ward, and has already been described in the previous chapter, as the second one occupied by Bradley & Metcalf. That old store probably witnessed more fun while owned by the Messrs. Ward, and more mischief has doubtless been concocted there, than in any other on the street. It was here that the famous duel

*Dewey's block had a frontage of forty-six feet divided into three fifteen feet stores, consequently the fourteen feet occupied by Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf's first store would be No. 395, under the present system of numbering, and 193 old numbering. This of course is assuming that twenty feet made a number then same as now.

†It will perhaps be stated in the history of Milwaukee by the Western Historical Publishing Company, now in press, upon the authority of Mr. Nelson Olin, of Omro, who helped erect this store, that it stood upon the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, where Martin's block, so called, now stands. This is not so. It stood upon the north twenty feet of Lot 2, at what is now 393 East Water street, sixty feet from the corner.

between Smith and Wingfield, mentioned in Volume I., was planned and fought. It was a great rendezvous for the unregenerate boys of that period, and their name was legion.

From this point north to Wisconsin street, one hundred and twenty feet, the ground, as can be seen, is now covered with a double four-story brick block, all erected by the late James B. Martin, who had purchased the forty-six feet upon the corner of Morgan L. Martin, and the remaining fourteen feet of the late Joseph Carey, upon which he erected the corner building in 1849, (the other has already been described in the previous chapter,) which he subsequently sold to Max Mack, of Cincinnati, for \$50,000. The United States courts were held in this building for several years, and in the upper story of the south half, over Nos. 389, 391 and 393, was located that famous place of amusement known as Gardner's Hall, so popular with our citizens in the olden time.

The next, the last of the three similarly constructed stores, then known as Ward's Granite Store,* was occupied by John Gale, Jr., as a dry goods store. It was in this store, and under the tutelage of John Gale, that John M. Durand, now a Chicago millionaire, commenced his business life in Milwaukee, working the first six months for his board only.†

John N. Bonesteel, who will not be forgotten by some of the old settlers at least, comes next south of Mr. Gale, he having removed to that store in the fall of 1843. John was a gay boy, and would bear watching. He had voice like a clarion, and was as full of wind as a bushel of beans. He built the house on the southeast corner of Marshall and Biddle streets, where the Hon. John Vandyke now lives. He also had a thirst for military glory, and held at one time the office of Adjutant General of Wisconsin. He had a cut for his advertisement in the paper, representing the people climbing over each other's heads to get in, but those who were unfortunate enough to

*So called from its front being painted in imitation of granite. I will state that the first granite ever used in this city for building purposes, was in Martin's old block, Nos. 395, 397 and 399 East Water street; and the next was in the Ludington block, Nos. 401 and 403, in 1851.

†John Gale was a wide-awake citizen. He went early to Waukesha, where he erected a mill, in company with Richard Lord and James Barber. Mr. Gale was as full of mischief as his skin could hold, and was a leading "Calithumpian." I remember him well.

get in once, were, as a rule, not apt to play Oliver Twist, and ask for more, one bout with John being all that any one usually wanted in his'n; it would take the next thirty days for the holes to grow up again in their hides, he skinned them so close.

It was in this store that the famous sand operations, the exposure of which created such a furore in the newspapers of the day, first had its origin, conceived and carried out to a successful issue in several cases by that notorious Milwaukee boy, George E. S. Vail. There were several prominent Milwaukeans who, forgetting what the good book says about hastening to be rich, were tempted to take stock in this bonanza, some of whom are living to-day, and who, if my memory is correct, and I think it is, were badly sanded.

We often hear it said that this or that man who shows a lack of courage, has no sand, but that rule would not apply in this case, for if there is any one thing that these honest seekers after wealth, had an abundance of when George and John got through with them, that thing was sand.

The way this famous game was played, was as follows: The operators would approach the victim selected, who in all cases was one known to have the stamps, and putting two or three bright new genuine half dollars into his hand, ask him to go to the bank and ascertain if that was good money; of course it would be pronounced genuine. He would then be informed that it was bogus, and that he could buy a box containing one thousand dollars of that same money for five hundred in paper, bank bills, the exchange to be made near the old light house, or some out of the way place. No sooner, however, would the vendor of specie get the currency into his hands and counted, than the alarm would be given by a confederate that an officer was coming, upon which all would run, giving the poor honest dupe no opportunity to examine his prize, until, as the ministers would say, it was everlastingly too late to get his money back. I have one party in my eye who had sand enough obtained in this manner to build a house, that cost him six thousand dollars, however, but what what is life to a man without sand. Bonesteel went from here to Fond du Lac and set up a sorghum or sugar beet factory, I have forgotten which, where he was quite successful for a time in sweetening the "Fond du Lac-ers," and from there to California, where, I am informed, he died a few years since.

George E. S. Vail afterwards went to California, where he ran a notorious career, and where he succeeded after a hotly contested election, in getting into the penitentiary, where he finally died from the effects of an overdose of strychnine which he had injected into his leg. He was a hard case, and the only wonder is that he was suffered to live as long as he did.

The next, an unpretending little one and a half story frame, with the usual battlement front, so common in our early buildings, was occupied by E. Stats, commonly called "Penny Stats," for the sale of milk, apples, candy, etc. Mr. Stats was probably about as small souled a specimen of man as ever lived here. He was addicted to a habit that finally drove him to that city of sin, Chicago. He was a "skezicks" of the first water. This building had formerly been a meat market. Doctor Weeks had a market there in 1838, for a short time, and Owen Aldrich a little later.

We come next to the store of the late George Bowman,* dry goods, where he did a large business for several years. Then to the jewelry store of Bayles and Hacket.

We have now reached Dewey's Commercial Block where we find in the north tenement N. S. Donaldson, dry goods, who is yet living at 456 Jackson street; the next was Weeks & Miller, general merchandise, and in the south was A. G. Dayan,† groceries. The upper stories of this building were occupied for offices.

The next, now 371, a small frame, was occupied at that time by Thos. Sherwood, as a restaurant. Mr. Sherwood afterwards removed to Oshkosh. The next, No. 369,‡ was occupied by John Fowler as a cheap boarding house. The next by A. F. Clark,§ drugs and medicines, while upon the corner, No. 365, was F. Wardner, dry goods. And across the street can be seen the new brick store||

*This was not Mr. Bowman's first store; that, as has been seen in volume I., page 42, was in the block below.

†Mr. Dayan did not remain here long, but his advertisement filled two columns in the paper. N. A. McClure also went into the Rogers block, West Water street, in May, I think.

‡Present numbering.

§This store, as previously stated, was occupied in October, 1844, by the late Sidney L. Rood, as a book store, Mr. Clark having gone across the river into one of Messrs. Holton & Goodall's buildings.

||The view given by the cut at the head of this sketch was taken in June, 1845, soon after the great fire, and while the new buildings were in process of erection,

erected in 1845 by the late Wm. Brown, now occupied by the Messrs. Houghton Bros. as a bank.

Such, substantially, was the appearance, as well as the occupancy, of that part of East Water street, in the month of June, 1844.

This year also brought us Daniel Newhall, who has made a record that deserves more than a passing notice; he came in April. Mr. Newhall's first place of business was at what is now 423 East Water street, in the old Chase warehouse, that Doctor L. W. Weeks had brought from the mouth of the river, mention of which was made in Volume I, page 24. His stock consisted of dry goods mostly. Here he remained until November, when he purchased the stock of Weeks & Miller, (who had dissolved,) and took their store, the middle tenement of Dewey's block, where he remained until April, 1845, when he purchased the building next south, of Sherwood, now 369 East Water, which he fitted up, put a second story upon it, and occupied it for a store, and where he remained until 1849.

Mr. Newhall's first start was in wheat, in 1846, his first operation netting him \$12,000. He finally went into speculation wholly, and for years was the boldest wheat operator in the West, with a nerve like steel, and took the bull by the horns. Whether he lost or won, he was always the same. He would walk into a bank, draw his note for twenty, forty, or fifty thousand dollars, with as perfect assurance that it would be honored, as if he owned the bank. Whether as a "bull" or a "bear," he was always a leader.

He has also built largely, the palatial residence of the late James B. Martin, as well as the famous Newhall House, having been erected by him, both of which are an ornament to our city.

Mr. Newhall has now retired to his beautiful farm in Waukesha, where he is spending his time in raising blooded stock. He comes in occasionally, however, to see his old friends, and have a look at the "bulls" and "bears," with whom he has had so many contests in the long ago. May his autumnal years be peaceful and happy.

Another of our prominent citizens who came this year, and whose success has also been wonderful, when taken in all its bearings, was

which will account for the half-finished condition of this store, the scaffolding used in its construction being dimly seen at the extreme left of the cut, and consequently gives a view of that block (with one or two exceptions,) as it appeared in 1846, as well as in 1845.

Abner Kirby, of Maine, who commenced business as a watchmaker, at about 390 East Water street, where he remained for a short time, when he became associated with Ludington & Wells in the lumbering business, in which he, as well as they, have made a large amount of money; a business, in fact, from which nearly all their wealth has been drawn, and is being drawn.

Mr. Kirby is of a nervous temperament, very set in his own way, acts upon the impulse of the moment, and of course loses his grip occasionally. He is a strong Democrat, and an active politician; and if he wants a man elected, will work like a beaver to accomplish it. He is a good friend, if a friend; but an uncompromising enemy. If he has anything against a person, that person will not remain in ignorance of it long. Mr. Kirby is a true son of the old Pine Tree State, with a constitution like iron, and a will to back it, and is always busy. He has a large heart, and a large purse.

Langworthy & McCracken, (Andrew J. Langworthy and Nelson McCracken,) were running a foundry on the canal.

Nazro & King were the successors of Clark Shepardson at 276 East Water street, in May.

J. A. Palmer and D. Corbin started a snuff factory on East Water street, just below Huron, the first in the place.

Doctor James Johnson and Brother also came this year in July, with a heavy stock of drugs, which they opened at 388 East Water.

Russell Wheeler leased the south twenty feet of Mr. Juneau's lot, at what is now No. 360 East Water, upon which he erected a two-story frame building for a harness shop, and took in Chas. Siefert as a partner. And J. Brown was in the Rogers block, West Water street, with a cabinet shop, this year.

The accessions to the medical department this year were John B. Dousman, James Johnson, J. Bristol, and E. R. Hoyt, (botanical.)

A new grocery was opened by Mabbett & Lewis, (Hiram Mabbett and John Lewis,) at what is now 359 East Water, in May.

Richardson Houghton came this year, with his sons, Geo. G. and Royal, who opened a stock of dry goods in the old Comstock building on Third street, just below Chestnut, where, by strict economy and a close attention to business, they laid the foundation of the large amount of wealth that they are in the enjoyment of to-day. Few men

have been as successful, or bear their comparatively sudden acquisition of wealth with greater modesty, than do the Houghton Bros. Neither does one in a thousand who go into business, ever reach the plane they occupy. They commenced at the foot of fortune's ladder, and have reached the top, before they passed the meridian of life's journey, and stand among the solid men of Milwaukee, as a worthy example for others to emulate.

This year also brought Isaiah A. Hopkins, with books and stationery, which he opened on the northeast corner of East Water and Michigan streets, Wiltshire's old place.*

J. & L. Ward opened in No. 387, Gale's old stand, in the fall.

J. Y. Sanger, hats and caps, was in Wells' block, at what is now 350[†] East Water, in May. This store finally came into the hands of the late B. H. Troop, or "Uncle Ben," as he was usually called, who was for so many years at what is now 378 East Water.

The Variety was also opened this year by Daggett & Richardson, (the late S. S. Daggett,) opposite the Cottage Inn.

A marble yard was opened on Broadway, opposite the Milwaukee House, by Nathaniel Warren.

Edward Emery, candy, also came in September, and opened on the south side of Wisconsin street, near the alley.

The publication of the *Banner* was also commenced this year in September, by Moritz Schoeffler.

Christian Preusser, jeweler, came this year, and is to-day, by his untiring energy, good management, and close attention to business, at the head of one of the largest jewelry establishments in the West, and a first-class citizen.

The mercantile corps was further strengthened this year by the arrival of John, James, Robert, Ephraim and Joseph Bradford, from New Hampshire, who opened a wholesale dry goods house, under the name of Bradford Bros., and were for years the leading dry goods merchants in the city. They were known all over the Northwest as

*Wiltshire was simply an agent for Hopkins, and came as an advance guard. He was an Englishman, tall and slim, with a large head, and bushy hair which usually stood erect. He was very slow and methodical in his movements and manners. He left long ago.

†Wells' block occupied what is now Nos. 348, 350 and 352 East Water, Lot 10, Block 7.

wide-awake, fair dealing and honorable. No house ever established here can show a better record. They retired from the dry goods business many years ago. Robert, John and Ephraim have passed away. James and Joseph are still with us, the former running a music store, and the latter in the commission business, and are first-class citizens.

Theodore O. Hartman, J. A. Becher and C. W. Milbrath, land agents; John L. Doran, lawyer; W. D. Upman, grocer, and Haskell & Harriman, hats and caps, were known to have come this year.

J. F. Rague (who can ever forget him?) opened an intelligence office this year; mighty little intelligence to be got there, though. Rague knew too much about some things for his own good.

M. W. Higgins opened a cabinet shop two doors north of Pixley's, in May, 413 East Water street, Williams Lee's old place.

Jacob Rapelgee opened a stock of groceries in Roger's block, West Water street, in May. Geo. and J. L. Burnham were operating the old brick yard foot of Fourteenth street, in 1844. They also opened a new yard near the corner of Eleventh and Wells street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in 1845, which they operated for three years. I remember the place well; there was a hole there for several years after they abandoned it and went to their present location. They have been without exception the most successful brick makers in Milwaukee, and have accumulated a large property.

A futile attempt was also made to resuscitate the old Bank of Milwaukee this year, but it was no go.

D. Wells, Jr., was in the forwarding and commission business this year at 395 East Water street.

JOHN PLANKINTON.

Among those who came to our young village this year, and whose record as a successful business man is certainly the most wonderful, when considered in all its details, of any one who ever came here, Alexander Mitchell alone excepted, was John Plankinton, who came direct from Pittsburg, Penn., where he had resided for a short time previously, landing from the steamer Great Western, Capt. Wm. Walker, September 8th, 1844. Mr. Plankinton's object in coming here was to go into the butchering business with George Metcalf,



John Plankinton

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(whom he had previously known,) at what is now No. 407 East Water street. That plan, however, was frustrated by Mr. Metcalf having entered into partnership with Deacon John Ogden just one week previous to his arrival, which compelled him to launch out for himself.

He accordingly leased the ground at what is now No. 3 Grand avenue, of Hon. Ed. D. Holton, for a rental of sixty dollars per annum, upon which he at once erected a small frame building, at a cost of one hundred and ten dollars, in which he opened a meat market on the 22d of September, just fourteen days from the time he landed. Pretty quick work, that. In this small building he commenced his business career, with a capital of four hundred and fifty dollars, and such was his success that his first year's sales amounted to nearly twelve thousand dollars.

Here he remained until 1849, growing in wealth and experience, when the country having been well stocked with cattle and hogs, he commenced the slaughtering and packing business, which he continued for one year, when a partnership was formed with Frederick Layton, under the firm name of Layton & Plankinton, and under which name the business was conducted, the slaughtering, however, being principally confined to cattle, as the hogs were mostly killed by the farmers themselves* at that time, until 1860, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Layton retiring, and the business conducted by Mr. Plankinton alone until 1863, when, such had been its growth, that there were but three establishments of the kind in the United States whose business was larger than his.

By this time it was patent to every shrewd man that this was a growing country, and to Mr. Plankinton in particular was it apparent that the business he was engaged in would soon be the leading business of the West, wheat alone excepted, and he was at once seized with a desire to control it. And in order to effect this, a new partnership was entered into with Philip D. Armour, then a rising young man, who for sagacity, shrewdness, and business ability, has few equals in any country, under the firm name of Plankinton & Armour, and under which name they soon began to make their power felt.

*This has all been changed within the last few years, and as many or more hogs are now slaughtered at that establishment, than at either of the Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

Having unlimited means, as well as unlimited credit, and brains to match, they at once took the initiative in the slaughtering and packing of beef and pork, increasing their facilities yearly, as their business increased, until their Milwaukee establishment alone covers nine acres of ground, and has a capacity for handling from five to seven thousand hogs daily, their average being thirty thousand per week when in full operation. In addition to which, they have a branch at Chicago, of even larger dimensions; and one at Kansas City, for the slaughtering of cattle alone,* in which from forty to sixty thousand head are slaughtered annually, and in all three of which establishments their business for 1880 exceeded twelve millions of dollars.

Besides conducting all this vast business, Mr. Plankinton has also built largely, no one man in the city having erected as many or as costly buildings, Mr. Mitchell's bank and the Chamber of Commerce building excepted, as he; and this year will witness the erection of another at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars. The city is not only indebted to him for many of our best business blocks, but the famous hotel known as the Plankinton House was also erected by him, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This hotel might, in one sense, be called a gift to the city, for it has certainly never been a paying investment to its owner. And the new Library Block, on Grand avenue, built last year at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, would be an ornament to any city. He does not always ask himself if it will pay, but if it will help the place.

In person Mr. Plankinton is tall and well proportioned, and possessed of a sound constitution. He has a large head, dark hair and dark blue eyes, in which a mischievous smile is often lurking. His step is long and quick, and for a man of his weight very light and elastic. He is not a talker, and very reticent, and not very easy to get acquainted with. He is all business, has no time to waste, and can handle a million dollar contract as easy, and with less trouble than most men would have in purchasing a two hundred dollar horse. If he makes a hundred thousand dollars, or loses that amount, upon a venture, it is all the same as far as the public are concerned, as the

*This is also changed now, and hogs are slaughtered there as well.

first would not excite, or the latter cause him to look in the least down hearted. He has a nerve like steel, and a will to back it, always acts upon his own judgment and takes the chances, decides a thing in a moment and then goes ahead with it, and always keeps his own counsel. He is a firm friend, and in the selection and treatment of his employees follows the old English rule, never allowing a man to leave if faithful and competent, nor discarding him when worn out or old. In business matters he is sharp and keen, and long practice in connection with uniform success has made him fearless, and he will take chances that would appal most men, going long or short, as the case may be, on pork, wheat or stocks, amounting to hundreds of thousands at a time, and if he don't at first succeed, he keeps at it until he does, always looking for his money back where he lost it. He gives you a quick glance when passing in the street, and if an acquaintance a nod of recognition. He is charitable, but in this respect he never lets his right hand know what his left hand doeth. He possesses the faculty of seeing all that is done around him, without apparently appearing to be watching, to a greater extent than any man in Milwaukee; neither can there be any change in the market that he does not seem to know by intuition, and in this respect is never taken off his guard. His morals are unimpeachable, and his habits of life uniform and simple. He always does as he agrees, and expects the same of others, and would under no circumstances deal a second time with a man who did not. In political faith he is a Republican of the strongest kind, and though often solicited to accept office, he will not consent, the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain, so commonly practiced by those who seek for political preferment, having no charms for him, three years services as alderman, 1856-7-8, being sufficient to satisfy him that the goal upon which he had fixed his eye, could never be attained by following that path so thickly beset with thorns. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and is one of the financial pillars of Calvary Church, where he is a constant attendant.

Mr. Plankinton is a native of New Castle County, Delaware, where he was born March 18th, 1820, and although in his sixty-second year, is as active and vigorous, owing to his regular habits, as most men are at forty. Milwaukee has not his duplicate.

ROADS AGAIN.

A meeting was held at the Milwaukee House on the 18th of May, to take into consideration the condition of the road from Milwaukee to Waukesha, of which great complaint had been made. Wm. A. Prentiss, Chairman; Alex. Mitchell, Secretary.

A committee of ten, consisting of Elisha Eldred, Harrison Ludington, Jas. Kneeland, J. E. McClure, from the East ward, James H. Rogers, John Hustis and Jacob L. Bean, from the West ward, and Geo. H. Walker, Jas. Sanderson and Geo. S. West from the South ward, were appointed at this meeting to select the best route for a road from Milwaukee to Waukesha, and also to ascertain the amount of money necessary to make it, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held in Rogers' Block, West ward, on the 25th, which they did, and reported that two thousand dollars would be wanted, which sum was voted, and Messrs. Ludington, Walker, Rogers, Holton and J. S. Fillmore were appointed to raise that amount by subscription.

This was the inception of the present Waukesha road now known as the old plank road. It is much shorter than the old one which came in south of the village, and is to-day one of the best public roads in the country. It is now the property of D. Wells, Jr.

OPENING OF ERIE STREET.

An ordinance was also passed on the 18th of May for grading East Water street from its present terminus, at the bridge, to Beach street, and that Byron Kilbourn, Jacob L. Bean, and John Hustis, freeholders, residing in the West ward, be appointed to assess benefits and damages to the owners of the property along said street.

This was the present Erie street. The work was done during this and the following season by John Furlong. The earth for filling this street came from the strip along the beach, in the present Third ward.

REPUDIATION.

Our beautiful city went into the repudiation business early, as the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees May 27th, 1844, will show. It was introduced by the Hon. Wm. P. Lynde :

Resolved, that the Treasurer is hereby prohibited from receiving any East ward orders drawn prior to the first of January last, in payment of taxes or other dues to the corporation.

To this the *Sentinel* replies as follows :

What is the meaning of this? It demands an explanation. Have our Board, who by the way are all *loco foco*, determined to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors of Mississippi fame? This is a new way to sustain the credit of the corporation; it will undoubtedly raise the price of corporation orders; it looks well for Milwaukee; it speaks volumes for the integrity, honor and credit of our place, and its paternal sponsors, the Trustees. Those who have labored hard for the prosperity and improvement of our town, and taken orders for pay, will no doubt be pleased to learn that the Trustees have relieved them from the further vexatious trouble of inquiring the price of corporation orders.

Milwaukee must have been in a bad shape financially to have prompted the Trustees to take such a step as that, but that they did it is true. The cause probably was jealousy of each other.

SPARRING AMONG EDITORS.

The Green Bay *Republican* gets off the following on Milwaukee. It was headed :

WHERE IS MILWAUKEE?

A fellow down East wants to know if Wisconsin is in Milwaukee. Will some of the editors over there enlighten this chap upon the subject? for not knowing, couldn't say, but our opinion is that there is some * there.

To which Col. Starr, of the *Herald*, replied as follows :

Of course Wisconsin is in Milwaukee—a part of it, at least. As to the *, Mr. *Republican*, don't trouble yourself in particular about it. All we can say is, that our * will shine forth with all the brilliancy of the noonday sun, long after some of the sickly dog * looking orbs that occasionally give us a pale streak of light (from a distance,) shall have sunk in gloomy silence below the horizon. Do you take, you "Jerusalem pony?"

This was not only a sharp reply, but it has come true; for Green Bay, with all her boasting, is but a village in size to-day, and is likely to remain so.

NEW STAGE LINE.

A new stage line (mud wagon,) was put on between Milwaukee and Watertown, by Argulus W. Stark. Mr. Stark was City Marshal in 1849, I think. He and his driver were a good match for the captain and mate of a steamer I came up the Illinois river on, in 1845; *i. e.*,

Stark had one eye, and the driver had another. They were a couple of beauties, they were.*

OUR CITY.

Col. Starr, in his editorial of June 21st, has the following beautiful passage :

We are proud of our city. It is but nine years since the spot where now stands the city of Milwaukee, was the scene of the red man's hunting ground. The spot now occupied by the pier, and where thousands (say hundreds,) are now landing upon our shores daily—nay, hourly—was an abrupt, isolated bluff, upon which the wild waves of old Lake Michigan spent their force in vain. Where now stands our office, the lone Indian, spear in hand, sought his finny prey. Now, however, a city, fine in proportions, in the vigor of youth, rich in resources, boundless in extent, (this was a little exaggerated,) with a numerous population, and possessing the germ of a great commercial emporium, rears its proud pinnacles heavenward, (more gas,) and is progressing with rapid strides to opulence and greatness.

The following beautiful poem headed this article :

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Thou art the desert child—
 A place of curious cast;
 A city born amid the wilds,
 On which ten summer suns have scarcely smiled;
 Thou art present—but not past.

Thy spires point to the skies—
 —Is heard the Sabbath bell—
 And stately edifices arise,
 And crowded streets, and city-stirring cries,
 All speak thy growth full well.

Like Jonah's gourd, thou sprang
 Forth from the teeming earth—
 Where with wild yell the forest rung,
 Man's ardent enterprise o'er thee hath flung
 Improvement at thy birth.

MICHAEL BURKE'S RAID.

Milwaukee was the scene of a "bit of a shindy" on the 24th of June. An Irishman named Michael Burke, a residenter of the Third "warrud," getting tired of waiting for the glorious 4th to come, when

*This line was sold to S. Hosmer & Co., in 1845.

a spree would naturally be in order, filled up with benzine, and opened the show by pounding the life nearly out of his wife. This being more than she had bargained for when she took Mike for better or worse, she got out a warrant for his arrest; upon learning which, he put on his war paint, armed himself with a knife, hatchet, two pistols, and a small howitzer, took one more drink of "bust-head," and marched forth, the monarch of all he surveyed, bidding defiance to every one, including Sheriff Holton, and swearing vengeance against the "d—d Yankees," and threatening the life of every one who approached him. He fired a number of shots into the crowd, one of which wounded a child. He was finally taken by Sheriff Holton, and locked up in the "Tombs," after which peace once more spread her white mantle over the village.

BAD BLOOD.

There was much ill feeling engendered this year among the different nationalities, brought about mostly by the course of the *Courier*, resulting in the following article in the *Commercial Herald*, signed "Equal Rights," and entitled "Facts for the people," which ran as follows:

It is a fact that the Trustees of the East ward have refused to give jobs on the public works, within said ward, to the lowest bidder when good security is offered for the faithful performance of the work.

It is a fact that an American citizen offered to take a job for fifty dollars, which was given to a foreigner for one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

It is a fact that the Board of Trustees have instructed the Treasurer not to pay in money, or receive for taxes any orders issued prior to January 1st, 1844.

It is a fact that American citizens are not permitted to put in bids for any of the public work without being abused by the Irish.

It can be seen by this article that the jealousy existing between the native and foreign population of Milwaukee begun to manifest itself pretty early, which was true, and that the Democratic papers as well as the Democratic officers were not backward in helping to foster it. Milwaukee suffered immensely, particularly during her infantile years, on account of this political discrimination, and will as long as it is fostered. Politics should never enter into local affairs; it is the bane of progress.

PERSECUTION.

Under this head we find the report of John A. Brown, upon his late sickness. His friends gave him over to the tender mercies of Doctor Walker L. Bean,* a young "saw bones," who was at that time experimenting upon the people occasionally. Hear him.

Some ten days ago we were accused, tried, found guilty of being unfit to attend to any kind of business, for which crime we were given over to the tender mercies of Doctor Bean, who bled us, cupped us, put a seton in our neck, after which he gave us three doses of strychnine a day, for three days, but it did not cause us the least trouble. No one who ever edited the *Courier* will ever be killed by strychnine.

This was true; the *Courier* editor was pizen proof.

CELEBRATION.

July 4th was celebrated this year with great pomp by all nationalities. It was the first time the German element had participated, and they went in with a vim. About every man in town had a position or office of some kind upon the occasion. The usual amount of marching was done, after which they wound up with a dinner at the Cottage Inn.

NEW FIRE COMPANY.

An ordinance was also passed July 19th, 1844, to organize Fire Company No. 2, German. David George, John Thomppsen, E. Wiesner, Henry Luther, M. Stein, J. J. Greuenhagen, Henry Lieber, Joseph Cordes, Henry Winter, L. J. Trayser, Fred Hilgen, August Luening J. Pritzlaff, and some twenty others, were charter members. This was the origin of old No. 2.

An ordinance was passed for issuing bonds to the amount of six thousand dollars, for the benefit of the West ward, the funds accruing from the same to be distributed as follows :

Two thousand dollars for dredging a channel through the shoal above the Menomonee river, along the wharf line on the east side of the said river,† and the balance for grading and graveling Winnebago, Chestnut, Third, West Water and Spring streets.

THOS. GILBERT, President.
CHAS. C. SAVAGE, Clerk.

Passed July 5th, 1844.

*This gentleman died March 22d, 1845, much lamented.

†From the foot of East Water street up.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Sentinel* of July, 1844, has the following article :

MILWAUKEE.

It is astonishing to look about our city and see the improvements going on in every direction; fine buildings are going up all around. Jas. H. Rogers has a large brick block nearly completed opposite the Cottage Inn, which was leased long ago. Harvey Birchard is also erecting a large brick building* on the southwest corner West Water and Spring streets; and D. Wells, Jr., is building one, (the present Kirby House,) upon the southeast corner of East Water and Mason streets. A lot has also been purchased within a few days, by an Eastern capitalist, (James B. Martin,†) upon what he intends erecting four stores in the near future. Mr. Eldred has also erected a warehouse on West Water street, the present McGeogh Packing House, and Doctor L. W. Weeks has erected one on the Point equal in size to any one in the west; and so we go.

Rogers' Block, a cut of which is here given, was erected in the summer of 1844; it was of brick, three stories in height; it had a frontage of sixty feet; it stood upon the west side of East Water street, at what is now numbers 333, 335 and 337 East Water street.‡

*This was the building started in 1843, by Messrs. Holton & Goodall. The lot was given them by Mr. Kilbourn upon the condition that they put a brick store on it. They sold out their right, after in putting the foundation, to Mr. Harvey Birchard, who completed it, and whose son owns it to-day. It has been burned twice and rebuilt, and lastly remodeled.

†This purchase was lot 5, block 3, Third ward, upon which he afterwards built the Arcade in 1852, now known as numbers 369 and 371 East Water street. It was from the roof of this building that one of the workmen slipped to the ground, head first, striking upon a pile of stones, while engaged in shingling it, and to the astonishment of every one, escaped with only a broken leg. It was certainly one of the most remarkable escapes on record. The old building was remodeled a few years ago, and a story added, and is now known as the Golden Eagle Clothing Store. Mr. Martin's Arcade was a fine block for the times. He was a famous builder; no "cob house" would be accepted by him. He was a man of excellent judgment, good executive ability, knew just what he wanted, and could come at its value as quick as any man I know. He was all business, never had time for amusements of any kind. He brought a large amount, \$134,000, when he came, which had grown under his management to nearly a million, at his death. He was a man of large frame, fine physique, good address, and very strict in business matters, always met his obligations when due, and expected every one he dealt with would do the same. He dealt largely in tax certificates in which he made a large amount of money. He knew the "ins" and "outs" of his business from alpha to omega, and could usually tell how a man's account stood from memory quicker than his bookkeeper could from the books. He was a power while he lived, in money matters, and died from over exertion. Mr. Martin will live in memory for years to come.

‡Mr. Rogers had a tax title upon Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 4. He subsequently quit-claimed the south thirty feet of Lot 6 to Henry Myrose, which accounts for its being located upon the north one-half of Lot 6, and the south half of Lot 5.



The architect was George W. Mygatt, the master mason George Furnace. The carpenter's work was done by the day. Its first occupants, as can be seen, were F. Wardner, L. J. Farwell and N. A. McClure,* who went in October 1st of this year.

This was the third brick block erected in Milwaukee. It was burned August 17th, 1854. Its cost was about ten thousand dollars.

James H. Rogers was a wide awake business man and kept things a moving. He built, as can be seen, quite extensively for those days, some of the best, if not the best buildings in the town, up to 1846, having been erected by him. He had also purchased the ground on the northeast corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, after his sale of the United States Hotel to Ira Couch, of Chicago, in 1846, upon which to erect another hotel, the plans for which are yet extant, that would eclipse all his previous work, but was prevented by the poverty of the times. He was a man of fine address, symmetrical in form, and of the kind that will command attention anywhere. He had a nervous

*Nicholas Alexander McClure was appointed Consul to Acapulco, Mexico, a few years later, where he remained for several years. He was a splendid looking man, had a pleasing address, was possessed of fine social qualities, and good business abilities. He was a native of Vermont—Williamstown, I believe. I remember him well. He died at Havana, Cuba, September 14th, 1861, of fever.

temperament and a determined will; his voice was clear and somewhat soft in tone; he spoke distinctly, his words coming out with a clearness of enunciation and ease that few possess; he was sharp and keen, and took good care of what came into his hands; he was very energetic as well as very aggressive, and whatever he wanted he went for in earnest; he was, as the history shows, prominent and active in our early municipal affairs, was often on the Board of Trustees, and twice its president; he was also often upon committees for opening roads into the country, and upon the grand juries; he was diligent in business, never idle a moment; neither would he allow any one in his employ to be idle, but, like Mr. Higby, worked them for all there was in them; he kept well posted in all that was going on in the place, and if there was a promise of money in any new contemplated project, he always took a chance in, if he could, always going for the lion's share, and usually managed to get it. Such are some of the personal characteristics of James H. Rogers. His residence for a number of years was upon block 79, Fourth ward, the whole of which he owned, the old house, now being owned and occupied by Frebun Mayhew, and known as No. 102 Seventh street. This was a pleasant home, and commanded a fine view of the city and bay, the house fronting east. I used to look upon that house in the olden time as one of the pleasantest homes in Milwaukee, (which as far as location went, it was,) being, when first built, almost a lone house, with abundant ground for a country residence. He also built the palatial residence of Hon. John Plankinton, where he died April 3d, 1863. Mr. Rogers was from Keysville, N. Y.

WHERE IS McCABE?*

Editors of Commercial Herald:

GENTS—Permit me to make an inquiry through the columns of your paper,

*Mr. Julius P. B. McCabe, who got up the first City Directory, was one of those restless waifs who float around the world, never staying long in the same place. He was a native of Ireland, and was smart, well educated, and competent to fill any ordinary position; but his love for the "crayther" was too strong, and he fell. He was the author of several books, and about a dozen directories. He had a passion for getting up statistics, and had he lived to compile his *Gazeteer of Wisconsin*, it would no doubt have been of great value to the present or future historian. But notwithstanding his ability and opportunities, he died in penury and want, without home or friends. He died on the porch of the old United States Hotel, in a fit, in 1849, and was hustled off to the Potter's Field in a hurry. Peace to his memory.

When may the people be blessed with the appearance of the long expected "Wis-konsan Gazeteer," that is to be edited, compiled and published by Julius Patricius Bolivar McCabe? The public will doubtless appreciate the interest I feel in the appearance of this work, when they learn that I subscribed and paid Julius one dollar in advance, with his assurance (who could doubt it?) that the work would be forthcoming in a speedy lapse of time.

The fact that this benighted region is soon to be excited by the appearance of a book written by a scion of the illustrious House of Rome, a kinsman of the immortal Brien Bori-home, and an immediate descendant of the illustrious South American liberator, (save the mark!) is, I trust, sufficient apology for the anxiety manifested. Can you gentlemen give me the desired information?

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE "WIS-KONSAN GAZETEER."

August 12th, 1844.

It is the opinion of the author that "A Subscriber" did not get enlightened. But that was the way they went for Julius.

THEM PILLS.

Some one sent Col. Starr, as a joke, a box of pills, upon which he made the following comment:

We acknowledge the receipt of a pint of pills, warranted to go through by daylight, and cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, including lying. Call in, friend Noonan, and we will divide with you.*

I will bet a hat that Mr. Noonan never came for the pills, and this is only given to show the animus that existed at that time against Noonan. But he was always ready for any game they wanted. He could write cutting articles, and his opponents never won any great victories over him.

POLITICAL.

The "loco foco" convention held at Prairieville on the 14th of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and the different County offices, was one of the most memorable ever held there; it lasted until one o'clock the following morning, and from the description of the proceedings, given by the *Sentinel*, it would appear that they had about such a time as did the parrot and monkey, viz: "a hell of a time."

Probably a more hotly contested fight was never witnessed on that

*The offer made by Col. Starr to divide with Noonan, although intended as a joke, might be construed into an admission that the lying was not altogether on one side. It was a sort of an editorial breech-loader.

old political battle field than was that of August 14th, 1844. It resulted in the following nominations :

For the Council—James Kneeland, Adam E. Ray, and J. H. Kimball.

Assembly—B. Kilbourn, Geo. H. Walker, Wm. Shew, Pitts Ellis and Chas. E. Brown.

Sheriff—John White.

Treasurer—Rufus Parks.

Register of Deeds—Solomon Juneau.

Clerk of Supervisors—Burr S. Crafts.

Judge of Probate—L. P. Crary.

Following the convention there was a caucus held at the Court House by the unterrified to make preparations for the election in September, at which the usual amount of gas and bombast was let out by H. N. Wells, I. P. Walker, D. H. Richards, L. P. Crary and other well known Democratic wind mills, in which they promised to hang the hides of the coons (whigs) on the fence, on the fourth Tuesday of September, and by jingo, they did.

It was a spirited contest and resulted in the election of the whole Democratic ticket with the exception of John White, who got badly whipped in the house of his friends; and such was the wrath of the Irish thereat, that for the next four years every candidate for Democratic honors stood a better chance to be struck with lightning than he did for a place on the slate, unless he would swear unequivocally that he voted for John White for sheriff in 1844.

Col. Starr in commenting upon this election, writes as follows :

We have met the enemy and are theirs. Yesterday was election day, and a lively one too. Steamboats puffing, wagons running, flags flying, bands playing, all in commotion, and for what? why just to see who would beat.

Well, it turned out just as we expected. The foreigners, with the aid of the Democrats, elected their whole ticket. They could not have done it, however, if we had a few more American votes. Six hundred votes were polled; one hundred Democratic majority.

The reason given by Col. Starr for not carrying the election was like the Irishman's for being defeated in a horse race. He claimed that his horse would have won the race if the horse he ran against had not been too fast for him.

The following was the result :

Council—Adam E. Ray, J. H. Kimball and James Kneeland.

House—Chas. E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Moores, William Shew, and Geo. H. Walker.

Sheriff—Owen Aldrich,
Register of Deeds—Solomon Juneau.
Clerk—Burr S. Crafts.
Treasurer—Rufus Parks.
Judge of Probate—C. Walworth.
Surveyor—George S. West.
Coroner—Joseph R. Treat.

If there was any one thing that the early Milwaukeeans prided themselves upon, it was going to conventions. No school boy ever looked forward to the Fourth of July with more pleasure than did the politicians of the day to the convention, where they could blow off their superfluous gas, and run for office. No wonder that Prairieville was a windy locality. But they enjoyed it, these old stagers, and their eyes will sparkle even now, when thinking of the fun they have enjoyed in the days of Auld Lang Syne, at the conventions at Prairieville.

NEW BRIDGE.

The new float bridge at Walker's Point was first opened for trial on the 16th of August. It was built by subscription, and in the *Commercial Herald* of September 2d, was a call for the stockholders to meet and choose trustees to take charge of it, signed by George D. Dousman, Andrew McCormick and David Merrill.

It rested upon boxes, had a heavy, cumbersome draw, worked by a windlass, the chain from which led to an anchor in the bed of the river. But it did service for several years; I think it was carried away by the spring freshets once or twice, once the draw went out in the Lake, and was towed back again by the C. C. Trowbridge, and put in place. A public meeting was also held on the 16th of August, to see if the trustees would be authorized to loan \$2,000 for the purpose of repairing the bridge at Chestnut street.

A military company called the City Guards was also organized on the 21st:

Captain—David M. Keeler.
First Lieutenant—John M. Meigs.
Second " —John Anderson.
First Sergeant—Wm. M. Compton.
Second " —Paul Juneau.
Third " —Col. C. L. McArthur.

Fourth Sergt. —Jas. Weston.

First Corporal—L. Doney.

Second " —P. M. Hinkley.

Third " —Martin Brown.

Fourth " —Matthew Keenan.

LEAD TEAMS.

The *Commercial Herald* of October 9th, 1844, says that "thirty-five prairie schooners were in the town to day."

These lead teamsters, or "bull whackers," as they were termed, were a peculiar race, never to be found except on the frontier. They were mostly "Suckers" from Illinois, or "Pukes" from Missouri. Their clothing consisted of a red flannel shirt, (coat or vest they never wore,) pants of Kentucky jeans, stogy boots, into which their pants were always stuffed, and an old broad-brimmed felt or straw hat. They drove from four to eight yoke of oxen each, attached to a great canvas-covered wagon, yclept a "prairie schooner," in which they carried their lead, and in which they also slept, as they never entered a house, to sleep, from spring until fall. Their whips consisted of a stock some twelve feet in length, with a lash in proportion, upon the end of which was a cracker that made a report like a pistol. These they handled with great skill and terrible effect, making the hair fly from old Broad at every cut, like down from a thistle. There were generally eight or ten of them in a company, and to hear their whips crack, when stalled in a mud hole, made one think of picket firing. Their language, if it might be called such, would have made a Bohemian crazy, but their profanity was unexceptionable; in fact, it was perfect. Their living consisted of salt bacon, corn dodgers and mighty poor whisky. Few of them could read, and probably not one in five could tell his age.

Col. Starr retired from the editorial chair of the *Sentinel* December 30th, 1844. He was succeeded by David M. Keeler and Col. C. L. McArthur.

CITY CHARTER.

There was a meeting for the purpose of consulting upon the adoption of a city charter, held at the Court House, December 20th, 1844, of which Jas. H. Rogers was President, and C. S. Hurley Secretary, at which the following committees were appointed to draft one:

East Ward—D. A. J. Upham, J. E. Arnold, Lindsey Ward, Doctor James Johnson, Wm. P. Lynde, and Wm. A. Prentiss.

West Ward—Byron Kilbourn, A. W. Stowe, F. Huebschmann, and E. D. Holton.

Walker's Point—David Merrill, Jas. Magone, and L. W. Weeks.

This was the first real step taken towards a municipality, and the committee reported a charter.

The steamboats this year were the Nile, Capt. Allen; Illinois, Capt. Blake; Wisconsin, Capt. Randall; Chesapeake, Capt. L. A. Kelsey; Constellation; DeWitt Clinton; Missouri, Capt. Wilkins; Cleveland, Capt. Hazard; Constitution, Capt. Squires; Great Western, Capt. Walker; James Madison, Capt. McFadyen; Bunker Hill, Capt. Floyd.

POPULATION.

The population of this town is now over 6,000. About 6,000 barrels of flour are consumed annually, and about 20,000 in the Territory.

The writer of the above also states that three hundred buildings were put up in Milwaukee in 1844. This is not true. There were not three hundred in that and the two previous years all put together.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

It would appear by the following, cut from the *Sentinel* of September, 1844, that the early Milwaukee babies were rather restless:

Some days ago, a petition was presented to the Corporation of this city—emanating from a large number of married ladies—asking that an ordinance may be passed prohibiting carriages, drays or carts from driving through the streets between the hours of 2 and 4, P. M. of each day, so as to allow their darling babes an opportunity to sleep, undisturbed, for awhile. If such an ordinance is not immediately passed, it is to be feared that the dear creatures will soon lose the faculty of closing their languid blinkers! Will the Corporation grant the prayer of the petitioners?

CLIMATE.

The author has concluded to close this chapter with a few remarks upon the winters of Wisconsin. It was stated at the beginning of this chapter that the winter of 1844 was a mild one, one of the mildest ever known; 1835 was similar, but I think the coldest as a whole, was the winter of 1874-5, when the ground froze to the depth of nine feet; 1842-3 was the most snowy; 1870-1 was similar in the amount of snow. I think the coldest day was January 1st, 1864.

The warmest winter was 1877-8, during which there was no frost. I picked full blown dandelions in my yard that winter, on the 22d of January, and my fruit trees were all budded in February. All travel by teams was suspended in the country. Nothing like it was ever seen before.

This winter, (1880-1,) has been very severe; it closed down upon us early in November, with no snow for the first month, and has continued almost without any change until now, February 22d. Take the country through I think more snow has fallen than fell in 1842, and many of the railroads in the north and west have been blocked for the last two months; in one or two instances, whole trains have been snowed in so completely that they have been abandoned and will not be recovered until spring. But the most remarkable thing connected with this winter is the wonderful thickness as well as clearness of the ice, owing to there being no snow during the month of November and a part of December.

Our streets are placarded with blocks of ice for samples by our ice merchants, that are from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches in thickness, so clear that ordinary print can be easily read through them, a sight never before witnessed in Milwaukee, and will probably not be again for a century.

But the most beautiful sight was upon the lake on the 20th of February, when our bay was completely filled with ice, which for two miles from the shore was as smooth as a mirror, and upon which hundreds of our citizens were skating, the reflection of their forms being seen in the ice with perfect distinctness by those who were watching this novel scene from the adjacent bluffs. To-day, the 22d, no ice is to be seen, the west wind having taken it out of sight.

I would say that in 1874-5 the ice extended for over twenty miles, and that a team was driven out for that distance. There was not over thirty miles of open water in the lake that winter for six weeks, navigation being wholly suspended for nearly that period. But to-day, March 3d, we are having the worst storm of the season so far. The roads are all blocked, all travel by rail is suspended, and if the storm continues through the night they will not be opened again for a month. More snow has fallen this winter than the oldest inhabitant ever saw before. There has been nothing equal to it since 1816, when the snow was four feet in depth on the level.

The snow upon the sidewalks and upon the lots is drifted from eight to twelve feet in height in nearly every part of the city. All have snow to sell, but no buyers. The people have been carting it away for several days with apparently very little diminution in the quantity. It is impossible but that a large amount of damage must result from the melting of it even if it goes off gradually. There are miles of railroad upon which it is from twelve to eighteen feet in depth, upon which a snow plow has no more effect than it would have upon a bank of clay.

This storm was followed by another on the 19th, that has put the finishing touch on this winter's storms. Such indeed was its severity that there are miles of railroad that no attempt will be made to open until old Sol fires up for the season. And to-day, April 3d, the snow is two feet in depth upon an average, nearly as solid as ice, and still storming; it looks more like January than April. Yet by the 28th, all this vast amount has disappeared, and to-day, May 9th, the trees are nearly all in leaf, the weather is delightful, and the prospect for a good crop was never better; but the damage done to the country by the disappearance of such a body of snow in so short a time is greater than for the last ten years put together. May we never see another winter like it.

THE CHAMPLAIN.

The last boat to arrive in 1839 was the steamer Champlain, Harmond Sanderson, a son of Capt. James Sanderson, master and owner, then about thirty years old. He also brought about five thousand dollars worth of goods, mostly provisions, which were placed in Walker's old warehouse, on sale, for wood, Mr. Sanderson intending going at that time into the wood business permanently. The boat was moored along side the dock, for the winter. She came about the first of December. She was built in Canada, and was operated by what is known as half beam engine, the only one of the kind that ever came to Milwaukee. When the ice left the river in April, 1840, it cut a hole in her side, and she sunk along side the dock. Pumps were improvised by Pliny Young and S. H. Martin, by which she was raised, fitted up and put on the route from Milwaukee to Kalamazoo via Chicago, Capt. Josiah Sherwood, master, and was lost off St. Joe, in the fall of 1840. A man by the name of Ozee, one of the wheel-

men who came in her, was killed the day she was raised by falling into the hold. An Italian from Cork was also treated to a wet bath by slipping from her upper deck into the river, the water in which was then nearly at the freezing point, the day having been extremely cold for April. He was fished out with a boat hook, after which he made a straight wake for Childs' hotel, which he entered, his teeth clattering like castinets, looking silly enough to stop a clock, and yelling for whisky. Childs took a good square look at him, and then asked him where he hailed from. His reply was: "Oh, I fell out av the wather, be jaysus." "Oh, you did, ha," said Childs; "well, if that is the case, you may sit down here by the stove and cool off." It was a close shave, however, for Pat.

Harmond Sanderson went to Chagres, Central America, where he died in 1849.

CHAPTER VII.

1845.

Opening Remarks—Election of Trustees—Committee to Draft City Charter Appointed—Editor's Comments Thereon—Meeting to Take Action upon the Charter—Board Meetings—Report of Committee on Finance—Harbor—Political—The Great Fire of April, 1845—Editorial Remarks—United States Hotel, Sketch of—Burning of City Records—Letter to Marshal Shaunier—Town Officers Elected—Improvements—The Harpers Came—Mercantile Changes—Military Hall and Tremont House Erected, Where Located, and Description of—Description and Cut of Chamber of Commerce—New Arrivals and New Firms—Organization of Fire Department—Emery's Shot—Jesse M. Van Slyck—Milwaukee Mutual Insurance Co. Organized—Military Organization—Old Settlers' Ball—County Election, and Its Results—Same in 1846—Medical Department—Public Meeting—Close of the Year—Vote upon the Charter, and Its Adoption—First Election Under the Charter—Census—Division of County—Remarks of the Author—List of Mayors—Bad Legislation—Time Table—Egbert Herring Smith—Miscellaneous—Biographical—Bridge War—First Carriage—First Steam Flouring Mill—Speeding a Dog.

At the opening of navigation in the spring of 1845, a new era had begun to dawn upon Milwaukee, the previous winter had been an unusually mild one, the mildest known by the oldest inhabitant for many years, with very little snow. Two piers, as has been already stated in the previous chapter, had been built; the work on the harbor was also progressing as fast as could be expected, and our merchants were looking for a big trade as soon as the season was fairly open and the voice of the emigrant should be heard once more in our streets.

The ice left the river on the 5th of March, and April 5th brought our first boat from below, the propeller Hercules, Capt. Fred Wheeler. The little harbor boats were fitted out in order to make one more effort to control the forwarding business in opposition to the piers, and a new spirit seemed to animate all.

TRUSTEES.

The Trustees elected this year were, for the

East Ward—D. A. J. Upham, D. Upman, Richard Murphy, Wm. A. Prentiss, and Josias E. McClure.

West Ward—Loring Doney, Ed. D. Holton, Moses Kneeland, Benj. Church, and Joachim Greuenhagen.

South Ward (the first ever elected)—David Merrill, Wm. A. Hawkins, Geo. H. Walker, L. W. Weeks, and Jas. Magone.

Fire Wardens—East Side—Alex. Mitchell, Jas. S. Baker, and Levi Hubbell.

West Ward—Ira E. Goodall and Leonard P. Crary.

South Ward—Seth W. Churchill and J. G. Barr.

The Board was organized by the election of Ed D. Holton President, and Chas. C. Savage Clerk.

CITY CHARTER.

The draft for a city charter was presented from the committee appointed for that purpose the previous year, on the 2d of January. There was some dissatisfaction expressed because it appeared in the *Sentinel* and not in the *Courier*, which brought the following from the editor of that paper :

We understand that the committee who have had the various interests of the town under consideration for some time past, including a city charter, reported a draft of an instrument for that purpose on Tuesday last, (January 2d,) for engrossment and publication. Had we been furnished with a copy any time last week, it would have appeared on the first page of the *Courier*. Instead of this, however, the copy was taken to the *Sentinel* office last Friday, and we saw nothing of it until Monday, when the first side of the *Courier* was printed. The person having control of the matter knew perfectly well that at that late hour it could not appear in this number of the *Courier*, without forcing us to leave out all the news, including the correspondence from Washington. This we cannot be expected to do, when we have at least three thousand readers in the country, and not over three hundred in the town.* Milwaukee is a great place, but the country is much greater, and no such trickery will ever force us to yield the greater interest to the lesser.

This resulted in a call for a town meeting at the Court House, on the 13th, to take action on the charter, of which Egbert Mosely was Chairman, and M. W. Higgins Secretary, when it was moved by Doctor F. Huebschmann that the report of the committee on the bill for a charter be accepted, and the committee discharged.

D. A. J. Upham moved that the report be rejected. That was discussed at length, when, on motion of Horatio N. Wells, it was resolved that the representatives from this county be instructed to oppose any bill for a charter for this town, at the present session.

The people were greatly divided on the subject of a charter at that

*This does not look as though the friends of the *Courier* were numerous, that is, the reading portion, in Milwaukee, at that time, if it was Democratic.

time, many thinking that the proper time for its adoption was when we became a State.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

There was a meeting of the Trustees, held January 20th. Present from the East ward—Messrs. Murphy, McClure, Prentiss, Upham and Upman. West ward—Messrs. Church, Doney, Greuenhagen and Kneeland. The President being absent, Mr. Prentiss was called to the Chair.

The bond of Chas. C. Savage, Clerk elect, for five thousand dollars, was presented and accepted. Also the bond of Joseph Shaunier, as Marshal, for five hundred dollars, and accepted. After which Mr. Prentiss, Chairman of the committee previously appointed to investigate and make a report of the financial condition of the East ward from the 1st day of January, 1837, to the 1st day of January, 1841, and from the 1st day of January, 1841, to the 7th day of January, 1845, submitted the following report:

To the Board of Trustees of the Town of Milwaukee:

The committee appointed under a resolution of this Board, passed January 10th, 1845, to investigate and make a report of the financial condition of the East ward, would respectfully report:

That they have attended to the duties assigned them, and herewith annex a statement of the receipts and expenditures of said ward, from the first organization in 1837, to January 1st, 1841; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures from the 1st day of January, 1841, to the 7th day of January, 1845, the latter being the day on which the present Board entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Receipts, from the first organization in 1837, to January 1st, 1841, were as follows:

Tax levied in 1837	\$ 6,793 44
“ “ “ 1838	1,346 02
“ “ “ 1839	1,567 98
“ “ “ 1840	1,332 63
	<u>\$11,040 07</u>

Expenses to January 1st, 1841:

Amount paid for grading streets, purchase of a fire engine, engine house, and for services rendered by officers of the corporation..	9,555 37
	<u>1,484 70</u>
Deduct from the above the amount of outstanding orders, tax certificates on hand, and the amount due for engine and grading.....	1,276 84
Leaving a balance in favor of the Corporation, January 1st, 1841, of..	<u>\$207 86</u>

Receipts for the year 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844:

Amount of tax levied in 1841	\$ 1,049 90
“ “ “ 1842	1,023 70
“ “ “ 1843	1,525 80
“ “ “ 1844	3,086 41
Special tax on Lot 1, Section 33, Town 7, Range 22	1,200 00
On property benefited by the construction of Water street, (the present Erie,) from Dousman's to the lake shore.....	1,261 71
Amount received for license	1,387 50
	<u>\$10,535 02</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for grading and repairing streets during 1841.....	\$464 70
Marshal, Attorney, Clerk, Assessors, Printing, Treasurer, and for other miscellaneous expenses in 1841	332 12
Grading and repairing streets in 1842	233 18
Marshal, Clerk, etc	568 06
Grading and repairing streets and bridges in 1843.....	2,289 86
Engine, house, hook and ladder, and ladder house.....	677 63
Amount paid for preserving the public health during the prevalence of the smallpox.....	835 61
Marshal, Clerk, etc	374 34
Amount paid for grading, building and repairing bridges in 1844.....	1,580 37
For filling Erie street	3,089 58
Public health.....	40 98
Hook and ladder.....	27 50
Marshal, Clerk, and other incidental expenses.....	1,031 48
	<u>\$11,545 41</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of expenses in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.....	\$10,832 21
In 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844.....	11,545 41
	<u>\$22,377 62</u>
Receipts for 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.....	\$11,040 07
From tax and license in 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844....	10,535 02
	<u>\$21,575 09</u>
The East Ward is therefore in debt, January 1st, 1845.....	\$802 53

WM. A. PRENTISS, Chairman Committee.

This report shows that the average annual expenditures from 1837 to 1845 were about \$2,800. A small sum when we take into consideration the wonderful strides the newspapers of the day claim that Milwaukee was taking towards the proud position of a great commercial metropolis, but if they spent little, that little was spent judiciously, and could some of the men that were in the Board then,

have charge of the public expenditures of the present day, I imagine that the Washington street tunnel would not have been built, or the river have been converted into a sewer, and millions wasted, as there certainly will be, in the useless attempt to cleanse it, and at the same time make a cess-pool of it. But such is life.

HARBOR.

In the *Courier* of January 22d, is a strong article upon the dredging of the river so as to enable the boats to come directly up to the warehouses; it contains some pertinent advice about the sectional feeling between the East and West wards, which, if not abandoned, must ultimately be of incalculable injury to the town.

POLITICAL.

There was a meeting of the unterrified held at the Cottage Inn March 5th for the purpose of healing the breach between the American and Irish wing of the *loco foco* party, caused by the defeat of John White, in 1844, for Sheriff; many soft complimentary speeches were made by the different would be leaders, but with very indifferent success, the wounds of the Irish were too deep, and were not sufficiently healed to allow them to harmonize; neither were they healed until John was elected in 1851, after which things went along again as smoothly as it could be expected that they would with such a heterogeneous mass as composed the rank and file of the Democratic party in those days, where every third man wanted an office. It was a rich affair, that meeting.

FIRE! FIRE!

Such was the startling cry that greeted the ears of the sleeping Milwaukeeans, on the morning of April 7th, 1845, and proved to be no false alarm, but the most disastrous fire that had ever visited Milwaukee up to that time, and one that before its ravages could be stayed, had laid two entire squares of the most valuable portion of the East ward in ashes. The following is a summary of the losses sustained by the fire, taken from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of April 12th, reads as follows:

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Two Entire Squares in Ruins—Upwards of Thirty Buildings Burned, and Over Ninety Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Our city has been the scene of the most tremendous conflagration ever wit-

nessed in the western country. Yesterday morning, Monday, April 7th, at about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the small wooden buildings on East Water street, opposite the Cottage Inn, and before its ravages could be arrested, consumed two entire squares. All is yet in confusion and uncertainty, and nothing definite can be ascertained as to the actual damage and loss. The buildings destroyed, and the sufferers thereby, as near as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Michigan and East Water streets, J. E. Arnold & Co., dry goods and groceries. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

John Winter, grocer and druggist. Loss, \$5,500; insurance, \$2,500.

Hiram Mabbett, grocer. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,400.

James Kneeland, dry goods, groceries and hardware, two stores. Loss, \$16,000, (a portion saved;) insurance, \$8,000.

Daniel Webster, (not the Senator,) grocery. Loss not known, but supposed to be about \$400, on which there was no insurance.

John F. Rague, auction and commission, (and intelligence.) Loss, \$800; no insurance.

Wm. H. Byron, hardware. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Lewis Pierron, grocer. Loss, \$500.

D. Upman, grocer. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$700.

Daggett & Richardson, variety store. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500.

J. C. Hackett, (in same store,) fancy goods. Loss, \$800; no insurance.

John White, grocer. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

Thomas Fitzgerald, grocer. Loss, \$700; no insurance.

On the east side of East Water street, beginning at Michigan street, the Tremont House, (the old Juneau,) owned by the Michigan Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, occupied by Holman & Janes; together with the stables. Loss, \$4,000, no insurance on contents; on building, \$3,000.

Wheeler & Siefert, harness shop. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000.

Cook, grocer. Loss, \$1,500.

Delcampo's Exchange. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500.

Shoyer, merchant tailor. Loss, \$150.

Johnson's bowling saloon, \$1,000.

J. Y. Sanger, hats and caps. Loss, \$2,000.

Cramer & Co., hardware. Loss, \$6,000; fully insured.

Payne & Van Alstine, groceries. Loss, \$2,100; insurance, \$1,000.

Pilcher, barber, \$150.

Cottage Inn, Taft & Spur. Furniture, \$3,100; insurance, \$1,500. Loss on building, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000.

A two-story building, owned and occupied as a meat market, by H. Ronald. Loss, \$850.

T. Flaherty, tailor, \$200.

A breeze springing up from the west, the fire was carried to Main street, (Broadway,) and several dwellings destroyed, clearing the whole square from Water to

Main street, and from Michigan to Huron, with the exception of a barn and one or two small houses on Huron street. Two on Main street were owned by Thomas Legg; no insurance.

Total loss, \$90,000. Insurance, \$33,500, in the following companies: Aetna, Hartford, \$11,000; Hartford, Hartford, \$5,000; Protection, Hartford, \$5,000; National, New York, \$3,500; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., \$4,000; Howard, New York, \$5,000.

We regret to state that some persons were seriously injured by the explosion of powder, among whom were N. A. McClure and Samuel Robinson.

Such is a synopsis of Milwaukee's first great fire, a fire that, compared with the wealth and population at that time, was almost as disastrous as the fire of October, 1871, was to Chicago, with her wealth and population, but her citizens were not discouraged, neither did they ask or receive any outside aid, but went to work at once, and with such energy, that before the close of navigation the whole burned district was covered with larger and more costly buildings, filled with merchandise.

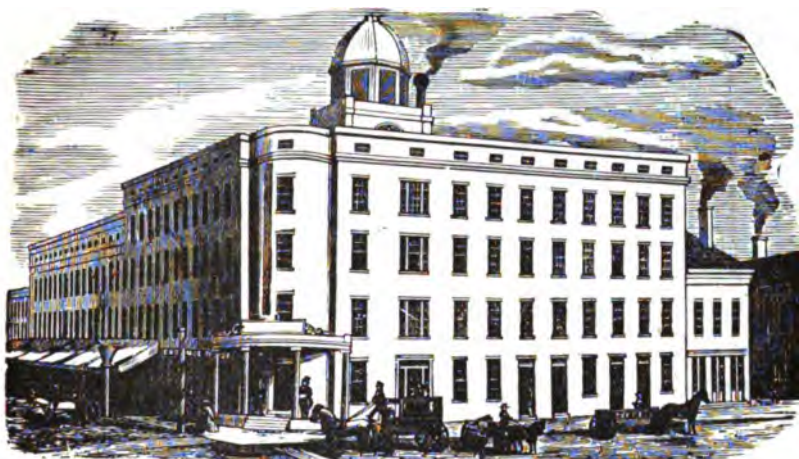
The successor to the old Cottage Inn was the United States Hotel, erected on the northeast corner of East Water and Huron street, by the late Jas. H. Rogers. It was of brick and was the second brick Hotel built in the place, the present Kirby being the first.

In commenting upon this fire the *Sentinel* of the 12th April, has the following:

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, while the recent conflagration is fresh in the minds of all, to urge upon our citizens the necessity of more fire companies, and the importance of a more complete organization of the Fire Department. And the first thing to be done is to purchase a good fire engine. We might as well say that we have none, for the one we have is entirely useless, (the one that had to be fed with buckets.) We want at least, in a town of this size, five good engines, two for the East, and two for the West wards, and one for Walker's Point. The amount that these would cost should not stand in the way of their purchase a moment. And if at the recent conflagration we had had two good engines, the fire would not have crossed Water street, and would probably have been confined to the building where it started.*

This was doubtless true, but Milwaukee, like all new towns in the west in those days, had not the means to purchase five fire engines (she might as well have undertaken to pay the national debt), and was compelled to use the old Goose Neck for a while longer.

*How easy it is for an editor to sit in his office, and give directions about fighting a fire. They were first-rate for that.



UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The annexed cut shows this famous Hotel. It extended 100 feet upon Huron street and 80 upon East Water, and occupied all of lot 7, and 20 feet of lot 8, block 7, Third ward. When first built it was only three stories in height, but in the spring of 1846 a fourth story was added by Ira Couch of Chicago, who had purchased it of Mr. Rogers, and the ground of Col. White of Racine, the January previous, for seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars, which with the dome, put on also by Mr. Couch, made the cost of the house *alone*, about twelve thousand dollars. At the extreme right can be seen the stable on Huron street, in which the fire originated, that burned the whole square again in August, 1854. Upon the East Water street front can be seen first, the horse that Williams Lee had for a sign in front of the first store in the block, and next above the mortar that marked the site of Doctor Waldo W. Lake's drug store (afterwards Lake & Williams), beyond which can be seen the buildings for 200 feet up the street, to what is now No. 250. It was in the piazza of this hotel that Julius P. B. McCabe died in 1849. The gentleman seen standing in the piazza is the Hon. Geo. H. Walker. The basement contained the barber shop and bath rooms usually found attached to hotels of this class. The main entrance, as can be seen, was at the corner. There was also an entrance on

Huron street. The house was constructed of the best Milwaukee brick. The first story contained the office, bar, reading room, and kitchen. There were three stores on East Water street and one on Huron. The principal staircase was at this last entrance. The dining room was on the second floor. It was 40 by 50, with parlors attached. There was also a suite of private parlors with bed rooms attached, extending 180 feet along East Water street, the proprietors having leased the upper story of the first five stores, adjoining on this street, in order to carry out this project. The furniture of this hotel came mostly from New York. The house was formally opened November 1st, 1845.

The architect and superintendent of this hotel was Wallace W. Mygatt, one of Milwaukee's oldest and best architects. The mason work was done by Bond and Chapin, and the painting by Archibald McFadyen. Col. Geo. B. Bingham, Thomas W. Taylor, Elisha Bramble and E. H. Sabin, carpenters—all of whom, except Bramble, are yet living—worked on this hotel.

What a record would the nine years life of that hotel furnish, if truthfully written, but it never will be done. A business block was erected upon its site by the late Jas. B. Cross and Clark Shepardson, which was also burned January 30, 1861, supposedly by an incendiary, in order to cover up the political rascality* that the city records, (the common council at that time occupied the upper story) if examined, would bring to light, and all of which were accidentally left out of the safe that night. Several firemen were also killed by being buried beneath the falling walls at that fire.

April 26th we find the following note addressed to Marshal Shaunier, concerning the removal of some buildings that had been erected on Huron and Michigan streets, where whiskey was dealt out to the unregenerate boys *and men* of that period, to the great detriment of good order.

*This rascality consisted, in part, of the same crime that occurred in 1843, viz: the re-issuing of canceled orders. The Comptroller then in office was E. L. H. Gardner, who boasted to the writer that he would make twenty thousand dollars during his official term. He afterwards went to California. There was no one punished for this crime, although there was but one opinion as to who the guilty parties were; political influence was too strong for that. Milwaukee has suffered deeply on account of political chicanery since the adoption of the charter in 1846, and is suffering from local jealousy to-day.

To Marshal Joseph Shaunier:

DEAR SIR—As a public officer whose duty it is to remove all obstructions and nuisances from the public streets of our village, you are hereby requested to notify the persons who have erected buildings on Michigan and Huron streets, (on the west side of Water street,) to remove the same without delay. And in case of their refusal or neglect to do so, to remove the same at the expense of the Corporation, and institute a suit for the recovery of the cost of such removal, against the person by whose order the building was placed there.

It is bad enough, in all conscience, that your immediate masters, the Trustees, have not sufficient energy and moral courage to pass an ordinance prohibiting the filling up of certain ground with wooden buildings, without their giving any authority or license to fill up the streets with them. If they neglect or refuse to exercise the power they have to protect and benefit the people of our town, they certainly should not exercise a power they have not, to their injury. The town will not suffer if the rum shops in process of erection on Huron street, should not exist. And if it were necessary that they should, sufficient vacant ground can be obtained for them, without occupying the public streets. About the only business the Corporation seems to patronize, encourage and protect, is the selling of liquor. We, who are the masters of your masters, will not submit to such conduct any longer.

(Signed.)

BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLE.

There was a large percentage of truth contained in this letter, but it availed nothing, the traffic went on all the same. Neither will it stop until the people are educated up to such a standard as to be willing to abolish it out of the land. *Then* and not until then will a municipal court and the morning levees held there, become a thing of the past; a policeman be a curiosity; our prisons and poor houses placarded for rent, and crime as well as pauperism become almost unknown; shall we ever see that day?

Town officers elected in April were, for

Supervisors—John Gale, Jr., Chairman, Horace Hadley and Jeremiah B. Selby.

Town Clerk—Jackson D. Whitney.

Assessors—Rufus Parks, Tertellius D. Butler and David Merrill.

Treasurer—Jonas Whitney.

Collector—Stoddard H. Martin.

Commissioners of Highways—Jas. L. Smith, Barton Salsbury and L. W. Weeks,

School Commissioners—Geo. A. Tiffany, Hubbell Loomis and Moses Kneeland.

Overseers of Highways—J. Greuenhagen, Ransom G. Moody and Henry D. Bates.

Constables—Samuel Robinson, Geo. M. Gray and F. B. Otis.

Fence Viewers—Byron Kilbourn, Geo. H. Walker and Jas. Kneeland.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Pliny Young.

The election of Kilbourn, Walker and Kneeland to the responsible position of Fence Viewers was no doubt intended as a "huge joke".

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements this year was the Putnam Warehouse at the point where the Marine Block now stands.

The Reed Warehouse on Erie street, foot of Milwaukee.

The Methodist Episcopal Church northwest corner of West Water and Spring street; brick, 72x47, with stores in basement; burned July 4th, 1861.

Some seven or eight brick buildings on East Water street, and quite a number of dwellings.

An Oil Mill was also started this year, the first in the town.

The location of some of the old firms after the fire (temporarily) was as follows:

J. E. Arnold was at 207 East Water street; Kneeland was at 396 East Water; Rague was at 364 East Water.

Holman & Janes went into the City Hotel (the present Kirby), May 13th.

The late Col. L. M. Gates had a grocery in Rogers Block, West Water street.

The Young Men's Association, formed this year, was the start of the present City Library.

This year also brought us the Messrs. Harper Bros., Robert, William and Alexander, from Ayrshire, Scotland, who as artisans have earned for themselves a high reputation and as citizens are among the most useful and respectable that we have. They are at the head of their profession, a position fairly earned by close attention to business, fair and honest dealing, and are likely to hold it for years to come.

Peter Van Vechten also came this year. Peter has always been an active and wide-a-wake citizen, and as a fireman, Odd Fellow and politician, has been very prominent, and is a hard man to beat. May he live a thousand years.

Alanson Sweet (late Sweet & Jervis), was running a warehouse at the foot of Washington street this year.

Isaias A. Hopkins removed his book store to what is now No. 346

East Water street, in the United States Block in December 1845, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to 88 Wisconsin street, Mr. Hale removing to 346 East Water, where, as previously stated, he remained until he sold out to S. L. Rood in 1849. Hopkins was a gasey man and as full of wind as a roast chestnut.

Hiram H. Beebe opened a grocery in Nazro & King's old stand, 376 East Water, this year. Beebe was a prominent 1001-er.*

This year was also opened the Franklin Coffee House, 348 East Water street.

Herman L. Page was in the old Pioneer Store, 393 East Water. Mr. Page was from Nunda, New York.

Sexton & Crane, afterwards Sexton & Wing, (Leicester H. Sexton and John Wing), opened a wholesale dry goods store at 132 United States block, this year. Removed in a short time to 337 & 339 East Water street. And Henry Miller (German), opened a confectionery at 352 in the fall of this year. I remember Mr. Miller very well. He was a quiet and undemonstrative man. I believe he died many years ago.

E. C. Kellogg was at 321 East Water street, dry goods.

Wm. Pierce,† boots and shoes, United States block, next door to Doctor Lake.

James Sprake Pardee‡ was in Martin's Granite Block,§ 147 East Water street.

This year brought us E. P. Allis and Wm. Allen, who opened a leather store at 146 East Water, (present No., 344,) in the United States block. This was the foundation of the present mammoth establishment known as the Wisconsin Leather Company, the present members of which are Hon. George W. Allen, William Allen, Rufus Allen, Jr. and Cyrus Whitcomb, an institution that has become a power in the community, and that can command an immense capital.

*An organization instituted in the olden time, for mischief; for description of which, see end of chapter.

†This gentleman died of cholera in 1849. I shall never forget that day.

‡Mr. Pardee was a wide-awake, go-ahead fellow. He built a brick house on what is now a part of Alex. Mitchell's garden; it stood where the present summer house is situated. He was subsequently appointed to some official position in South America—Chili, I think, where he died. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and a fine looking man.

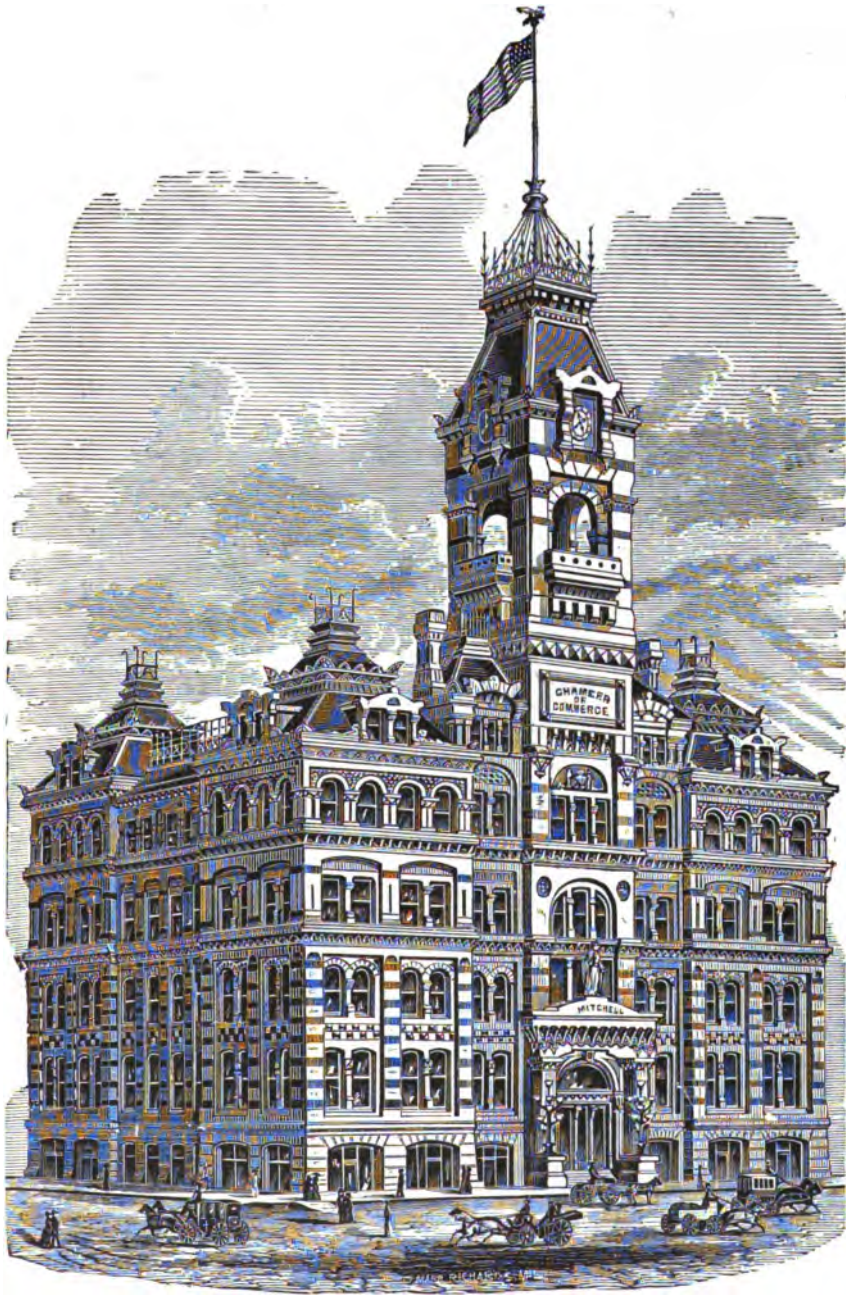
§This was a frame building, painted in imitation of granite.

This year also witnessed the erection of the Military Hall on Oneida street ; and the Tremont House, Holman & Janes, proprietors. This house was located upon the southwest corner of Broadway and Michigan streets, where the new Chamber of Commerce now stands, *i. e.*, it had a frontage of 80 feet or more on Michigan, and about the same on the alley. It did not extend to Broadway, there being a yard for teams of some 40 by 120 feet upon that street, its custom coming principally from the farmers.

It was a frame building, two stories in height, with a flat or hip roof, in which were dormer windows. It was painted white. It had a good business, Messrs. Holman & Janes being popular landlords. It also had good stabling in the rear. It was always a dirty place on account of the softness of the ground in that vicinity, in early times, that being the point where the hard ground terminated and the soft or marshy commenced. The author has failed to find a cut of this pioneer hotel*. The present noble structure (a cut of which is annexed,) was erected at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, in 1879 and '80, by Hon. Alexander Mitchell, as a Chamber of Commerce and as such it certainly has no superior in architectural beauty, as well as convenience, in the west. It was planned by the same architect, and constructed under the superintendence of the same master hands as the bank, and its interior decoration is fully as beautiful, Mr. Almini having full permission to follow his own wishes in this particular part of the work.

It has a frontage of 120 feet on Michigan street and the same depth as its congener the Bank. It is five full stories in height with a tower extending 40 feet above the roof. This tower contains a large bell and clock. These two buildings are connected at the second, third and fourth stories by covered passages, thus giving an uninterrupted communication with each other, without going outside. Here the " Bulls " and " Bears " are wont to congregate daily for the exchange of the products of the teeming west ; where vast amounts

*This hotel was burned August 17th, 1854, after which the building known as the Albany was erected in its place, with stores below and a hall and offices above. It was of brick, and was erected by Alex. Mitchell, Thos. L. Ogden and Jas. S. Brown. It was partly destroyed by fire March 1st, 1862, and reconstructed for a Chamber of Commerce, with offices attached, and used as such until pulled down in 1879, to make room for the new one. It was, when first erected, of two stories and an attic, and when reconstructed, was of three stories and attic.



of the cereals daily change hands, and where fortunes are often made in an hour and lost as quickly; where the young and inexperienced often shake the bush, while a few old stagers catch the birds; and the hard earnings of a lifetime are often hazarded by those hasting to be rich, and lost forever, leaving their former possessors hopelessly stranded upon poverty's reef.

But to return. James B. Allen opened a grocery at 383 East Water street, in June.

Also F. McMadgen, merchant tailor, in Meyer's Block, north side of Wisconsin street, just east of the alley in December.

Philetus Yale, merchant tailor, also opened one, with the statement in his advertisement, that like the steam doctor, "he was h—l on fits."

The medical department was further increased this year by the arrival of James P. Greaves, (who was a bad egg,) T. M. Wilcox and J. B. Selby, Jr., on the east side; and J. Hogan and J. Stadler on the west side, all of whom, I believe, are living.

Stinehardt & Adler also opened a Clothing House at 120 East Water.

Kimball & Hall (Alva Kimball and Wm. H. Hall,) wholesale grocers, were at 353 East Water. There are no doubt many yet living who can remember this firm. Kimball was an old man. Hall was one of the "b'hoys." He got tight one day, just a week before he was to be married, and undertook to bathe himself with "bay rum," in doing which he managed to sit down upon a hot stove, the top of which, (*i. e.*) the stove made an impression upon the end of his back that necessitated the postponement of the wedding and incapacitated him from spending much of his valuable time in a chair for several days. This firm was short lived.

Henry P. Peck, dry goods. This gentleman came first in the fall of 1846, brought a large stock of dry goods which he opened in United States Block, at what is now No. 340, afterwards Peck & Baker (Thomas L. Baker.) Mr. Peck was an energetic go-a-head merchant and sold a large amount of goods. He was also quite active in politics, was alderman for the 7th ward for two or three years, during which he built the present residence of N. J. Emmons, at the head of Oneida street, where he died of cholera in 1852. Mr.

Peck was a bold operator and a hard man to beat. There was no such word as *can't* in his vocabulary. I remember him well.

J. A. Silkman also came this year with hats and caps and went in the United States Block, 152 old number, present number 350.

John Cameron opened a livery stable in rear of the American (now the Plankinton,) in December 1845.

Mr. Cameron was a brother of the late Duncan C. Cameron. He was a fine specimen of manly beauty, fond of sport, was an influential member of the Ancient Oriental Evanic Order of the 1001. He died of cholera in 1849.

George Cogswell was in the middle tenement, Hiede's block, for a short time, in May, 1845, called the Boston Store.

A tallow chandler shop was also opened by Hubbard & Brown, on West Water street.

A new store was also opened, called the City Market Store, at what is now 396 East Water, in October, by Douglass & Pratt.

Amos Tufts also opened a store in Roger's Block, West Water street, in December, dry goods and groceries.

The new hotels were the City (the present Kirby,) by Wells & Holman (D. Wells, jr. and Nathaniel B. Holman.*)

The Mansion (late the Great Western,) by Robert L. Ream, and the American by Rossiter, who had rented it of Jacob L. Bean.

Milwaukee House by P. G. Jones, from Waukesha.

The following firms were paying cash for wheat in the winter of 1845: Dousman & Co., Alanson Sweet, McClure & Williams, Miller & Cushman, Putnam & Co. and Robert H. Strong.

There was a full organization of the fire department this year, by the appointment of Lester H. Cotton, chief engineer, and Gideon P. Hewitt, assistant engineer, November 20th, after which the following notice was issued:

TO FIREMEN.

You are requested to meet at the Council Room, West ward, on Tuesday evening next, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M. A general attendance is requested, as business of great importance to the Fire Department will be acted upon.

L. H. COTTON, Chief Engineer.

This was undoubtedly Captain Cotton's first official act.

*It was while the Tremont was being erected that Mr. Holman was in the City Hotel.

An ordinance was also passed fixing the fire limits upon the east side to include blocks 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9.

An ordinance was also passed June 24th, against cattle running at large, brought about by the drivers pasturing their cattle within the corporation.

The following humorous advertisement, or postscript, appeared in the *Courier* during the bridge war, from the pen of the late Edward Emery :

The excitement between the East and West wards still runs high. We have charged our soda fountain to the muzzle, to be ready for the incursions from the West ward, if any of the belligerents from that side should have the temerity to show their heads on this side. My stock of candy will be sure to cool them off, if they are ever so hot. So come along.

Captain Dan Corbett, of the schooner Dan Whitney, ran into the float bridge at Spring street, March 22d, 1845, which was the cause of a man by the name of Comfort Farewell being drowned. Dan no doubt intended to break down the bridge, and did damage it to some extent. The vessel men were all down on bridges in those days.

The new Cottage Inn was also opened this year on the point in the old Porter stand, by the immortal Jesse M. Van Slyck, upon the south side of Clinton, about midway between South Water and Lake streets.

The Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Company went into operation this year. This company made a famous record and lasted until 1868, when it went to the wall through the bad management of the then secretary and manager, Jabez R. Hunter.

The author was city agent from 1865 to 1869, during which he built the city business up to \$14,000 in premiums, yearly. No Mutual Company in the state (the Milwaukee Mechanics excepted,) ever had a better record than the old Milwaukee Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Its first officers were :

President—Elisha Eldred.

Treasurer—Harvey Birchard.

Secretary—George E. H. Day.

Directors—Elisha Eldred, Henry Miller, L. J. Higby, Allen W. Hatch, B. H. Edgerton, Samuel Hinman, Luther Childs, Eliphalet Cramer, Edward D. Holton, Lemuel W. Weeks, Daniel Slawson, Samuel Hale, Augustus Smith.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* of July 8th, 1846, has the following :

MILWAUKEE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

At a meeting held for the purpose of electing officers for the Milwaukee Light Artillery, at the Milwaukee House, Monday, June 29th, William Duane Wilson was called to the Chair, and Franklin Ripley, Jr., appointed Secretary, at which the following officers were elected:

Captain—Rufus King.

First Lieutenant—John N. Bonesteel.

Second " —James Kneeland.

Third " (and Acting Quartermaster)—Wm. P. Lynde.

Orderly Sergeant—Henry G. Abbey.

Second " —John F. Birchard.

Third " —Aaron H. Pahlow.

Fourth " —Hiram Auchmoody.

First Corporal—Milton E. Lyman.

Second " —Chester D. Martin.

Third " —Oscar Warren.

Fourth " —Harvey W. Spooner.

CIVIL.

President—Chas A. Tuttle.

Vice President—John S. Fillmore.

Treasurer—William Duane Wilson.

Secretary—William Allen.

Director—F. Ripley, Jr.

Resolved, That this Company meet for drill July 2d, at the Military Hall, on Oneida street.

This company made quite a record, but were finally left behind by the Germans, who carried off most of the honors in the military line in those days.

I clip the following from the Milwaukee *Gazette* of December 11th, 1845:

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIABLE.

At a meeting of the old settlers of 1836, held at the Milwaukee House, December 11th, 1845, it was resolved that the residents of the town of Milwaukee give a ball at the Bellevue, on the 15th of January, 1846, the invitations not to be confined to such residents, but general; yet it is expected that every '36 man and woman will be present. The following were chosen as Managers: Solomon Juneau, Geo. H. Walker, Wm. Payne, Hans Crocker, J. H. Tweedy, G. D. Dousman, Henry Miller, J. E. Arnold, E. B. Wolcott, F. Wardner, L. Blossom, J. A. Noonan, J. Hathaway, J. Sherwood, Ed. Wiesner, J. B. Zander, C. Walworth, Wm. A. Prentiss, Owen Aldrich, Geo. O. Tiffany, E. Starr,

Rufus Parks, G. S. Warner, F. W. Leland, Jas. Sanderson, Geo. E. S. Vail, A. Fowler, B. H. Edgerton, T. C. Dousman, E. W. Edgerton, T. J. Noyes, Wm. A. Rice, H. N. Wells.

This ball, as can be seen by the list of names of those who were chosen managers, was the event of the season; it was a grand affair.

This year also brought us the late Joseph Sivyer, who was prominent as a master builder for many years, and whose sons are active business men to-day, and among the most promising young men in the place, worthy sons of a worthy sire.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention, of which Joseph Turner was Chairman and John A. Brown Secretary, was held as usual this year at Prairieville, August 30th, for Milwaukee and Washington Counties.

The election was not so hotly contested as that of the previous year, except as to the candidate for sheriff, and resulted in the election of:

Council—Curtis Reed, James Kneeland and James Kimball.

House—Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Moores, Luther Parker and Wm. H. Thomas.

Register of Deeds—Wm. A. Rice.*

Treasurer—Silas Griffith.

Clerk—Robert L. Ream.

Surveyor—George S. West.

Coroner—Joseph R. Treat.

The call for Whig County Convention for 1846, was signed by Wm. S. Wells, A. Finch Jr., Peter Yates, H. Ludington, Chas. C. Savage, and John Hustis, Committee.

The *loco focos* held theirs on the 12th, when after a hard fight, A. W. Stark got the nomination for sheriff over John White. A third ticket called the people's union ticket was put in the field, headed by H. N. Wells.

This call was signed by Horatio N. Wells, Tertellius D. Butler, J. A. Noonan, A. W. Starks and Jas. Magone, Committee.

*The election of Wm. A. Rice, Independent, for Register of Deeds, over Chas. H. Larkin, was a sore defeat to the latter. Charley was a long time getting reconciled to it, but it was as much a matter of astonishment to him as was the election of Mr. Holton to Barstow, in 1843. I remember Mr. Larkin's appearance that evening, as he called at the Lake House for his horse. His countenance was sad. Had the announcement of some one's death just reached him, who owed him a dollar and a half, he could not have been any more affected. But such is the life of a politician.

The September election, in 1846, September 7th, resulted :

Council—Horatio N. Wells.

House—William Shew, Andrew Salomon, William W. Brown.

Sheriff—Geo. E. Graves.

Register of Deeds—Wm. S. Wells.

Judge of Probate—Isaac P. Walker

County Clerk—Chas. P. Evarts.

Treasurer—Silas Griffith.

Surveyor—John B. Vliet.

Coroner—Joseph A. Liebhaber.

There was also a closely contested election, but as usual the Democracy triumphed.

The medical department was further reinforced this year by the arrival of Fred. A. Luening, James Donnevan, R. Fletcher, A. B. Blanchard, H. M. Hard, J. F. Spaulding, Henry Smith and J. P. Whitney; this latter individual was a very fine looking man, and for a season quite popular, but finally got into difficulty in which a Mrs. S——s played quite a prominent part, which was the cause of much scandal for a few months, ending finally in the parties going to California, where, I believe they are now living. I remember him well.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There was a public meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee at the Military Hall, December 3d 1845, pursuant to a call signed by the following gentlemen :

P. Potter, E. B. Strong, J. D. Winter, L. Ward, I. A. Lapham, J. E. McClure, H. Ludington, Jas. Farr, Jr., Alex. Mitchell, Wm. Duane Wilson, F. J. Blair, Henry Williams, Joseph Carey, H. L. Page, E. Bonnell, E. Starr, J. A. Brown, Bradley & Metcalf, J. N. Bonesteel, D. W. Bayles, H. Mabbett & Co., James Kneeland, Rufus King, L. S. Rowland, James B. Martin, S. L. Rood, J. E. Arnold, E. Cramer, D. Wells, Jr., N. A. McClure, B. F. Fay, J. B. Zander, and J. M. Webb.

At this meeting Doctor L. W. Weeks was chosen Chairman, and I. A. Lapham and A. W. Hatch Secretaries.

The object of this meeting was *first*: to provide more effectually against fire; *second*: to carry out the completion of a railroad to the Mississippi; *third*: to provide for common schools; *fourth*: to memorialize Congress for a mail route across to Grand Haven; upon each of which subjects a committee was appointed, after which

the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 17th, to hear the reports of the several committees.

At the second meeting, Mr. Potter from the committee appointed on fires, reported the following: 1st, a safe keeping of ashes; 2d, to secure the putting up of stoves; 3d, the importance of Fire Wardens doing their whole duty faithfully; 4th, want of an alarm bell, and a person appointed to ring it; 5th, a night watch; 6th, a bridge across the ditch in front of the engine house; 7th, fire buckets; 8th, the establishment of fire limits, and the prevention of the erection of wooden buildings therein; all of which were adopted and referred to the Trustees for their approval.

After which Rufus King submitted a report on schools, which was accepted and on motion of A. D. Smith ordered published in the papers, and that the same committee, with the addition of three others, prepare a memorial to the Legislature; whereupon E. D. Holton, A. D. Smith, F. Randall, Rufus King, Richard Murphy and Moritz Schoeffler were constituted such committee.

Reports were also read and accepted upon the other matters proposed, after which the meeting adjourned.

We have now reached the close of 1845. The last meeting for the year had been held and a call for a caucus to be held January 2d, 1846, for the purpose of nominating Trustees for the ensuing year had been made. A charter had been prepared by the late Chief Justice Stowe, which was also to be voted upon at the coming election, which, if adopted, would inaugurate a new form of government for the rising town. The period from 1833 to 1837 had been, etymologically speaking, Milwaukee's "pupa" state; 1837 to 1845 her "chrysalis" state; from which she was now to come forth perfected, put on her "royal robes," and take her rightful position as a municipality among her sister cities of the west, which she did by the adoption of the charter on Monday, January 5th, 1846.

The vote upon this important event was as follows:

East Ward for Charter—182; against, 324.

West Ward for Charter—348; against, 1.

South Ward for Charter—113; against, 7.

Majority for Charter, 311.

The following were the Trustees (or Aldermen) elected:

East Ward—Jonathan E. Arnold, D. Wells, Jr., John Thompssen, Lindsey Ward and John Furlong.

West Ward—Byron Kilbourn, Moses Kneeland, Cicero Comstock, Ed. D. Holton and J. F. Greuenhagen.

South Ward—David Merrill, S. H. Martin, Horace Hadley, Richard Sweet and Joseph Sherwood.

The official vote was as follows :

EAST WARD.

Aldermen—J. E. Arnold, 449; D. Wells, Jr., 448; John Thompssen, 439; Lindsey Ward, 511; John Furlong, 483; Richard Murphy, 218; Wm. A. Prentiss, 215; Clark Shepardson, 188; E. B. Wolcott, 193; Solomon Juneau, 156.

WEST WARD.

Aldermen—Byron Kilbourn, 324; Cicero Comstock, 277; E. D. Holton, 284; M. Kneeland, 303; J. Greuenhagen, 303; L. P. Crary, 60; E. Mosely, 75; W. P. Leland, 71; A. Greulich, 72.

SOUTH WARD.

Aldermen—David Merrill, 113; Joseph Sherwood, 113; Horace Hadley, 111; Richard Sweet, 112; S. H. Martin, 109; L. W. Weeks, 50; Wm. A. Hunkins, 46; Chapman Yates, 47; Ransom G. Moody, 47; Alex. Johnson, 47.

The Board was organized by the election of :

President—Lindsey Ward.

Clerk—Chas. C. Savage.

Marshal—Joseph Shaunier.

Attorneys—East Ward, Jas. S. Brown; West Ward, Geo. G. Blodgett; South Ward, W. W. Graham.

The charter having been accepted and an act of incorporation that divided the East ward, making out of it the First and Third, and of the West ward the Second and Fourth, and all south of the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers the Fifth, passed the Legislature, a new election was held on the first Tuesday of April 1846, at which Solomon Juneau was elected Mayor, an office that he did not want, as he considered himself wholly incompetent to fill it, but the people were determined to confer that honor upon him, and did. Mr. Tweedy was his opponent on the Whig ticket. 1222 votes were polled at this election.

The Aldermen elected from each ward were as follows :

First Ward—John B. Smith, Joshua Hathaway and A. W. Hatch.

Second Ward—Byron Kilbourn, Geo. Abert and Cicero Comstock.

Third Ward—W. W. Graham, Nathan B. Holman and Richard Murphy.

Fourth Ward—Moses Kneeland, Leonard P. Crary and Geo. G. Blodgett.

Fifth Ward—L. W. Weeks, A. Smart and Peter N. Cushman.

The new government went into effect April 10th, the oath of office being administered to Mr. Juneau by Lindsey Ward, President of the Board of Trustees, and the old government was ended.

Henry Bielfeld was then elected first city clerk, and Robert Allen, first City Treasurer.

The first School Commissioners under the charter were:

First Ward—John H. Tweedy and Jas. Johnson.

Second Ward—D. Van Deeren, H. N. Messenger and J. B. Selby, Jr.

Third Ward—Levi Hubbell, Ed. Hussey and Rufus King.

Fourth Ward—A. W. Stowe, S. L. Rood and H. S. Abbey.

Fifth Ward—Jas. Magone, A. Harriman and Willis W. Yale.

Rufus King, President; H. S. Abbey, Secretary.

The following is the census of the city and county of Milwaukee, taken June 1st, 1846:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Granville	805.....	726.....	1,531
Wauwatosa	601.....	511.....	1,112
Greenfield.....	566.....	466.....	1,032
Oak Creek.....	414.....	318.....	732
Lake.....	116.....	331.....	447
Franklin.....	391.....	356.....	747
Milwaukee.....	266.....	224.....	490
	<u>3,159</u>	<u>2,932</u>	<u>6,091</u>
	CITY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Ward.....	1,489.....	1,356.....	2,845
Second Ward	1,257.....	1,032.....	2,289
Third Ward.....	1,332.....	886.....	2,218
Fourth Ward	603.....	451.....	1,054
Fifth Ward.....	625.....	470.....	1,095
	<u>5,306</u>	<u>4,195</u>	<u>9,501</u>
County.....	3,159.....	2,932.....	6,091
	<u>8,465</u>	<u>7,127</u>	<u>15,592</u>

Making a total of 15,592 in city and county, on the 1st day of June, 1846.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

Waukesha County was set off from Milwaukee county in 1846, in

accordance with an act passed the previous winter at Madison, which act provided that all the towns now included in the county of Milwaukee, west of Range 21, should form a new county, to be called the county of Waukesha, and they alone, (*i. e.*), those towns to be allowed to vote upon it.

As stated in Volume I., Page 35, Milwaukee's real birth was in 1836, more work having been done that year, than in the two previous and four subsequent ones, all put together. Notwithstanding the glowing editorials scattered through the previous chapters, life in the town had been one continued struggle. Neither is there an old settler in the city who has gained his wealth by the rise of real estate alone, that is entitled to much credit therefor, as up to the close of 1845, any of them would have sold out every foot they owned if they could have found a purchaser, so little real faith had they that the place would ever be more than a little village. In fact, some of our wealthiest men are those who made the purchase of their real estate in 1843 and '44, but when it became certain, as it did in 1845, that the thing was "a bird," as the saying is, these men who had up to that time been so anxious to sell, concluded to wait a little, and the result is, that they are rich. The adoption of the charter was what settled the question of Milwaukee's future, and although from that time to the present, she has at times been under a financial cloud, her march has been steadily onward to wealth and fame, and if the present ruinous system of taxation does not swamp her, her march will be still onward and upward, until the 250,000 inhabitants that she is destined to have in the near future shall occupy the highest plane that it is possible for the race to attain, in wealth, intelligence and happiness.

The following, furnished by Wm. J. Burke, city clerk, is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the mayoral chair from the adoption of the charter to the present time :

1846.....	Solomon Juneau.	1853.....	Geo. H. Walker.
1847.....	Horatio N. Wells.	1854.....	Byron Kilbourn.
1848.....	Byron Kilbourn.	1855.....	James B. Cross.
1849.....	Don A. J. Upham.	1856.....	James B. Cross.
1850.....	Don A. J. Upham.	1857.....	James B. Cross.
1851.....	Geo. H. Walker.	1858.....	Wm. A. Prentiss.
1852.....	Hans Crocker.	1859.....	Herman L. Page.

1860.....	Wm. Pitt Lynde.	1871.....	Harrison Ludington.
1861.....	James S. Brown.	1872.....	David G. Hooker.
1862.....	Horace Chase.	1873.....	Harrison Ludington.
1863.....	Edw. O'Neill.	1874.....	Harrison Ludington.
1864.....	Abner Kirby.	1875.....	Harrison Ludington.
1865.....	John J. Tallmadge.	1876.....	A. R. R. Butler.
1866.....	John J. Tallmadge.	1877.....	A. R. R. Butler.
1867.....	Edw. O'Neill.	1878.....	John Black.
1868.....	Edw. O'Neill.	1879.....	John Black.
1869.....	Edw. O'Neill.	1880.....	Thos. H. Brown.
1870.....	Joseph Phillips.	1881.....	Thos. H. Brown.

Of these, some were very able men, and some were not. Two, Wm. P. Lynde and James S. Brown, have represented this district in Congress; one, Mr. Ludington, has been Governor of Wisconsin; Mr. Upham served as the President of the first Territorial Convention, and nearly all of them have served as State Senators or members of the Assembly, as well as Aldermen and Councillors.

But the saddest is the thought that of all this little band of political dignitaries, whom the people have honored as Chief Magistrates of the city, only 10 are living; the others have gone to the "better land." The present incumbent, Mr. Brown, is a young man, and the only native born Milwaukeean that has ever been thus honored. He is the worthy son of a worthy pioneer, and if he makes as good a record as did his honored father, the city will be doubly honored by his reign. Let us hope that it will be.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

The principal business of our early Legislators for several years, was to go for Hon. Alexander Mitchell's famous Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, notwithstanding that it was the only institution in the West that was sound, and whose bills *even they* would accept in payment of their valuable services. Consequently, nearly every session found two or three pioneer solons loaded to the muzzle with some bill intended to wind him up, but a few baskets of champagne generally set the matter right, and they never did succeed, as the reading of the following statement will show.*

*The average legislators of Wisconsin for several years after the organization of the State government, cannot justly be classed among the mighty ones of earth, a large portion of them (to use a Hoosier idiom,) being mentally "powerful weak," and as ignorant of the first principles of legislation as a horse is of astron-

TO THE PUBLIC.

Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co.'s office, }
MILWAUKEE, January 30th, 1846. }

The recent action of the Legislature of the Territory, in reference to this institution, will not in any way affect its rights or interrupt its business.

This notice is deemed proper for the information and protection of holders of its paper, which will be redeemed by its correspondents in New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Galena and St. Louis, as heretofore.

An abstract of the condition of this institution at this date, is appended.

GEO. SMITH, Pres't.

ALEX'R MITCHELL, Sec'y.

*Abstract of the condition of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company,
at the 30th January, 1846.*

RESOURCES.

Bills and notes, and advances on produce	\$ 56,162 11
Loans on real estate	18,942 00
Real estate, being chiefly productive property in the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.....	49,457 31
Amount in the hands of the Company's agents, in New York and Chicago.....	216,531 17
Funds in transitu; being bank bills, drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills of exchange in transit to New York city.....	86,312 88
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,033 42
Company's office and furniture.....	1,345 37
Cash on hand; gold and silver	\$137,159 16
Bills of specie paying banks.....	13,156 00
Stocks of the United States and the State of New York.....	150,315 16
	<u>50,000 00</u>
	\$631,119 92

LIABILITIES.

Certificates of deposit in circulation.....	\$180,372 00
Deposit accounts.....	172,281 17
	<u>352,653 17</u>
Surplus over liabilities.....	\$278,466 75

Attest:

ALEX'R MITCHELL, Sec'y.

GEO. SMITH, Pres't.

RATE TABLE.

The following rate table, furnished by Lewis B. Rock, superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and

omy. Like the man in Vermont, who ascended a lofty elm tree to trim it, and whose first act was to cut off the limb he stood upon, between himself and the tree, so were these gentlemen engaged in the foolish attempt to close up the only institution whose bills were sound, or which even they would take in payment for their services. But then it was their turn to go.

St. Paul Railroad, is inserted here as a historic item, and serves to show the difference between then and now. It was issued about 1850.

THE FIRST RATE TABLE OF THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, (NOW THE CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL RY.)

Resolutions Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, December, 1850.

Resolved, That the following Rules be adopted relative to passengers—to be conspicuously posted in each passenger car.

There is to be no free list; no persons whomsoever shall be entitled to a free passage on any train, except by order of the Board, or by a free pass, signed by the President of the Company, or Superintendent of the road, and except also in cases of persons on Company business, which exceptions shall be specially communicated to each conductor.

The following low rates shall be established for passenger fare, until otherwise ordered, viz:

	Milwaukee.	Spring Street Road.	Chase's Mill.	Wauwatosa.	Blanchard's.	Underwood's.	Elm Grove.	Dixon's Road.	Power's Mill.	Tew's Road.	Plank Road.	Fox River Cottage.	Waukesha.
Milwaukee.....	10	15	20	25	30	35	45	50	55	60	65	75	
Spring Street Road.....	10	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Chase's Mill.....	15	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60
Wauwatosa.....	20	10	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	55
Blanchard's.....	25	15	10	5	5	10	20	25	30	35	40	50	
Underwood's.....	30	20	15	10	5	5	15	20	25	30	35	45	
Elm Grove.....	35	25	20	15	10	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	
Dixon's Road.....	45	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	10	15	20	30	
Power's Mill.....	50	40	35	30	25	20	15	5	5	10	15	25	
Tew's Road.....	55	45	40	35	30	25	20	10	5	5	10	20	
Plank Road.....	60	50	45	40	35	30	25	15	10	5	5	15	
Fox River Cottage.....	65	55	50	45	40	35	30	20	15	10	5	10	
Waukesha.....	75	65	60	55	50	45	40	30	25	20	15	10	

NOTE.—In cases of passengers being taken up between any of the aforesaid points, the fare will be the same as if taken at the point back of that at which such passengers may be received.

Children under ten years of age, at half the above rates.

STATISTICAL.

In the *Sentinel* of January 29th, 1846, we find the following :

Milwaukee has 10,000 inhabitants, four common and nine select schools, eleven churches and places of public worship, ten daily* and four weekly newspapers, and lots of pretty women.

*I think this statement as to the number of daily papers was not true.

Well, that was so ; especially the women.

SPEEDING A DOG IN THE OLDEN TIME.

I do not suppose there lived a man or boy ever who could resist the temptation to fasten a kettle or pail to a dog's narrative and start him on his travels, particularly if that dog was not his own, and was hanging around loose, or who failed to enjoy the excitement and hurly burly such an affair will create in a thickly settled community, where every man keeps one, and some three or four, every one of whom will at once commence the pursuit of the unfortunate pup, anxious to kill him, which he seeming by instinct to know, will run for a place of safety with all the speed he is master of, and it is simply wonderful how quickly every dog within a mile will put in an appearance ; neither has there any method ever been devised, by which a complete census of all the dogs in any particular locality can be obtained, as easily as it can be in that way ; they will all come, *sure*.

Such an affair occurred in Milwaukee in the summer of 1846, that for fun and excitement has never had its equal in any dog race that it has been my luck to witness, in this or any other city, and which happened as follows : There had been a big yellow dog hanging around the old jail for several weeks, seeking apparently to acquire a residence by peaceable occupation, but as his services were not required to help guard that classic retreat for the weary and heavy laden, it was finally decided by one of the turnkeys, Henry Bates (a brother of the celebrated Eli of Light House fame), after exhausting all ordinary means, to induce him to move on of his own free will, to run him out *secundum artem*, and calling to his aid our distinguished fellow citizens Romanza B. and Leveret T. Rice, the trio succeeded; after considerable opposition on the part of the dog, in attaching a twelve quart tin pail to his narrative, in such a manner as to render it impossible for him to get rid of it (unless the durned thing pulled out,) after which they applied a little oil of white pine (*pinus pa lustris*) in order to increase his motive power, and administering a kick that a mule might be proud of, told him to get, and you can bet sixty two and a half cents, that he did. He first made the tour of Barnum's circus tent, who was exhibiting upon the public square, where he displayed, as an "Italian from Cork," who was stand-



ing quietly foreinst the door, naively remarked: "the hoith of activity ;" his acrobatic feats putting those of the clown so far in the shade as to cause that world-renowned showman, Phineas T. to contemplate an exchange then and there, (or rig his clown in the same way,) but before any negotiations could be entered into with monsieur la chien* he had left the tent, and directly after made his debut upon East Water street, down which he ran, some fifty of his four legged brethren already in pursuit and their number increasing rapidly. They came from all directions, and comprised every known species that modern science had up to that time succeeded in manufacturing, "black and tan" being a more recent invention ; big dogs, little dogs, bull dogs, coach dogs, cur dogs (lots of them,) greyhounds, fox hounds, spaniels, pointers, setters, terriers and one big New Foundland. Whew! what a racket they made; cats treed under old buildings, with tails like a printer's roller ; clerks run out on the

*The French for dog.

street, only to be knocked down like ten-pins. They cleared the side walk of every living thing ; they overtook their poor frightened victim about where Hon. John Black's store now stands, 275 East Water street, and of all the fights I ever saw, that was the liveliest. It was a regular Balaklava. The smoke of their torment ascended up like a furnace. Every dog in that crowd was anxious to bite the one in trouble, or get bit himself, it didn't appear to make any difference which, and judging by the yells that came from that tangled, squirming mass of canines, they were certainly all accommodated. This sort of amusement lasted for several minutes, when he with the pail managed in some way to escape from his tormentors and again started down the street, the rest in hot pursuit. At length he reached the river, into which he plunged, followed by the whole yelling pack. The river was full of dogs, all busy hunting for the one who had led them such a race, but he was *non est*, his pail had taken him to the bottom and they saw him no more. He had acquired a residence at last. The baffled crowd finally all came ashore, one by one, gave themselves a good shake, and with a look at the bystanders, which said as plain as though they had spoken it : " I wonder what in thunder all this row is about anyway," put for home, keeping a good lookout (and there was need of it) for clubs and brick bats, while on the way. The result of this experiment was, one dog drowned outright, and say a million or a million and a half of fleas that were upon the survivors.

EGBERT HERRING SMITH.

The reader will remember the sketch of Egbert Herring Smith, given in Volume I., page 170, describing the duel and the consequences following the writing of his poem on Black Hawk. The boys played it on him as long as they could stand it, after which they started him on his travels for the east, first taking pains, however, to notify the towns along his route that he was coming, who, entering into the joke, would appoint committees on receptions and resolutions, who would turn out and escort him into the village with music and banners, get up a dinner, and then pass him along to the next. Annexed is a copy of the resolutions adopted at Ann Arbor, upon the occasion of his debut at this place in June, 1845.

THE WISCONSIN POET.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Egbert H. Smith, author of *Black Hawk*, is appreciated by the *savans* of the East. At a meeting of the *Literati* of Ann Arbor, ex-Governor Mundy, Hon. James E. Platt and Hon. R. S. Wilson were appointed a committee to report resolutions appropriate to the occasion. The following are among the resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That it is with pride and pleasure we welcome in this, the literary emporium of the Peninsular State, Egbert Herring Smith, Esq., the distinguished poet and author, from the great and *green* West, one, who to use his own words,

“ Sprung like the mushroom, growing in one day,
But not like mushrooms, born to swift decay.

Resolved, That although our association has frequently, since its organization, been honored with an introduction to many great and distinguished characters, yet we must be permitted to state that our feelings of pleasure have never been so lively as on the present occasion. Those whom we have heretofore met, have come from Eastern States and cities, and have come heralded by the fame and glory with which the *Literati* of the East never fail to emblazon the names of their talented and gifted sons. But now, a poet of the West is among us, and one whose fame is destined to shine in one blaze of glory, till time shall put on her night cap, and lay herself down to sleep in the grave of eternity.

The author has concluded to insert at this point the following list of names of those who came later, and of whom no special mention has been previously made by him, but who have all been more or less prominent, as bankers, legislators, railroad men, editors, doctors, politicians, lawyers, master builders, many of whom are yet in business, and many of whom are no doubt also included in the new history of the Chicago Publishing Company, whose book, as the author is informed, will contain 3600—or more—biographical sketches, and although he cannot sketch them all in detail, in this volume, yet as many of them are his personal friends, as well as his patrons, common courtesy would demand that he give their names a place in his book, leaving the biographical part, with one or two exceptions, for a future volume, should he ever write one that will bring the work down to their time; and among whom are Hon. John Johnston, the private secretary and business manager of Hon. Alexander Mitchell, a gentleman who is rapidly gaining power and influence as a business man and public spirited citizen, and who has already distinguished himself as an able writer, and a leader in political finance, and who, if spared, has a brilliant future before him.

Edward H. Brodhead and Hoel H. Camp, who have also risen to prominence and influence, the first as a railroad magnate and banker and the latter as a banker alone, Mr. Brodhead as president and Mr. Camp as cashier of the First National Bank, which, under their management, has become one of the soundest institutions in the west.

Chas. D. Nash and William G. Fitch who have for several years held the same responsible positions in the National Exchange Bank. The latter mentioned gentleman being yet in his prime, and who by merit alone has risen from the foot of the ladder to the responsible and honorable position he fills with so much ability, and who has a brilliant future before him. He has good executive ability and is a first class citizen.

Thomas L. Baker, of the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin. (The old state bank.)

Samuel Marshall and Chas. F. Illsley, of Marshall & Illsley, the oldest private banking institution in the state, who have a record to be proud of, having never failed during all the financial troubles resulting from the irresponsible state banks, since the state government went into effect, to meet their paper or pay their depositors. All of whom are not only first class financiers but are first class citizens, and whose names in financial circle are a tower of strength.

Hon. Edward O'Neill, President, and Rudolph Nunnemacher, Cashier of the Merchants Exchange Bank. The latter named gentleman being a young man who is rapidly acquiring a standing in the community, as a financier and business man, and is destined to hold a prominent position in the near future as a banker, Mr. O'Neill having already made his mark as a financier and first class citizen.

Albert Conroe, President, and Wm. S. Candee, Cashier of the Manufacturers Bank of Milwaukee.

William H. Jacobs, Cashier of Second Ward Savings Bank.

Gustav Trumpff, President, and John B. Koetting, Cashier of the South Side Savings Bank, all three of which are also private institutions.

While at the head of the railroad fraternity stands Sherburne S. Merrill, the very efficient General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul corporation, a gentleman who as a railroad manager

has no superior in the country, and under whose supervision, aided by the clear head and wise counsel of Alexander Mitchell, that famous corporation is rapidly extending its metallic arms in every direction, and is destined ultimately to reach the Pacific. Mr. Merrill has been ably assisted in his labors by Hubbard C. Atkins, Lewis B. Rock, Daniel A. Olin and Geo. W. Sanborn, the very efficient division superintendents who compose his staff, and who have all been educated and fitted for their several positions under Mr. Merrill himself. Besides these there are John W. Carey, attorney, A. V. H. Carpenter, general ticket agent, Clark A. Place, paymaster, Don J. Whittmore, engineer, James M. Lowry, master mechanic, Wm. E. Kittridge and John Bailey, master car builders, Elijah Fairbairn and Junius S. Hollister, assistant master mechanics, who, to use a nautical term, have all reached their present positions from over the bows, and not through the cabin windows.

Hon. Charles L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central, who is a gentleman of fine culture, and under whose control this new and valuable iron artery has finally been pushed through the vast unexplored region between Milwaukee and Lake Superior, thus opening up and making available the wealth of mineral and timber, in that portion of our beautiful State; a road that is destined to gather under its protecting wing, the numerous diverging lines which are being built, and to be built through that region, as a hen gathereth her brood, if not to ultimately absorb the Northern Pacific as well, and make our city its terminus.

Among the legal fraternity not previously mentioned, are Winfield Smith, Daniel H. Johnson, Dewitt Davis, Henry H. and George Markham, Frederick Rietbrock, Alfred L. Carey, Jed. P. C. Cottrill, James MacAlister, the present efficient public school superintendent, Frederick C. Winkler, Theodore B. Elliot, Samuel Howard, A. G. Weisert, John H. Van Dyke, who is one of our most valued citizen, F. W. Cotzhausen, Norman J. Emmons, David G. Hooker, D. G. Rogers, Ephraim Mariner, Joshua Stark, Harrison C. Hobart, James Hickcox and J. V. V. Platto, many of whom have won for themselves names for forensic eloquence and legal acumen at the bar, as well as political fame.

Prominent among our merchants are John C. Smith and Samuel

Chandler, of Smith & Chandler, Goodrich & Terry,* (Timothy H. Goodrich and Frank H. Terry,) Ricker, Crombie & Co., (John S. Ricker, John M. Crombie and James B. Saville,) Geo. S. Robinson & Co., (Geo. S. Robinson and L. Gaublitz) Anson Bros., (Chas. R. and Fred. A. Anson,) Inbusch Bros., (John J. and John H. Inbusch,) John R. Goodrich, (late Ball & Goodrich,) wholesale grocers. Chas. J. Russell, James Siddell, Thomas T.* and Thomas Greenwood, William E. Coates, Patrick Nyland, Fred J. Dixon, retail grocers, who are all prominent in their line.

At the head of the dry goods department stands T. A. Chapman, the A. T. Stewart of Milwaukee, and who, like his New York prototype, is desirous of monopolizing the whole trade, but who has active competitors in James Morgan, T. P. Kelly, Van Pelt & Brewer; while at the head of the wholesale department stand Messrs. Goll & Frank.

Among the druggists are the old established firms of Green & Button, (Edward H. Button and Thos. A. Green,) Drake Bros., (John, Harvey H. and Henry T. Drake,) Otis B.*, Edward C. and Bedford B. Hopkins, successors to Bosworth & Sons, John H. Tesch, John A. Dadd, Henry Fess, Jr., and Gustav Bode, chemist.

The firms of Fette & Meyer, Kavanaugh & Nash, H. M. Benjamin, H. B. Pearson, A. W. Phelps and R. P. Elmore handle the coal.

In real estate are Edward Barber, David P. Hull and Benjamin M. Weil.

In books and stationery are Henry and Hubbell West and H. Niedecken & Sons.

The master builders are Henry Buestrin, Sherburn S. Byrant, Henry Hays, Hiram R. Bond, Morgan E. Shinn,* James Allen, John Bentley, John Rugee, Chas. P. Foote, Thos. Mason, Stephen A. Harrison, Arthur Bate, Alexander A. and Robert C. Jacks.

The carpet dealers are the Messrs. Stark Bros., (Chas. G. and Edward Stark,) and Bernhard Goldsmith.

Among the dealers in clothing are the firms of Friend Bros., (Henry,† Meyer and Elias Friend,) Solomon and David Adler, now David Adler & Sons, and Andrew and James Mullen.

*Dead.

†Lost in the Schiller.

Dealers in lumber are Truman H. Judd, Robert W. Pierce, Edward B. Simpson, Geo. W. Anson and Frebun L. Mayhew, while at the head of the fur business stands the house of Amos Gardner, the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, if not in the state. Atkins & Ogden, (successors to Atkins, Steele & White,) boots and shoes. George Dyer, wholesale sadlery. Sanger, Rockwell & Co., (Casper M. Sanger and Henry H. Rockwell, successors to John Hiles,) sash, doors and blinds; the largest manufactory of its kind in the northwest. John Black and J. P. Kissinger, wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic wines and liquors.

Guido Pfister and Frederick Vogel, (Milwaukee Leather Company,) lead the tanning interest, and who, from small beginning have grown to mammoth proportions.

At the head of the manufacture of machinery and foundries stand Edward P. Allis and J. M. Stowell, Mr. Allis' institution being the largest one of the kind in the northwest. He does an immense business and has large orders directly from Europe. He is a man of wonderful energy and perseverance and is a first class citizen, if he is a greenbacker. He is very undemonstrative and quiet, but is at the same time very active, and is a good writer upon commercial finance.

In lithographing Messrs. Seifert & Schoeffel, who from small beginning have built up a large and lucrative trade, and are known far and wide as enterprising and successful business men. No finer work in their line is done in the west, than is done by them, the engravings and maps for the geology of Wisconsin, being their work, and which will stand for all time as a proof of their skill, in that noble art.

Prominent among the millers are E. Sanderson & Co., J. B. A. Kern, and Medbury, Stevens* & Co.

In cut stone T. D. Cook and Edwin Hyde.

Among those who handle the cereals, the most prominent are Angus Smith, Chas. J. Kershaw, William and Alexander McD. Young, Chas. Ray & Co., F. B. Hinkley, William P. McLaren, Peter McGeoch, who, notwithstanding he is deaf, can see, Samuel D. Hooker, Orrin E. Britt, Michael Bodden, Chas. H. Freeman, the present President of the Board, Robert Eliot, George Knowles,

*Died three years ago.

Joseph F. Hill and Ozro J. Hale, who usually catch the birds, while the lesser fry shake the bush, which of course is fun for the boys, and Johnson, Smith & Co., (Allen Johnson and Ira B. Smith,) Chandler Brown Co., E. P. Bacon & Co.

Mr. Johnson came here from Berrien county, Michigan, in 1848, as a business manager in the store of Alanson Sweet, for whom he had been East and purchased an immense stock of dry goods and general merchandise, for those early times, which were mostly exchange for wheat that winter. Mr. Johnson was subsequently a partner in the wholesale grocery house of Goodrich & Terry, and was the official man there for several years. He is a good business man, a close figurer, and when making a trade always looks his customer squarely in the face, the expression of his half closed hazel eye, like that of Deacon Hollister, indicating as he does so that he is taking your mental measure, which is the fact.

He is sharp and not apt to be taken off his guard, and never makes a trade of any importance without weighing the matter carefully. He is a strong Republican, but not a politician, and in religious faith a Baptist. Mr. Johnson is a first class citizen in every respect, and one who will always be found on the side of law and order. He is quite wealthy and owns considerable real estate in the city, mostly in the Third ward, which he purchased at an early day, the income from which is now quite large. But to return.

In mining and mining stocks, Geo. P. Sanborn, Daniel L. Wells, J. J. Hagerman, Irving M. Bean and Geo. H. Paul.

Public writers, John W. Hinton. Mr. Hinton is a fine writer, is well posted in general matters, and is a very active man.

Jeremiah Quin, Secretary to John Plankinton.

General conveyancers and capitalists, Nathan Pereles* & Sons.

Civil Engineers, Moses Lane (city engineer,) F. A. Blodgett, W. T. Casgrain, Theodore T. Brown,† and Robert C. Reinertson.

Vessel Brokers, R. P. Fitzgerald and John V. Tuttle.

Ship Chandlers, G. D. Norris & Co.

Ship Builders, Wolf & Davidson, (Wm. H. Wolf and Thos. Davidson,) John Fitzgerald and Andrew Pahlow, of the Milwaukee Ship Yard Co.

*Died three years ago.

†Died five years ago.

Vessel Inspectors, Wm. Fitzgerald, and John Blend the present harbor master.

Steamboat Inspector, Wm. Fitzgerald.

Stoves etc., Dutcher, Vose & Adams.

Ice merchants, M. J. Haisler and Jas. Sanborn.

Jewelers, O. L. Rosenkrans & Co.

Manufacturers furniture, John F. Birchard, A. D. Seaman & Sons, the Matthews Bros. (E. P., A. R., and Q. A. Matthews,) the latter firm being the most prominent in the city, if not in the state, and are doing an immense business.

Hatch, Holbrook & Co., hard wood lumber, the largest dealers in that article in the Northwest.

Fire Insurance, J. H. Crampton, Wm. T. Durand, David Vance, E. C. Hibbard, David Belden, Samuel M. Ogden,* C. J. Carey, S. C. West, Jas. Ayars, Chas. E. Crain, John L. Hathaway, Secretary Board of Fire Underwriters, and others, all men of renown.

Among the commission men who do a large business are: E. J. Lindsey & Co., agricultural implements, A. V. Bishop & Co., A. J. W. Pierce, Joseph Holmes, (late Eliot & Holmes,) I. P. Tichenor, Ira M. Davis & Co. (Ira M. Davis and E. H. Godfrey.)

Among the politicians are Julius Wechselberg, the present efficient Clerk of the Circuit Court, who when he runs for office runs to win—Lemuel Ellsworth, County Treasurer, Geo. Treauer, County Clerk, and Wm. J. Burke, City Clerk.

JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

This gentleman, the present efficient Secretary of the Northwestern National Insurance Co., who has been somewhat prominent in the state, was born in Madison county, N. Y., June 2d, 1820; came to Milwaukee in 1846. He is a graduate of Hobart College, class of 1843, where he remained as tutor for two years, when he was admitted to the bar in 1845. His first occupation upon his arrival in Milwaukee, was to open a select school in connection with Henry Lowe, their school building* being located on

*Dead.

*This building was afterwards purchased by the late Michael Page, and removed to the northeast corner of Jackson and Detroit streets, where I think it was burned several years ago.

the southeast corner of Jackson and Oneida streets. This enterprise, however, not proving a paying investment, was abandoned in 1848, Mr. Lowe returning East, and Mr. McGregor commencing the practice of law, in connection with H. A. Tenney, which was continued up to 1854, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. McGregor removed to Ottawa, Ill., and from there, in 1856, back to Portage, Wis., where he opened a bank, which was operated up to 1860, when it was closed. He returned to Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of law, in connection with the late Edward G. Ryan, which was continued until 1865, when he removed to Chicago, where, with others, he lost his all in the great fire of October, 1871, after which he returned to Milwaukee, and was appointed to his present position.

Mr. McGregor is a man of fine culture, good mental abilities, and has great energy of character. He is a good writer, a fair speaker, and understands the *modus operandi* of business thoroughly. He is possessed of generous impulses, too much so, at times, for his own good. He is strictly conscientious, and will never swerve from what is right, nor neglect to perform his whole duty, and is a good friend. He is very social, and always approachable and affable. The writer's long personal acquaintance and business intercourse with Mr. McGregor has given him many points in his character, not otherwise attainable. He is of Scotch descent, and very fond of the games so common in that ancient land, particularly curling. He is also a great sportsman, and spends a short time every year in the country, with his rifle. Few men are better known throughout the State than is John P. McGregor, or more respected. He is a member of the Pioneer Association, a zealous churchman, and a valuable citizen.

LEVI H. KELLOGG.

The author cannot close his history without saying a few words—partly in memoriam, and partly historic—of one who has passed away, but one who, while living, was among the most active, as well as the most successful business men in Milwaukee—Levi H. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg was a native of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., where he was born August 24th, 1817, and from whence he emigrated to the town of Monroe, Berrien county, Michigan, in 1833, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Milwaukee, and en-

tered into partnership with his brother, the late² Eli C. Kellogg, in the commission business, their store being located on the west side. This partnership was continued until 1852, when it was dissolved, and a new one formed with Robert H. Strong, under the firm name of Kellogg & Strong, their object being to do a general forwarding and commission business, in addition to acting as agents for Ward's line of steamboats, then running between this city and Kalamazoo, Mich., via Chicago, their place of business being at the pier at the foot of Huron street.

This business was very profitable until 1854, when the harbor having been completed, it commenced to fall off, and in 1856 it was abandoned altogether, and the old Sweet elevator was purchased of Mr. Mitchell, into which they moved, and commenced the purchase and storage of wheat, flour, and coarse grains. This new enterprise proved successful beyond their expectations, and for a short time they made money. They remained here until 1862, when they sold out to Gustaff Pfiel for \$50,000, after which the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Strong going to Baraboo.

Mr. Kellogg was not a man who would long remain idle; besides, his experience in the warehouse had taught him many of the ropes connected with the wheat trade, and he determined to see what there was in it. Accordingly a new partnership was soon entered into with Curtis Mann of Oconomowoc, for a general commission as well as the purchase of wheat.

This new arrangement proved to be the bonanza he long had sought, and under his lead, (for he always would lead) soon grew to mammoth proportions, and the firm of Kellogg & Mann soon became the leaders on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce; no one man or firm up to that time (Daniel Newhall excepted,) ever having handled half the wheat that they did. They were a power, and they made that power felt. Their office was like a bank.

This was continued up to 1871, when Mr. Mann retired, and the business was continued by L. H. Kellogg & Son, (Henry S. Kellogg) until his death, December 12th, 1873.

In person Mr. Kellogg was of medium height, with a wiry and compactly built frame. His forehead was high, beneath which was a clearly cut New England face, of which type he was a good repre-

sentative. He had dark auburn hair, and a clear, dark hazel eye, upon whose mirror-like retina every thing in view seemed to be reflected. His was an eye that read a man at first sight like a book, and no after acquaintance would ever be likely to change the opinion then formed of that man's honesty or ability. He was sharp and keen, and although of an exceedingly nervous temperament, would go long or short on wheat for a million bushels, with as little manifestation of anxiety as to the result, as though it were but a thousand, so well had he he learned to control that temperament; to the public, like Mr. Plankinton, he was always the same, whether winning or losing money.

His step was short, quick and nervous. He was all business, and during business hours watched every move of those around him, as well as every change in the market so closely that nothing could be done that he did not see, and to get the advantage of him was almost impossible. He was always pleasant and social, hence his popularity, and if a friend, a true one.

The writer was in the employ of Mr. K. at various times, and with the firm of Kellogg & Strong for nearly three years, during which time he was the recipient of many little acts of kindness from both, but more particularly Mr. Kellogg personally, and the sight of his well-remembered face, as he gazes upon his portrait while writing this sketch, brings to memory his pleasant voice and greeting. His death was a great loss to the city, for although we have many good business men, we have not a surplus like him, and when one such man dies it leaves a void not easily to be filled.

THE BRIDGE WAR.

Perhaps no city was ever founded on this continent with a topography similar to ours, or one whose original proprietors were so *dissimilar* in habits, temperament or mental ability as were the three founders of Milwaukee, but what some bone of contention would arise to engender ill feeling, as well as retard its progress, and Milwaukee's bone was bridges. A bone over which a contest arose, that culminated finally in a disgraceful riot, the recollection of which will not wholly pass away, until all the generation who inaugurated and participated in it, shall stand upon one side or the other of

that gulf, over which (if the story of Lazarus and Dives is to be taken as authority,) no bridges have yet been erected or are ever likely to be.

It was the author's original intention to ignore this subject altogether, hoping oblivion would kindly spread her dark mantle over it, but as a historian he finds that he cannot do this, and be just, particularly, as other parties are already in the field, who will comment upon it, who were not on the ground and who know personally nothing about it, and he has concluded to give in this chapter, what *he conceives* to be the causes that led to it, as well as what he conceives to be the truth upon this disgraceful affair.

As stated in Volume I., page 95, (when speaking of the non-parallelism of the streets,) Mr. Kilbourn never intended that the river should be spanned by bridges, but that the western bank of the Milwaukee should mark the eastern boundary of the embryo city, upon whose reedy sedges, those who were foolish enough to pitch their tents upon the east side, might gaze with longing eyes, but should not pass to, except in a boat, and had he held on to that part of section 29, that lies upon the east side of the river, he could have delayed the erection of one for many years; but in an unguarded moment he sold his interest in that section to Morgan L. Martin, (or Juneau & Martin,) for their undivided interest in his property upon the west side, an act which he always regretted.

Mr. Kilbourn was an intellectual giant, keen, shrewd, aggressive, with a will of iron, and possessed a personal magnetism, that few who ever came under its influence were able to resist; neither was it often that he drew a blank in fortune's lottery, but in this transaction, the little astute lawyer from Green Bay got the better of him. It has been said such was his chagrin at what he had done, that it almost made him sick, and that such was the change in his usual cordial manner towards Mr. Martin, as to cause that gentleman to ask why things were thusly, and receive for an answer: "O, I was thinking what a d—d fool I was to make that trade with you last week."

Consequently, no sooner was there an attempt made to construct the old county bridge at Chestnut street, in 1840, than the war began, and was continued with little or no intermission for five years, during which time there had been two float bridges erected at Wis-

consin street, the first in '42, the one spoken of in Volume I., the second in '43, one at Oneida, and one at the foot of East Water street, in 1844, and a stationary one across the Menomonee, at the foot of Second street, 1841 and '42, all of which were erected and kept in repair mostly at the expense of the citizens of the east ward, the west ward claiming that if the people on the east side wanted the bridges, that they must pay for them. In this way the matter remained, there being a blast from the papers occasionally, as has been seen in the previous chapters, about their unsafe condition, while threats and recriminations were of daily occurrence between the leaders of the factions, each party apparently trying to get the other to tread on the tail of his coat, "*a la Donnadbrook*" style, until February, 1845, when the straw that broke the camel's back, was laid on by the introduction of the following bill* at Madison, by James Kneeland, intended as a final settlement of this vexed question, but which proved in the end, like the boomerang in the hands of a novice, to be more dangerous to the holder than any one else, and which read as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin:

SEC. 1. That the Trustees of the East ward of the town of Milwaukee or a majority of them, or the future corporate authorities within said ward, or the people who now inhabit, or may hereafter inhabit the district of country included in said ward, shall forever have the right and authority to maintain, repair, rebuild, and keep in operation, at the sole expense of said ward, the present bridges across the Milwaukee river, in the town of Milwaukee herein named, to-wit: the bridge from the foot of Chestnut street on the west side, to the foot of Division street on the east side; and the bridge from the foot of East Water on the east side, near Dousman's warehouse, to Walker's Point. To take effect from and after its passage. Approved February 24th, 1845.

As this bill did not include the one at Wisconsin and Oneida streets, the wrath of the east siders was kindled against James, and "fight" was the word.

The *Sentinel* of February 8th, in commenting upon it, has the following:

It is our opinion that the remaining two bridges, the ones at Wisconsin and

*Who drew this bill, I do not know, but probably it was Mr. Kilbourn. It doubtless had his sanction, otherwise it would never have been presented, for he certainly dictated what should be done in that connection.

Oneida streets, should also be included in this bill. Of one thing we are morally certain, viz: that the one at Wisconsin street is the most necessary, as it is, in fact, the main artery into the country, and under no circumstances will we allow it to be removed. Let it be borne in mind that the citizens of the East ward—and we know of what we speak—will under no circumstances allow this bridge to be removed. And the West side may as well understand it.

On the 15th, there appeared another article in the *Sentinel* from Mr. Keeler, in answer to some party who claimed that the matter was not properly understood by the people, in which he reiterated his former advice to the east side, to stand firm and under no circumstances to consent to the removal of the bridge at Wisconsin street. Nothing further, however, was done in the matter, until the 7th of May, when, at the meeting of the Trustees, a new bone of dissension arose, by the introduction by Moses Kneeland, of the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Chestnut street bridge was originally built by the county, and suffered to go out of repair and out of use; and

WHEREAS, The said bridge, as regards the business and convenience of the people of the West ward, is deemed by them and the corporate authorities of the said ward to be an intolerable nuisance; and

WHEREAS, In their opinion there is no lawful power vested in any person or corporation to maintain said bridge. Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Bridges in the West ward be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take out of the river so much of the old county bridge and all appendages thereto as occupy or in any manner obstruct the free navigation of the Milwaukee west of the middle of said river,* and for that purpose to employ the necessary laborers, either by the day or by the job, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the expense of removing the western part of said bridge as aforesaid, be paid out of the general funds of the West ward, together with all the expenses incidental to such removal, or in any way growing out of the same, incurred by or under, or on behalf of persons aiding in such removal.

To this resolution Mr. Prentiss objected, on the ground that one ward had not the power under the charter, to determine what was a nuisance. Mr. Walker moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion was decided by the president, Mr. Holton, to be out of order. Mr. Walker then withdrew it. Mr. Kneeland then had leave to withdraw the preamble and resolutions, which he did. Some

*This resolution, as can be seen, was drawn with the intention of making the middle of the river the ward line, but it was a failure. Sharp practice, that.

further discussion was had concerning the boundaries of the ward, Mr. Kneeland claiming that the center of the river was the line and Mr. Prentiss that the water line was the boundary. This point being decided, Mr. Kilbourn offered the following, which was adopted, the west side alone voting :

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Bridges in the West ward be, and they are hereby authorized and required to remove out of Chestnut street so much of the county bridge and all appendages thereto, as occupy any part of said street west of the Milwaukee river, and for that purpose to employ the necessary laborers, either by the day or by the job, as they may deem expedient. The same to be paid for out of the general fund of the West ward.

The only member of the West ward who had the courage to resist this order was Mr. Greuenhagen, who at once resigned his place as a member of the Committee on Streets and Bridges, and Mr. Kilbourn was appointed to fill the vacancy.

There were present at this meeting from the West ward, Ed. D. Holton, President, Messrs. Church, Kilbourn, Greuenhagen and Kneeland ; East ward, Messrs. McClure, Prentiss and Upham ; from the South ward, (it being the first time that they had been represented by Trustees,) Messrs. Merrill, Hawkins, Walker, Weeks and Magone.

The West warders did not wait for an injunction to stop them from carrying out the resolution, but commenced the work at once, and before 9 o'clock the following morning they had so far accomplished their object as to render the bridge impassible. When this became known, the excitement was intense, and threats of vengeance were loudly circulated against Kilbourn and Kneeland, but better counsels finally prevailed and no violation of the law occurred on the part of the East ward. The Trustees met again on the 8th. Present from the East ward, Messrs. McClure, Prentiss and Upman ; West ward, Church ; South ward, Hawkins, Magone, Merrill, Walker and Weeks. The course of Mr. Holton at the previous meeting being much disliked by the East and South wards, a resolution was offered by Mr. Magone, to remove him from the office of President, which was adopted. His successor was Doctor L. W. Weeks.

As an offset to this act of vandalism, the East siders threatened to tear down the dam, and for fear they would that structure was guarded for several nights by a body of armed men. It was not

their intention however, to carry this threat into execution, but to use it as a lever to bring Mr. Kilbourn and his adherents to terms, as that was the financial goose that laid the golden eggs for the West side, without which their water power was *non est*, and it produced the desired effect.

On the 15th of May the Trustees held another meeting. Present from the East ward Messrs. McClure and Prentiss; from the West ward, Messrs. Church, Greuenhagen, Kilbourn and Kneeland; South ward, Messrs. Hawkins, Magone, Walker, Merrill and Weeks, at which the following resolutions, which had laid over from the meeting on the 14th, was passed:

Resolved, That Jas. H. Rogers be, and is hereby authorized to remove the floating draw from the bridge at Wells and Oneida streets, unless the principal owners shall object thereto, and place the same in the bridge at Division and Chestnut streets; and from the west end of the bridge last named, he is authorized to construct a permanent way.

Resolved, That if the removal of such bridge should be resisted, so that he may not be able to obtain it, that then he be authorized to repair the Chestnut street bridge, by the construction of a new floating draw, and that the materials now in said bridge and draw be appropriated to said Rogers in part payment for the expense of making said repairs. But no other appropriation to be ordered by the East ward.

Resolved, That the bridge at Wells and Oneida streets be discontinued as a public bridge.

Matters being thus settled, as to what had been done to the Chestnut street bridge, there was a lull until the 28th, when the East siders claimed that if there could be no bridge at Chestnut street, there should not be any at Wisconsin, which caused the fires to break out anew, and before it could again be controlled, the bridge at Wisconsin street had been rendered useless, and the one at the Menomonee slightly damaged. Wheeler, in the *Chronicles*, states that this latter bridge "was triumphantly overthrown, knocked down and taken to pieces."

It was not damaged five dollars worth. Mr. Wheeler must have been as greatly excited as was the gentleman whom he calls Maj. De Ormo.

I saw that part of the affair and can verify, if necessary, my statement.

The mob having completed their work, gave a shout of triumph and were satisfied, but the reaction soon came, and with it came also

a feeling of shame. It had the same effect upon the public mind as does the letting of a little blood upon a belligerent when full of whiskey, it cooled them off.

The campaign from that time on, was continued by the newspapers and the Trustees, until December 12th, when a public meeting of the citizens was called, without any reference to their nationality, color or previous condition of servitude, at which Doctor L. W. Weeks was Chairman, and I. A. Lapham and A. W. Hatch, Secretaries, at which after some discussion on schools, fire departments and other matters, it was, on motion of Parcellet Potter Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of three from each ward be appointed to agree upon a plan for the settlement of the bridge question.

Which was carried.

This committee consisted of Parcellet Potter, Chairman, Elisha Eldred, Secretary, E. B. Wolcott, Ed. D. Holton, Jas. H. Rogers, Egbert Moseley, Robert Allen, Orvis Putnam, and Stoddard H. Martin, who reported to the Board of Trustees on the 20th, as follows :

To locate permanently three bridges, one at Walker's Point, one at Spring street, and one at Cherry street. Those at Cherry street and Walker's Point to be single track, and the one at Cherry street without a draw.

The one at Spring and Wisconsin streets to be constructed with a double track, with two draws, one on each side of the river, seventy feet wide. The East ward to pay three-fourths, and the West ward one-fourth of the expense of construction, and that thereafter the said bridges be sustained and kept in repair by the said wards, in proportion to their respective tax lists.

They further recommend that the Cherry street bridge shall be built by the East and West wards, and kept in repair the same way ; and that the bridge at the foot of East Water street shall be sustained by the East and South sides, each contributing in proportion to their respective tax lists. They also recommend, that upon the completion of the three bridges, the present bridges at Chestnut and Oneida streets be vacated and removed.

This report with some amendments, was adopted, and the war virtually ended.

In relation to the construction of these bridges, a resolution was offered by Mr. Prentiss at the meeting December 31st, as follows :

Resolved, That a committee of two from each ward, be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to issue proposals for the construction of these three bridges.

This resolution was, after a lengthy discussion, referred to the people for ratification, at their election in January.

There appears to have been a vote taken at the January election 1846, upon the adoption of this plan, with the following result :

East Ward—For adoption, 245; against, 164. Majority for adoption, 81.

West Ward—For adoption, 85; against, 51. Majority for adoption, 34.

Collectively—For adoption, 330; against, 215. Majority for adoption, 115.

The old Spring street bridge, however, remained until March 7th, 1852, when it succumbed to the united weight of three farmer's wagons, upon one of which on top of a load of wheat, sat a young lady, the whole sinking to a level with the water.* As usual in such cases, the crowd rushed up to look on and were rewarded with a ducking, their united weight being more than the old structure would bear. Thus ended the bridge war. A new one, however, with a turn table, (the first one constructed in the city,) was at once erected by James H. Rogers.

In looking back to the time when this occurred, from to-day, how perfectly foolish the whole proceeding appears. Every act connected with the settlement of the bridge question goes to show how little real conception of what the future of Milwaukee was to be, was possessed by any of the actors in that drama, and they doubtless have often looked upon it in the same light themselves.

Had the provisions of Mr. Kneeland's bill been fully carried out, there would have been no bridge to-day, at Wisconsin and Oneida streets, and had the resolutions of the 7th of May been carried out, there would have been none at Chestnut street, and had the report of the committee, made December 20th, been strictly adhered to, there would have been but three bridges in Milwaukee to-day. Some of the parties who figured in this half way settlement, were certainly smart men, and there are one or two of them yet living who if they are not possessed of a gigantic intellect are very much mistaken, but if they ever were the owners of such an article, they certainly did not have it about them when they framed that report.

Of the ones selected to remain, two—the one at the foot of East Water, and Cherry street bridge are the least used of any to-day, the

*This bridge, like the one at Oneida street and Walker's Point, rested upon boxes, with a draw in the center, which was operated by a chain running to a pile up the river. They were very cumbersome to work, and hard to keep in repair. But clumsy and unsightly as they were, they were much better than none.

one at Cherry street particularly. Time has fully shown that the wisdom embraced in that report was folly.

The following letter from Julius P. B. McCabe to the editor of the *Sentinel*, is inserted here as being a valuable scrap of history. It is entitled

EARLY NEWSPAPERS OF WISCONSIN.

Gentlemen—In looking over the numerous documents of Wisconsin history a few days ago, my eye rested upon the first number of the first newspaper printed west of Lake Michigan, viz: the first volume of the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, dated at Navarino, Wis., Wednesday, December 11th, 1833, and printed by Suydam and A. G. Ellis. In the summer of 1842 there were only four papers printed in the Territory, while at this moment there are published in one city (what city?) and fourteen villages in Wisconsin no less than twenty-seven newspapers, including the daily and tri-weekly *Sentinel* and *Gazette*, published at your office, and a German paper, the *Banner*, published here also. Of these, thirteen are Whig, two are Democratic, three are Neutral, and one is Abolition.

Thus it will be seen that we are not wanting in reading matter. Hurrah for the young Territory! Hurrah.

JULIUS P. B. McCABE.

The number of arrivals at the port of Milwaukee for the month of June, 1846, was:

Steamboats	201
Propellers.....	92
Schooners.....	168
Brigs	28
Barks	3
	<hr/>
	492
Passengers landed.....	11,526
Barrels bulk of goods	23,473
Tons of Merchandise.....	2,631
Lumber, feet.....	3,981,000
Shingles.....	1,460,000
Barrels fish.....	175
Salt	3,600
Pork.....	400
Whisky	171

JOHN WHITE, Collector.

THE FIRST CARRIAGE.

The first carriages, as well as the first leather topped buggies ever seen in Milwaukee were brought by our esteemed fellow citizen

Alonzo L. Kane, who brought two of each in June, 1846. There was a cloth covered buggy in the place, the property of Nathaniel Holman, previously, the folds of which would stick so tightly together in warm weather, when down, as to render it almost impossible to put it up. They were landed at the pier, (afterwards Messrs. Kellogg & Strong's) and as they were brought up Huron street, on the way to the northwest corner of Broadway and Huron streets, where Mr. Kane at that time had a livery stable, they excited more curiosity and drew out as large a crowd, as a circus would to-day.*

As an illustration of the difference in the value of real estate then and now, I will state that Mr. Kane purchased 60x120 feet on the southeast corner of Huron and Broadway, in 1846, including two two story frame buildings, for \$1600, and the 60x120 feet of the ground where the new Chamber of Commerce stands, then occupied by the new Tremont House in 1847, for \$1800.

Mr. Kane sold his stable in 1849 to Cyrus D. Davis, and purchased Jacob L. Bean's American House, where the Plankinton House now stands, (see cut in Chapter 1,) which he remodeled and occupied, until it was burned July 4th, 1861. Mr. Kane has been an active business man and is a large property holder in Milwaukee and vicinity, and is quite wealthy. He is sharp and keen, and usually gets the best end of a bargain ; but occasionally, like others, he gets left, but if he does he never whines or pleads the baby act, but stands up to the rack like a man. He is a part owner of the famous Siloam spring, out of which he has made some money. He is a good citizen and a useful one, believes in a good government and is a stanch republican. He is no talker and not inclined to form many acquaintances ; neither does he ever forget a face that he has once seen, a trait that he acquired in hotel life. He is now past the meridian of life's journey, and is taking it easy, and on the down grade keeps the brakes well on, his motto being to go slow around the curves.

THE FIRST STEAM FLOURING MILL.

The first steam flouring mill in Milwaukee was erected by Messrs.

*The cost of these carriages was \$1250 and \$800 respectively, and the buggies \$125 each. They were christened by Hon. Geo. H. Walker, who was accompanied by Mrs. Dexter Taft, William Brown of Albany, (as he was designated,) and Mrs. Brown, now Mrs. Geo. H. Walker, who were the first parties to ride in them. For these items I am indebted to Mr. Kane.

Goodrich & Easton, (Edwin H. Goodrich and William C. Easton,) in 1847, on Lot 10, Block 65, on South Water street, Fifth ward.* The piles for the foundation were driven by myself with the same driver that was used in the construction of the old south pier. The foundations for the stones to rest upon, of which there were four run, was also of piles, driven closely together, and then cut off one foot below the surface of the ground; this latter work was also done by myself with a common hand saw, and was a job that I should not like to undertake again, at least not for \$1.50 per day, which was the price Messrs. Goodrich & Easton paid me for doing it. The carpenter work was done by Farmin & Martin, (Hiram Farmin and Stoddard H. Martin,) now both gone to their rest; who were prominent as master builders, in their day. The millwright was David W. Leavenworth, now residing at 281 Lake street, in this city. The engine, which came from Medina, N. Y., was a double cylinder, working upon half centers, similar to those now in use upon the dredging machines. The boilers were made by Nelson Soggs, now in California, who had a shop that time on the the south side of Menomonee street, about midway between East Water street and Broadway, in the present Third ward, where Bayley's foundry now stands. The engineer who set the engine up, was Geo. J. Rogers, now living at 198 8th street in this city. There was some difficulty in making the machinery work at first, on account of the inlet to the cylinders being too small to admit sufficient steam; it would drive two run of stones but not four; this want of power was of course a surprise to the fraternity, as the boilers were of sufficient capacity, and no lack of steam. Among those present was a Mr. Wm. Brown, now living at Palmyra, Wis., who suggested to Mr. Goodrich, that if he would enlarge those openings, he thought she would go, whereupon Soggs, to whom Brown was an entire stranger, replied, with a look of contempt: "why you d—m fool, that would let all the steam out of the boilers into the cylinders." "Yes," said Brown, "so it would, and more steam is just what is wanted." He was at once placed in charge by Mr. Goodrich, and the next day the mill was running.

This mill was operated by Messrs. Goodrich and Easton for several

*This building is now at No. 281 Virginia street.

years with doubtful success, during one of which, February 17, 1851, it took fire, and was put out by Brown, with steam from the boilers. Shortly after which the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Easton going into the same business at Ottawa, Ill., taking the engine along, and Brown to run it, where he, Brown, remained some twelve years, before returning and settling at Palmyra.

After this building ceased to be operated as a mill, it was used by the late E. B. Dickerman, who had erected a one story brick packing house (pulled down long ago,) just west of it, for the storage of dressed hogs in the winter and for barrels in the summer.

Its next occupants were Messrs. Kellogg & Strong, for a warehouse, in connection with the old Sweet elevator, which they were then operating for merchandise and miscellaneous articles generally, as late as 1860 or '61, during which time it was also converted into an elevator and occupied for a short time by Hiram Merrill, now a resident of Janesville, and Chas. H. Larkin, jr., now in Kansas, under a lease from Messrs. Kellogg & Strong.

Its next occupant was John E. Eldred, who changed it into a shingle mill, in 1866, but this not proving to be a paying business, was soon abandoned, after which it remained in a comatose state until about 1872, when it was turned around, an addition put in the rear, and occupied by the Milwaukee Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of patent bits and augers. This company was composed of Albert Conro, E. D. Holton, F. J. Blair, John Black, Hans Crocker, E. Mariner, Guido Pfister, A. C. Kasson, (the inventor of the patent,) D. E. French, N. Matson, L. L. Loomis and J. E. Davis. It was a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000; \$24,000 paid in. This company, although composed of some of our best business men, they soon found, as had all their predecessors, that no money was to be made in that ill fated building, and closed out the concern by surrendering all they had put in to Edwin H. Goodrich, *on easy terms*, thus putting one of the original ones again in possession, who continued the business for a short time, when he also became satisfied that as a *boring* institution it bid fair to beat the Washington street tunnel, now in process of construction, (but for what earthly purpose no one can tell,) closed it out and retired. His successors were Messrs. Thompson & Nathanson, under the firm name of J. P. Thompson & Co.,

who occupied it for the manufacture of twist drills. There may possibly have been other occupants, but if so, they are forgotten. Such is substantially the record of that old building. Bad luck seemed to have been the portion of all who have ever occupied it, from the day of its completion to that of its removal. Neither do I believe that a dollar was ever made there by any one, unless by the last occupants, of whose success in the *drilling* business, I have no knowledge. Its present owner however, has converted it into a distillery, in which capacity it will probably make some money, as that is a business that always pays the distiller, if it does not the government.

I often meet Mr. Brown upon our streets, who is much better pleased with his present occupation, than with running an engine, and he often refers to that old mill and the years he spent there. He is a large and muscular son of "auld Scotia," and a great lover of books, particularly scientific. He is a splendid mechanic, and although 60 years of age, is very active. He is not much of a talker and not very easy to get acquainted with, but he is a true friend when once an acquaintance is formed.

Mr. Easton I have not seen since he left Milwaukee, and know nothing of him, except what is stated in this sketch. With the history of Mr. Goodrich the public are of course familiar, as he has been one of our most prominent and respected citizens for many years. Of the others who worked on that mill, besides those already mentioned, two, Brooks and Philip Buck are dead. Buck died of cholera in 1849, and Brooks was killed at the battle of Stone River, during the late Rebellion. He was a noble boy and often comes to mind, when memory carries me back to the olden time.

The writing up of these little incidents is perhaps of no particular importance, when considered each by itself, but when taken in connection with the great whole, they are important links in the endless chain of unwritten history :

That grows as doth the mountain stream,
When spring hath broke their icy bands ;
As westward Ho ! the nations speed,
To cover all this goodly land.

Among those who should have been mentioned in the list of master builders, on page 263, but were omitted by mistake, is John

Langenburger, who is not only a prominent builder, but is a very useful citizen.

Also in the manufacture of tobacco, the mammoth establishment of F. F. Adams, the leading house in that line in the Northwest. Mr. Adams is a wide-awake and public spirited citizen, and has gained his present position wholly by merit.

THE ANCIENT ORIENTAL EVANIC ORDER OF THE 1001.

This distinguished organization, under whose teachings, and by the knowledge of whose mystic rites, so many of the citizens of Milwaukee and State became enlightened, and thereby better enabled to perform the duties devolving upon them, particularly as legislators, was first organized in this city about 1847-8, although the western part of the State had received *light* the previous year, a lodge having been instituted at Mineral Point in 1846, or thereabouts.

It was the intention of its founders at first to admit none to its mysteries, except members of the Legislature, (or candidates for that office) owing no doubt to the fact that they as a class, were most needy. Consequently no sooner had the craniums of this class been cleared of all superfluous rubbish, filled with solid chunks of wisdom, and its effect been noted by their constituents, than a desire seemed to pervade all classes to be enlightened, and to be a "1001-er" was the *ultima thule* of every office seeker in the state, (*ultima thule* is Irish for as far as you can get, and taken in this connection has about the same specific gravity as "nix cum 'rouse.")

In place of the traditional goat, in use among the Odd Fellows and Masons, this order had a wolf that when unchained was a terror to evil doers. Such was the rapidity with which this order spread when it once got loose, that nearly every prominent man in Wisconsin was soon gathered within its fold, including the Hon. Wm. R. Smith, the State Historian, and hosts of others.

The first missionary labors performed by those who had been specially set apart for the work in Milwaukee, was at Waukesha, from whence word had been sent that light as well as wisdom was needed by the inhabitants of that benighted region; accordingly word was sent forth that on a certain evening a meeting of the fraternity at which those appointed to the work would be present, would be held at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of enlightening any of the dwellers of

that wicked city, who upon due examination should be found in need of, and worthy to receive the valuable information the order had to impart.

At length the eventful evening came, the lodge assembled, the wolf was unchained, and the services about to commence, when the burly form of the landlord appeared in the door, and spake to the august assembly these fearful words, "Gentlemen, I would have you know that this building belongs to me; I rent it to the Masons for their proper use, neither will I under any circumstances, allow it to be used for any such tomfoolery as you propose to carry on in it, and I command you all to disperse immediately."

The "sage of Mequonigo," who presided on the occasion, was, however, equal to the emergency, and fixing his eagle eye upon the bellicose intruder, exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "seize the barbarian who dares invade our sacred precincts." The tentacles of the festive cuttle fish were never fastened upon its unsuspecting victim quicker than were the hands of the brethren upon the luckless landlord, who was at once taken to the ante-room, duly prepared and initiated into the several degrees, received the password, the mystic "A. M. A.," after which he was declared a member in good standing, he paying the usual fee of one dollar therefor. To say that he felt any happier when all was over, would not perhaps be strictly true, but that he knew a heap more, was true.

Turning to the Grand Signor, he inquired in his blandest tones, if they were through with him, and was as blandly informed by the urbane Andrew E. that they were. He then further addressed the illustrious Grand Signor, thusly: "Sir, I do not know your title, but will say, Mr. President and gentlemen, (here he turned and bowed to the audience,) permit me to return you my sincere thanks for this evening's entertainment, and I am perfectly willing that you should occupy this hall whenever you like, but, (this in the imperative mood and with a vim that made the windows rattle,) if you ever catch me here again—(here he paused to collect his thoughts preparatory to completing the sentence,) I can only hope that some one will invest ten dollars in a pair of stoga boots and kick me from the top of these stairs to the bottom. Goodbye." Was ever base ingratitude for valuable services rendered, so clearly manifested as upon this occasion? But such is life.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PIONEER CHURCHES.

In Volume I., page 91, mention was made of the date of the first religious service ever held in Milwaukee by the several denominations now represented here. But the author has concluded to devote a short chapter exclusively to them in this volume, taken partly from McCabe's Directory, partly from the various church manuals, and partly from memory, beginning with that pioneer church, the Catholic, which was certainly the first to enter Wisconsin, and whose first religious service in Milwaukee (I quote from McCabe,*) was held at the house of Solomon Juneau, in the month of August, 1837, the Rev. Father Fleurimont Bonduel officiating, and that the first priest ever stationed here was the Rev. Patricius O'Kelly, who came in May, 1837.

Father O'Kelley remained here until 1842, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Martin Kundig, who remained here, except while absent for a short time at Kenosha, until his death, which occurred in 1879, universally beloved and respected by both Catholics and Protestants. Father Kundig, who was Vicar General of Wisconsin for many years, was a model preacher, *i. e.*, he practiced what he preached, and the writer, although, as is well known, a strong Protestant, remembers Father Kundig with both respect and affection.

A small church, St. Peter's, was commenced in 1839, on Martin street, between Jackson and Milwaukee streets, north side of Martin street, on some lots donated by Mr. Juneau, which is yet standing, and in front of which the author witnessed the celebration of High Mass, Father Kundig officiating, March 17th, 1843, the whole congregation kneeling in the snow. Father Kundig's successor over this

*McCabe is evidently wrong here, as to dates, for if Father O'Kelley came in May, 1837, it is certainly impossible that Father Bonduel could have performed the first service the August following. This date should undoubtedly have been August, 1835 or '36.

little flock, after his elevation to the office of Vicar General, was the Rev. Peter McLaughlin.

In 1843 the Rev. John M. Henni was appointed Bishop of Wisconsin, his consecration by Archbishop Purcell taking place at Cincinnati, March 19th, 1844. Soon after his arrival in 1846 he enlarged St. Peter's church by lengthening it 17 feet and building a basement for a school, for which purpose it is used to-day, religious services having been discontinued in it, after the erection of St. Mary's, corner of Broadway and Biddle streets. This church, which is German, was erected in 1846, and is of brick; it has been rebuilt and enlarged since its erection. There is also a large school attached to and controlled by the church officials. This is a very fine building and an ornament to the city. It also contains a fine organ.

This, I believe, completes the list of the Catholic churches, erected prior to the adoption of the city charter, since which time, however, their increase has been very rapid.

St. John's Cathedral was commenced in 1848 and opened for service in 1850.

Bishop Henni, now the Rt. Rev. Archbishop of the diocese of Wisconsin, at once took an active part in the building of the churches now under his charge, upon his arrival in Milwaukee, in which he was most zealously aided by both priests and laymen. He is a gentleman of fine culture, urbane manners, and dignity of deportment, and by his uniform kindness of heart has won for himself the love and esteem not only of his own people, but of many of the Protestants as well. He is now verging upon four score and soon will hear the welcome summons to come home and receive the reward of his long and faithful service, in the cause to which his whole life has been devoted.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first religious service ever held in Milwaukee by this denomination, was at what is now No. 218 Hanover street, in the Fifth ward, on the 19th day of November, 1836, by the Rev. Wm. Griffith, or Griffin; on which occasion David S. Hollister, in whose house it was held, was elected a deacon. Services were also held there occasionally in 1837, by the Rev. Peter Turk. Among those who were active in getting up and sustaining these meetings, were the late Joel

S. Wilcox and Joseph Williams. They also met for a short time in 1838, at what is now No. 351 East Water street.

The first pastor was the Rev. Edmond Mathews of New York, who was a hard shell, (and if I am any judge, a hard case.) He came in 1838, and left in 1840, after which they disbanded until May 1841, when the Rev. Peter Conrad entered the field and succeeded in re-organizing it again in 1842, with fifteen members.

They now held their meetings in the school house built in 1842,* on lots 11 and 12, block 101, Fifth ward, (this building is now known as 270 First avenue,) and other places, until November, 1843, when Mr. Conrad left, and things looks spiritually dark and dreary for this little band, until 1844, when the Rev. Lewis Raymond of Coopers-town, N. Y., whose cheery ways and peculiar manner of doing things many will no doubt remember, came and took the "helm," after which the congregation, then numbering fifty-eight members, held their meetings in the upper story of Harvey Birchard's block, southwest corner of West Water and Spring streets, until their new church then in process of erection, upon the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets, where Chapman's store now stands, was ready for occupation, the basement of which was finished in 1846 or '47. This building was frame, and according to McCabe, was seventy two feet in length by forty four in width, with a brick basement, and cost, when finished, about \$6000. It had a pedament, supported by two Corinthian columns. The architect and builder was Daniel D. Sibley. The mason work was done by the Sivyer Brothers.† But to resume.

This church whose poverty was so great in its infancy, is to day one of the most wealthy and popular in the city. They have a fine

*It will probably be stated in the history of the Western Historical Society that their meetings were held, after their first organization, in a school house on the corner of First avenue and Washington streets. That is certainly a mistake, as no building was erected at that point for many years after that date; neither was there a school house ever erected there. That point was an unbroken wilderness as late as 1848 or '50. They met at the old school house on National avenue, on Lots 11 and 12, Block 101, erected in 1842, as previously stated.

†The old church, corner of Milwaukee and Wisconsin streets, was sold in 1861, to H. E. Dickinson, who converted it into a billiard room and saloon, for which purpose it was used until 1873, when it was removed to the northeast corner of Broadway and Chicago streets, where it did duty as a carpenter shop until 1879, when it became so much decayed as to necessitate its demolition, thus following its illustrious predecessor into oblivion. *Sic transit.*

church edifice, erected in 1865, upon Jefferson street, at an expense (including the ground,) of \$35,000, which was dedicated March 13th, 1866. This church is free of debt, a condition that all our city churches are not in, and the motto now inscribed upon their banner, is: to owe no man anything; a good motto for any one and certainly for a church.

This old first church has send out two branches proper; the first organized in 1857, is located in the Universalist church building, southeast corner of Seventh and Spring streets, purchased in 1875, and known as the Second or West Baptist church; and the second, organized in 1876, located upon the southeast corner of First avenue and Washington streets, and known as the south Baptist church.

Both of these branches, like the mother, have learned wisdom by experience, and are managing their finances with care, and are prospering. May their shadows never be less.

Seventeen pastors have presided over this old first church, since its organization in 1836, exclusive of the present one; among whom were several distinguished men, not one of whom remained for any length of time. Of these the ablest, as far as pulpit oratory and address were concerned, was the Rev. Geo. M. Stone, now in Hartford, Conn.

This church has a fine organ, and a large Sunday school, and can count among her membership some of the wealthiest men in the city, and is noted for her charities. The present pastor is the Rev. A. J. Mason, from Washington.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian church in Milwaukee, the present Immanuel, (I quote from the church manual,) was organized at the old Court House on the 13th of April, 1837, by the Rev. Cutting Marsh and Moses Ordway, and consisted originally of eighteen members.

The Reverend Gilbert Crawford* of Lockport N. Y., was the first pastor in charge. He came in July, 1837, and though never installed, continued his services until the fall of 1839, when he returned to his former charge.

*I remember this gentleman well. He was a short, stout-built man, and was lame; I think it was some hip trouble, which made it very hard for him to walk. He lived in the old house now standing on the southwest corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets.

Mr. Crawford was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen Peet, of Green Bay, who remained until June, 1841, when he left, and was succeeded by the Rev. Cyrus L. Watson of Rockford, Ill., who remained until the spring of 1842, when he also left, and this little forlorn hope was left without a pastor for nearly a year.

Up to this time they had held their meetings on the west side of the river, first in a small, one-story frame building, (the same mentioned in Volume I. page 181,) near the northwest corner of Wells and Second streets, and lastly in the Jas. H. Rogers block, northeast corner of West Water and Spring streets. But in the summer of 1841, they commenced the erection of the building now standing upon the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, the basement of which was ready for occupation the following autumn, when the work was suspended for the season.

Perhaps a few words in relation to the difficulties this little band of Christians labored under in the erection of this old first church may not be considered inopportune at this point. The ground, ninety feet front, on Milwaukee street, was purchased in 1840 of Hon. Hans Crocker, for \$400, by Hon. Asahel Finch, Jr., and so short of funds was Mr. Finch at that time that he was compelled to turn out his watch for one hundred dollars of the purchase money. He also afterwards put four hundred more into the building. Some donations of material were made by individuals; Jas. H. Rogers, a member, gave eight thousand brick, and Geo. Reed, one of the goats, gave forty thousand. They were unable to plaster the basement, and the late Wm. Payne, another of the goats, seeing their necessity, told Mr. Finch that if he, (Mr. F.) would provide the lath, no small item in those days, he, Payne, would put them on and plaster the basement for nothing. And he did.*

*William Payne, who was one of our early men, was by birth an Englishman. He was a man of large frame, nearly six feet in height; had a large face and a very flat nose, which gave him a peculiar look. He was an outspoken and fearless man, full of energy and push. He was a rough diamond; he would swear like a trooper, but beneath that rough exterior, lay as warm a heart as ever beat in Milwaukee. He saw that the work must cease unless help came, and, as stated, at once put his broad shoulder to the wheel, and helped to lift it out of the rut into which it had fallen. He never asked for any pay, nor did he expect any. He has gone to the better land, having lived to a good old age, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Peace to his memory.

Such were some of the difficulties, that were encountered and overcome in the erection of this first church edifice.

Two more worthy men, both of whom have gone to their rest, also aided in this work, viz: Eliphalet Cramer and Chas. J. Lynde; but I think it just to Mr. Finch, to say that to him, more than to any one man, were the members of this church indebted for their first place of worship.

During this time a call had been extended to the Rev. A. L. Chapin, now President of Beloit College, then a member of the third New York Presbytery, to preach for them one year. He came June 13th, 1843, was accepted, ordained and installed, with the following appropriate ceremonies, January 24th, 1844, the dedication of the new church, the auditorium of which had been finished that summer, taking place at the same time:

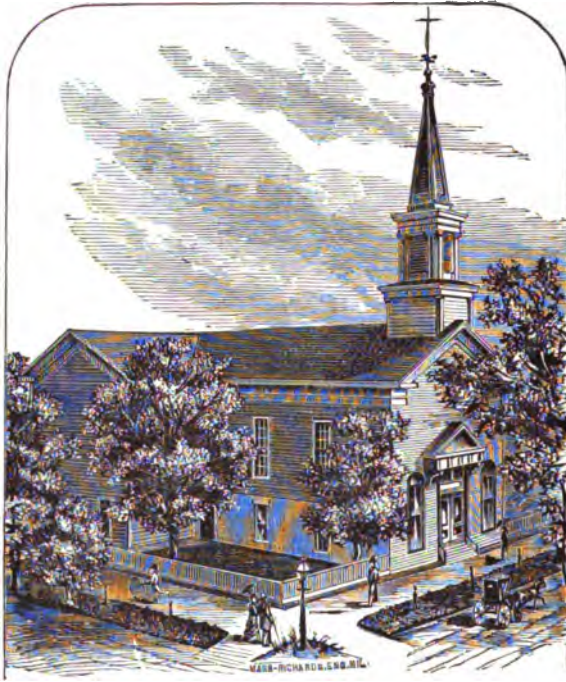
Reading the scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Kinney, of Southport; sermon and dedication by Rev. A. L. Chapin, pastor elect.

Ordination and installation in the evening. Prayer and reading the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Kinney; sermon by Rev. J. J. Miter, of Plymouth church; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Foot, of Racine; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Sewall; charge by Rev. O. F. Curtis of Prairieville; charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Peet; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Miner, of Prairieville; benediction by the pastor.

This building, a cut of which is here given, was originally 40x60. It has been enlarged twice, first in 1847, by an addition of 20 feet to its length, at a cost of \$1000; and the second time in 1852, at a cost of \$3000. This latter improvement was made by the insertion of a transept 40x80, after which it was called the steamboat church by some, on account of the transept giving it somewhat the appearance of one of those comfortable floating palaces, of the olden time.*

The contract price, when first built, was \$3300, but its entire cost as can be seen, when fully completed was about \$8000; it also had

*The author has just learned that this old first church edifice was sold May 25th, 1881, to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. for \$33,000, who will at once remove it, and erect upon its site a large building for a general office. This leaves old St. Peter's, on Martin street, alone; and it can be said of that, as old "Skenando," the Seneca chief, said of himself when a century old, that the generation to which he belonged had all ran away and left him. Like those who built it, this old first church has outlived its usefulness, and, like them, must give place for other and more substantial structures. Unless the author is very much mistaken, there is a jug of whisky (put there by Jefferson Kinney in 1843) enclosed in the cornice of that church.



an additional spire of 40 feet, as seen in the cut, which has been removed by its present owner, surmounted by a weather vane, which is now doing duty upon the central fire station, on Broadway. The architect and builder was Nathaniel F. Prentiss.

Here this congregation remained, except for a short time, while their present edifice upon Astor street, was in process of erection, the corner stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by the present pastor, August 25th, 1873, and which was completed and dedicated January 3d, 1875. (See church manual.) This building, which cost \$170,000, is the finest church edifice in the city. It has a fine organ, built expressly for it at a cost of \$16,000.

The present pastor, the Rev. Gideon P. Nichols, was called in February 1871, and entered upon his work as pastor elect, in March following. In 1872 he accepted a call in full and was duly installed April 28th, of that year, and still continues to break the bread of life to this pioneer church. Mr. Nichols is a man of fine culture, a

sound theologian, and the church under his pastorate has grown to be a power for good. Let us hope that he may be spared, to lead his people for many years to come.

This church is the mother of all those who speak the English language, or who hold in any degree to the faith and creed of John Calvin, that were instituted in Milwaukee prior to 1850, as the first members of the present Plymouth, the old north Presbyterian, and the Spring street Congregationalists were at one time, in whole or in part, included within her fold. Hence the name, "The old first church," of which she is justly proud, as she has not only done good work herself, but she has also sent forth branches, which have borne good fruit in great abundance.

The north Presbyterian church, which is now again merged in the Immanuel, was organized January 5th, 1849, by a committee of the Presbytery of Milwaukee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. D. C. Lyon, A. L. Lindsey and Jas. M. Buchanan, and consisted at first of 16 members. Silas Chapman and William Gillis were the first elders. A small building had been erected the previous summer, northwest corner of Martin and Milwaukee streets, for a chapel, which was in use up to 1855, when the present brick edifice was erected and dedicated. The form of worship practiced by this church was similar to the Scotch Presbyterians, *i. e.*, it was rigidly calvinistic. Their first, and I think their last pastor was the Rev. James Buchanan.

Among those who have held the office of elder in this church, during its independent existence, besides the two previously mentioned, were William S. Candee, Philetus C. Hale, William P. Lynde and John Ogden.

Mr. Buchanan retired in 1870, when the union was formed between the two churches, since which time it has been called the Immanuel.

The first elders under the new organization were W. P. Lynde, Harvey Curtis, Geo. Tracy and Philetus C. Hale.

But now this old first church on Milwaukee street, the nucleus from whence so many of the other churches have been formed, the first real church edifice erected in Milwaukee, is the last but one of the early ones now remaining.

The first spiritual home of that powerful organization, now known as the Immanuel Church Congregation, where so many of the present

members have been gathered into the fold, and before whose altar so many of the present generation, whose heads are now beginning to resemble the almond tree, have taken their marriage vows in the long ago; whose grand old organ gave forth such sweet music, under the plastic fingers of Franklin J. Ripley, Miss Emily White, E. S. Valentine, Mrs. Menzies and William Daniell, all of whom have presided at the instrument in their day; and from whose pulpit the words of the Master have been given to the people by the Revs. Chapin, Town, Spencer, Corning and Nichols, for nearly a generation, resounds with the hammer and saw of the mechanic and the song of mirth; its basement having been converted into a carriage factory, and its auditorium into a place for social gatherings. Verily, its former glories have departed.

Of the various ministers who have occupied the pulpit of the old first Presbyterian church on Milwaukee street, in the olden time, the ablest, when learning, executive ability and pulpit oratory are considered, was beyond a question, the Rev. Doctor A. L. Chapin, now President of Beloit College. Young, gifted, eloquent, of a fine physique and pleasing address, with a voice as musical as the voice of spring, gentle in manner, combined with a dignity that always made his presence felt, but which at the same time made every one feel at ease when in his presence, were virtues that made him exceedingly popular with his people. He remained here about eight years, no other preacher up to the time of the erection of the new church, remaining as long. Neither was his dismissal the result of any dissatisfaction, but because he was wanted at Beloit more, and the growth of that institution, under his able management, has fully confirmed the wisdom of the selection. What the church lost in his going, has been repaid four fold, by the intellectual advancement, under his firm hand and teaching, of those who are destined to fill her pulpit in the coming years. He is one of the few who have not hid their talents under a bushel. May he yet live many years.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.

This church was first regularly organized in Milwaukee in 1838. Services, however, had been held, as stated in Volume I., page 91, in July, 1836. The first pastor was the Rev. John Noble, who preached

the first sermon (I quote from McCabe,) on Ash Wednesday, 1838, in Dewey's old store, northeast corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets.

The first officers were Doctor J. S. Hewitt and Samuel Wright for wardens, and for vestrymen, A. S. Hosmer, Cyrus Hawley, Hans Crocker, Joshua Hathaway and John S. Rockwell. Mr. Noble was succeeded, in 1839, by the Rev. Lemuel Hull, as rector, who worked zealously for the little church, (whose meetings were at that time held in the old Court House,) until his death, which occurred in October, 1843.

Mr. Hull, whom I remember well, was a noble man, and in his death not only the church, but the community as well, suffered a great loss. His successor was the Rev. William Ackerly.

St. Paul's church building, northeast corner of Jefferson and Mason streets, was erected in 1844. It is a frame building, purely Gothic in style, and was originally seventy feet in length, by forty in breadth, and cost about \$4,500. It has been remodeled, however, until scarcely a trace of the original building can be seen; and although, perhaps, a commodious church, is not up to the standard as to style, that the public have the right to expect from so wealthy a congregation as meet in it at present. Let us hope that a better and more ornamental structure will soon take its place.

This church is noted for its enterprise in missionary work and deeds of charity and benevolence.

The architect and builder of St. Paul's was Geo. W. Mygatt, and the master masons were Bond & Mason. The plastering was done by the Sivyver Brothers.

UNIVERSALISTS' CHURCH.

The first religious service held by this church in Milwaukee was in the old Shepardson store, then standing at what is now No. 376 East Water, in 1841, the Rev. Mr. Harris officiating. His successor was the Rev. Mr. Barnes. Services were held here and at what is known as Kneeland's Block, northwest corner of Second and Spring streets, until 1843, when a frame building was erected on the northwest corner of Broadway and Michigan street, where the Newhall House now stands, in which the Rev. C. F. LeFevre, from Hudson, N. Y., (yet living,) commenced his labors in Milwaukee.

The first officers were: T. D. Butler, Moderator; Clark Shepardson, Treasurer; Russell Wheeler, Clark Shepardson and William M. Cook, Trustees.

This building (I quote now from McCabe,) was forty-four feet in length, by twenty-eight in width, and eighteen in height. It contained fifty-four slips, and cost \$1,500. Such, however, was the want of harmony, as well as means, among the few who then composed the congregation, among whom should be mentioned the late Jas. B. Cross, that services were soon discontinued, and the building was finally sold in 1852 to the present Summerfield congregation, (then just contemplating an independent organization upon the east side,) for four hundred dollars, Rev. S. C. Thomas being the leading spirit in the movement, and removed to Lot 10, Block 77, Seventh ward, now Nos. 528 and 530 Jackson street, where it was remodeled, and dedicated December 1st, and used until October, 1856, when the present Summerfield church edifice, northwest corner of Van Buren and Biddle streets, being ready for occupancy, it was sold to the Welsh Calvinistic church, who removed it to the southwest corner of Van Buren and Michigan streets, where it was used for several years, when it was sold to Mrs. Mary Shanks, who removed it to what is now No. 118 Michigan street, where it is at present doing duty as a laundry.

Such, in brief, is the history of the first Universalist church building. Verily, it has had an eventful life, and after all its wanderings, is likely to be burned up within a block of where it was first erected. But such is life.

After the sale of this building to the Summerfield Methodist Congregation, they were without a pastor or any place to worship, until 1867, where it was again organized by Geo. Burnham, Clark Shepardson, Truman H. Judd, John Hiles and W. G. Cutler, through whose efforts a brick church was erected upon the southeast corner of Seventh and Spring streets, where they continued to meet for a short time, when the burden became too heavy for the few who had invested in it, to bear, and the property was sold to the second Baptist Church Congregation in 1875, by whom it is at present occupied, and the Universalist church has, as far as I know, ceased to have a visible existence in Milwaukee. So endeth the first lesson.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first Unitarian church organized in Milwaukee, was in 1842, their first minister (I quote now from McCabe,) being the Rev. William Cushing, from Cambridge, Mass. Their meetings were then held in Shepardson's store, 376 East Water street. Their first trustees were D. W. Bayles, Eli Bates, jr., and John H. Tweedy.

Mr. Cushing was succeeded by Rev. William H. Lord of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Their first church building was erected in 1843, upon the northwest corner of Spring and Second streets. The architect was George Guile.* This building which was a frame, was 58 feet in length by 34 in width and 23 in height, built in the Grecian style and cost \$2500. It was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph Huntington of Chicago.

This building was afterwards sold to the Episcopalians who removed it to the old cemetery lot on Spring street, between 8th and 9th streets, where it was used as a Parish school, and finally for a chapel for the present St. James Congregation, until the erection of their present edifice, and where it is yet doing duty as a Parish school house and chapel.

This congregation has a fine church on Cass street, erected in 1856, and enlarged in 1857, which cost \$8,000. They also have a fine organ, the gift of Wm. H. Metcalf, Esq., who has been one of the foremost in the building up and sustaining this organization.

There have been some very able ministers as pastors over this church, notable among whom were the Revs. N. A. and C. A. Staples, who labored here for several years, and who were succeeded by the Revs. Gannett and Connors. The present pastor, the Rev. Gustavus E. Gordon, is a young man of much ability, as well as culture. He is an able writer, a logical reasoner, an indefatigable worker, and is doing much good by the decided stand he has taken on the side of the oppressed.

This church is noted for its charities, which are exercised regardless of creed, a distinction too often made by some of our churches, and which, when so made, has a tendency to retard the progress of Christian philanthropy.

*It was while at work upon this building in 1843, that Mr. Guile was killed by the falling of a scaffold. I remember him well.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The first Congregational church in Milwaukee (the present Plymouth,) was organized in the spring of 1841. The idea (I quote now from the sermon of Rev. J. J. Miter, at the quartennary services held in Plymouth church, May 27th and 28th, 1866,) first originated with the late Deacon Robert Love, who, thinking that the Presbyterian collar was a little too small for his neck, made up his mind that the polity of the old Plymouth Rock church was better suited for the west, and accordingly went to work to carry his views into effect. Deacon Love was a worker and was not long in enlisting the late Samuel Brown (then a member of the first Presbyterian church,) and his brother Daniel in the enterprise, who were soon joined by some twenty others, among whom was Asahel Finch, jr., who at that time was also a member of the first church, after which, on the 6th of May, an invitation was extended to the Rev. Mr. Curtis of Prairieville, to organize them into a church. To this, however, a solemn protest from the first Presbyterian church was entered, upon which a council was called May 20th, whose decision was in their favor, and the organization was effected by the council, in a school room on the second floor of an ancient building, then standing on West Water street, a little north of the Fountain House.* Its membership, when fully organized, consisted of nine males and fifteen females.'

Their first officers were, for deacons, Samuel Brown, Daniel Brown, Benjamin Moffatt and Robert Love; stated clerk, A. Finch, Jr.

They now began to look about for a pastor, whom they soon found in the person of the Rev. John J. Miter of Knoxville, Ill., to whom a call was extended, which was accepted and who, as stated in the history of 1841, came and preached his first sermon in the old Rogers block, northeast corner of West Water and Spring streets, on the 7th of November 1841, the writer being present on that occasion.†

Here this little band remained, growing in numbers daily, until

*This building stood on the east side of West Water, a little south of Cedar street. There was a school kept there for a short time in 1840-1.

†A permanent lease of this building was obtained early in January, 1842, and the whole upper story thrown into one room, which could not be done sooner on account of the leases held by the previous occupants, including Noonan. There was a great revival there that winter, during which time some ludicrous things occurred in the way of confessions among the newly converted, some of whom, if they told the truth, had been "bad boys."

the completion of their new church edifice, the corner stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies by the new pastor, May 13th, 1843. This building (I quote now from McCabe,) was of brick, and the first church of that material ever constructed in the city. It was 74 feet in length, by 43 in width and 24 in height. It stood upon the northeast corner of Second and Spring streets; it fronted on Spring. It was completed that summer, and dedicated January 1st, 1844, the installation of the new pastor taking place at the same time. This church had a cupola, in which was a bell weighing 1800 pounds. There were eighty four slips upon the ground floor and fourteen in the gallery. There was a beautiful oil painting back of the pulpit, representing Moses with his right hand resting upon an entablature, containing the scripture quotation: "Unto him shall the people hearken," his left pointing to the saviour of mankind, whose full length portrait is seen elevated in the distant clouds. This painting was executed by a Mr. Blair of New York, and covered a space about 12 feet square. I have often gazed upon it with pleasure. It was grand.

The architect of this church was Geo. W. Mygatt; the master carpenter was Luzerne Ransom; and the master mason was William Sivyver; James Murray was the painter. The cost of this building, most of which was borne by Alanson Sweet, who was the only one at that time in possession of sufficient means for such an undertaking, and without whose aid it could not have been accomplished, was \$7,500.

Here the congregation remained until 1850, when more room being required to accommodate the large and rapidly increasing membership, the present Plymouth church edifice,* southeast corner of Milwaukee and Oneida streets, was erected, and the basement finished, into which they removed that fall, the auditorium not being finished until the following season, after which they sold the old church to a Mr. Cogswell for \$3,000, reserving the bell, which was removed to the new church.

And as the recollection of the happy days spent under the pater-

*The cornice of the present Plymouth church edifice, as well as nearly all of the cupola, was put on by the author and John Julien. We also fitted and hung the doors and windows. The master carpenter was the late Edwin Palmer; the master mason was William Sivyver; the architect was Geo. W. Mygatt.

nal roof, when a boy, always holds the first place in the memory of the man—if he be a man—so will the recollection of the time spent in that first church always have a warm place in the hearts of the older members of the present Plymouth church, who were most of them “spiritually” born there. These, however, will soon all have passed away, and the memory of that first home live only in history.

I cannot close this sketch without offering my humble tribute of love and respect for him whose portrait is here given and who presided over this church for the first fifteen years, the Rev. John J. Miter. In memoriam :

There are few ministers in any country, who have left a better record behind them for usefulness, or whose memory is more revered by those who knew him, than is that of the Rev. John J. Miter, one of Milwaukee's earliest and best preachers. He was in every sense fitted for the work of saving souls. He combined a meek and lowly spirit with a will to dare and do for the Master. Plymouth church has had many distinguished men in her pulpit since his time, who have won for themselves a great name as pulpit orators, and who have also done good work, but not one has ever filled his place, at least, in the hearts of the early members. And although I have a great respect for them all, and for some of them a stronger feeling, yet candor compels me to say, that none have ever occupied the warm corner in my heart, that did the Rev. J. J. Miter, neither do I ever pass Plymouth church, even at this late day, without his well remembered form passing in review before memory's ever sleepless eye, and in imagination hear his pleasant voice, as of old. He has gone to his reward in that bright world beyond the river, leaving a name that will not be forgotten by those who knew him in the olden time.

SPRING STREET CONGREGATIONLIST.

This church was organized February 4th, 1847, by the Rev. O. F. Curtis of Waukesha. A preliminary meeting for consultation had been held on the 27th of January, (I quote now from their church manual,) which was adjourned to February 4th, when the organization, as stated, was effected. The following were those who constituted this church, when first organized: Rev. Otis F. Curtis, Mrs. Martha W. Curtis, Asher W. Curtis, Robert Love, Mrs. Martha Love, David McDugald, Mrs. Minerva McDugald, Geo. Barber, Mrs.



John J. Peter

DEPT. OF
COMMERCE

70 VIND
SIBONILAO

Hannah Barber, Otis Sprague, Samuel C. Newhall, Mrs. Mary B. Newhall, Elisabeth S. Newhall, William Morrison, Mrs. Ellen Morrison, H. H. Briggs, Mrs. Electa Briggs, Frederick W. Westhover, Mrs. Phebe Westhover, Mrs. Anna E. Breed, William Trumbull and Cornelia Eames; eleven males and eleven females. There were also sixteen, one half of whom were males and heads of families, that united before the close of the year.

The principal cause that led to the formation of this new church, was slavery, an institution for which those whose names have been given as its founders, had a feeling of abhorrence, which, on account of the weak backs of most of the members of the Milwaukee churches of that day, they could not openly express; and another motive was, to have a free church, (a desideratum never accomplished yet.) But their abhorrence of slavery was the main cause, as a proof of which I have inserted the resolutions adopted at their organization:

Resolved, That Slavery being a great sin against God and man, a public outrage on human rights, the duty, safety and interests of the whole country require its immediate abolition.

Resolved, That duty requires of all the churches, institutions and benevolent associations in any way connected with or affected by Slavery, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, to lift up the standard against it.

Resolved, That we will not receive into this church of Christ, nor invite to the communion table or pulpit, such persons as are guilty of slaveholding, or who take sides with oppression.

This was pretty strong language, and brought no little odium, as the writer well remembers, upon this church, for a number of years, but it was the true doctrine nevertheless, and some of this fearless little band, who had the courage to take such a step, have lived to see the right triumph, and their doctrine become the law of the land, although it took a fearful "baptism of blood" to accomplish it.

Their first Board of Trustees, elected December 18th, 1848, were E. D. Holton, D. McDugald, S. C. Newhall, Edwin Palmer and Avery Hill.

A special charter was obtained from the Legislature, March 31st, 1856, under which the society was organized April, 13th, 1858.

Their first places of worship were in private dwellings, but in 1848 they erected the building, known as the free church, on Broad-

way, where the present central fire station now stands, which they commenced to occupy in 1849, and where they remained until the spring of 1852, when they removed to the old first Congregational church, corner of Second and Spring streets, where they remained for six months under a lease, after which they purchased the property of Mr. Cogswell for \$4000.

Here they remained until the spring of 1854, when they sold the property to the Spring Street Methodist Congregation, who had just lost their church by fire, and purchased the site of their present building, southwest corner of Spring and Sixth streets, upon which they at once commenced the erection of their present building, the basement of which was ready for occupation September 27th, 1857. The auditorium was finished and dedicated January 13th, 1859. The building and ground cost over \$30,000. This church retained its original name, the Free Congregational Church, until April 7th, 1852, that being the time when the arrangements were made to occupy the building on the corner of Spring and Second streets, when it was changed to the Spring Street Congregational Church.

This church has always been Congregational in its polity, but for the promotion of Christian harmony, has now become a part of the Wisconsin Presbytery. Its first deacons were Robert Love and Frederick H. Westover. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Curtis, who remained one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. L. Parsons, who came in July, 1848, and left in May, 1850. He was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. W. Bassett, who came in October, 1850, and left in May, 1851.

Rev. J. Wilson was the next victim. He came in January, 1853, and left in April, 1854, when, as stated, they sold their church to the Methodists, after which regular service was suspended until the completion of the present building, when the Rev. Wm. DeLoss Love was called, and installed February 2d, 1858.

Such, in brief, is the history of this church, now known as the Grand Avenue Congregational Church. Mr. Love remained until 1871, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. T. Ladd, who remained until 1879, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Ide. They have a fine organ, and the finest auditorium, except Immanuel, in the city.

The old first church on Broadway, erected in 1848, was subsequently occupied by the primary department of the Milwaukee City University; also in 1850 by Prof. Amasa Buck, (the author's father,) as the Milwaukee Collegiate Institute, after which it was converted into a hook and ladder house, for the use of the fire department. It was also used as a soup house for the poor in the winter of 1858-9; and finally, on the erection of the present central fire station, sold to R. G. Owens, who removed it to the foot of Michigan street, where it is now doing duty as a boarding house and laundry, and known as Nos. 239 and 241 Michigan street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This famous church, whose ministers have always worn the Protestant pioneer belt, was the first to break the bread of life to the spiritually hungry Protestants in Milwaukee, their first service being held in the log house of Doctor Chase, as stated in Volume I., page 24, in May, 1835; Bishop Clark, who was passing through the place, officiated. Meetings were also held occasionally during that and the following year, in private houses, the preacher being the Rev. William S. Crissy, who (I quote now from Doctor Miller.*) had been sent to Milwaukee. Their first quarterly meeting was held January 8th and 9th, 1837, at which time Joseph K. Lowry was converted, the first convert in the place.

The church proper was organized July 22d, 1837, Elah Dibble acting as Chairman, and William A. Kellogg Secretary. Their first Trustees were Elah Dibble, David Worthington, W. A. Kellogg, Leveret S. Kellogg, J. K. Lowry, Jared Thompson and Joseph E. Howe.

This was the origin of what is now known as the Spring Street Church. Their first place of worship was the little frame building on the southeast corner of East Water and Huron streets, built in 1837. Their next was a one-story frame, erected in 1841, at what is now Nos. 430 and 432 Broadway.† It was dedicated May 28th, 1841, by Elder Field. Here they remained until the erection of their brick

*There was one sister. (Sister Hiram Farmin,) long since passed away, whom Doctor Miller has evidently forgotten to put in his book. She made the first prayer I ever heard in Wisconsin, in February, 1837. She was a real old-fashioned Methodist, of the shouting kind, and one of the best women I ever knew.

†This building stood originally with the end to the street. It has been turned around and a story added, and is now known as the old Larrabee House.

church, northwest corner of West Water and Spring streets, erected in 1844, and dedicated January 21st, 1845. This building was seventy-two feet in length, by fifty-two in width, and, including basement, thirty-five in height. It contained one hundred and two pews or slips, and cost \$8,000. This was a fine building for those days. I remember it well, and have attended service there often.*

Here they remained until January 14th, 1854, when the church was partly destroyed by the fire that occurred in J. H. Tesch's drug store, in the basement, after which the ground was sold to Geo. F. Austin, who erected all or part of the present block. The destruction of this church was a serious loss, and ultimately led to a division of the property and the formation of Summerfield church, by those living upon the East side, the nucleus to which, as previously stated in the sketch of the Universalist society, had already been formed upon Jackson street. Those who remained then purchased the brick building, corner of Spring and Second streets, of the second Congregationalist, as previously stated, and where they remained until July 4th, 1861, when that was also destroyed by the same fire that burned the American house and several other buildings, leaving them once more without a home. It was subsequently rebuilt and occupied until 1872, when the present edifice was erected, at the southwest corner of Spring and Fifth streets, at a cost of \$60,000, including the ground. The basement, which was finished that season, was dedicated October 8th, and the auditorium two years later, the author officiating as organist,† one of his own compositions being used upon that occasion.

This church has had many able pastors, the most renowned of whom was Rev. Doctor Samuel Fallows, the present Bishop of the Free Episcopalian Church of Chicago. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Stein, is a very able man and has a large congregation. They have a fine organ, that, under the manipulations of Miss Jenny Palmer's

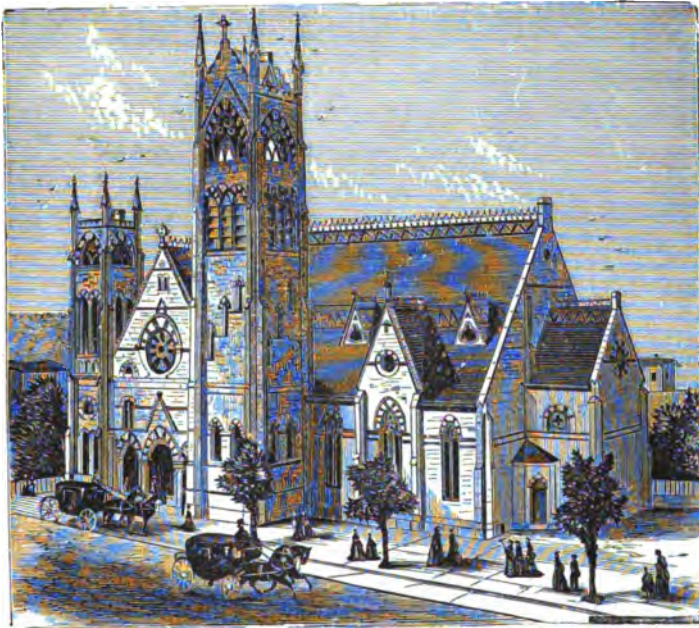
*It was in this church that the monk Leheay attempted to deliver his lecture against Catholicism, April 6th, 1851, upon which occasion the meeting was broken up by a mob. I was at this meeting, and shall not soon forget the excitement there was among those present, for a short time. It was an outrageous attack upon the freedom of speech, but I believe nothing was ever done about it. The house was also badly damaged. I helped seven women out of the window upon that occasion.

†The author was organist of this church for eight years and six months, during which he was absent but one Sabbath.

cultured fingers, gives out sweet music. This church is the leading one among the Methodist in the city, and is noted for its charities.

There was also a one story frame building, erected mostly at the expense of Daniel Waite, then a licensed exhorter, upon the north-west corner of Reed and Pierce, in 1847, a small class having been formed there in 1845, under Father Walker, consisting of Mrs. Osmond Bailey, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. James Warren, Mrs. Almena Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Waite and Minard S. Vielie.

This building was afterwards removed to the corner of Grove and Virginia streets, where it was subsequently burned.*



(The cut of the present Immanuel Church was received too late to be placed in the body of the chapter, and for that reason is inserted here.)

Such is a brief history of the formation of the early churches, and

*I see it is stated in the manual of Summerfield church that this building was erected in 1850. This is not true. This building was erected in 1847, as stated above.

of the erection of the first church buildings, imperfect I know, but nevertheless, perhaps not wholly worthless.

As I look back to the time when these pioneer buildings were in use, and think of the changes that have taken place, both temporal and spiritual, in their congregations, since that time, memory again asserts her kingdom, and many faces, as well as forms, that have long since returned to the dust from whence they came, pass like a panorama in review before me. What scenes have these old buildings witnessed in the long ago! What vows to lead a better life have been made in them, often only to be broken again at the first opportunity! What confessions of sins committed, some of which, if true, should have been made to God only!

But man is a weak mortal at the best, and easily led astray; neither does he ever fully realize his own weakness. How aptly the beautiful passage from Young's "Night Thoughts," illustrates this fact:

At thirty, man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan.
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve,
In all the magnanimity of thought,
Resolves, and re-resolves, then dies, the same.

Many incidents have occurred in these early churches, some laughable and some pathetic, one of which, that transpired in the little Reed street building, in which Brother Vielie was a prominent actor, I will relate, as an illustration of what some of these early Methodists could do when they really set themselves about it.

A few of us were gathered there one evening in 1849, during the pastorate of Rev. William Willard, who was at that time in charge of the little mission (for it was in reality nothing else,) during a revival then in progress, and among whom was Brother Vielie.*

There was a space each side of the little desk pulpit, about eight feet square, with a seat around three sides, in one of which, the north one, brother Vielie and a young man, whose name I have forgotten, were the only occupants, brother Vielie sitting next the aisle. Suddenly, without a word being spoken, he arose, dropped upon his knees and commenced to pray, low at first, his voice being scarcely audible;

*Brother Vielie was a tinsmith, and was in the employ of the late Gideon P. Hewitt for several years.

he soon got warmed up, and began to pound his seat and shout in true old camp meeting style, and in order to make his points more impressive, he would raise himself by his hands, six inches or more, from the floor, and come down again, at least as many, to one side from where he went up, with a thud that would fairly make the windows rattle. His first move brought him in contact with the young man sitting by him, who, not wishing to cramp the brother, who by that time had steam well up, and was making thirty-two evolutions to the minute, metaphorically speaking, of course moved along, thinking no doubt, that he would not again be disturbed. But in this he was mistaken, for brother Vielie never stopped moving or praying, until he had travelled the three sides of that square, the young man keeping just a little ahead of him, and watching every move with a curious expression upon his countenance, indicating that he enjoyed it, until he reached the pulpit, when being unable to move any farther, he got up, stepped out, and took a seat in one of the slips, giving brother Willard, however, who had also been watching the show with no little curiosity, a look as he did so, which said plainly enough: "he has raised me out, look out for him." Vielie's next move brought him also square up against the pulpit with a shock that started him the other way again, neither did he stop praying or moving, until he had reached the point from whence he started, having travelled at least forty-eight feet in this manner inside of five minutes.

This singular performance of brother Vielie, was watched by the congregation present with no little interest, particularly, as when about half way back, he began to show evident signs of fatigue, and as he turned the last quarter post and started down the home stretch, the betting became quite lively among the sporting fraternity, (a few of whom were present,) as to whether his wind would hold out until he reached the goal. He came in however, all right, but badly blown.

If this prayer had been as lengthy as are some of the morning invocations in our churches, and the same movement been continued in a direct line to the south, it would have taken brother Vielie out of the city limits before it was done. This incident, which has not been related out of a spirit of levity, is strictly true and can be proven,

as there are several yet living, besides myself, who were present upon that occasion. But I will say a more ridiculous performance was never witnessed by me, inside of a church, but once, which was in the little church, corner of Huron and East Water in 1840, when Brother Johnson snuffed the candles. Brother Vielie is now living upon a farm at Sheboygan Falls.

I have often thought, while listening to the prayers made at these meetings, of a similar character to the one made upon this occasion by Brother Vielie, how utterly senseless, as well as ridiculous and even hypocritical, they are. First, usually the petitioner starts off with a premise, in which he confesses to being the chief of sinners, followed by the postulate that if he (the petitioner,) had had justice done him, he would have been in hell long ago; which may all be true, but if the same statement had been made by any one else, a suit for slander would no doubt have been the result; after which he goes on with the old, stereotyped, meaningless rhodomontade, in which he asks the Lord for blessings he does not expect to get, and to have things done that, if done, would have scared him out of his boots. Is there any dignity or solemnity, I ask, connected with such a performance as this? Is it honest, or even respectful to the being we call God? Is there no distinction in crime? Is every man or woman who makes such a prayer, a murderer? Are all men equally sinful? Does any sane person suppose that the petitioner is honest, when he makes such a public admission of his own vileness? Does he expect to be believed? Does he wish to be? Certainly not. He knows it is not true. I cannot repress a feeling of shame and pity, as I listen to such effusions, and I have listened to hundreds of them.

I do not wish to be understood as having no reverence for prayer, for I have, when offered in a proper manner. But for that sort of prayer, I have none.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school ever taught in Milwaukee, was upon the East side, in the summer of 1834, the school house being Albert Fowler's office,

the little building spoken of in Volume I., as having been erected partly on what is now East Water street, and removed when the street was opened, to the southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, now No. 399 East Water; the only scholars being the children of Solomon Juneau and perhaps those of his brother Peter. The teacher was Doctor Heth, who afterwards moved to Racine. He simply gave a lesson occasionally, as he had time, or the young bedouins who composed the school, were willing to receive it.

I think, (but am not certain,) that a Miss Cleaveland, from Chicago, who visited Milwaukee in the summer of 1835, was also employed by Mr. Juneau as a teacher in his family, for a short time.

I find it stated in Volume V. of state historical publications, page 336, that a school was also kept upon the East side in the winter of 1835, one block south of Wisconsin street, by David Worthington, afterwards a Methodist preacher. This school was said, by Mrs. R. W. Pierce, a daughter of Paul Burdick, who attended it, to have been kept in a small frame building, (or shanty,) standing upon the southwest corner of East Water and Michigan streets. There is certainly a mistake here as to the year. There was no building upon that side of East Water street, below Michigan street, in 1835, except one two story frame building, erected by a Mr. Winslow for a grocery, which stood at what is now 335 East Water, and a small rough board shanty, built by Matthew Cawker, at what is now No. 329 East Water street, (pulled down in 1836,) both of which were overlooked in the history of 1835, in Volume I., and in which Mr. Cawker kept a doggery.* It did not claim to be a house, and there certainly was no school kept in either of these buildings in 1835, neither were there any children to go to school except Juneau's, as neither Holmes, U. B. Smith, G. D. Dousman, William or Henry Sivyver, A. O. T. Breed or Albert Fowler had at

*This was a "doggery as was a doggery," one drink of Matt's whisky being sufficient to make a man ready to murder his grandmother, or steal the communion service out of a church. It was made of highwines, tan bark, stubs of cigars to give it a body, and a little strychnine to give it a bead! Nice liquor, that was—regular "busthead." Henry Sivyver relates the drinking of a glass there, in June, 1835, that had such an effect upon him, that for the next four hours he was unable to tell whether he was Daniel in the lion's den, "Heeshick," (Shadrach,) "Two-shick," (Meschach,) and "to bed they went," (Abednego,) in the fiery furnace, or Captain Kidd, "as he sailed." Neither is he certain now that he did not commit some act of piracy among the rich, lumber-laden argosies then lying in the bay, and bury the treasure upon the banks of the raging Milwaukee, while under its influence. Matt. afterwards had a saloon nearly opposite the present Kirby.

that time any children. All the thirty-five men whom I have conversed with, Morgan L. Burdick included, unite in saying that no school was kept on the East side, in 1835, but that in 1836 there was one kept by David Worthington, which was beyond a question the first public school (so called,) ever kept on that side, under the Michigan school law. Mr. Worthington was an old classmate of the author, at the University at Norwich, Vermont, in 1832 and '33, then in charge of the late Prof. Amasa Buck, and I remember seeing him here in the winter of 1836, and recollect distinctly that he did keep a school that winter. He was a native of Vermont. I think he has been dead several years.

There was a school kept in the little Methodist church, southeast corner of East Water and Huron streets, in 1837, the teacher being a Miss Church, (now Mrs. C. C. Olin, of Waukesha,) and which was continued in 1838. Eli Bates, Jr., also taught the young idea how to shoot in the old court house, in 1838 and possibly earlier. These schools, as far as can be ascertained, were sustained wholly by private expense, as there was then no public money for that purpose.

WEST SIDE.

The first school held on the West side, was in the winter of 1836, and one term in 1837, in a small two story frame building,* erected by Geo. Guile, at what is now 371 Third street. The teacher was Edward West, now living at Appleton.

This is claimed by Mr. West to be the first public school kept in the then territory of Wisconsin as then organized, under the Michigan school law. This law, which was enacted in 1827, provided that every town having over fifty families, should support by tax, a common school. But this law was so changed when adopted in Wisconsin as to provide, that so soon as twenty families were settled in a town, they should elect three Commissioners of Common Schools, who should hold their office for three years, whose duty it should be to lease the school lands, and apply the proceeds for the payment of teachers, lay off districts and call school meetings. It also provided that each district should elect three directors, to hold their office for one year, whose duty it was to locate school houses, hire teachers,

*This building is now known as No. 477 Third street.

and levy taxes for the support of the schools. This tax was levied pro rata on the attendance of pupils. Five inspectors, (a third set of officers) were elected annually, whose duty it was to inspect the schools, and examine the teachers.

In 1839 this law was still further amended, by making every town with ten families a school district, and with more than ten families two districts; the inspectors to take charge of the school houses, lease and protect the school lands and make returns of the number of scholars, to the commissioners. Trustees in each district might be elected, and who could perform the duties assigned to the inspectors. The rateable system of taxation was repealed and a tax for building school houses and to support schools, not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent. was levied in lieu thereof, by the county commissioners, upon the whole county.

Further amendments were made in 1840 and '41, one of which was the restoring the office of town commissioners, which had been dropped in 1839, and assigning to them the duty of inspectors. It also gave more complete directions for the formation of school districts, making five officers in each district, viz: clerk, collector and three trustees. It was under this law that all the inspectors and other officials were appointed or elected, prior to the adoption of the city charter in 1846.

The first inspectors were Doctor Enoch Chase and William Clark, in 1835.

The first commissioners were Samuel Brown, Samuel Sanborn and James H. Rogers, appointed in 1837, and for inspectors Jacob M. Rogers, William Burdick and Elihu Higgins; and in 1840 S. W. Dunbar and William Brown, Jr., were elected Commissioners.

In 1842 Albert Jones, I. A. Lapham and S. W. Dunbar were elected.

In 1843 Wm. P. Lynde, John A. Messenger and Patrick Flynn were elected.

In 1844 Osbert E. Messenger, James Magone and Cyrus Hawley were elected.

In 1845 Geo. A. Tiffany, Hubbell Loomis and Moses Kneeland were elected.

Thus it will be seen that a full and complete system for the forma-

tion and protection of the common schools, was inaugurated at an early day, and all that was lacking to make it effective, was the avails of the school lands, from which nothing could be realized except in a few isolated cases from leasing them, until after the adoption of the state constitution. But to return.

The first school house erected on the West side, was in 1836; it stood near Cherry street, upon the west side of Fourth street; it was a one story frame, and is now used for a private school and dwelling by the Rev. Asmos Diedrickson and known as 460 Fourth street.

A school was also kept in 1838, '39 and '40, on the West side, in a small frame building standing upon the east side of West Water street, a little south of Cedar. The teacher was Nelson Searles. A Miss Nancy Hinman also had a school for girls, in the old yellow house on the corner of Wells and Second streets, in 1840 and '41. This is the same building spoken of in the chapter on churches, as the one where the Presbyterians held their first meetings.

SOUTH SIDE.

The first school on the South side was kept in the house of Daniel Keltner, on the northeast corner of Florida and Greenbush streets, in the winter of 1836. The teacher was Eli Bates, Jr., now a Chicago millionaire. This building is yet standing. In the summer of 1837 it was kept in a small frame dwelling, erected by John Corbin, on the northwest corner of Hanover and Virginia streets. The teacher was a Miss Paddock from New York.

In 1838 a school was kept in the old Dunbar house, where the Fifth ward public school building now stands, the teacher being Miss Zilpha B. Trowbridge, which was continued in 1839.

The first school house building erected on the South side, was upon lots 11 and 12, block 101, in the summer of 1842.* It was built mostly by private subscriptions. The builder was the late Stoddard H. Martin. This building was in constant use up to 1850, when it was sold to Daniel Waite for \$100, who removed it directly across the block to Walker street, where it was used for a chapel for several

*There is some little doubt, as well as a little dispute whether this building was erected in 1841 or '42. My own recollection would place it 1841, and I was one of the party that built it, and in the absence of documentary proofs, should have placed it there. But it certainly was not later than 1842.

years, by him and others, after which it was removed to the southeast corner of First avenue and Park streets, where it is yet doing duty as a shop and dwelling, and known as No. 270 First avenue.

There was also a private school kept in Doctor Hubbell Loomis, office, on Florida street, by Miss Loomis, now Mrs. H. K. Edgerton of Oconomowoc, in 1842 and '43, and perhaps earlier. Miss Zilpha B. Trowbridge also taught in the Keltner house for a short time in 1841, and in the Dunbar house until the new school house was finished in 1842. She also had charge of the Fifth ward school proper, for a few months.

Up to this time I find no record of a levy of taxes for school purposes. That there was money raised is certain, but I think it was by subscription mostly, as the amount to be obtained from the leasing of school lands would have been largely inadequate, and, as will yet be seen, was perhaps never collected, if levied.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first high school in Milwaukee appears to have been established in 1841, May 10th, by a Mr. Chas. Whipple, in the old Court House, for boys only, and appears to have been the first graded school opened, Miss Zilpha B. Trowbridge having charge of the intermediate department, and Miss N. E. Trowbridge of the primary. The people (I quote now from Miss Trowbridge,) supposed the school to be free, and consequently, when called upon for pay, withdrew their children.

Mr. Whipple then opened a private school for boys, in the basement of the Presbyterian church, and Miss Trowbridge continued at the Court House for some six months longer, when objections being made to having the Court House used for a school, it was given up, and, as previously stated, Miss T. returned to the south side.

A school for girls was also opened in 1841, August 23d, by the Rev. Lemuel Hull.

A private school was also opened in September, 1842, at what is now 398 East Water street, up stairs, for instruction in the languages, by W. Illies; tuition $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week, payable weekly in advance. This man was a deadbeat, and soon left, a lot of unpaid bills being the only proofs that he had ever been here. He went to Buffalo.

A private school was also opened in April, 1842, in a little frame

building standing at that time where Plymouth church does now, by Morgan L. Skinner, with thirteen pupils, which was continued until September, when he was invited by the School Commissioners to take charge of the public school, then partly organized in the old Court House, which he did. His first assistant was Chas. L. Chappell, of New York; then Miss L. J. Turner, afterwards Mrs. F. J. Blair, became his assistant.

An academy was also opened by Joel W. Hemmenway, in the Presbyterian church, in 1843, which was nothing more than Mr. Whipple's school changing hands; and one in the Methodist church, on Broadway, by S. J. McComas.*

A Miss Taylor also opened a select school in 1846 on Jefferson street, for girls, and there was one for boys on the west side, in the Baptist hall, Birchard's block, by J. Irving, Miss Turner being his assistant.

Percival C. Millett, "ex-sizor"† of Dublin College, kept the Milwaukee Academy, a few doors north of the Milwaukee House (old Free church,) in 1846.

There may possibly have been other private schools prior to 1844, but if so, I have no knowledge of them.

The first effort that seem to have been made by the Commissioners to organize districts and erect buildings upon the east side, appears the *Sentinel* of March 9th, 1842, in a call for a meeting at the Milwaukee House on the 12th, for the purpose of taking action:

First. To divide the district then comprising all the East ward.

Second. To build a school house.

Third. To elect officers.

Fourth. To raise money for school purposes.

This call was signed by Clinton Walworth, Clerk.

I can find no report of the proceedings had at this meeting, but as the school in the Court House was kept up, I presume some action was taken.

The following article, copied from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of July 24th, 1844, would go to show, that no very decided action could have been taken at the meeting of March 12th, 1842, or that if there was, it had not been carried into effect. The article is headed

*This gentleman's successor appears to have been a Mr. Millett, in 1846.

†I suppose he got this title on account of his extra size.

SCHOOLS.

How does it happen that there is no district school in the East ward, and why have the authorities so long neglected to build a district school house? There is not, to our knowledge, a district school house within the corporate limits of Milwaukee. This fact is a positive disgrace to our citizens. It either shows an unpardonable heedlessness on the part of our citizens on the subject of education, or an implied wish to keep the children of the less wealthy classes in ignorance, which is no less criminal. We understand that an appropriation of \$2,000 was made at the last town meeting, April 1844, to defray the expense of employing teachers, and that in addition to this sum, there was \$400 appropriated for this purpose last year, which remains unexpended. This sum, if properly expended, would go far towards defraying the expense of a school in each district, the whole year.

In other districts we presume that the citizens have availed themselves of the sums appropriated, and have good schools during the year, while in this ward we have not had a district school since last winter. The consequence of this is, that the many children whose parents are unable to pay for sending them to the private schools, are kept from receiving an education, and are growing up in ignorance.

What becomes of the school money which of right belongs to this district, and for what purpose is it expended? Prompt and immediate action can alone repair the great error that has been committed in allowing the best part of the summer to pass without having a school in the East ward, where all the children might receive the advantages of an education.

It is plain from this article that nothing had been done, up to that time, about the erection of a district school building in the East ward. It was easy enough to appropriate money, but another thing to collect it, in those days, when one dollar cost more than ten do now; neither was there, as far as I know, any public school buildings erected until 1849. Schools were taught in the old free Congregational church on Broadway, and other places, up to as late as 1849 and perhaps 1850.

The statement that there was no school building within the corporate limits was untrue, for, as already stated, there was one in both the West and South wards. That there was not sufficient school facilities at that time, to accommodate all the children, was true. The three wards were too busy in those days, trying to cut each others throats, to pay much attention to schools. The spirit of jealousy that existed at that time, was all buried, however, with the old trustee system, and no city, (Boston excepted,) can boast of better

public schools to-day, than Milwaukee. Her people appreciate their benefit and power and are determined to sustain them.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The first public school buildings, proper, erected in Milwaukee, were of brick and erected in 1849, by John A. Messenger, under a contract with the city; one in the Fifth ward, on the northwest corner of Virginia and Greenbush streets, pulled down long ago; one in the First ward, on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Division streets, pulled down in 1880; one in the Sixth ward, on Fourth street, between Cherry and Galena, yet standing; one in the Fourth ward, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Sycamore, yet standing, but rebuilt in part, and one in the Third ward, on the northeast corner of Jackson and Detroit streets, pulled down and rebuilt three years ago. These were the first public school buildings erected in Milwaukee.

Such is a brief sketch of the early efforts made to teach the young idea how to shoot, in Milwaukee. But its growth has been marvelous. Neither is there any city in the West that can boast of better schools, or better school buildings, than can the Cream City. And that she may always hold this proud position, is to be greatly desired. Our public schools are the "national head lights," and without them we should soon return to the dark ages. Keep these lights burning, gentlemen school commissioners, and the country is safe. Let us hope that no narrow minded policy will ever prevent it, and that sectarianism will never get her deadly grip upon them, for if she does their light will soon go out *forever*.

THE PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

The organization of the Milwaukee County Pioneer Association, which was formed wholly out of the membership of the Old Settlers Club, was the result of a desire on the part of a majority of the older members of that club, to have two separate and distinct organizations. The first, or the Old Settlers' Club proper, so called, to be perpetuated by the sons of the pioneers; while the real pioneer club would in the course of one or two decades at the farthest, in the natural course of events, become extinct. And in order to bring this about, the following call was drawn up (by the author) and presented to the members for signature, in May, 1879.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Are you in favor of forming a new club, composed wholly of men who settled here prior to January 1st, 1844; to be organized when twenty or more names shall have been signed, and to die out when all the signers are gone; the initiation fee to be five dollars, and the annual dues five, with an annual dinner to be paid for out of the general fund; no one to be admitted after January 1st, 1880? If so, please sign this call.

This call having been signed by forty-two of the old members, the notice was issued for a meeting, to be held on the 13th of November, 1879, in the office of the Northwestern National Insurance Co., Mitchell's building, at which the following named persons were present:

Wm. A. Prentiss, Enoch Chase, J. S. Buck, A. L. Boynton, Wm. S. Trowbridge, Joseph Cary, R. D. Jennings, Rev. David Keene, F. Wardner, E. S. Estes, Geo. Abert, Daniel Schultz, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. P. Merrill, and E. A. Calkins. Wm. P. Merrill, Chairman; E. A. Calkins, Secretary.

The following were the officers elected at this meeting:

President—Wm. A. Prentiss.

Vice Presidents—John H. Tweedy, Wm. P. Merrill and George Abert.

Executive Committee—Alex. Mitchell, Harrison Ludington, Enoch Chase, John B. Merrill and Matthew Keenan.

Secretary and Treasurer—Chauncey Simonds.

Marshal—Jas. S. Buck.

At the meeting in July, 1880, the following were elected:

President—Alex. Mitchell.

Vice Presidents—Old ones re-elected.

Executive Committee—H. Ludington, Enoch Chase, John B. Merrill, Matthew Keenan and William Fink.

Secretary and Treasurer—Chauncey Simonds.

Marshal—Jas. S. Buck.

The following is the constitution adopted at this meeting:

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called and known as the Early Pioneer Association of Milwaukee.

ART. 2. All male persons with families, and also all males who were unmarried at the time of settlement, and who reached the age of fifty years previous to January 1st, 1879, and are of good standing in the community, who actually became residents of Milwaukee county previous to January 1st, 1844, shall be eligible to membership in this Pioneer Association, on a compliance with its provisions.

ART. 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and Marshal, to be chosen annually by ballot,

who shall hold their office for one year; also an Executive Committee of five members.

ART. 4. The organization of the Association shall take place immediately after twenty names of the early pioneers are signed to the constitution, on notice given for the meeting.

ART. 5. The membership fee is hereby fixed at five dollars, and the annual dues at five dollars.

ART. 6. An annual banquet shall be held by the members at such times as may be fixed upon by the Executive Committee, the expense of which shall be paid for out of the funds of the Association, or by voluntary contributions of each member of the Association.

ART. 7. The President of the Association shall preside at all meetings, if present, and in his absence, the Vice Presidents, in the order in which they are named at the election.

ART. 8. The bills for all expenditures of the Association shall be examined by the Executive Committee, and if found properly charged, shall be referred to the President, who shall draw on the Treasurer for the amount due.

ART. 9. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the 4th day of July in each year, due notice of which shall be given to the members by the Secretary.

ART. 10. The Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal are hereby required to report annually to the Association the condition of the treasury; such report to contain statements of all receipts and expenditures.

ART. 11. Honorary members may be admitted on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, on such terms as the Association may direct.

ART. 12. Proper books shall be provided for a record of this constitution and the signatures of persons who may become members of the Association, and from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1880, the book for membership shall be closed, and thereafter no more names shall be added thereto, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members at some special or annual meeting.

At the meeting July 4th, 1880, the constitution was amended by changing the time for holding the annual election, from July 4th, to February 22d, and that from and after that date the election of officers and the annual banquet shall be held at the same time.

The following are those who signed the constitution of this association, with date of their settlement :

Harrison Ludington....Nov. 3, 1838.	William A. Prentiss...June 23, 1836.
Daniel Wells, Jr.,.....July 27, 1835.	Matthew Keenan.....June 5, 1837.
John B. Merrill.....Sept. 20, 1837.	Frederick Wardner....Nov. 10, 1836.
Clark Shepardson.....Sept. 20, 1838.	I. P. Tichenor.....July 6, 1839.
Richard G. Owens.....Oct. 10, 1837.	James Smith Buck....Jan. 17, 1837.
Joseph Cary.....April 20, 1836.	Chauncey Simonds....April 28, 1842.

David Ferguson.....	Dec. 20, 1840.	Luzerne Ransom.....	June 8, 1837.
Wm. P. Merrill.....	April 2, 1836.	Wm. Pitt Lynde.....	June 22, 1841.
Alex. Mitchell.....	May 28, 1839.	Robert Davies.....	Oct. 31, 1836.
David Keene.....	— — 1842.	E. B. Wolcott.....	July 4, 1839.
E. W. Edgerton.....	Nov. 2, 1835.	Daniel Schultz.....	Oct. 25, 1843.
Charles H. Larkin.....	Sept. 20, 1836.	Royal D. Jennings....	May 25, 1843.
Edgar C. Jennings....	May 25, 1843.	Wm. Fink.....	Jan. 10, 1840.
E. S. Estes.....	June 20, 1835.	Geo. Abert.....	Sept. 24, 1836.
Duncan C. Reed.....	July 8, 1841.	John Dahlman.....	Aug. 15, 1842.
E. S. Stone.....	Sept. 15, 1842.	Enoch Chase.....	April 9, 1835.
Alonzo L. Boynton.....	Sept. 29, 1840.	E. A. Calkins.....	Oct., 1843.
John H. Tweedy.....	Oct., 1836.	John C. Smith.....	June 3, 1836.
B. R. Hinkley*.....	— — —	Wm. S. Trowbridge....	Oct. 11, 1836.
Edward Wiesner.....	Dec. 18, 1835.	Benjamin Bagnall.....	April 3, 1843.
John Ogden.....	Sept. 14, 1835.	Edward Barber*.....	Sept. 20, 1847.
Henry Sivyver.....	Oct. 28, 1835.	John P. McGregor*....	Nov. 5, 1846.
Andred E. Elmore.....	April, 1839.	James Ludington.....	April, 1843.
Elisha Starr.....	April 20, 1836.	Asahel Finch, Jr.,....	Oct. 9, 1839.
Victor Schulte.....	Nov. 10, 1841.	Samuel D. Luscomb...	Sept. 10, 1843.
M. L. Trowbridge.....	Oct. 11, 1836.	John Thorsen.....	June 10, 1844.
Samuel Marshall*.....	— — 1847.	Peter Van Vechten*...	Sept. 30, 1845.

Rapidly will this little band fall, from this time out. There will not probably be twenty of them left in ten years. At each annual dinner the number will be less, until all the generation of men who broke the ground in Milwaukee shall have passed away, and history alone shall record their labors.

IN MEMORIAM.

Since the organization of the Old Settlers' Club in 1869, mention of which was made in Volume I., page 201, the following named members have passed away:

Samuel Brown.....	Born Jan. 8, 1804.	Died Dec. 22, 1874.	Age 70.
Increase A. Lapham.....	" March 7, 1811.	" Sept. 14, 1875.	" 64.
Fennimore C. Pomeroy....	" Nov. 4, 1818.	" Aug. 25, 1870.	" 52.
Henry Williams.....	" April 15, 1806.	" Feb. 23, 1879.	" 73.
Richard L. Edwards.....	" Nov. 24, 1812.	" Dec. 20, 1880.	" 68.
Daniel H. Richards.....	" Feb. 12, 1808.	" Feb. 6, 1877.	" 69.
Levi Blossom.....	" Sept. 23, 1813.	" Oct. 1, 1873.	" 60.
Eliphalet Cramer.....	" June 18, 1813.	" Sept. 18, 1872.	" 59.
John W. Pixley.....	" Jan. 19, 1811.	" Aug. 18, 1874.	" 63.

*Those marked with a * came in under Article 11 of the Constitution.

Alfred L. Castleman.....	Born Dec. 17, 1808.	Died Aug. 22, 1877.	Age 69.
George Bowman	" March 5, 1809.	" Aug. 11, 1874.	" 65.
Garret Vliet	" Jan. 10, 1790.	" Aug. 5, 1877.	" 87.
Henry Bleyer.....	" Oct. 25, 1805.	" Aug. 17, 1878.	" 73.
Andrew G. Miller.....	" Sept. 18, 1801.	" Sept. 30, 1874.	" 73.
Joseph Cary.....	" April 28, 1807.	" March 18, 1880.	" 73.
Sylvester Pettibone.....	" April 26, 1793.	" July 23, 1876.	" 83.
Geo. D. Dousman.....	" Sept. 16, 1820.	" May 31, 1879.	" 59.
Owen Aldrich.....	" Aug. 5, 1795.	" April 17, 1872.	" 77.
Joseph Portier.....	" Feb. 10, 1795.	" Feb. 20, 1874.	" 79.
Allen O. T. Breed.....	" Feb. 21, 1804.	" Sept. 27, 1875.	" 71.
C. W. Schwartzburg.....	" Feb. 23, 1800.	" Jan. 19, 1872.	" 72.
Henry Crawford.....	" April 22, 1823.	" Aug. 26, 1877.	" 54.
Erastus B. Wolcott.....	" Oct. 18, 1804.	" Jan. 5, 1880.	" 76.
Jonathan E. Arnold.....	" Feb. 4, 1814.	" June 2, 1869.	" 55.
Henry Miller.....	" Dec. 13, 1806.	" Jan. 29, 1878.	" 72.
David Merrill.....	" Jan. 15, 1793.	" March 12, 1872.	" 79.
Edward Hackett	" Nov. 15, 1823.	" Dec. 12, 1874.	" 51.
Don A. J. Upham.....	" May 31, 1809.	" July 19, 1877.	" 68.
Joel S. Wilcox	" Oct. 1, 1809.	" Sept. 24, 1872.	" 63.
Joseph R. Thomas.....	" Sept. 17, 1798.	" Sept. 4, 1872.	" 74.
Giles A. Waite	" Feb. 9, 1814.	" April 19, 1877.	" 63.
Cyrus Hawley.....	" June 12, 1802.	" June 1, 1871.	" 69.
Ambrose Ely.....	" June 29, 1807.	" Aug. 2, 1873.	" 66.
Alex. F. Pratt	" Sept. 4, 1814.	" Nov. 30, 1874.	" 60.
Geo. D. Watson.....	" Jan. 8, 1811.	" Oct. 14, 1873.	" 62.
Geo. S. West.....	" Dec. 24, 1793.	" Aug. 1, 1877.	" 84.
Geo. F. Knapp.....	" Sept. 25, 1804.	" May 20, 1873.	" 69.
Cyrus T. Hawley.....	" Mar. 15, 1840.	" Feb. 17, 1880.	" 40.
Wm. H. Byron.....	" June 8, 1808.	" Sept. 12, 1873.	" 65.
Francis Huebschmann.....	" Sept. 17, 1811.	" Mar. 21, 1880.	" 69.
John Bradford	" Aug. 9, 1816.	" May 3, 1879.	" 63.
Augustus F. Cady	" Aug. 26, 1816.	" April 27, 1880.	" 64.
Jas. S. Brown	" Feb. 1, 1824.	" April 15, 1878.	" 54.
Jas. B. Cross.....	" Dec. 17, 1819.	" Feb. 3, 1876.	" 57.
Thos. Kehoe.....	" Dec. 27, 1811.	" Sept. 20, 1879.	" 68.
James Campbell.....	" Mar. 4, 1804.	" Jan. 24, 1881.	" 77.
Seneca Hale.....	" Oct. 5, 1811.	" Dec. 22, 1880.	" 69.
Linus N. Dewey.....	" April 8, 1821.	" June 8, 1870.	" 49.
J. C. Howard.....	" Sept. 25, 1804.	" — — 1880.	" 76.
John J. Brown.....	" Jan. 11, 1816.	" — — 1878.	" 62.
Sidney Evans.....	" June 17, 1806.	" Aug. 1, 1877.	" 71.
John B. Everts.....	" Nov. 12, 1825.	" — — 1874.	" 49.
John Crawford.....	" Dec. 4, 1792.	" Mar. 25, 1881.	" 89.

Fifty-three in number, whose united ages amount to 3,546 years, giving an average of 67 years.* Will the next generation live as long?

Two of this number, Doctor Erastus B. Wolcott and Joseph Carey, were also members of the Pioneer Association, a memorial sketch of whom was read at the last annual convention, February 22d, 1881, and ordered spread upon the minutes, which, with the resolutions appended to the sketch, are herewith inserted as a last tribute of respect to the departed. William A. Prentiss, John H. Tweedy, Daniel Wells, Jr., Committee.

Wm. A. Prentiss read a communication regarding the deaths of Dr. E. B. Wolcott and Joseph Cary. The paper eulogized the virtues of these gentlemen in a very eloquent manner. The memorial is as follows:

DR. E. B. WOLCOTT.

The committee charged with the duty of preparing a paper to be placed upon record commemorative of the deaths within the calendar year 1880, of Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott and Joseph Cary, two of the members of this association, submit the following brief tributes to their memories:

Dr. E. B. Wolcott was born in the year 1804, became a resident of Milwaukee July 4th, 1839, and died on the 5th of January, 1880, after a sickness of only a few days, caused by a sudden attack of acute pneumonia. Previous to his settlement here, he had been connected with the United States Army as a surgeon and physician, and was Surgeon General of the State of Wisconsin up to the time of his death. Soon after the commencement of the practice of his profession in the then small village of Milwaukee, he took high rank and continued to maintain such rank throughout the remainder of his life. In 1866 he was appointed one of the managers of the National Home for disabled soldiers, one branch of which is located near this city, to which position he was reappointed in 1873 and held until his death. He was also connected with the earliest enterprises in this State, building the first mills in 1845 at West Bend; in Washington county, and the second mill on the Milwaukee River, at Humboldt, near this city. Most of the members of this association knew him well, and when it was announced that Dr. Wolcott was dead, a thrill of sadness passed through the hearts of those who had known him for so many years, and all of us, deeming his demise a most serious loss to the people of our city and the State at large.

We all know how devoted he was to his profession and his gentle kindness to his patients in sickness, both day and night, coupled with faithful attention to their wants.

He was a genuine friend to the poorer classes of the community, to whose calls

*Not counting the odd months, which would doubtless bring the average up to 69.

he always responded with alacrity, never enforcing his claims for medical services, unless he was fully satisfied that they had ready means for payment. The lamentations at his death were fully exemplified while the casket containing his remains was exposed to public view at the arcade in the Plankinton Hotel, and at the funeral services, when the sidewalks for nearly one block each way from the dwelling of the deceased, were thronged with men, women and children, who came to pay the last sad homage to their dead friend.

We do not deem it inappropriate in this brief review of his life, to refer to the religious and political views of Dr. Wolcott, as the writer of this sketch as heard him express them many times.

His opinions on religious matters were of the liberal class, having no faith in creeds or ceremonious observances, being convinced that the golden rule to "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," if carried out through life, would entitle the individual to all the rewards after death, promised by the great Architect of the universe.

As it regards the management of the general state and municipal governments he was one of the boldest and most determined in advocating equal rights to all men, without regard to color, birth, or condition; maintaining upon all occasions that our republican government was instituted and intended for the benefit of the whole people, and should not be controlled by cliques or combinations of men who regarded their own aggrandizement more than the best interests and happiness of the public at large. We, his old associates, think of him in the manner of his death, and in reference to where he has gone! He had given his life to the labor imposed upon him, and laid down and went to sleep; and the question now is, Where is he? This question no human being can answer, and we leave it to be solved by the Overseer of the universe, who cannot err.

Most surely we can say that he was a great honor to his profession, and one of our best citizens, whose death is a great loss to the medical faculty, and to the people of this State. We therefore bow with submission to the decree, and pay this brief but imperfect tribute to his memory.

JOSEPH W. CARY.

Joseph W. Cary, a member of this association, was born, in 1807, at Litchfield, Herkimer county, State of New York; died very suddenly at Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th of March, 1880, while on a business visit to that city. Mr. Cary was one of the earliest residents of Milwaukee, settling here April 20th, A. D. 1836, when there but few white people in Southeastern Wisconsin; and opening a place for business at or near the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, as a manufacturer of clothing. He subsequently at different times took in as partners, John W. Taylor, and the genial Henry Williams, both of whom passed from life unto death before him. Mr. Cary was an energetic business man, always genial and prompt to his customers, very quiet in manners, would never accept any public office or trust from the people, or take an active part in political or religious matters, but had fixed views on both subjects, which he carried out in his own

particular way. By good management he acquired a large property, which was gained by close attention to business, and honest dealing with those with whom he made engagements. He retired from active employment some years ago, on account of ill health, and confined his attention mainly to the care of the property he had acquired by hard labor. The sovereign power that controls all things, saw fit to take him away suddenly, and we, his old associates, though grieved at his loss, submit cheerfully to the mandate, hoping that our loss is his gain. Peace to his ashes.

JACOB M. ROGERS.

Among the deaths of the old settlers, who were not members of the club, was that of Jacob M. Rogers, who died June 7th, 1880. Age 85 years, 4 days. Mr. Rogers landed in Milwaukee on the 3d of July, 1836, from which time to the day of his death, he was one of our most respected, as well as useful citizens. His first labor after his arrival, was to open the streets in the East ward, quite a number of which were graded by him.

The writer has in his possession a package of receipts, drawn by Samuel Hinman, D. Wells, Jr., Solomon Juneau and Wm. A. Prentiss, trustees, upon Albert Fowler, treasurer, in favor of Jacob M. Rogers, for grading streets in 1837 and '38, amounting to over three thousand dollars. These receipts are in themselves a curiosity, inasmuch as they illustrate the poverty of the stationery department of the young corporation, they being all, or nearly all, upon the fly leaves of old books, and several of them upon the peculiar paper used as wrappers for cotton batting.

Mr. Rogers was one of the most industrious men I ever knew, neither did he stop until about one week before his death, dying literally in the harness. His death was like the going out of a fire. I doubt if any man who ever lived here, has performed as much hard labor in the same number of years, as did Mr. Rogers. He was a native of Troy, N. Y., and a brother of Jas. H. Rogers.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

This gentleman, a sketch of whom was given in Volume I., was born in Worcester, Mass, Dec. 4th, 1792. His early life was spent upon the St. Lawrence river, down which he used to run lumber and merchandise upon rafts and keelboats, the principal crafts in use upon that river in the early history of the country. He came first

to Milwaukee in December, 1836, on a visit merely. He remained but a short time and returned by land through Chicago. The statement in the *Republican* that he brought the first steamboat to Milwaukee is not true.

He brought the steamer Detroit here in 1837. He was in command of the little harbor boats at various times after the loss of the Detroit at Kenosha in the gale of 1837, up to 1843, and perhaps later, after which he retired to his farm, where he spent the remainder of his long and eventful life. His death—like that of Jacob M. Rogers—was like the going out of a fire; the machinery run down and stopped. He was possessed of a wonderful constitution as well as physical strength. He had been a member of the Old Settlers Club from its first organization, and always an active member. But he is gone; and his powerful voice and pleasant greeting will be heard no more on our streets. His death severs one more link in the pioneer chain, to be united in the great beyond.

He was a true friend, a generous enemy, and a valued citizen. Peace to his memory.

He was buried with Masonic honors, the Old Settlers Club uniting in the solemn services.

The following letter, (the last that he ever indited,) was read at the annual banquet, Feb. 22, 1881 :

WAUWATOSA, February 22, 1881.

To C. Simonds, Jas. S. Buck and D. W. Fowler, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your kind request to be present at the annual banquet given by the Pioneer Club and Old Settlers' Society, is received. I regret that, owing to my feeble health, I shall be unable to join you. Thanking you for the remembrance, I am very sincerely yours,

JOHN CRAWFORD.

He died a few days later, March 25th, 1881.

HENRY BLEYER.

This gentleman, who should have had a special mention in Volume I., came to Milwaukee, from Gottingen, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1837, landing here on the 25th day of June, and settled in the present Third ward, at what is now 345 Jackson street, his house when built being the only one upon that street, south of Michigan street. Mr. Bleyer was by occupation a cabinet maker and wood turner, his lathe being the first one brought to the town. The first

piece of cabinet work ever shaped upon a lathe in Milwaukee, was the work of his hand. Mr. Bleyer belonged to that class of men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Unlearned in scientific knowledge, he made the best use of what faculties nature had given him, to-wit: a sound body and a pair of willing hands, went manfully to work, and soon had a home for his young and growing family, to which as the years rolled around, he added a little annually, until he had amassed a competency sufficient for all his needs, and as the frosts of time began to whiten his head, making it to resemble the almond tree, he was enabled to sit down and enjoy the fruit of his labors. The writer first knew Mr. Bleyer in 1850, since which time an uninterrupted friendship continued up to his death, which occurred August 16, 1878. He was an honest man and has left a good name, which, the good book informs us, is better than precious ointment, as a heritage for his children. The writer has in his possession a piece of Mr. Bleyer's handiwork, given him as a keepsake many years ago.

In person Mr. Bleyer was rather above the medium height and well proportioned. He had the light hair and blue eyes so common to the Teutonic races, a slightly florid complexion, spoke rather short, and had a deep powerful voice, low in tone. He was quick and impulsive, had a strong will, and if he undertook any thing he would go through with it. He left six boys, all of whom are in Wisconsin; four in the city and all connected with the press, and useful members of society, who, if they make as good a record as did their father, it will not be said when they are gone, (and it certainly could not be said of him,) that the world was not benefited by their having lived in it.

Mr. Bleyer was born October 25th, 1805. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club, by whom his remains were consigned to their last resting place.

Thus one by one we pass away,
And 'neath the turf so green these forms
Soon moulder back to clay.
And others will our places fill,
Other men our lands will till,
And we shall be forgotten.

THE CLOSE.

This will close the pioneer history proper, of Milwaukee. She had now, as has been seen, become a city and struck out for herself. The author does not claim that these two volumes contain all that was done or the names of all who came, during the thirteen years they cover, such a thing being impossible as well as practically useless, if possible. But he does claim that their contents are truthful.

For the kindness and patronage extended to him by his fellow citizens, he is truly thankful. Should he live to bring the history down to the present, (which, from an examination of the new history of the Western Historical Co., would seem to be necessary for some one to do,) he will endeavor to make it as perfect and interesting as are these; and he has the tools wherewith to do it. And should his fellow citizens express a desire to have him bring it down to 1881, and will subscribe as liberally therefor, as they have for the cumbersome and imperfect volume just out, he will do it; but in three volumes of 500 pages each. *Shall he do it?*

APPENDIX.

THE CLAIM ORGANIZATION OF 1837.

The author has thought best to give in this volume a full and complete account of the proceedings had, at the great claim meeting of March 13th, 1837, (mention of which was made in Volume 1., page 108,) as an important event in the early settlement of Wisconsin. It was without doubt the most perfect organization for mutual protection, that ever existed in any country, and its provisions, when adhered to, never failed to protect the settlers and foil the speculator. And they were strictly enforced up to, and at the land sale. It will be seen that many of these claims were made prior to this meeting and held by occupation only, but when a claim was once entered in the record book, it was a guarantee that the occupant would get it at the sale. The original record book contains the entry of all the claims in the county as then organized, which will form an important item for some future historian, when writing the history of these counties, as now organized.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adopted by the actual settlers in Milwaukee county, convened at the Court House, March 13th, 1837.

At a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee county and the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Dodge, which are attached to Milwaukee, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Court house in Milwaukee, on the 13th day of March, 1837, for the purpose of adopting such rules as will secure to actual settlers their claims, on principles of equity and justice, the following persons were appointed officers of the meeting, to wit :

President—Samuel Hinman.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Sanborn and Sylvester Pettibone.

Secretaries—A. O. T. Breed and I. A. Lapham.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and the rules adopted at a former meeting having been read, on motion, a committee was appointed by the meeting, to report a code of rules for the consideration of this meeting.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed on said committee :

Byron Kilbourn, John S. Rockwell, Alfred Morgan, John Howard, Alfred Orrendorf, Dwight Foster, Henry Shew, Luther Parker, Thomas H. Olin, Charles Everts, Alva Harrington, Enoch Chase, Nicholas Whalen, N. F. Hyer, James Sanderson, John Manderville, Jeremiah Putney, Robert Masters, A. L. Barber and Solomon Juneau.

Mr. Kilbourn, as chairman of said committee, reported to the meeting, after a recess of two hours, the following preamble, rules and regulations, which were considered severally and adopted :

WHEREAS, The settlers of Milwaukee county, including the several counties thereto attached, have removed to and settled in this section of the country, for the purpose of bettering their condition by agricultural pursuits, the inducements and encouragements for which being here so liberally extended to us, not only in the rich reward obtained in the abundant product of our fertile soil, but also in the liberal price those products command, and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by the repeated passage of pre-emption laws, impressed us with a reasonable belief that the same policy would continue to be pursued, for the benefit of those settlers on the public lands, who, by their recent settlement could not be included under the provisions of the last pre-emption law, and

WHEREAS, The settlements in this section of the country, have been in great part so recently formed, that a pre-emption law containing such provisions as that reported during the late session of Congress, would not embrace the case of a large number of meritorious settlers, but would leave their improvements subject to entry by those who may hereafter visit the county with a view to purchase land, and

WHEREAS, Under all the circumstances the people of this county could not witness without emotion the sacrifice of property and improvements, the product of their own labors, together with their fondly cherished hopes in the future enjoyment of their newly formed homes, and

WHEREAS, In order to secure the fruits of their labors in a peaceable and equitable manner, it is necessary that certain fixed rules and regulations should be adopted by the settlers, whereby the right of occupancy shall be determined, therefore be it

Resolved, By the people of Milwaukee county, as at present organized, in general meeting assembled, that they do now adopt, and will, to the best of their abilities sustain, in full force of obligation, the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULE 1st. Any person who has prior to this date made a claim on one or more quarter sections, not exceeding one section of land, and made improvements thereon equal to fifty dollars in amount for each quarter section, shall have the right to retain said claims in possession, on a compliance with the conditions contained in the rules adopted by this meeting.

RULE 2d. Any person who is competent to enter land at the Land Office, shall be entitled to make claim, and hold in his or her own right, any quantity of land not exceeding in all one section, by complying with the following conditions, viz:

Con. 1st. If a person claim one quarter only, he shall improve and cultivate, within six months from the time of entering such claim, at least three acres; and within one year from making such entry, shall erect and finish a house thereon, suitable for the residence of a family; or instead of building a house, to improve and cultivate three acres in addition.

Con. 2d. If a person claim two quarter sections, he shall improve and cultivate, within six months from the time of entering such claim, at least ten acres; and within one year from making such entry, shall erect and finish a house thereon, suitable for the residence of a family; or instead of building a house, shall improve and cultivate five acres in addition.

Con. 3d. If a person claim more than two quarter sections, he shall improve and cultivate, within six months from the time of entering such claim, at least fifteen acres; and, moreover, shall improve and cultivate, within one year from making said entry, an additional amount of land, which will make the whole improvements equal to one-tenth part of the whole amount of land claimed; and also erect on said land a house, and finish the same, suitable for the residence of a family, within said term of one year.

Con. 4th. The following being considered proper definitions as to what constitutes an improvement and cultivation, are therefore adopted as a rule of judgment, viz:

Def. 1st. If the claim lie in wood land, to clear off all down timber and brush, and all trees of ten inches in diameter and under, and inclose the requisite quantity of land with a good fence, such as a farmer would build to protect his crops, and sow or plant the same with grass, grain or vegetables, shall be deemed a sufficient improvement and cultivation.

Def. 2d. If the claim lie in a prairie, or part prairie and part wood land, then to inclose the proper quantity with a fence, and plow the prairie, and put in a crop as aforesaid, or plant in part, and mow and make hay in part of said field, shall be deemed a sufficient improvement and cultivation.

Def. 3d. In case the time allowed for improvement and cultivation shall fall in that season of the year when plowing and planting cannot be done, then the making of an improvement agreeably to the foregoing requirements, within the time limited, and the sowing and planting being performed at the ensuing seed time, shall be deemed an improvement and cultivation within the meaning of these rules.

RULE 4th. All claims made in the name of any person who is not an inhabitant of this county, shall be forfeited, unless the person in whose name they are made, shall take actual possession of them before the 1st day of June next, and commence making improvements thereon, according to the regulation this day adopted; and any claim which is now regularly made, but not entered on the re-

cord, and which shall remain unentered on the 1st day of May next, shall be considered as no claim, and may be occupied by any person who may choose to take it.

RULE 5th. No person shall make a claim on any tract which has been taken and regularly entered by any other person, (whereon fifty dollars' worth of work has been done,) unless such person shall neglect to make such improvements as are prescribed by these rules, within the time limited therefor; but in case any claimant shall neglect to improve in the time and manner by these rules set forth, he shall forfeit his right to said claim, and any person may take possession thereof in his own right.

RULE 6th. In order that all may know what lands are claimed and what are not, it shall be necessary for any person who makes a claim to enter the same within ten days thereafter, with the Register, who shall perform the duties of his office without any charge; and all claims which shall not be so entered, shall be considered vacant, and subject to be entered by any person who may choose.

RULE 7th. In order that the committee may be able to present a true list of all the claimants on the day of sale, whereby each person will be secured in his just rights, it is required that when any person shall purchase a claim from another, he shall immediately give the Register notice thereof, and have the transfer made in his name.

RULE 8th. No person shall hold by purchase or otherwise, more than four quarter sections of land, and in case any person shall have taken up or purchased to the amount of four quarters, and shall have sold any or all of them to other persons, he shall thereafter be incapable of holding any further or other claim in this county. This provision not to apply to any sales which have been made prior to this time, but to future operations after the adoption of these rules and regulations.

RULE 9th. Whenever the lands in this county shall be brought into market, the Executive Committee shall appoint an agent to bid off the lands in behalf of the settlers whose claims are entered in the book of registry, and no person shall in any case be countenanced in bidding in opposition to said agent in behalf of the settlers.

RULE 10th. In any case where a person shall claim more than one quarter section lying contiguous and adjoining to each other, the amount of improvement required for all of them may be done on any one or more of said quarter sections, as may suit the convenience of the claimant; but in case the several quarters claimed shall be in separate and disconnected tracts, the greater part of the improvements made to secure the whole, may be made on any tract which the claimant may prefer; *provided*, that at least three acres shall be improved and cultivated on each of the other quarter sections, within the time of six months.

RULE 11th. There shall be a Central Executive Committee appointed at Milwaukee by this meeting, consisting of fifteen members, whose duty it shall be to fix the limits of the different precincts, the people of which to appoint a Judicial Committee in each precinct, of three or five members, as they deem best. The

Central Executive Committee shall also appoint a Register of Claims and a Clerk of their own Board, who shall keep a minute of their proceedings, and to appoint such other officers as the interest of the settlers may require, and call meetings of the people when they may think it necessary for the general interest, or for the purpose of amending these rules, or for other purposes. Eight or more members of said committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and a vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting, shall decide any question before them, questions on appeals included. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own Board.

RULE 12th. All disputes that may arise between different claimants to the same parcel or tract of land, shall be submitted to the arbitration and decision of the Judicial Committee within and for the precinct in which said disputed tract shall lie, and either party feeling aggrieved by any decision that may be made by the Judicial Committee as aforesaid, shall have the right of appealing therefrom to the Executive Committee, who shall constitute a Board for the trial of appeals, and their decision shall be final and conclusive between the parties; *provided*, that no appeal shall in any case be taken from the decision of the Judicial Committee as aforesaid, unless the party appealing shall, within twenty-four hours after the making and publishing of such decision, pay or cause to be paid all costs that may have been awarded against him; and *provided also*, that the Executive Committee, before proceeding to hear any questions brought before them by appeal, shall require the parties to enter into bonds, each to the other, in sums that the Executive Committee shall deem proper, conditioned to abide, do and perform in all respects as said Committee shall decide, order or direct; and either party refusing so to give bonds, shall not be heard before said Committee, but the matter in controversy shall be taken *pro confesso* against him, and a decision entered accordingly.

RULE 13th. When any claimant shall bring any question of settlement in relation to a disputed claim before the Judicial Committee, or shall have appealed from the decision of said Committee, and wish a trial of the same before the Executive Committee, it shall be the duty of such claimant to give, in writing, at least six days notice to the opposite party (if a resident of this county,) of the time and place of the meeting of such Committee; and neither of said Committee shall proceed to hear any disputes unless satisfactory evidence is produced of the service of notice aforesaid. But if it shall appear that notice has been given, and the opposite party does not appear, then the may proceed *ex parte*, or adjourn to some future period, not less than two or more than thirty-two days, as justice and the circumstances of each particular case shall require; and in all cases of adjournment, notice thereof shall be given to the absent party, if a resident of this county, as aforesaid.

RULE 14th. In conducting all trials by either of said Committees as aforesaid, and in making any and all decisions therein, said Committee shall be governed strictly by the rules and regulations this day adopted, and by the principles of

justice and equity; and the Committees shall have the power to adjudge such a sum to the party to whom the claim shall of right belong, as remuneration for costs and charges in and about said trial, as to them shall seem just and equitable.

RULE 15th. It shall be the duty of the Judicial Committee, in all cases not appealed from within twenty-four hours, and of the Executive Committee immediately upon making any decision, to make out and deliver to the party in whose favor such decision shall be made, a certificate thereof; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority for the Register to enter the tract of land therein described in the name of such party, any previous entry or entries to the contrary notwithstanding; and such party shall thereupon be entitled to take possession of such tract without any further judicial proceeding.

RULE 16th. These rules and regulations shall be and remain in force until changed by the people in general meeting, convened by a call of the Board of the Executive Committee, by a notice published at least twenty days previous to the day appointed for said meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That A. A. Bird, Solomon Juneau, N. F. Hyer, Samuel Brown, Albert Fowler, D. H. Richards, A. O. T. Breed, Samuel Hinman, Wm. R. Longstreet, H. M. Hubbard, James Sanderson, C. H. Peak, Daniel Wells, Jr., Byron Kilbourn and Enoch Chase be, and they are hereby appointed the Central Executive Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That all orders adopted by the Central Executive Committee, affecting the general interest of the community, shall be published.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the rules and regulations this day adopted, be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the *Milwaukee Advertiser*.

SAMUEL HINMAN,
President.
SAMUEL SANBORN,
SYLVESTER PETTIBONE,
Vice Presidents.

A. O. T. BREED,
I. A. LAPHAM,
Secretaries.

The Executive Committee on Claims, appointed at a meeting of the people at the Court House in Milwaukee, on the 13th day of March, 1837, convened at the office of Byron Kilbourn, Esq., on Tuesday, March 14th, 1837, for the purpose of organizing and entering on the discharge of their duties.

On motion, Samuel Hinman was appointed chairman and Albert Fowler clerk.

The following orders were submitted and after discussion, adopted :

Ordered, That the territory to be included under the rules and regulations, entered into at the meeting, on the 13th inst., shall be divided into ten precincts, bounded as hereinafter described, and known by the following names, to-wit :

Washington Precinct—The whole of Washington county.

Dodge Precinct—The whole of Dodge county.

Jefferson Precinct—The whole of Jefferson county.

Prairie Village Precinct—Ranges 17, 18 and 19, in towns 6, 7 and 8.

Mequonigo Precinct—Ranges 17, 18 and 19, in town 5.

Muskego Precinct—Ranges 20 and 21, in town 5.

Oak Creek Precinct—Ranges 22 and 23, in town 5.

Poplar Creek Precinct—Ranges 20 and 21, in town 6.

Chase's Point Precinct—Range 22, in town 6.

Menominee Precinct—Ranges 20 and 21, in towns 7 and 8.

Ordered, That the election for a Judicial Committee in said precincts, shall be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1837, at the following places, the polls to open at 1 o'clock P. M., and to close at 4 o'clock P. M.

Washington Precinct	at S. McEvoy's.
Jefferson	“	at Thos. Brayton's.
Prairie Village	“	at Mr. Walton's.
Mequonigo	“	at Mr. Camp's.
Muskego	“	at Mr. Thomas.
Oak Creek	“	at E. Higgin's.
Poplar Creek	“	at O. Harrington's.
Chase's Point	“	at D. J. Hurds'.
Menominee	“	at W. Woodward's.

Ordered, That the presiding officers at the meeting of the people, in the several precincts for the election of Judicial Committees, shall report to the clerk of the Executive Committee, the names of the persons elected in the several precincts, which report shall be registered by said clerk.

Ordered, That the clerk of this Board shall keep a fair record of all their proceedings ; shall make out all bills of costs ; shall require notice of appeals in vacation of the Board, and notify the chairman thereof; the said clerk shall also issue such notices as shall be required by this Board, and in general shall discharge the usual duties of clerk of a Court of Record.

Ordered, That this committee now proceed to appoint a president, two vice presidents, a clerk and a register of claims, and on counting the votes, the following named persons were chosen to the offices prefixed to their names, respectively :

President—Augustus A. Bird.

First Vice President—Byron Kilbourn.

Second Vice President—Samuel Hinman.

Clerk—William A. Prentiss.

Register of Claims—Allen O. T. Breed.

Ordered, That it shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence, the vice presidents, to preside at all meetings of this committee, and when sitting for the purpose of deciding any appeals from either of the precinct committees, this board shall proceed according to the practice of courts of equity.

Ordered, That in all cases where a person shall have entered on a claim and made valuable improvements thereon, which had been previously entered by some other person who had not made improvements to the amount of fifty dollars, prior to the 13th March instant, agreeably to the rules then existing, the person so taking possession, shall have the right of entering said claim with the register, by producing a certificate of the committee of the precinct where such a claim shall lie, stating such facts. Provided that said certificate shall not be considered as adjudicating the case between the parties, unless the first claimant shall fail to present the case for the consideration of the committee of said precinct, by the first day of May next, but if said first claimant shall so fail to present the case, then the claim shall stand in the name of the person entering by sanction of said certificate.

Ordered, That the regular or stated meetings of this Board, shall be held on the first Monday of each month, and at such places as shall be hereafter determined.

On motion the committee adjourned to the first Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,

WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Central Executive Committee on Claims, holden at the office of Wm. A. Prentiss in Milwaukee, April 10th, 1837, the following orders were submitted and adopted :

Ordered, That in all cases of appeal from the Judicial Committee, the parties shall appear before the clerk of the Executive Committee, before the first regular meeting of said committee shall thereafter be held, and enter into bonds agreeably to the 12th rule of the general regulations, in such sum as the said clerk may think is double the value of the land in controversy, and in case the party appealing shall fail to enter into bonds as aforesaid, the judgment of the Judicial Committee shall be affirmed, but in case the party responding shall refuse to enter into such bonds, the decision of the the Judicial Committee shall be reversed. The party appealing shall execute a bond at the same time of filing the appeal, and the other party shall execute the same bond on his part before the meeting of the committee as aforesaid, or if there are not six days intervening, then before the time of holding the next succeeding meeting.

Ordered, That all cases of appeal which shall be made six or more days before the time of the regular sittings of the Executive Committee, shall come on for trial before said committee at the first meeting after the making of said appeal, unless the committee shall adjourn the same to a future day ; and should the party so appealing fail to appear, and prosecute the same before the committee as aforesaid, or show good cause for non-appearance, the committee shall proceed to

try the case *ex parte*, and make a decision according to what may appear to them the merits of the case.

Ordered, That all cases of appeal taken within six days prior to any regular meeting, shall come up for trial at the first meeting of the Executive Committee which shall be holden after the expiration of six days from the taking of said appeal, and should the party appealing not appear, the committee may proceed to try the case *ex parte*, and make decision according to what may appear the merits of the case.

Ordered, That Jefferson county be divided into three precincts, to be called the Watertown, Fort Atkinson and Jefferson Precincts.

Watertown Precinct—Ranges 15 and 16, in Towns 7 and 8.

Jefferson Precinct—Ranges 13 and 14, in Towns 7 and 8.

Ft. Atkinson Precinct—Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Towns 5 and 6, and that an election for Judicial Committees in each of said precincts shall be holden on the last Monday in April, 1837 at the following places :

Jefferson Precinct.....at Thomas Brayton's.
 Watertown "at Mr. Johnson's.
 Ft. Atkinson "at Dwight Foster's.

I. A. Lapham was appointed Register of Claims, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Allen O. T. Breed.

The committee adjourned to meet at the office of William. A. Prentiss, on the first Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Central Executive Committee,

WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee on Claims, holden at the office of Wm. A. Prentiss, on Monday, May 1st, the following Orders were submitted and adopted:

Ordered, That in all cases where any person shall apply for the registry of a claim under the 4th Rule, which has been previously entered, he shall produce a certificate of a majority of the members of the Judicial Committee of the precinct in which the claim lies, stating that the person in whose name the claim was entered is not an inhabitant of this county, and did not take actual possession thereof before the 1st day of June, and commence making improvements thereon according to the rules and regulations adopted by the settlers 13th March, 1837. The 4th Rule is in the following words:

RULE 4th. All claims made in the name of any person who is not an inhabitant of this county, shall be forfeited, unless the person in whose name they are made, shall take actual possession of them before the 1st day of June next, and commence making improvements thereon, according to the regulation this day adopted; and any claim which is now regularly made, but not entered on the record, and which shall remain unentered until the 1st day of May next, shall be considered as no claim, and may be occupied by any person who may choose to take it.

Ordered, That in all cases of appeal to the Executive Committee, the depositions of witnesses living more than ten miles from Milwaukee, shall be received as evidence under the provisions and restrictions in the statutes in such case made and provided, without regarding technicalities; *provided,* sufficient notice be given to the adverse party of the time and place of taking such deposition.

Ordered, That in all cases where a person shall have entered on a claim since the 13th March, 1837, and made valuable improvements thereon, which had been previously entered by some other person who had not made improvements to the amount of fifty dollars prior to said 13th March, agreeably to the rules then existing, the person so taking possession shall be required to give six days notice in writing to such person, if a resident of any precinct within the jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee, of his intention to apply to the Judicial Committee of the precinct where such claim shall lie, for a certificate stating such facts; *provided,* that any certificate given as aforesaid, shall not be considered as adjudicating the case between the parties, but shall only entitle the said claimant to have the claim registered in his name, unless the first claimant shall fail to present the case for a hearing on the merits before the committee of said precinct within thirty days from the granting of said certificate as aforesaid, but if said first claimant shall so fail to present the case, then the claim shall stand in the name of the person entering by sanction of said certificate.

Ordered, That no person shall enter a claim for another, without presenting the written certificate of the applicant, and the register shall not make any transfer of claims entered on his books without a bill of sale by the party, signed by him personally.

Ordered, That the election of Judicial Committees in the Watertown and Jefferson precincts, (if not heretofore made,) be holden on the eleventh day of May, 1837, and such persons as are in favor of adopting the rules and regulations entered into by the settlers, on the 13th March, 1837, may assemble at the house of V. Wood, in the Watertown precinct, and at the house of J. Brayton, in the Jefferson precinct, and elect Judicial Committees agreeably to the rules hereinbefore published.

The committee adjourned to meet at the office of William A. Prentiss, on the 1st Monday of June, 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Central Executive Committee,

WM. A. PRENTISS, Clerk.

CLAIM ENTRY RECORD.

TOWN 5, RANGE 21.—TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|---|
| July 17, 1836. | 1 | N. E. | John Strong, tr. L. R. Jones, fr. Charles Higgins, tr. D. F. Jones, tr. C. Curtis, March 8th, 1838. |
| July 4, 1836. | 1 | N. W. | Donald Cameron. |
| July 27, 1836. | 1 | S. E. | William B. Slocham, tr. Horace Fletcher. |
| Oct. 13, 1836. | 1 | S. W. | Patrick Hanmel. |

- July 4, 1836. 2 N. E. John Golding, tr. Hugh Shorts, January 15th, 1838.
- Mar. 14, 1837. 2 N. W. C. P. Clemmons, tr. Laura E. Clemmons.
- Aug. 1, 1836. 2 S. E. Sayles Carr, tr. Thomas Flood, tr. Michael Finnegan, February 15th, 1839.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 2 S. W. D. C. Perkins, tr. Arietus Whitcomb, Jan. 30, 1838.
- Mar. 11, 1837. 3 N. E. Loan Dewey, tr. George M. Davenport, tr. Samuel Dexter, Sept. 28th, 1837.
- Mar. 27, 1837. 3 N. W. Edward West, tr. Peter Baker, William Hunt, J. N. Loomis, February 14th, 1839.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 3 S. E. D. C. Perkins fr. Aretus Whitcomb.
- July 28, 1836. 3 S. W. T. McDonald, tr. Francis Ward.
- April 28, 1837. 4 N. E. Wm. McKittrick, tr. Dennis McCarthy and Eugene Morgan.
- Sept. 10, 1836. 4 N. W. Robt. McKittrick, tr. Dennis McCarthy and Eugene Morgan.
- July 28, 1836. 4 S. E. Owl Crelley.
- July 28, 1836. 4 S. W. Harvey Hawkins, tr. Wm. McKittrick, January 17.
- Sept. 10, 1836. 5 N. E. Wm. McKittrick, tr. John Cain.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 5 N. W. John Everts, tr. Lucius Harris, tr. John Everts, April 3, 1838.
- June 20, 1836. 5 S. E. Bela H. Tryon.
- " 20, 1836. 5 S. W. James Mulholland, tr. Bela H. Tryon.
- April 18, 1837. 6 N. E. Robt. McKittrick, tr. Wm. Shields.
- Aug. 23, 1836. 6 N. W. John Shields, tr. Wm. Shields.
- April 18, 1837. 6 S. E. Robt. McKittrick, tr. N. D. White, March 5, 1837.
- Sept. 29, 1836. 6 S. W. Wm. B. Thomas, tr. Thomas Fellows, fr. Ebenezer Harris, tr. John McCollum, April 2d, 1838.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 7 N. E. Joel Benedict.
- April 29, 1837. 7 N. W. John Odgen, tr. John McCollum, Nov. 21, 1838.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 7 S. E. John Everts.
- Nov. 19, 1836. 7 S. W. Ebenezer Harris, tr. Joel W. Benedict.
- Dec. 6, 1836. 8 N. E. Henry P. Tournier.
- Oct. 28, 1836. 8 N. W. C. P. Clemens.
- Mar. 24, 1837. 8 S. E. Samuel Heath, tr. Richard G. Owens fr. S. R. Lee, February 13th, 1839.
- " 24, 1837. 8 S. W. Samuel Heath.
- Dec. 15, 1846. 9 N. E. D. B. McCawrin, tr. J. White, February 22, 1837.
- Aug. 20, 1836. 9 N. W. T. C. Hawley, tr. Lawrence Curtin.
- " 30, 1836. 9 S. E. Michael Borlen, tr. James Riordun fr. Thomas Hogan, December 14th, 1838.
- Mar. 14, 1837. 9 S. W. Charles P. Clemmons tr. Lucy Clemmons fr. S. R. Lee, February 13th, 1839.
- Oct. 27, 1836. 10 N. E. Thos. Finell, tr. Mary Fahay fr. Isaac Loomis tr. Wm. McClay, June 25th, 1838.

- April 4, 1837. 10 N. W. Samuel Dexter.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 10 S. E. Franklin Wood, tr. William Denney, June 1, 1838.
- Oct. 19, 1836. 10 S. W. Wm. Mauricey, tr. John Kavanagh.
- Mar. 25, 1837. 11 N. E. John Shay, tr. James Hackett.
- April 4, 1837. 11 N. W. Aretus Whitcomb.
- Mar. 25, 1837. 11 S. E. Timothy Ryne.
- “ 20, 1837 11 S. W. Thomas Ryne, tr. Patrick Malay.
- “ 22, 1837. 12 N. E. L. R. Jones, tr. Cyrus Curtis.
- “ 20, 1837. 12 N. W. Patrick Malay, tr. Edw. Finnegan.
- “ 22, 1837. 12 S. E. Adam Warstler, tr. Wm. S. Crissey, tr. Randle H. Bryant, April 29, 1837.
- “ 20, 1837. 12 S. W. Patrick Malay, tr. Thomas Ryne.
- “ 20, 1837. 13 N. E. Albert H. Smith, tr. Lewis George Franiser, tr. Christopher Knell.
- “ 20, 1837. 13 N. W. H. B. J. Smith, tr. Christopher Knell, tr. Henry Steva.
- “ 20, 1837. 13 S. E. Elbert H. Smith, tr. Baptist Liginger, tr. Frederick Liginger.
- “ 20, 1837. 13 S. W. H. B. J. Smith, tr. Wm. N. P. Fisher.
- “ 20, 1837. 14 N. E. H. B. J. Smith, tr. Timothy Ryan, tr. Miles Stanton.
- “ 21, 1837. 14 N. W. H. Hawkins, Jr., tr. George Brooks, August 11, 1838.
- April 5, 1837. 14 S. E. Rufus Cheney, tr. Job Wm. Perry.
- “ 5, 1837. 14 S. W. Rufus Cheney, tr. Harmon Jenkins, Jr.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 15 N. E. C. D. Fittz, tr. T. Hogan.
- Oct. 27, 1836. 15 N. W. Wm. Hayes, tr. John McCrossen, tr. Wm. Hughes, tr. Lawrence Rooney.
- April 25, 1837. 15 S. E. James Colby, tr. Sam Wales, January 22d, 1839.
- “ 30, 1837. 15 N. E. Douglass P. Jennings, tr. John L. Cary, fr. Geo. Brooks, June 1, 1838.
- “ 4, 1837. 17 S. W. Isaac Loomis, fr. J. I. Loomis, August 8, 1838.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 17 N. W. Loan Dewey.
- April 4, 1837. 17 S. E. Isaac C, Loomis.
- “ 4, 1837. 17 S. W. Isaac C. Loomis.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 18 N. E. Loan Dewey.
- Sept. 24, 1836. 18 N. W. Calvin Douglass, tr. Leonard Brown, fr. Israel Smith, July 21, 1838.
- “ 4, 1837. 18 S. E. Lester Day, tr. H. Wm. Vandereen.
- May 1, 1837. 18 S. W. John L. Carey.
- Mar. 18, 1837. 19 N. E. Wm. Vandereen.
- May 11, 1837. 19 S. E. Sherman Bates.
- Mar. 18, 1837. 19 S. W. Charles Mants.
- May 29, 1837. 20 N. E. E. Hasen.
- April 4, 1837. 20 N. W. Jonathan J. Loomis.

- April 4, 1837. 20 S. E. Ira A. Darbey, tr. Merrit Brown, fr. M. O. Higgins, tr. N. H. Brown, October 9, 1837.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 20 S. W. Loan Dewey.
- " 22, 1837. 21 N. E. J. L. Miller.
- May 29, 1837. 21 N. W. E. Hasen.
- Mar. 27, 1837. 21 S. E. James Colby, tr. H. Colby.
- " 27, 1837. 21 S. W. J. L. Miller.
- April 3, 1837. 22 N. E. Lucius Botsford, tr. Nathan N. Kendall, tr. Job W. Perry, fr. Levi Perry, February 16, 1839.
- Mar. 22, 1837. 22 N. W. Amos Colby.
- May 3, 1837. 22 S. E. Horace Smith.
- Mar. 27, 1837. 22 S. W. James Colby.
- " 20, 1837. 23 N. E. Thos. Fowle, tr. Douglass D. Jennings.
- " 28, 1837. 23 N. W. James E. Pratt, tr. Rufus Cheney, tr. Job W. Perry, October 10th, 1837.
- " 29, 1837. 23 S. E. James Enos Colby, tr. Eleazer Wales, tr. Samuel Wales, tr. E½ to J. A. Jennings, W½, D. D. Jennings.
- " 20, 1837. 23 S. W. Thomas Fowle, tr. Samuel Wales.
- " 20, 1837. 24 N. E. Geo. Abert.
- April 15, 1837. 24 N. W. George Abert.
- Mar. 28, 1837. 24 S. E. Eleazer Wales.
- " 22, 1837. 24 S. W. Andrew McCleave, tr. John M. Harris, tr. W¼ to Junia A. Jennings, February 12, 1838.
- April 21, 1837. 25 N. E. Gilbert Davidson, tr. Aaron Whitcomb.
- Mar. 22, 1837. 25 S. W. J. L. Miller, tr. Aaron Whitcomb, October 20, 1837, tr. P. Healy, November 1, 1838, tr. P. D. Smith.
- Mar. 15, 1836. 25 S. E. Waterman Field, tr. Joshua Johnson, April 25, 1837, tr. Geo. Hahn.
- " 22, 1837. 25 S. W. Amos Colby.
- " 27, 1837. 26 N. E. James Colby.
- " 28, 1837. 26 N. W. Samuel Wales, tr. Junia A. Jennings.
- " 27, 1837. 26 S. E. Eliza Colby.
- " 20, 1837. 26 S. W. John Everts.
- " 28, 1837. 27 N. E. Samuel Wales.
- " 28, 1837. 27 N. W. Eleazer Wales.
- April 25, 1837. 27 S. E. Harry Howard, tr. Edmond W. Wolcott.
- May 1, 1837. 27 S. W. Adam Wooster.
- Mar. 28, 1837. 28 N. E. Jas. E. Pratt, tr. Eliza Colby, Sept. 30, 1837.
- " 30, 1837. 28 N. W. Douglas D. Jennings.
- " 30, 1837. 28 S. E. Douglas D. Jennings.
- " 30, 1837. 28 S. W. Junia A. Jennings.
- April 25, 1837. 29 N. E. Amos Colby, tr. L. R. Lee, June 29, 1838.

- Mar. 25, 1837. 29 N. W. A. A. Rogers, tr. L. W. Dewey, fr. Hiram Lee, Oct. 2, 1837.
- May 27, 1837. 29 S. E. Elisha Howard, tr. B. F. Hale, tr. Samuel Young, June 25, 1838.
- Mar. 25, 1847 29 S. W. Eliza Colby, fr. B. Hale, June 25, 1838, tr. Samuel Young.
- “ 25, 1837. 30 N. E. A. A. Rogers, tr. Sherman Bates.
- “ 21, 1837. 30 N. W. C. R. Baker, tr. Levi G. Guild.
- “ 18, 1837. 30 S. E. Charles Mants, tr. Joshua Roberts, Jan. 25, 1838.
- “ 21, 1837. 30 S. W. Frederick Veeder, tr. H. Dane, Oct. 3, 1839.
- “ 23, 1837. 31 N. E. Sherman Hopkins, tr. James Dane, Jan. 25, 1838.
- May 11, 1837. 31 N. W. Raptiste Liginger, fr. James H. Howe.
- Mar. 23, 1837. 31 S. E. Sherman Hopkins.
- May 11, 1837. 31 S. W. Frederick Burges.
- “ 3, 1837. 32 N. E. Joseph Drake, fr. Job W. Perry, Nov. 12, 1837. (Relinquished.)
- “ 10, 1837. 32 N. W. Eliza Colby, fr. Job W. Perry. (Relinquished.)
- “ 15, 1837. 32 S. E. James Fields, fr. Job W. Perry.
- “ 9, 1837. 32 S. W. Anna Colby, fr. Job W. Perry. (Relinquished.)
- Mar. 30, 1837. 33 N. E. Harry Howard.
- May 3, 1837. 33 N. W. David Cheney.
- Mar. 30, 1837. 33 S. E. John W. Howard.
- May 2, 1837. 33 S. W. Elisha Howard.
- April 25, 1837. 34 N. E. Elisha Howard, tr. Joseph Drake.
- May 3, 1837. 34 N. W. E—John W. Howard. W—John Blake, tr. Ezra Beckwith.
- “ 3, 1837. 34 S. E. E—Joseph Drake. W—John Blake, tr. Ezra Beckwith.
- “ 3, 1837. 33 S. W. E—John Blake. W—John Blake, tr. Ezra Beckwith.
- May 2, 1837. 35 N. E. John Rose, tr. H. N. Williams, fr. John Rose, Jan. 9, 1839.
- “ 9, 1837. 35 N. W. Robt. Cleaves, tr. L. W. Perry, tr. Clark Shepardson, Nov. 22, 1837.
- “ 6, 1837. 35 S. E. John Rose, tr. C. I. True.
- Mar. 30, 1837. 35 S. W. John W. Howard.
- April 18, 1837. 36 N. E. George Hahn, tr. Daniel Kelzer.
- “ 5, 1837. 36 N. W. Christina Palmer, tr. William Burbeck.
- Aug. 16, 1836. 36 S. E. J. B. Wetherell, tr. Silas Griffith, April 21, 1837.
- May 3, 1837. 36 S. W. H. H. Walton, tr. Charles Dingle, tr. Philip Schwartz.
- TOWN 6, RANGE 21.—TOWN OF GREENFIELD.
- July 7, 1836. 1 N. E. Ulrich Palmer.
- Nov. 7, 1836. 1 N. W. W. S. Trowbridge.

July 21, 1837.	1	S. E.	Edw. Fitts, tr. C. D. Fitts, tr. I. H. Rogers, Sept 3, 1837; tr. J. S. Rockwell, Nov. 29, 1838.
Feb. 3, 1837.	1	S. W.	Jonathan French, tr. Charles H. Larkin.
June 3, 1826.	2	N. E.	Samuel Parsons, tr. Esther Johnson.
April 12, 1837.	2	N. W.	Edw. West, tr. Benj. Moffatt.
Mar. 2, 1837.	2	S. E.	Dennis Clark, tr. Charles H. Larkin, tr. Luzerne Ransom.
" 21, 1837.	2	S. W.	Geo. S. West.
June 15, 1836.	3	N. E.	Fannie M. Sanborn, tr. Benj. Moffatt.
Mar. 22, 1837.	3	N. W.	Zebulon Baxter.
" 16, 1837.	3	S. E.	Peter Juneau.
" 18, 1837.	3	S. W.	Zebulon Baxter, Jr.
" 17, 1836.	4	N. E.	Nath. Carpenter, tr. James Kinler.
May 1, 1837.	4	N. W.	Benjamin Cox, fr. Eber Cornwall, fr. Benjamin Cox, May 30, 1838, tr. Henry Harrington.
Mar. 21, 1837.	4	S. E.	Olivan Duville.
May 1, 1837.	4	N. W.	Benjamin Cox, tr. Henry Harrington.
July 18, 1836.	5	N. E.	Leland Crocker, tr. John W. Loyd, tr. Philander Wright.
Jan. 10, 1837.	5	N. W.	Stephen Sargent.
June 1, 1836.	5	S. E.	Wm. Delay, tr. Wm. Redford, May 13, 1837.
Dec. 26, 1836.	5	S. W.	Jeremiah Noble.
Mar. 25, 1837.	6	N. E.	Zebina H. Conkey.
July 4, 1836.	6	N. W.	S. S. Mills, fr. Amos Haer.
April 21, 1837.	6	S. E.	Aaron Herriman.
June 27, 1836.	6	S. W.	Maurice Ball, tr. John Sheldon, tr. Jesse Holt, June 1, 1837.
Nov. 30, 1836.	7	N. E.	Chas. Harmon, tr. Andrew Hume, July 3, 1838, fr. Zebulon Baxter, June 13, 1839.
July 18, 1836.	7	N. W.	John Sheldon, tr. Jesse Holt.
June 13, 1836.	7	S. E.	Harley B. White, tr. A. M. Burrows, June 10, 1837, fr. P. C. Cooper.
July 8, 1836.	7	S. W.	Alonzo Osborn.
May 21, 1836.	8	N. E.	Thos. Cowper, tr. I. R. Robinson, tr. Thos. Cowper, tr. to John Sheldon, to William Redford.
June 2, 1836.	8	N. W.	Nelson Alvord, fr. Thomas Conley, May 30, 1838, fr. Thomas Noyes, May 4.
July 9, 1836.	8	S. E.	J. L. Miller, tr. A. C. Thomas, fr. Peter Marlett, May 30, 1838.
Oct. 5, 1836.	8	S. W.	Jay Brown, tr. Nelson Alvord, fr. Joseph N. Raymond, May 19, 1838, fr. Thomas Noyes.
May 21, 1836.	9	N. E.	Pliny Konkey, tr. Thos. Ironsides, Nov. 6, 1837, tr. Oliver Plumb, May 26, 1838.

- May 21, 1836. 9 N. W. Mary Hubbard, tr. Henry M. Hubbard, tr. James G. Hurburt.
 Mar. 17, 1837. 9 S. E. Benjamin Orrendorf, tr. James Kimler, September 30, 1837.
 " 17, 1837. 9 S. W. Benjamin Orrendorf, tr. James Kimler, fr. Hiram Freeman, November 29, fr. James Kimler, March 5, 1839.
 Feb. 1, 1837. 10 N. E. Samuel R. Smith, tr. Alanson Sweet, tr. Wm. C. Watrous, August 23.
 Aug. 23. 1836. 10 N. W. James Kinler, tr. Benjamin Cox.
 Mar. 1, 1837. 10 S. E. G. P. Breed, fr. I. G. Eslinger, fr. Owen Aldrich, May 25, 1839, tr. John George Eslinger, December 25, 1839.
 May 26, 1836. 10 S. W. Joseph Riche, tr. Benjamin Cox, June 10, 1837.
 Feb. 1, 1837. 11 N. E. Arnold Stafford.
 July 7, 1836. 11 N. W. Wm. Denney, tr. Geo. S. West.
 " 16, 1836. 11 S. E. Amos Mitchel.
 June 25, 1836. 11 S. W. Scioto Evans, tr. John Harrison.
 Jan. 25, 1836. 12 N. E. Daniel Landon.
 May 23, 1836. 12 N. W. S. B. Ormsbee, June 8, 1836, tr. P. J. Hinkley, tr. John C. Smith.
 Nov. 30, 1836. 12 S. E. Jock Veaux, tr. Geo. G. Tiffany.
 " 30, 1836. 12 S. W. Richard Gilman, tr. Richard Reynolds.
 Mar. 20, 1838. 13 N. E. B. F. Coykendall.
 July 6, 1836. 13 N. W. Leonard Spalding, tr. Jno. Vosburgh.
 Nov. 16, 1836. 13 S. E. Augustus Peters, fr. Simon Dolph, May 2, 1838, fr. Augustus Peters, November 29, 1838.
 May 6, 1837. 13 S. W. Limnah Arnet, fr. G. C. S. Vail, Feb. 13, 1838.
 Nov. 8, 1836. 14 N. E. Wm. Strothman.
 June 29, 1836. 14 N. W. J. B. Miller, tr. Frederick Hicklemire.
 Mar. 25, 1837. 14 S. E. Wm. Flusky, fr. John B. Myres, March 6, 1838, tr. Adam Wooster.
 May 6, 1837. 14 S. W. Limnah Arnet.
 Dec. 20, 1836. 15 N. E. Samuel Olingin, tr. Wm. Payne.
 Mar. 16, 1837. 15 N. W. Joseph Gass, tr. J. B. Clements.
 July 17, 1836. 15 S. E. Charles Thesner.
 June 4, 1836. 15 S. W. Edward T. Viesner.
 May 4, 1837. 17 N. E. A. M. Burrows, tr. John Julien, March 20, 1837, fr. Hermon Mott, December 10, 1838, tr. A. Duville.
 July 18, 1836. 17 N. W. John C. Dibble and Richard Peck, fr. Wm. Howe, Dec. 27, 1838, tr. D. S. Jones.
 " 13, 1836. 17 S. E. Elah Dibble, fr. J. B. Fisher, July 1839.
 June 27, 1836. 17 S. W. Lyman Worthington, fr. Chancey Leland, March 27, 1839.

- June 13, 1836. 18 N. E. Isaac Loomis, tr. A. M. Burrows, May 13, 1837.
 " 11, 1836. 18 N. W. Patrick Deviney, tr. Alex. Cooper, May 13, 1837.
 Aug. 4, 1836. 18 S. E. A. A. Bird, fr. John Cooper.
 June 13, 1836. 18 S. W. W. W. Brigsby, tr. Seneca Hale, June 10, 1837, fr.
 John Beebe, April 21, 1838.
 April 11, 1837. 19 N. E. Chas. Gathergood and Sidney Evans, tr. Wm. Par-
 sons, fr. Wm. Woodcock.
 May 6, 1837. 19 N. W. Henry H. Elkins, fr. John Beebe, May 11, 1839,
 tr. Hiram Dayton.
 Mar. 21, 1837. 19 S. E. Joel Benedict, fr. Wm. Woodcock, May 18, 1839,
 tr. Alva Harrington.
 " 21, 1837. 19 S. W. Joel Benedict.
 July 12, 1836. 20 N. E. Smith Harman, fr. J. C. James, March 29, 1839.
 " 4, 1836. 20 N. W. Francis DeWeld.
 Dec. 20, 1836. 20 S. E. Erastus Weaver, tr. Norman Herrick, tr. John
 McHarry, fr. John Sullivan, January 31, 1836.
 April 19, 1837. 20 S. W. Joseph E. Tuttle, fr. John B. Davis, Sept. 4, 1838,
 J. E. Tuttle, Mar. 22.
 Sept. 12, 1836. 21 N. E. J. C. James, tr. John Finan.
 July 23, 1836. 21 N. W. Joseph Guylds.
 April 17, 1837. 21 S. E. Albert Fuller, tr. James Kelley.
 Dec. 20, 1836. 21 S. W. Rubin Strong.
 June 20, 1836. 22 N. E. Frances Harmer, tr. Frederick Harmeyer.
 " 21, 1836. 22 N. W. Geo. H. Green, January 17, 1837.
 " 15, 1836. 22 S. E. Thomas Duffy.
 July 24, 1836. 22 S. W. Louis A. O'Brien, tr. John M. Harris, March 15,
 1839.
 May 17, 1836. 23 N. E. Franklin Wood, fr. John B. Myers, March 6, 1838,
 tr. Wm. Green, April 14, 1838, tr. Geo. W. Stark,
 tr. J. H. Thomas, tr. Isaac Meacham.
 July 28, 1836. 23 N. W. Alford M. Thrawl, tr. D. Parmelee, tr. F. Har-
 meyer.
 Oct. 21, 1836. 23 S. E. Henry Baker, fr. Baptist Liginger, March 5, 1840,
 tr. John Barlow.
 June 16, 1836. 23 S. W. D. C. Perkins.
 April 26, 1837. 24 N. E. Frederick Rushee.
 " 26, 1837. 24 N. W. Frederick Miller.
 June 4, 1836. 24 S. E. August Harmor, fr. Alner Rouse, July 7, 1838, fr.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Christina Schwartz, $\frac{1}{2}$ Frederick Eggert.
 April 26, 1837. 24 S. W. Jacob Baker.
 May 5, 1837. 25 N. E. E. Hammond, tr. Isaac Fredrick, tr. Nicholas
 Vieaux, tr. N. L. Heninan.
 " 5, 1837. 25 N. W. Edw. Hammond.

- July 18, 1836. 25 S. E. John G. Willard, tr. Anthony Duville, tr. S. H. Graves, May 8, 1837.
- “ 26, 1836. 25 S. W. D. Warner, tr. Anthony Duville, tr. Richard Owen.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 26 N. E. Franklin Wood, tr. Josiah Field, March 17, 1838.
- Oct. 13, 1836. 26 N. W. Henry Martin.
- Mar. 13, 1837. 26 S. E. Alfred Morgan, fr. Anthony Duville, October 14, 1837, tr. Richard Owen.
- Sept. 12, 1836. 26 S. W. Geo. Morgan, tr. Charles Morgan, W $\frac{1}{2}$ to Alfred M. Morgan.
- July 4, 1836. 27 N. E. Philip Bensyl, tr. Joseph C. James, fr. Louis W. Ryckman, December 14, 1837.
- “ 16, 1836. 27 N. W. R. B. Frisby, tr. Erastus J. Putnam, tr. Asa Frisbie, May 2, tr. H. H. Hadley.
- June 27, 1836. 27 S. E. Adam Worster, tr. Francis Ward, February 9.
- July 13, 1836. 27 S. W. Isaac Claypool, tr. Peter Callahan.
- “ 6, 1836. 28 N. E. Joseph Hawkins, tr. N. D. White, May. 5, 1837, tr. Geo. Adams, tr. Dean Adams.
- June 29, 1836. 28 N. W. E. C. Montague, tr. Nathan Cobb.
- Mar. 22, 1837. 28 S. E. W. Shattock, fr. William Ward, Sept. 7, 1838.
- April 17, 1837. 28 S. W. Benjamin F. Hale, tr. John Furlong,
- Sept. 27, 1836. 29 N. E. Harriet C. Cross, tr. Nathan Cobb.
- April 20, 1837. 29 N. W. Calvin Hall, tr. Joseph Guild, tr. John Furlong, tr. Wm. Furlong.
- July 5, 1836. 29 S. E. Peter Scholl, tr. B. F. Hale, April 17, 1837.
- May 10, 1837. 29 S. W. John Cross, tr. Harnit Cross, March 15, 1839, fr. Francis Bunis, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Jenny Ruden.
- April 18, 1837. 30 N. E. Ruben Strong, tr. Benjamin Strong, tr. John Conoly and James McCauley.
- “ 17, 1837. 30 N. W. E. C. Montague.
- “ 18, 1837. 30 S. E. Ruben Strong, tr. Lawrence Curtin.
- “ 18, 1837. 30 S. W. Joseph Guilds, tr. Peter Jordan.
- Mar. 16, 1837. 31 N. E. Peter Martin, tr. Seneca Hale, June 10, 1837.
- “ 14, 1836. 31 N. W. A. A. Rogers, tr. Dean Adams, May 15, 1838.
- Aug. 9, 1836. 31 S. E. Wm. H. Taber, tr. Seneca Hale.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 31 S. W. Wm. B. Thomas, tr. C. Douglass, tr. Seneca Hale.
- May 1, 1837. 32 N. E. Peter Cavanegh, tr. Michael Boylan.
- April 29, 1837. 32 N. W. Floyd Martin.
- “ 14, 1837. 32 S. E. Michael Boylan, tr. M. O. Walker.
- Dec. 1, 1836. 32 S. W. Orlando Ellsworth.
- Aug. 11, 1836. 33 N. E. John McCossin, tr. David Curtin.
- July 17, 1836. 33 N. W. Thos. Court, tr. John Furlong, tr. David Curtin.
- July 16, 1836. 33 S. E. David Curtin, tr. Michael Cook.
- Dec. 6, 1836. 33 S. W. Michael Hackett,

- July 12, 1836. 34 N. E. David Pendell, fr. S. D. Fowles, April 12, 1838.
 " 12, 1836. 34 N. W. Wm. Furlong.
 " 12, 1836. 34 S. E. Geo. Furlong and Wm. Furlong, tr. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Wm. Morisy, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Edward Welch.
 " 12, 1836. 34 S. W. John Furlong, tr. James Hackett.
 Sept. 13, 1836. 35 N. E. R. W. Smith, fr. Richard J. Owens, February 9, 1839.
 Mar. 15, 1837. 35 N. W. Alfred Morgan, tr. Charles Morgan.
 Aug. 24, 1836. 35 S. E. J. J. Loomis, fr. E. Eggert, January 31, 1839.
 July 23, 1836. 35 S. W. John Firman, fr. Patrick Durwie, March 5, 1839.
 May 1, 1837. 36 N. E. John James, tr. John Garret Lubbe.
 June 20, 1836. 36 N. W. Frederick Harmer.
 Mar. 25, 1837. 36 S. E. Josiah Fields.
 Aug. 29, 1836. 36 S. W. Alfred Morgan. tr. Duncan McKillop.
 May 19, 1838. 8 S. W. Thomas Conley, fr. Wm. Howe, Nov. 29, 1838, tr. E $\frac{1}{2}$ to A. Grigor, tr. H. Morrison, tr. W $\frac{1}{2}$ to Thomas Noyes.
 " 8, 1837. 25 S. E. Daniel F. Kimball, fr. Abner Rowse, June 30, 1838, tr. L. W. Ryckman, tr. D. S. Jones, tr. S. Woodard.
 " 25, 1839. 25 S. W. Charles Morgan, tr. Richard Owen.
 17 N. W. S. Woodard.
 Mar. 5, 1837. 28 N. E. Patrick Crann.
 Dec. 10, 1838. 17 N. E. John Julian, tr. Joseph Delisle.
- TOWN 7, RANGE 21—TOWN OF WAUWATOSA.
- June 22, 1836. 1 N. E. Daniel Bigelow, tr. O. B. Morse, tr. Sam Black, December 6, 1838, fr. J. G. Southwell, fr. A. Amour, April 1, 1839.
 " 18, 1836. 1 N. W. J. W. Jones, tr. Wm. H. Gale, July 15, 1837, tr. John Davis, tr. John Mayhew.
 " 22, 1836. 1 S. E. Mrs. J. McCarte, tr. Sherman Choate, tr. John Noyes, fr. J. H. Rice, December 9, 1837.
 " 1, 1836. 1 S. W. Isaac O'Neal, tr. Samuel O. Neil, fr. George Jones, January 6, 1838, fr. John Sercomb, July 23, 1838.
 April 2, 1837. 2 N. E. Samuel Black, fr. Silas M. Brown, February 18, 1839.
 May 23, 1836. 2 N. W. Hannah M. Hoyt, tr. F. D. Hoyt, February 11, 1839, tr. Squire Sackett, tr. Ezra Dewey.
 June 20, 1836. 2 S. E. Henry Watkins, tr. Samuel O'Neill, September 16, 1837, fr. Geo. Caddy, tr. Lyman Stodard.
 Sept. 21, 1836. 2 S. W. Barton Lee, tr. Ezra Dewey, July 10, 1837, tr. Benjamin S. Stimson.
 July 6, 1836. 3 N. E. Joseph Carey.
 June 3, 1836. 3 N. W. Richard Gilbert, February 7, 1837, tr. Bigelow Case.

May 30, 1836.	3	S. E.	Wm. Olds, tr. Henry W. Cowles.
Dec. 16, 1836.	3	S. W.	Erastus Carey, fr. John Craig, December 25, 1838.
April 25, 1836.	4	N. E.	Hiram Burdick, tr. Jacob Storm.
Mar. 25, 1837.	4	N. W.	Hiram Burdick.
Jan. 27, 1837.	4	S. E.	Jonathan Gilbert.
July 11, 1836.	4	S. W.	O. H. Butterfield.
May 31, 1836.	5	N. E.	James W. Glinney.
Nov. 9, 1836.	5	N. E.	James L. Bean, tr. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Wm. Coates.
July 19, 1836.	5	S. E.	Samuel F. Jones, tr. Lot. Blanchard, Oct. 15, 1837, fr. David Compton.
June 24, 1836.	5	S. W.	L. F. Howard, tr. James L. Bean, May 21, 1838.
" 29, 1836.	6	N. E.	Daniel McNab, tr. Wm. Coates.
July 1, 1836.	6	N. W.	Timothy Bliss, fr. Charles Van Deren, January 11, 1838.
May 21, 1836.	6	S. E.	John Corbin, tr. S. L. Corbin, tr. Clark Brookins.
" 23, 1836.	6	S. W.	L. V. Lander, tr. S. L. Corbin, February 7, 1839.
Aug. 26, 1836.	7	N. E.	Alexander McNeel, tr. Luther Howard, June 9, 1837, tr. S. Wheeler.
Dec. 20, 1836.	7	N. W.	Joseph Delisle, fr. John Corbin, October 14, 1837, tr. Joseph Delisle, fr. Chauncey Brownell, January 19, 1839.
May 30, 1836.	7	S. E.	James Pride, tr. Isaac Hathaway, June 3, 1837, tr. James Price, fr. Ch. W. Middick, November 10, 1837.
July 7, 1836.	7	S. W.	Asa Ferguson, tr. G. R. Ferguson, tr. Wm. W. Mayhew, November 10, 1837.
Oct. 11, 1836.	8	N. E.	Frederick Veeder, fr. Lotan H. Lane, January 12, 1839, tr. M. Curtis.
Aug. 5, 1836.	8	N. W.	Philip C. Schulyer, fr. A. L. Monroe, October 14, 1837.
May 20, 1836.	8	S. E.	James Murray, tr. James McNeil, fr. Wm. How- ard, tr. M. Curtis.
June 3, 1836.	8	S. W.	Ephraim Ayton, fr. Elijah Tuttle, tr. Lyman Flus- key and G. F. Knapp, October 14, 1837.
Mar. 18, 1837.	9	N. E.	G. F. Knapp.
Sept. 15, 1836.	9	N. W.	Jonas Butterfield, tr. O. H. Butterfield.
Nov. 29, 1836.	9	S. E.	Alijah Tuttle, tr. G. F. Knapp.
Oct. 30, 1836.	10	N. E.	Henry Robinson, tr. Benjamin H. Magie, June 3, 1837, tr. H. W. Cowles, and James W. Barrett.
April 26, 1836.	10	N. W.	Wm. Burdick, tr. James W. Barrett.
Aug. 11, 1840.	2	N. W.	E. A. Stoddard.
May 31, 1836.	10	S. E.	Widow Clark, tr. Benjamin H. Magie, July 19, 1836, tr. E. P. Brown, June 3, 1837.
" 14, 1836.	10	S. W.	P. Field, tr. Israel B. Jones, tr. Samuel Church.

- Dec. 27, 1836. 11 N. E. William Gates, Jr., tr. Robert Painter, September 11, 1837.
- May 9, 1836. 11 N. W. Geo. Caddy.
- June 20, 1836. 11 S. E. Nathaniel Walton, fr. James C. McHaney, September, 16, 1837, tr. James Clark, tr. Rowland Hill.
- July 1, 1836. 11 S. W. E. G. Darling, Geo. Olds, June 3, 1837, tr. Geo. Caddy, May 14, 1838.
- Nov. 3, 1836. 12 N. E. E. W. Haydon, fr. A. E. Taylor, September 16, 1837, tr. S. Haydon.
- Aug. 29, 1836. 12 N. W. Wm. Caton, tr. Wm. P. Proudfit, tr. John Sercombe.
- June 10, 1836. 12 S. E. Tobins G. Osborn, tr. Daniel Brown, tr. Henry Williams.
- “ 17, 1836. 12 S. W. Jonas Folts, tr. Samuel Black, June 3, 1837, tr. Jonas Folts, tr. Eli Bates.
- July 27, 1836. 13 N. E. Emanuel Cowper.
- April 25, 1836. 13 N. W. Samuel Brown.
- Aug. 1, 1836. 13 S. E. Daniel Brown.
- May 24, 1836. 13 S. W. Ch. James.
- April 25, 1836. 14 N. E. Henry Hoyt, tr. Edward D. Holton, tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to C. J. Lynde, tr. Ira E. Goodall, tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Ed. Holton, tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to James Holton, tr. E. D. Holton and I. F. Goodall.
- May 21, 1836. 14 N. W. John Bowen.
- June 2, 1836. 14 S. E. E. G. Fowler, January 20, 1837.
- “ 3, 1836. 14 S. W. Abel L. Barber, tr. E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ to E. D. Holton, tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Ed. D. Holton.
- “ 13, 1836. 15 N. E. Isaac Harrington.
- “ 13, 1836. 15 N. W. David Compton, tr. Wm. P. Proudfit, February 20, 1837, tr. A. L. Barber.
- May 31, 1836. 15 S. E. H. H. Freeman, February 20, 1837.
- “ 14, 1836. 15 S. W. H. Firman, fr. Nath. Paddock, October 13, 1837.
- Dec. 29, 1836. 17 N. E. John Shaw, tr. James Mc Niel, fr. Emery Swan, October 13, 1837, tr. James Mc Niel.
- “ 29, 1836. 17 N. W. Robert Dews, fr. Stephen A. Hubbell.
- July 1, 1836. 17 S. E. J. B. Myers, tr. Dyer W. Riche, July 13, 1836.
- “ 9, 1836. 17 S. W. Seneca Harris, tr. Charles Van Deren, fr. Daniel Proudfit.
- Mar. 31, 1837. 18 N. E. Chs. Smith, tr. Owe Crelly, fr. David Brownell, November 11, 1837, tr. John Farley.
- June 6, 1836. 18 N. W. F. L. Morgan, fr. Andrew Eble, November 11, 1837, tr. Oliver S. Rathburn.
- “ 6, 1836. 18 S. E. Limnah Arnett, fr. T. G. Osborn, October 16, 1837.
- May 19, 1836. 18 S. W. F. Scarborough, tr. Franklin L. Morgan, June 3, 1837, fr. Mathias Froman, May 26, 1838.

- June 18, 1836. 19 N. E. Isaac Hathaway, tr. John Bowen, tr. T. G. Osborn, tr. Andrew Eble, Sept 3, 1838.
- May 6, 1837. 19 N. W. David Morgan, tr. Wm. O. Underwood.
- June 18, 1836. 19 S. E. Wm. O. Underwood.
- July 1, 1836. 19 S. W. James Morgan, fr. David Morgan, November 11, 1837.
- June 8, 1836. 20 N. E. T. D. Hoyt.
- “ 18, 1836. 20 N. W. Wm. Hunt, fr. Daniel Proudfit, June 25, 1838.
- “ 13, 1836. 20 S. E. Henry Smith, tr. Timothy Ryan, September 10, 1838, tr. Morris Kiddle, tr. J. M. Warren.
- “ 18, 1836. 20 S. W. Enoch Underwood, tr. Wm. Underwood, June 3, 1837.
- “ 15, 1836. 21 N. E. Emory Harris, tr. Wm. R. Longstreet, tr. Charles Van Deren.
- July 8, 1836. 21 N. W. Jerred F. Ostrander, tr. Wm. R. Longstreet, tr. Charles Van Deren.
- Dec. 6, 1836. 21 S. E. Charles Hart.
- April 25, 1836. 21 S. W. T. Woodin and Hans Crocker, fr. Charles Leland, December 9, 1837, tr. C. W. Leland, tr. Thomas B. Hart.
- May 18, 1836. 22 N. E. Paul Burdick, tr. J. Clyman and H. J. Ross.
- June 20, 1836. 22 N. W. Wm. A. Gorden, tr. O. P. Root, fr. Stephen W. Norton, November 17, 1838, tr. O. P. Root, January, 28, 1839.
- “ 18, 1836. 22 S. E. Elishu W. Edgerton, tr. Joseph Higgins, tr. Eber Hatch, tr. W $\frac{1}{2}$ to S. M. Brown, E $\frac{1}{2}$ to H. J. Ross.
- May 16, 1836. 22 S. W. Jonathon Parsons, tr. Oliver P. Root.
- June 2, 1836. 23 N. E. T. Hoyt, tr. Danforth Parmelee.
- Jan. 23, 1837. 23 N. W. Geo. D. Dousman.
- April 25, 1836. 23 S. E. A. O. T. Breed.
- June 25, 1836. 23 S. W. Almera Fowler.
- Dec. 22, 1836. 24 N. E. G. R. Dyre, tr. Wm. H. Manton.
- May 23, 1836. 24 N. W. Thomas Hoyt.
- “ 31, 1836. 24 S. E. Wm. Woodward.
- Jan. 12, 1836. 24 S. W. Patrick Murrey.
- Aug. 20, 1836. 25 N. E. T. C. Dousman.
- Mar. 18, 1837. 25 N. W. Byron Guerin.
- “ 19, 1836. 25 S. E. Garret Vliet.
- “ 18, 1837. 25 S. W. Alanson Sweet.
- “ 24, 1837. 26 N. E. Andrew Eble.
- May 30, 1836. 26 N. W. Clyman and Arnett.
- Mar. 16, 1837. 26 S. E. Alanson Sweet, tr. Hiram F. Storey.

- June 10, 1836. 26 S. W. S. V. R. Harris, tr. Justus Clark, April 22, 1837, tr. F. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Richard G. Owens, tr. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ to F. W. Hawley, June 26, 1841.
- Mar. 18, 1837. 27 N. E. John Childs, tr. Jesse S. Hewett.
- “ 18, 1837. 27 N. W. L. Childs, fr. Franklin L. Morgan, November 1, 1837. tr. Jesse P. Hewitt.
- Aug. 31, 1836. 37 S. E. Cyrus Hawley.
- “ 31, 1836. 37 S. W. F. W. Hawley.
- “ 4, 1836. 28 N. E. Mrs. E. Harris, fr. Benson Brazee, Nov. 11, 1837.
- “ 19, 1836. 28 N. W. Hendrick Gregg.
- May 28, 1836. 28 S. E. Daniel Finch, tr. Benzon Brazee, November 11, 1837.
- June 20, 1836. 28 S. W. Joseph Peters, tr. Hiram J. Ross, tr. Paul Burdick, tr. E. L. and L. L. Dudley.
- July 20, 1836. 29 N. E. Thomas M. Riddle, fr. John S. Gallup.
- June 20, 1836. 29 N. W. Amasa Rogers, fr. Isaac Fellows, November 9, 1837, tr. Jonathan M. Warren, June 7, 1837.
- July 6, 1836. 29 S. E. Mary Jane Nichols, tr. F. W. Hawley, tr. W. N. Gardner, June 3, 1837, tr. Joseph Nichols.
- June 10, 1836. 29 S. W. Mark Johnson, tr. Elijah G. Fowler.
- “ 18, 1836. 30 N. E. David Morgan.
- Aug. 5, 1836. 30 N. W. Mary Hutchinson, tr. Enoch D. Underwood.
- June 18, 1836. 30 S. E. Wm. H. Kratzen, tr. Ira Rowe, tr. Elam S. Hitchcock.
- April 18, 1837. 30 S. W. William Hunt, fr. J. W. Leeland, October 1, 1839.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 31 N. E. Bendon Brazee, fr. N. Comwell, April, 13, 1839.
- June 25, 1836. 31 N. W. Wm. Lafferty, tr. Isaac Smith, June 3, 1837, tr. Samuel Melender.
- “ 18, 1836. 31 S. E. John Hunt, tr. Isaac Smith, fr. John H. Montgomery, December 9, 1837, fr. John Comwell.
- May 9, 1837. 31 S. W. David Stam, tr. Stephen Martindale, fr. John Cromwell.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 32 N. E. Aaron B. Paddock, fr. Eli Miles, September 16, 1837, fr. Joseph N. Reymond, April 7, 1838, fr. Wm. Morse, April 13, 1839.
- May 4, 1837. 32 N. W. Benjamin Daggett, tr. John Danielson, tr. R. J. Owens.
- May 3, 1837. 32 S. E. Harmenus Vawbleck, tr. Wm. Philip, June 6, 1837.
- Mar. 22, 1837. 32 S. W. Jonathan Judd.
- “ 17, 1837. 33 N. E. Alfred Orrendorf.
- “ 17, 1837. 33 N. W. Alfred Orrendorf.
- “ 17, 1837. 33 S. E. Alfred Orrendorf.
- May 28, 1836. 33 S. W. Benson Brazee.

- " 31, 1836. 34 N. E. Wm. Gass, tr. Wm. Price, April 22, 1837, tr. N $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Gass.
- Jan. 10, 1837. 34 N. W. Richard Hacket.
- April 25, 1837. 34 S. E. D. S. Hollister, tr. Stephen Hollister.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 34 S. W. Antonette Duvall, tr. Henrietta Colburn.
- April 20, 1837. 35 N. E. Henry C. West.
- May 31, 1836. 35 N. W. Joseph Gass.
- June 18, 1836. 35 S. E. S. B. Sanborn.
- Jan. 30, 1837. 35 S. W. John W. Loyd, tr. Leland Crocker.
- July 9, 1826. 36 N. E. Milton Johnson, tr. Esther Johnson.
- Feb. 21, 1837. 36 N. W. S. R. Guilliams, tr. Mary Ann Shaw, tr. Hiram J.
Ross, June 3, 1837.
- May 7, 1836. 36 S. E. Calvin Harmon, tr. David S. Hollister, tr. Wm. W.
Brown.
- " 10, 1836. 36 S. W. Samuel Sanborn.
- 36 N. E. Joseph Nicholls.
- 32 N. W. Joseph Nicholls.
- Dec. 9, 1837. 1 S. E. A. E. Taylor, fr. John Underwood, January 5, 1839.
- Sept. 16, 1838. 11 S. E. Orange Temple, tr. John Bowen, Mar. 18, 1839, tr.
E. J. Hooker.
- May 26, 1838. 7 S. E. Chauncey Brownell, tr. Sanford Wheeler, fr. Jesse
Eggleston.
- Dec. 9, 1837. 1 N. E. John C. Snover.
- June 3, 1837. 10 S. E. Mary H. Clark, tr. James and Patrick McCarty.
- Feb. 20, 1837. 15 N. W. Wm. P. Proudfit.
- Nov. 24, 1838. 17 N. E. Emery Swan.
- 18 S. W. O. S. Rathburn.
- Jan. 12, 1839. 12 S. W. John Crawford.
- 12 N. E. Henry Palmer, tr. Hannah Felt, August 5, 1841.
- 12 S. E. A. G. Miller.

TOWN 8, RANGE 21.—TOWN OF GRANVILLE.

- June 25, 1836. 1 N. E. Henry J. Ostrom, fr. Arnold Armor, August 10,
1839.
- Oct. 14, 1836. 1 N. W. James Buckner.
- " 14, 1836. 1 S. E. Ellen Martin, tr. Harris Carter, fr. Arnold Armor,
August 10, 1839.
- May 19, 1836. 1 S. W. Nathaniel Lyon, tr. Jacob Brazelton, fr. Wm. Bra-
zelton, June 24, 1839.
- Oct. 19, 1836. 2 N. E. Peter Ritter, tr. Hiram Johnson.
- June 6, 1836. 2 N. W. Rolan V. Morgan.
- May 5, 1837. 2 S. E. Lyman Russ, tr. John McCobbin, April 14, 1838,
fr. H. W. Cowles, May 9, 1839.

June 10, 1836.	2	S. W.	Lowrey Frankum.
May 26, 1836.	3	N. E.	Thomas Curtis.
“ 21, 1836.	3	N. W.	Wm. Stowers.
“ 21, 1836.	3	S. E.	Richard Wilson.
“ 21, 1836.	3	S. W.	Wm. Wilson, tr. Rich. Wilson.
“ 21, 1836.	4	N. E.	Clabourn Brazelton, tr. Jacob Brazelton.
Mar. 27, 1837.	4	N. W.	Patrick Mury, fr. Willis Dodge, May 9, 1838, tr. H. W. Cowles.
May 23, 1836.	4	S. E.	Henry Nicholson, tr. Jennings J. Brazelton, June 3, 1837, fr. Wm. Brazelton, June 28, 1839.
“ 19, 1836.	4	S. W.	Abram Frazier, tr. Isaac Brazelton, June 3, 1837, fr. Wm. Brazelton, June 28, 1839.
“ 15, 1837.	5	N. E.	Edw. M. Clark, fr. Michael Putney, July 23, 1842.
Mar. 28, 1837.	5	N. W.	Michael O'Connor.
Jan. 4, 1837.	5	S. E.	Wilder Fisher, tr. Mary Hoisington, tr. W $\frac{1}{2}$ to Michael Sullivan, August 16, 1842, E $\frac{1}{2}$ to Daniel Sullivan.
Mar. 15, 1837.	5	S. W.	Truman Everts, tr. Amos Hanks, tr. John H. Northrop.
“ 15, 1837.	6	N. E.	Hosea Crippin.
“ 15, 1837.	6	N. W.	Truman Everts.
Dec. 9, 1836.	6	S. E.	Geo. Allen, tr. Leonard Brown.
Mar. 15, 1837.	6	S. W.	Truman Everts, tr. Charles C. Everts, June 20, 1842.
June 15, 1836.	7	N. E.	Geo. Hanson, tr. George Allen, June 3, 1837, fr. Joseph Cowell, December 9, 1837, tr. Thomas Faulkner.
Mar. 15, 1837.	7	N. W.	Truman Everts, fr. Charles C. Everts, September 1, 1842.
June 17, 1836.	7	S. E.	Dennis Kirby, tr. Isaac Leicester, June 11, 1842.
“ 14, 1836.	7	S. W.	Wm. Swank, tr. Wesly Swank, June 3, 1837, tr. Wm. Puffer, August 16, 1837, fr. Joseph Cowell, December 6, 1838.
Mar. 18, 1837.	8	N. E.	Floyd Martin, fr. Thomas Faulkner, November 11, 1837.
June 1, 1836.	8	N. W.	A. Don Carlos, tr. Thomas Faulkner.
“ 27, 1836.	8	S. E.	Wm. Glenney, Jr., tr. Shelmon F. M. Wigginton, fr. Truman Everts, fr. John Boyd, January 15, 1839.
“ 1, 1836.	8	S. W.	J. F. Thompson, tr. Shelmon F. M. Wigginton, fr. M. Burgat, fr. Truman Everts, fr. Benjamin Church, July 3, 1839.
May 21, 1836.	9	N. E.	James Frazier, tr. Jesse M. Eastes, fr. Daniel Newland, June 27, 1842.
“ 29, 1836.	9	N. W.	Wm. Frazier, tr. Asa Chambers, tr. L. P. Palmer, June 10, 1837, tr. A. Chambers, tr. John Bailey.

- " 30, 1836. 9 S. E. Andrew Swisher, tr. T. N. Galyen.
 June 10, 1836. 9 S. W. Julin Ellis, tr. Hollingsworth S. Smith, July 15,
 1837, fr. David Wason, April 21, 1842.
 May 21, 1836. 10 N. E. Jacob Brazelton.
 " 21, 1836. 10 N. W. Matthew Brown, tr. Jacob Brazelton.
 July 8, 1836. 10 S. E. James Graves.
 " 8, 1836. 10 S. W. Granville Graves.
 June 4, 1836. 11 N. E. Hes Cunningham, tr. Joseph Peters, June 3, 1837,
 tr. Reed C. Brazelton.
 May 22, 1836. 11 N. W. Theodore Porter.
 " 21, 1836. 11 S. E. Wm. C. McKibbin, tr. Limnah Arnet, June 3, 1837.
 " 21, 1837. 11 S. W. Geo. Odell.
 June 27, 1836. 12 N. E. Mrs. U. B. Smith.
 July 7, 1836. 12 N. E. Henry W. Cowles.
 April 29, 1836. 12 N. W. Edw. Rogers, tr. Squire Sacett.
 June 27, 1836. 12 S. E. U. B. Smith.
 May 21, 1836. 12 S. W. Randall H. Bryant.
 June 7, 1836. 13 N. E. Susanah David, tr. L. T. Palmer, June 24, 1837, tr.
 S. H. Graves, fr. Charles Higgins, September 11,
 1839.
 Sept. 21, 1836. 13 N. W. D. H. Dille, tr. Isaac Lyon, June 3, 1837.
 May 21, 1836. 13 S. E. J. W. Stanfield, fr. Charles Higgins, August 17,
 1839.
 Sept. 15, 1836. 13 S. W. E. P. Greene, tr. Daniel Small, June 3, 1837.
 May 25, 1836. 14 N. E. John W. Galyen, tr. Isaac Lyon, June 3, 1837, tr.
 Patrick Cashion.
 April 21, 1837. 14 N. W. John M. Doherty, tr. David Wilder, tr. Patrick
 Cashion.
 June 2, 1836. 14 S. E. Daniel Small.
 " 11, 1836. 14 S. W. David Eagin.
 " 3, 1836. 15 N. E. James Baitman, fr. Thomas O'Flaherty.
 Mar. 15, 1837. 15 N. W. Ch. P. Everts, fr. Cornelius Butler, April 22, 1842,
 tr. John Butler.
 June 20, 1836. 15 S. E. Henry B. Clark, fr. John O'Flaherty, April 28,
 1842, tr. Joseph Molone.
 Mar. 15, 1837. 15 S. W. Hosea Crippin, fr. Cornelius Butler, April 22, 1842,
 tr. John Butler.
 " 15, 1837. 17 N. E. Hosea Crippin.
 Oct. 3, 1836. 17 N. W. Daniel S. Clark, fr. Chester H. Everts, July 5,
 1838, tr. Hosea Crippin.
 June 13, 1836. 17 S. E. Joseph R. Thomas, tr. Charles P. Everts, April 22,
 1837.

- “ 7, 1836. 17 S. W. Wm. A. Webber, fr. Mathias Burgat, September 27, 1837, fr. Amos Hanks, May 4, 1838, tr. C. P. Everts, June, 1839.
- Sept. 5, 1836. 18 N. E. Ezra Easterly, tr. Benjamin Church, fr. James Martin, June 28, 1839, tr. John Martin.
- July 30, 1836. 18 N. W. Wm. Gorham, fr. John Snider, October 3, 1837, fr. Amos Hanks, June 2, 1838.
- May 24, 1836. 18 S. E. Israel Webber, fr. Mathias Burgat, September, 26, 1837, tr. Jonas Barndt, fr. Noah Leister.
- Sept. 21, 1836. 18 S. W. Patrick Flin, fr. B. F. Smith, September, 16, 1837, fr. Jacob Barndt, June 15, 1839.
- July 1, 1836. 19 N. E. S. F. Gague, tr. David S. Hickcox, February 28, 1837, tr. D. S. Hickcox, June 4, 1837.
- Nov. 28, 1836. 19 N. W. John Flin, fr. B. F. Smith, September, 16, 1837, fr. Mathias Burgat, June 2, 1838.
- May 24, 1836. 19 S. E. James R. Eastman, tr. Frederick Barndt.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 19 S. W. Garretson Verbryck.
- May 30, 1836. 20 N. E. Wm. Knight, fr. Joseph Cowell, December 9, 1837, fr. James Martin, June 28, 1839.
- “ 12, 1836. 20 N. W. Wm. Anderson, tr. D. S. Hickcox, tr. Jesse Shally, June 1, 1837.
- Aug. 18, 1836. 20 S. E. John F. Bartlett, tr. Wm. Smith, June 3, 1839.
- Sept. 15, 1836. 20 S. W. Jonas Barndt.
- 20 N. W. Seth Crippin, tr. James Dwire, May 19, 1840, tr. Philander W. Badge, June 4, 1841.
- Mar. 15, 1837. 21 N. E. Ch. P. Everts, tr. Robert Wason, fr. Henry Murphy, April 20, 1842, tr. Daniel Mahar, tr. Th. Carmody.
- May 24, 1836. 21 N. W. Ch. P. Everts, tr. John Boyd.
- “ 26, 1836. 21 S. E. J. A. King, tr. Timothy Daly.
- Aug. 18, 1836. 21 S. W. Samuel Bartlet, tr. Fayett S. Brown.
- June 11, 1836. 22 N. E. Wm. Swisher.
- May 10, 1837. 22 N. W. Lemuel Fields, tr. Samuel Wilson, May 30, 1837, tr. J. Gilbert, tr. Wm. Caton.
- “ 21, 1836. 22 S. E. Reed C. Brazelton, fr. Archilles Brazelton, November 2, 1842.
- “ 10, 1838. 22 S. W. Lemuel Fields, tr. Samuel Wilson, tr. J. Gilbert, tr. Wm. Caton.
- “ 31, 1836. 23 N. E. Thomas Galyen, fr. John McLean, November 11, 1837.
- “ 31, 1836. 23 N. W. Abram Galyen, fr. Geo. Eyer, tr. S ½ to Carl Wemer.
- “ 29, 1836. 23 S. E. Andrew Waggaman, tr. Hollingsworth S. Smith, July 15, 1837.

- June 2, 1837. 23 S. W. David Stanfield, tr. S. Smith.
- May 24, 1836. 24 N. E. Isaac S. Lyon.
- Aug. 1, 1836. 24 N. W. Geo. E. Copley, fr. Buel Brown, August 19, 1839,
tr. David Bush and Thomas Notin.
- May 31, 1836. 24 S. E. John N. Shumake, tr. Joseph Peters, June 3, 1837,
tr. Wm. Worth, tr. Thomas McKay.
- Sept. 21, 1836. 24 S. W. D. B. Dille, tr. John McLean, tr. John Daly.
- May 19, 1836. 25 N. E. Peter Lyon, tr. Wm. Worth.
- Mar. 28, 1837. 25 N. W. Horice Putnam, fr. Benjamin Philips, October 14,
1842.
- June 18, 1836. 25 S. E. P. P. Patterson, tr. Alonzo Campbell.
- May 19, 1836. 25 S. W. W. N. Kidd, tr. P. P. Patterson, June 2, 1837, tr.
L. C. Enos, fr. G. H. Tieschaefer, July 18, 1842.
- June 29, 1836. 26 N. E. Robert Swank, tr. Solomon C. Enos, August 22,
1838, tr. Samuel Shatt.
- Aug. 13, 1836. 26 N. W. Peter B. Brown, tr. Jeremiah Barton, November
11, 1837, fr. Charles E. Brown, May 8, 1838.
- May 29, 1836. 26 S. E. Wm. Worth, tr. Buel Brown, tr. Ernst Zautke.
- “ 13, 1836. 26 S. W. Jonathan Brown, tr. John H. Northup, fr. W. S.
Van Deren, November 28, 1838, tr. S. H. Northup.
- “ 13, 1836. 27 N. E. John J. Brown.
- Sept. 10, 1836. 27 N. W. Alexander McWhorter, fr. James Patten, September
30, 1842, tr. Hector McLean and Ferdinand Mad-
den.
- Dec. 6, 1836. 27 S. E. F. S. Brown. tr. J. H. Northup, January 17, 1837.
- Dec. 3, 1836. 27 S. W. Ch. E. Brown, fr. J. W. Chubbuck, June 24, 1839.
- May 25, 1836. 28 N. E. Jacob Smith, tr. John McLean, June 3, 1837, tr.
James O'Haran.
- Oct. 8, 1836. 28 N. W. Deberrough Milliner, fr. Robert Wason, June 24,
1830, tr. Robert Wason, Jr., tr. H. Neidermann.
- July 5, 1836. 28 S. E. Thomas Teel, tr. Hiram Smith, June 10, 1837, tr.
J. W. Chubbuck, August 10, 1839.
- Aug. 18, 1836. 28 S. W. Jacob M. Rogers, fr. Abraham Leister, July 27,
1839, fr. Isaac Leister, February 17, 1840, tr. John
W. Engals.
- June 13, 1836. 29 N. E. Denney Monson, tr. Andrew Smith, June 3, 1837.
- May 18, 1836. 29 N. W. Lyman Reynolds, tr. Daniel Allen, June 3, 1837, tr.
D. F. Brandt.
- Mar. 15, 1837. 29 S. E. Hosea Crippin.
- “ 15, 1837. 29 S. W. Worthey Putnam, fr. Justin Eastman, September
16, 1837, tr. A. L. Castleman.
- May 24, 1836. 30 N. E. Justin Eastman.
- Sept. 21, 1836. 30 N. W. John Finch, fr. Wm. Smith, September 16, 1837,
tr. John Carter.

- July 4, 1836. 30 S. E. Henry J. Hildreth, fr. Curtis Reed, September 28, 1837.
- “ 4, 1836. 30 S. W. M. L. Perry, fr. Daniel Allen, September 16, 1837, tr. J. N. Bentley, fr. John Carter, August 20, 1838.
- June 20, 1836. 31 N. E. Perry Hall, tr. Luzerne Ransom, fr. Edw. S. Earles, September 16, 1837.
- “ 20, 1836. 31 N. W. Edwin Hall, tr. Geo. Cushing, tr. Wm. H. Young, fr. Ed. S. Earles, September 16, 1837.
- Nov. 2, 1836. 31 S. E. Barnard Taylor.
- July 19, 1836. 31 S. W. C. W. Leland, tr. J. W. Leland, fr. Burnard Taylor, October 11, 1837, fr. Daniel C. Robbins, October 7, 1842.
- Mar. 28, 1837. 32 N. E. Horice Putnam.
- Nov. 29, 1836. 32 N. W. Lewis Norman, fr. Solomon Horn, October 14, 1837.
- Jan. 4, 1837. 32 S. E. Geo. W. Allen.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 32 S. W. Alfred Bixby, tr. Luther T. Howard, tr. Wm. Coats.
- “ 13, 1837. 33 N. E. Leonard Brown.
- Aug. 15, 1836. 33 N. W. Herman Buckingham, tr. Justin Eastmann, June 3, 1837, tr. J. W. Engals.
- Nov. 14, 1836. 33 S. E. Lyman Wheeler.
- Sept. 21, 1836. 33 S. W. Bigelow Case, tr. George Watson.
- July 15, 1836. 34 N. E. Doramus Bishop, tr. H. W. Hubbard. September 5, 1836, tr. Chester H. Everts, May 10, 1837.
- April 25, 1836. 34 N. W. G. S. Wright, fr. Andrew Smith, October 14, 1837, tr. Amos Hanks, fr. Jonathan Brown, June 30, 1838.
- “ 15, 1836. 34 S. E. Isaac Burson, tr. Jonathan Brown, tr. Frederick Veeder, June 3, 1837.
- June 3, 1836. 34 S. W. Benjamin Stimson.
- May 31, 1836. 35 N. E. John Kidd, tr. Arch. Don Carlos, fr. Buel Brown, January 26, 1838, tr. C. W. Schwartz.
- Nov. 3, 1836. 35 N. W. Kelly Atwood, fr. James Church, January 26, 1838, fr. Wm. Woodard, fr. J. Robbins, June 18, 1842.
- Mar. 20, 1837. 35 S. E. Wm. Woodard, fr. John W. Chubbuck, June 28, 1838, fr. G. W. Starks, June 18, 1842.
- June 2, 1836. 35 S. W. Benjamin Small, fr. Wm. Woodard, November 11, 1837, fr. Jonathan Brown, June 24, 1836.
- June 18, 1836. 36 N. E. B. O. Morse, fr. Thomas Falkner, February 21, 1838.
- May 31, 1836. 36 N. W. J. M. Moore, fr. John McLean, tr. N 40 acres to Frederick Bining, tr. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ to Samuel Oefelein.
- June 18, 1836. 36 S. E. Sarah McCarte, fr. Joel Watkins, tr. John C. Snover.

July 6, 1836. 36 S. W. Emma V. Sally Bigelow, tr. Jedediah Van Waggoner, June 10, 1837, tr. Elam S. Hitchcock.

TOWN 5, RANGE 22.—TOWN OAK CREEK.

	1	N. E.	
April 24, 1837.	1	N. W.	Joseph Dibley.
	1	S. E.	
“ 29, 1837.	1	S. W.	John Fowle, Sen.
“ 24, 1837.	2	N. E.	Wm. Fowle.
June 21, 1836.	2	N. W.	John T. Haight.
April 24, 1837.	2	S. E.	Elihu Higgens.
“ 24, 1837.	2	S. W.	Oliver Rawson.
Mar. 31, 1836.	3	N. E.	John Q. Carpenter.
“ 20, 1837.	3	N. W.	Alfred Fowle, fr. Thomas Fowle, January 25, 1838.
June 27, 1836.	3	S. E.	Cyrus C. Carpenter, tr. Herman L. Bates.
April 17, 1837.	3	S. W.	Joseph Dibley, tr. Philadelphia Dibley, tr. H. L. Bates, October 27, 1838.
June 25, 1836.	4	N. E.	Wm. Sturm.
Mar. 27, 1836.	4	N. W.	Geo. M. Cobb.
June 23, 1836.	4	S. E.	Charles Martin, tr. Josephus Howell, January 1, 1837, tr. Ch. Martin.
July 12, 1836.	4	S. W.	Wm. Gaston, tr. Enoch Howell, June 1, 1837, tr. Lewis Fuller, tr. Wm. T. Carter and B. Ackley.
Aug. 8, 1836.	5	N. E.	H. B. J. Smith.
Oct. 27, 1836.	5	N. W.	Wm. Ryan, tr. Lewis W. Ryckman.
Aug. 13, 1836.	5	S. E.	Joel Gaston, tr. Enoch Howell, June 1, 1837, tr. Lewis Fuller.
Nov. 5, 1836.	5	S. W.	Caleb S. Merrill, tr. Thomas Knaggs, March 22, 1837.
April 25, 1837.	6	N. E.	Joel Dicken, tr. John B. Galloway.
Mar. 23, 1837.	6	N. W.	John Rash, tr. Wm. Schwartz.
Oct. 27, 1836.	6	S. E.	Geo. Barber, tr. Johnson Henderson, tr. Geo. Barber and Calvin Ripley.
Mar. 23, 1837.	6	S. W.	Simon Green.
April 25, 1837.	7	N. E.	Joel Dicken.
July 18, 1836.	7	N. W.	G. P. Breed.
Nov. 26, 1836.	7	S. E.	Geo. Green.
Dec. 23, 1836.	7	S. W.	Ephram Dunbar.
Aug. 20, 1836.	8	N. E.	John W. Thomas.
Nov. 5, 1836.	8	N. W.	Isaac Brown, tr. Thomas Charref, March 22, 1837.
July 16, 1836.	8	S. E.	Daniel D. Myres, tr. Philomen Thomas.
Mar. 20, 1837.	8	S. W.	Cyrus Howell, tr. Lewis H. Fuller.
Mar. 20, 1837.	9	N. E.	Emely Howell, tr. Wm. Martin.
May 28, 1836.	9	N. W.	Elijah Gaston.

- Mar. 20, 1837. 9 S. E. B. F. Coykendall, tr. Simon Dolph.
 June 25, 1836. 9 S. W. Enoch Howell.
 July 12, 1836. 10 N. E. Leonard Martin, tr. Lucius B. Packard, April 21,
 1837.
 April 20, 1837. 10 N. W. Alanson Burlingame.
 " 24, 1837. 10 S. E. Oliver Rawson
 July 29, 1836. 10 S. W. Giles S. Brisbon, tr. Asa Kinney, April 16, 1837.
 April 29, 1837. 11 N. E. John Fowle, Sen.
 April 24, 1837. 11 N. W. Oliver Rawson.
 July 29, 1836. 11 S. E. Henry Sivyver.
 April 24, 1837. 11 S. W. Jeremiah McCreedy.
 12 N. E.
 April 29, 1837. 12 N. W. John Fowle, Sen.
 12 S. E.
 " 29, 1837. 12 S. W. John Fowle, Sen.
 13 N. E.
 June 29, 1836. 13 N. W. Enoch Chase.
 13 S. E.
 April 24, 1837. 13 S. W. John Haight, tr. Geo. N. Powell, fr. John T. Haight,
 November 14, 1838.
 July 29, 1836. 14 N. E. Samuel Sivyver.
 April 17, 1837. 14 N. W. John T. Haight, tr. S. D. Turrill.
 " 24, 1837. 14 S. E. Elihu Higgins, tr. John Cumminings, fr. Erastus D.
 Phillips.
 " 24, 1837. 14 S. W. Elihu Higgins, tr. William Shew, June 10, 1837.
 May 31, 1836. 15 N. E. E. Dwelle, tr. John Gallarp, April 24, 1837.
 April 25, 1837. 15 N. W. Chena Adams, tr. Elihu Higgins, June 10, 1837.
 " 24, 1837. 15 S. E. Asa Kinney.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 15 S. W. Asa Kinney.
 June 25, 1836. 17 N. E. Wm. Martin, tr. Cyrus Howell, June 1, 1837.
 Mar. 25, 1837. 17 N. W. Josephus Howell.
 June 25, 1836. 17 S. E. David Sturm, tr. Geo. N. Cobb, June 1, 1837, tr.
 David Davis.
 April 27, 1837. 17 S. W. Emily Howell.
 Dec. 21, 1836. 18 N. E. George Morse, tr. Geo. Wild, tr. Henry Beatkey.
 Mar. 21, 1837. 18 N. W. Geo. Mery.
 Dec. 21, 1836. 18 S. E. Lewis G. Francer, tr. Elbert H. Smith.
 April 11, 1837. 18 S. W. Baptiste Liginger.
 Dec. 21, 1836. 19 N. E. Baptiste Liginger, tr. Elvia Liginger, tr. Geo.
 Schwab.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 19 N. W. Geo. Abert, tr. Geo. Schwab.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 19 S. E. Douglass Smith, tr. Adam Worster.
 " 30, 1837. 19 S. W. James Smith, tr. M. Spacht.

- June 25, 1836. 20 N. E. Alexander Ogden, tr. James Ogden.
 Mar. 30, 1837. 20 N. W. Cyrus Howell.
 June 25, 1836. 20 S. E. James Ogden.
 Mar. 25, 1837. 20 S. W. Emily Howell.
 " 25, 1837. 21 N. E. John Howell.
 June 25, 1836. 21 N. W. Perrigrine Martin, tr. Josephus Howell, tr. Chas. Martin, June 1, 1837.
 April 26, 1837. 21 S. E. Douglass Smith.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 21 S. W. John Davis, tr. Wm. Williams.
 " 24, 1837. 22 N. E. Thomas Rawson.
 " 20, 1837. 22 N. W. John Fowle, Jr.
 " 20, 1837. 22 S. E. John Fowle, Jr.
 April 24, 1837. 22 S. W. Luther Rawson.
 " 24, 1837. 23 N. E. John Flinn.
 " 24, 1837. 23 N. W. Thomas McCormick.
 " 24, 1837. 23 S. E. James O'Herrin.
 " 24, 1837. 23 S. W. James O'Herrin.
 " 24 N. E.
 Oct. 28, 1836. 24 N. W. Geo. McLean, tr. Frederick Fowle, June 2, 1837.
 " 24 S. E.
 June 24, 1836. 24 S. W. Henry M. Hubbard.
 April 24, 1837. 25 N. E. Wm. Fowle.
 June 24, 1836. 25 N. W. Otis Hubbard.
 April 29, 1837. 25 S. E. Patrick Reilly.
 Mar. 27, 1837. 25 S. W. Thomas Knaggs.
 April 24, 1837. 26 N. E. Jeremiah McCreedy, tr. Fancis Haney and Owen O' Neill.
 July 23, 1836. 26 N. W. Philips Brady, tr. John Tallant.
 April 22, 1837. 26 S. E. Ezekiel Adams, tr. Edmond Cannon.
 " 24, 1837. 26 S. W. B. J. McCreedy.
 May 19, 1839. 27 N. E. Joel Dicken.
 April 24, 1837. 27 N. W. Wm. Manning.
 " 24, 1837. 27 S. E. B. J. McCreedy.
 Mar. 18, 1837. 27 S. W. John W. Thomas.
 April 25, 1837. 28 N. E. Joel Dicken.
 " 26, 1837. 28 N. W. E. D. Philips.
 Mar. 18, 1837. 28 S. E. John W. Thomas.
 " 20, 1837. 28 S. W. Wm. Williams, tr. Thomas Slewelin.
 April 25, 1837. 29 N. E. Joel Dicken.
 " 26, 1837. 29 N. W. F. L. Stephens.
 " 11, 1837. 29 S. E. H. K. Walton.
 July 15, 1836. 29 S. W. Jered H. Shaler.
 May 2, 1837. 30 N. E. Leticious Gellespie.

- April 5, 1837. 30 N. W. Gilbert Davidson, tr. Wm. Burbeck.
 " 21, 1837. 30 S. E. Wm. Davidson, tr. Silas Griffith.
 " 21, 1837. 30 S. W. Amasaiah Coverdale, tr. Silas Griffith.
 " 5, 1837. 31 N. E. Cyrus Billings, tr. D. H. Richards.
 " 5, 1837. 31 N. W. Cyrus Billings, tr. D. H. Richards.
 July 15, 1836. 31 S. E. Joseph Leveritt, tr. John Rose, April 15, 1837.
 April 18, 1837. 31 S. W. Silas Griffith.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 32 N. E. John Howell, tr. Chester Danforth.
 " 20, 1837. 32 N. W. John Howell, tr. B. F. Coykendall, fr. Henry W. Cowles, fr. Chester Danforth, November 15, 1838.
 " 18, 1837. 32 S. E. Elijah Gaston, fr. Henry P. Westcot, November 10, 1838.
 April 26, 1838. 32 S. W. E. D. Philips, tr. John Vosburgh.
 Mar. 18, 1837. 33 N. E. Elijah Gaston, tr. David Miller.
 " 20, 1837. 33 N. W. John Howell.
 " 24, 1837. 33 S. E. Asa Kinney.
 " 18, 1837. 33 S. W. John W. Thomas, fr. Mary L. Perry, October 28, 1837, tr. Edwin J. Westcot.
 April 25, 1837. 34 N. E. Chesna Adams.
 Mar. 18, 1837. 34 N. W. Elijah Gaston.
 April 25, 1837. 34 S. E. Sally S. Adams.
 " 24, 1837. 34 S. W. Jeremiah McCreedy.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 35 N. E. Lafayette Hill, tr. Samuel Wilson, tr. Lemuel Fields, tr. Riley Hart, tr. Geo. Babcock.
 April 24, 1837. 35 N. W. Wm. Manning.
 " 24, 1837. 35 S. E. F. L. Stephens, fr. James Chadwick, May 23, 1838.
 " 24, 1837. 35 S. W. Thomas McCormick,
 May 27, 1837. 36 N. E. T. McCormick.
 Oct. 14, 1836. 36 N. W. Lester Marshall.
 June 5, 1837. 36 S. E. Jacque View.
 Dec. 1, 1836. 36 S. W. Chas. Moore.

TOWN 6, RANGE 22.—TOWN OF LAKE.

- 1, 2, 3, Lake Michigan.
 June 29, 1836. 4 N. E. E. Chase, M. D., tr. Horace Chase.
 April 25, 1837. 4 N. W. Horace Chase.
 June 17, 1836. 4 S. E. Joel T. Wilcox.
 " 9, 1836. 4 S. W. Alexander Stewert.
 April 28, 1837. 5 N. E. Joseph Pothien.
 Mar. 30, 1837. 5 N. W. Martin Delaney.
 June 2, 1836. 5 S. E. Loren Carlton.
 Jan. 12, 1837. 5 S. W. Wm. H. Skinner.
 May 17, 1836. 6 N. E. Samuel Jackson, tr. Josh. Feriss.
 April 26, 1837. 6 N. W. Wm. Shew.

- May 24, 1836. 6 S. E. Galutia Odell.
 April 19, 1837. 6 S. W. Joseph E. Tuttle.
 July 9, 1836. 7 N. E. N. W. Easling, tr. Walter Shattock, August 7, 1837.
 May 2, 1836. 7 N. W. Samuel Hinman, tr. Jock Shepew, April 28, 1837, tr. Willard N. Daggert, tr. Daniel Landen.
 April 28, 1837. 7 S. E. Henry Shew, Jr.
 May 7, 1836. 7 S. W. David Worthington, tr. Gaspard Dux.
 Nov. 7, 1836. 8 N. E. Elijah Tabor, fr. E. Chase, August 5, 1839.
 April 10, 1837. 8 N. W. John Corss, fr. U. B. Smith, April 13, 1839, tr. John Corss.
 June 2, 1836. 8 S. E. Elmira Shaff, tr. John Douglass.
 May 7, 1836. 8 S. W. Daniel Worthington, Jr., tr. Hiram Johnson.
 Jan. 28, 1837. 9 N. E. Brazilla Douglass.
 Mar. 28, 1837. 9 N. W. Joseph Williams.
 " 20, 1837. 9 S. E. Ely Crago, tr. Horace Chase.
 " 21, 1837. 9 S. W. Harvey Church.
 April 29, 1837. 10 N. E. Lake Michigan.
 " 26, 1837. 10 N. W. John Ogden.
 July 26, 1836. 10 S. E. Alexander Stewart.
 Sept. 13, 1836. 10 S. W. Elijah S. Estes.
 " 11, 12, 13, Lake Michigan.
 Nov. 16, 1838. 14 N. E. George Dunham.
 April 12, 1837. 14 N. W. Calvin Hall.
 June 6, 1836. 14 S. E. Abraham Balsler, tr. D. W. Patterson, tr. James A. King.
 July 1, 1836. 14 S. W. Thos. Brock.
 April 20, 1837. 15 N. E. James S. McFadden.
 Aug. 15, 1836. 15 N. W. H. H. Branan, tr. Russel Bennett.
 April 29, 1837. 15 S. E. Zebulan Parkland.
 " 29, 1837. 15 S. W. Betsy Parkland, tr. Russel Bennett. tr. Geo. Franklin Packard, November 14, 1836.
 June 2, 1836. 17 N. E. Curtis Reed, tr. Ch. Sanderson, tr. Edmond Sanderson, tr. Jesse Hoft, tr. Edmond Sanderson, tr. J. B. Miller.
 May 27, 1836. 17 N. W. Andrew Douglass.
 April 23, 1836. 17 S. E. Edmond Sanderson.
 " 23, 1836. 17 S. W. David A. Barnard.
 Sept. 7, 1836. 18 N. E. Daniel W. Patterson.
 May 31, 1836. 18 N. W. Allen Poff.
 Aug. 4, 1836. 18 S. E. Margaret Shields.
 May 31, 1836. 18 S. W. Rachel Poff, tr. Sarah Poff.
 July 29, 1836. 19 N. E. Solomon Juneau, tr. Isaac Frederich.

- " 29, 1836. 19 N. W. J. B. Thibeau, fr. Josiah Field, April 22, 1839, tr. John C. Schermerhorn, tr. Wm. A. Rice.
 Mar. 20, 1837. 19 S. E. Theodore Labone, tr. John W. Bell, tr. David Merrill, tr. S. S. Raymond.
 May 22, 1837. 19 S. W. John B. Thibeau.
 Oct. 31, 1836. 20 N. E. J. C. Howard.
 June 16, 1836. 20 N. W. Peter Cure, tr. Ezra Stone, June 1, 1837, fr. Chauncey H. Stone, April 27, 1843.
 April 25, 1837. 20 S. E. John W. Bell, tr. Daniel Waite, tr. Benjamin Ackley, tr. N $\frac{1}{2}$ to J. Schulgan.
 " 25, 1837. 20 S. W. Geo. Goodman, tr. Peter Cure, tr. Geo. Goodman.
 May 26, 1836. 21 N. E. Morgan L. Burdick.
 April 25, 1836. 21 N. W. Morgan L. Burdick.
 July 21, 1836. 21 S. E. Samuel Burdick, tr. John Potter, tr. Wm. Bunnel, tr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Robert Shields, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Wm. Bunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Hiram Bigelow.
 " 13, 1836. 21 S. W. Noble Munson, tr. James C. Howard.
 Aug. 1, 1836. 22 N. E. Benjamin Piper, tr. Jared Thompson.
 April 12, 1837. 22 N. W. Samuel Piper, tr. Eli Craig, tr. Hiram Persons.
 Nov. 21, 1836. 22 S. E. Liddy Williams.
 June 27, 1836. 22 S. W. T. L. Worthington, tr. Hiram Persons, June 6, 1837.
 July 17, 1836. 23 N. E. Geo. H. Wentworth.
 Aug. 15, 1836. 23 N. E. Horatio Nelson.
 " 22, 1836. 23 S. E. Daniel P. Packard.
 April 17, 1837. 23 S. W. Wm. Sacia, tr. Orlando Ellsworth.
 " 27, 1837. 24 N. E. Lake Michigan.
 " 27, 1837. 24 N. W. Daniel Bromley, tr. Geo. H. Wenworth.
 " 28, 1837. 24 S. E. Lake Michigan.
 " 28, 1837. 24 S. W. Daniel Bromly.
 " 28, 1837. 25 N. E. Lake Michigan.
 May 1, 1837. 25 N. W. Noah Prevo.
 " 1, 1837. 25 S. E. Lake Michigan.
 July 17, 1836. 25 S. W. Noah Prevo.
 Sept. 13, 1836. 26 N. E. Orren A. Thompson.
 Oct. 25, 1836. 26 N. W. John Walker, tr. H. N. Wells, tr. Dennis J. Hurd, fr. Zephaniah Bromley, December 26, 1837.
 April 28, 1837. 26 S. E. Charles Sweet, tr. Ely Crago.
 Aug. 9, 1836. 26 S. W. Spencer Burlingame.
 Mar. 18, 1837. 27 N. E. Alexander McDonald.
 " 18, 1837. 27 N. W. Alexander McDonald, tr. Edw. Simons, tr. Sam Piper, June 16, 1837.
 " 18, 1837. 27 S. E. Alexander McDonald, tr. Job Galloway, tr. Spencer Burlingame.

- May 26, 1836. 27 S. W. James Kirkpatrick, tr. Wm. Atwood, Jr., tr. Jacob Mahany, November 16, 1838.
- “ 23, 1837. 28 N. E. Elijah Gaber.
- July 14, 1836. 28 N. W. John Douglass.
- April 18, 1837. 28 S. E. Louis B. Packard.
- “ 23, 1836. 28 S. W. Benjamin Haisty, tr. Hiram Bigelow.
- Oct. 14, 1836. 29 N. E. Henry P. Cleaveland.
- May 28, 1836. 29 N. W. Cyrus A. Howell.
- Oct. 21, 1836. 29 S. E. Wm. Wentworth, fr. Geo. N. Cobb, tr. Ezra Stone, tr. G. N. Cobb.
- April 29, 1836. 29 S. W. Henry J. Hildreth, tr. Geo. N. Cobb, tr. D. A. J. Upham, January 18, 1838.
- May 27, 1836. 30 N. E. John B. Thibeau, tr. Alexander Galarneau.
- April 3, 1837. 30 N. W. James Daly, tr. Louis Rattelle.
- May 28, 1836. 30 S. E. Joseph Dulong.
- April 28, 1837. 30 S. W. Henry S. Clark, tr. J. E. Howe, December 26, 1836, tr. B. Hammond, tr. J. E. Howe.
- May 16, 1836. 31 N. E. Derdrick Hofmire, tr. Chas. Vieau, tr. B. E. Constable, tr. Wm. Payne.
- July 19, 1836. 31 N. W. W. H. Russel, tr. Aaron Herriman, fr. C. W. Schwartz, tr. A. Herriman, tr. Charles H. Larkin and N. Prevo, May 17, 1824.
- Mar. 31, 1836. 31 S. E. Sarah Poff, tr. Rachel Poff.
- May 8, 1837. 31 S. W. Derdrick Hofmire.
- Dec. 26, 1836. 32 N. E. Douglass Smith, tr. Samuel Dolph.
- June 17, 1837. 32 N. W. Elihu Higgins, tr. S. Dolph, tr. B. F. Coykendall.
- May 28, 1836. 32 S. E. John Howell.
- July 22, 1836. 32 S. W. Milo Johnson, tr. Edwin Eaton, tr. C. H. Peak.
- April 12, 1837. 33 N. E. Edward West.
- May 28, 1836. 33 N. W. Albert H. Smith.
- July 19, 1836. 33 S. E. Clark Thompson, tr. John Davis.
- June 25, 1836. 33 S. W. J. Howell.
- Dec. 3, 1836. 34 N. E. Lyman Burlingame, tr. Huron Beckworth, January 31, 1839.
- May 26, 1836. 34 N. W. Asa Smith, tr. Alanson Burlingame.
- June 27, 1836. 34 S. E. Benjamin Church, fr. Thomas Slewelin, May 21, 1838, fr. Benjamin Church.
- Mar. 21, 1837. 34 S. W. Henry Clark, tr. Jesse Baldwin.
- Dec. 1, 1836. 35 N. E. Monick Moore, tr. John Harrison, October 10, 1838, fr. A. Robinson, January 26, 1839.
- April 17, 1837. 35 N. W. Ezekiel Adams, tr. Joseph K. Loury.
- “ 23, 1836. 35 S. E. Wm. Cooley.
- July 29, 1836. 35 S. W. Wm. Sivyer.
- 36 N. E. Lake Michigan.

- May 29, 1836. 36 N. W. James Backs, tr. Andrew D. Stephens, August 19, 1837, tr. B. Douglass.
 36 S. E. Lake Michigan.
 " 23, 1839. 36 S. W. Francis W. Heading, fr. Robert Chambers, October 11, 1837, fr. John T. Haight, November 10, 1838.

REMINISCIAL.

THE THREE JOHNSONS.

There were three brothers by the name of Johnson, two of whom, Hiram and Milton, came in 1836, and settled upon the northeast quarter of Section 36, Town 7, Range 21, Town of Wauwatosa, their log cabin standing where Falk's brewery now does—and Solon, who came in 1839—who will form the subject of this reminiscence. And first of Hiram, or "Uncle Hiram," as he was usually called, who, to the vocation of a farmer, added that of a Methodist local preacher or exhorter, and who used to hold forth occasionally in the cabins of the settlers, up to 1840, when, becoming partially insane upon the subject of religion, he quit work and commenced a sort of nomadic missionary life, going from house to house, and singing and praying in every family. It mattered not to him what the inmates might be about, he would come right in, sing a hymn, and pray sometimes for an hour or more, until the thing became a nuisance—so much so that many were compelled to forbid him admission to their dwellings. He was a man of large frame, very muscular and powerful; had a strong will, was very decided in his way; spoke slowly and deliberately, except when upon his favorite theme, religion, when his delivery was rapid enough. He had a large head, dark hair, sallow complexion, dark eyes, large and lustrous. He had fair business abilities, but not sufficient education to fill a very high position as a pulpit orator, his manner being wholly sensational.

As an illustration of Uncle Hiram's style of oratory, I will relate a little incident that occurred in the little Methodist chapel, southeast corner of East Water and Huron streets, December 31st, 1839, during a revival meeting then in progress there. A few of us, myself and wife among the number, had assembled to hold watch-night, according to the old time-honored custom, and get revived, the preacher in charge being the Rev. Mr. Brayton, assisted by Uncle

Hiram. The pulpit consisted of a plain pine desk, about four feet in height by eight in length, upon each end of which was a tallow candle, no gas being used at that time (except in the pulpit.) These two candles, supplemented by four more hung along the wall, furnished all the light there was in the house. The meeting was opened by Father Brayton in the usual manner, after which Uncle Hiram arose to exhort. He had not spoken more than five minutes, however, before he began to warm up to his work, and in order to make his points tell, brought his brawny fist down upon the desk with a thud that caused the candle nearest his hand to leap up some six inches, turn a somersault, and land upon the floor. At this, Brother Brayton sprang to the rescue, but had no sooner got the candle in place again, than the other came down. And then commenced the most ludicrous performance that I ever witnessed inside of a church; Johnson pacing the floor behind the desk, and delivering a blow at each end that sent the candle spinning to the floor; and Brayton in front, setting them up, and at the same time keeping his head well out of the reach of the old man's arms, which were mowing the air like the arms of a wind mill, which, in fact, they were just then. O, he was just a-booming! You could have heard him distinctly a block away. This sort of amusement must have lasted at least five minutes, the two keeping about neck-and-neck. At last, however, Uncle Hiram, to use a nautical phrase, "forereached" on Brother Brayton, and before the one down could be set up again, closed his exhortation and the show at the same time, by bringing his hands together upon the one up, extinguishing it in a twinkling.

This episode nearly broke up the meeting, most of those present having become by that time sufficiently revived to leave. Neither has this incident been related out of a spirit of levity; nevertheless, it was a most ludicrous sight while it lasted.

Mr. Johnson continued in this way for some two years after that, when he met with an accident that unfitted him for further usefulness in the ministry, after which he removed first to Walworth county, and lastly to Omro, where, I believe, he still resides, engaged in the manufacture of shingles.

KILLING OF MILTON JOHNSON.

Of Milton Johnson, it might be said that, although not inferior, and

perhaps superior in many respects in mental ability to his brother Hiram, yet his mind became more unsettled upon religious subjects than was his, until he finally came to believe he was Jesus Christ, claimed to have the power to heal the sick, raise the dead, cast out devils, and the like; (the latter individual he used to raise occasionally) At length he commenced a series of lectures in the old ball alley upon Market Square, where he held forth at intervals to the miscellaneous and unregenerate crowd of boys and loafers, who were foolish enough to attend upon his ministrations, until the 17th of March, 1842, when he came to his end as follows:

There was at that time an old vessel—the schooner Columbia—aground upon the bank in what is now known as the basin, at the intersection of Reed and South Water streets, from which a chain cable had been carried across the river to the dock in the rear of Dousman's warehouse at the foot of East Water street, and attached to a portable windlass that had been placed there for the purpose of hauling the vessel off the bank. Through the mortise in the barrel of this windlass, a 4x4 eighteen foot oak scantling had been run to the center, for a lever upon which G. D. and Geo. G. Dousman, Lotan H. Lane and several others were heaving, but were not quite strong enough to effect her release. They were just on the point of attaching a horse to one end of the lever, when a wagon, in which were Milton Johnson and three others, came along and stopped near by. Upon seeing them, Mr. Dousman, in a half jocular manner, made the remark that here was a man who could move her, at the same time calling upon them to lend a hand. Thereupon they all jumped out of the wagon, seized hold of the scantling, and hove away until they had brought a fearful strain upon the cable. This additional power, although not sufficient to move the vessel, was sufficient to break the scantling, which it did exactly in the center, one-half of it, including all that were hold of it, at once falling to the ground.

The strain upon the cable caused the other half, which remained in the windlass, to revolve backwards with lightning-like rapidity, prostrating all who had hold of it except Johnson, who, for some unexplained reason, was not thrown down, and who received the full force of the blow from the end of the scantling upon the back of his

head, killing him instantly. The others escaped with one or two slight scratches. How any of them escaped instant death, is a mystery. Milton was buried in the old First ward cemetery. His funeral was from the new Methodist church on Broadway, just north of Oneida, known of late years as the Larrabee House.

And here also occurred another scene not often witnessed at a funeral. The pine coffin containing his remains had no sooner been brought into the house, and the family, consisting of his aged mother and his brothers, Hiram and Solon, taken their seats in front of it, than Hiram electrified those present by singing what he called his negro hymn, in a loud, camp meeting style, his eyes closed, and his feet keeping time with the music. I well remember the mingled look of pity and mortification upon the face of Solomon Juneau, who happened to be present, at this extraordinary proceeding.

In person, Milton Johnson was of medium height ; had dark hair, and small, dark eyes ; spoke short and quick ; had an exceedingly nervous temperament, a strong will, and an iron constitution. I believe he was never married.

SOLON JOHNSON.

Of the eccentricities and wanderings of Solon Johnson, a whole volume might be written. In person, he was six feet or more in height ; had red hair, blue eyes, and a sandy complexion ; walked very slow and dignified ; was as straight as an arrow, and was in no respect like either of his brothers. If he ever becomes insane, it will not be on account of having too much religion—scarcely. He was engaged at one time, in connection with his brothers, in supplying the steamboats with wood ; this was in 1839-40. He also speculated largely in real estate at various points, particularly at Port Washington, where he was at one time quite a nabob, and considered very wealthy. He was also a prominent Democratic politician, in which capacity he represented Port Washington in the Legislature in 1849-50, during which he acquired a not very enviable reputation. He was also a prominent member of the Ancient Oriental Evanic Order of the 1001, an institution which was very popular in those days, among the members of the Legislature ; an institution, also, from whose halls many a neophyte has gone forth with a full diploma, and if not a

wiser man than when he went in, it certainly must have been for the want of ability to comprehend its sublime beauties, and not the fault of the institution, whose members were in no wise slack in their attention to those seeking light at their hands.

Mr. Johnson has also been quite a traveler, but is at present a citizen of Nevada, where he settled some ten or twelve years ago, as a speculator in mining stocks, and a deadbeat generally. It is perhaps not unjust to him to state that, for a man of his ability, he has not reached the plane he might, had he followed a different route. But such is life.

NORWEGIAN JOHN'S DIVE.

Among the amusing incidents which occurred in 1840, in connection with the old ferry at the foot of East Water street, was the following:

The ferry was operated by a rope running in a groove made in the ends of two upright or short posts fastened to the side of the scow, and out of which it was necessary to drop it whenever the Trowbridge or the Badger passed up or down the river, otherwise their rudders would catch on and part it. Now, Captain Porter, who was running the Trowbridge at that time, was not any too friendly to the ferryman, "Highwegian John," as he was usually called, a thick-set, wooden-headed, half stupid son of old Norway, and never let slip an opportunity to annoy him by getting foul of and parting his rope, which he often did before John, whose immense feet prevented his moving about very fast, could drop it from the grooves.

Finding, one day, that he was fast as usual, he rang the bell for the engineer, D. C. Reed, to open her, which he did. As John saw the rope begin to "tauten," (I believe that is the proper nautical term,) he began to yell and pull at it, in order to get it out of the grooves. The strain upon it increased constantly, until out it came with a tremendous jerk, sending poor John, whose hands were firmly glued to it, forty feet up stream, like a stone thrown from a catapult. In fact, such was the velocity with which he moved, that you could fairly hear him whizz. No "hell-diver" ever disappeared quicker at the flash of the sportsman's gun, than did John beneath the murky waters, causing them to boil like a pot. He quickly reappeared,

however, and swam to the scow, a wetter if not a wiser man, but not in a very amiable state of mind, being just in time to hear Captain Porter exclaims, "Take that, you old hippopotamus, and if you don't keep a better lookout, the next time I get hold of your durned old rope, I'll jerk you clean to Wauwatosa."

John did keep a better lookout after that, at least for the Trowbridge, and would have his line in the water before she got within a hundred feet of him. This performance was, without any exaggeration, the handsomest involuntary immersion that it was ever my luck to witness.

ERRATA.

Page 54, for Mr. Sivyver read William Sivyver.

Page 68, for Stephen V. R. Norris read Stephen V. R. Harris.

Page 185, for L. G. Higby read L. J. Higby.

Page 238, for Wallace W. Mygatt read Geo. W. Mygatt.

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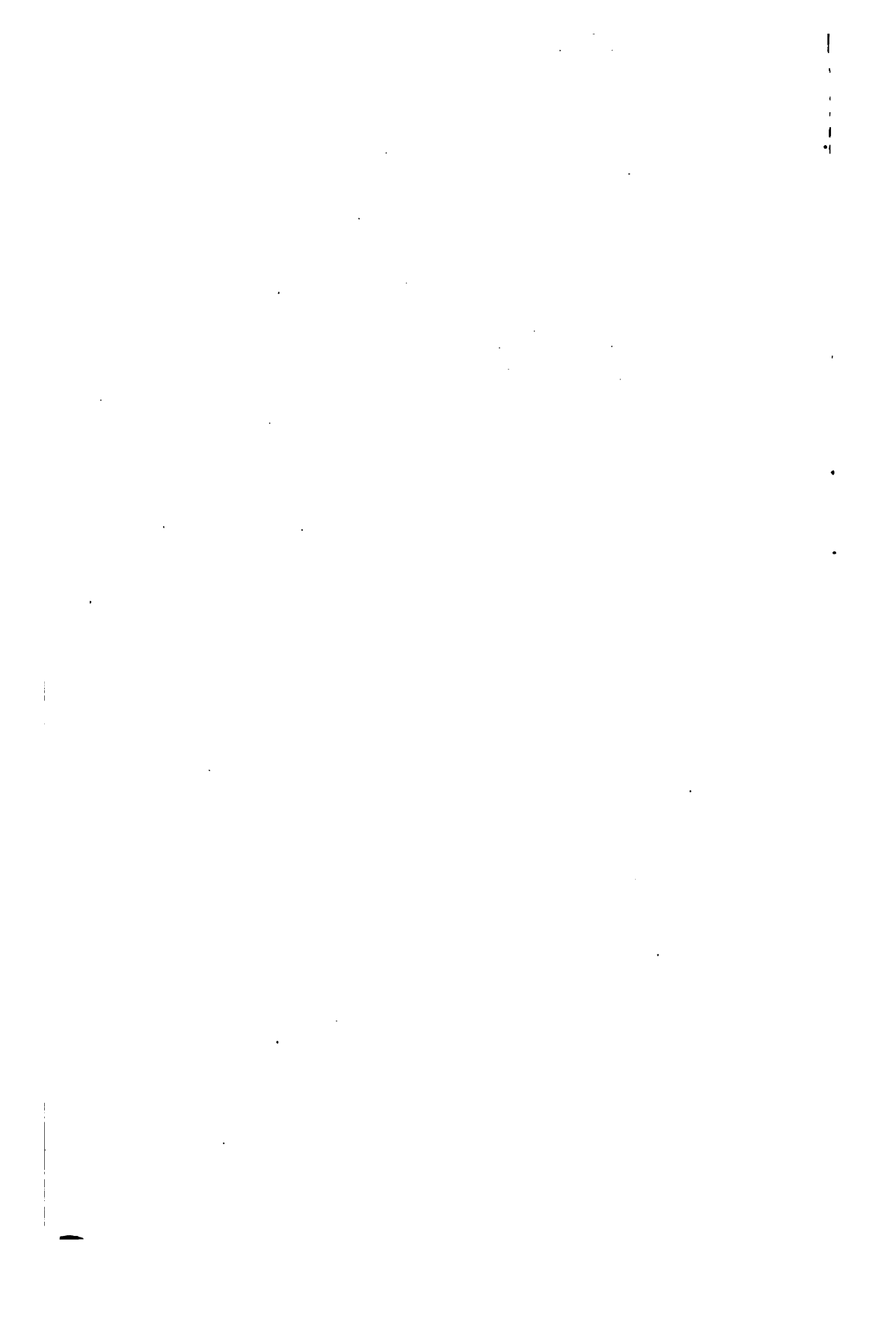
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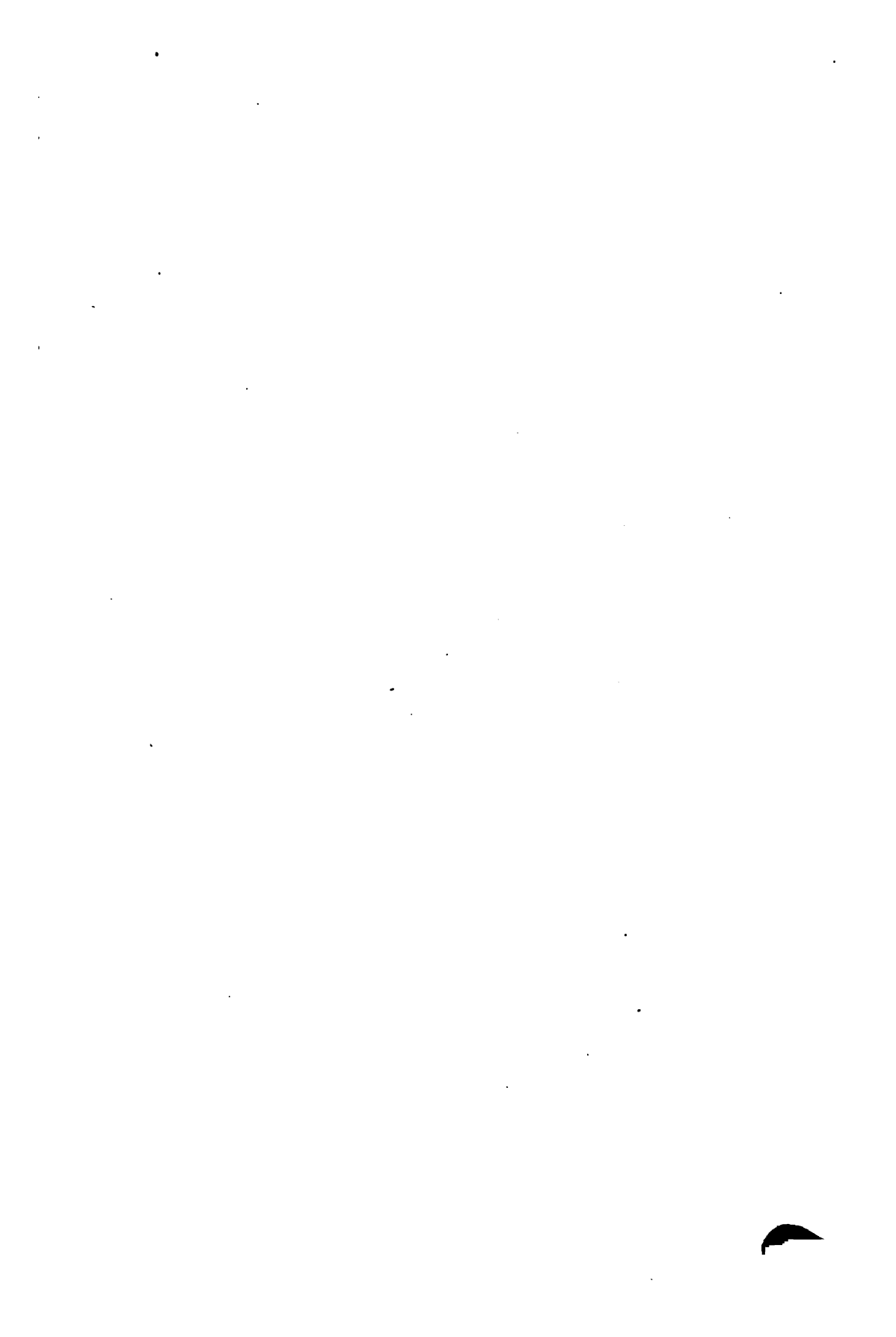
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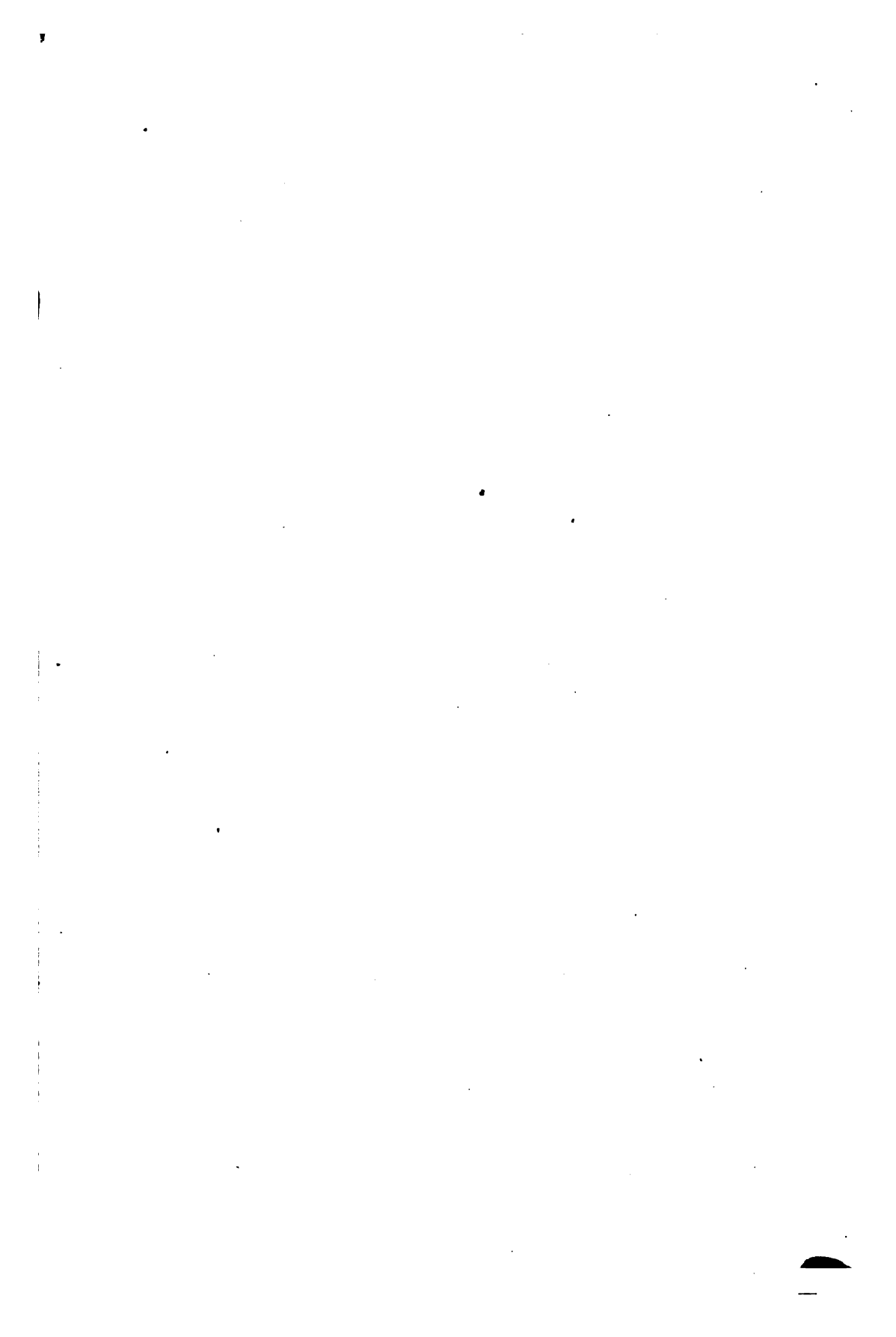
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